CULTURAL RESOURCES

TERRY AIRPORT SUPPLEMENTAL PLANNING: A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY IN PRAIRIE COUNTY, MONTANA

Prepared For:
Prairie County Airport Authority,
Terry, Montana

Principal Investigator:
Bill Norman

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REPORT OF INVESTIGATION: 3225

JULY 2023

KLJ

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ABSTRACT

The Prairie County Airport Authority contracted KLJ to conduct a Class III cultural resource inventory as part of a planning study for several anticipated projects still in development, including wildlife fencing and road relocation. The projects are proposed to be designed within a 258.4 acre area surrounding the existing airport. The work is being conducted under a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Improvement Program Grant to the Prairie County Airport Authority.

KLJ requested a file search of the Montana SHPO files for a one-mile radius around the study area on April 5, 2023. The review indicated that there are nine previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. One of these resources, 24PE0267, a historic irrigation system, is in the study area and was revisited during Class III inventory. All previously recorded resources are historical era sites and include bridges, irrigation systems, schools, roads, and commercial developments. One resource, a historic school (24PE0268), is listed on the National Register. Two other resources (24PE0845 and 24PE0846), both commercial developments, are recommended Eligible for National Register listing. The six remaining resources are Unevaluated or recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP. Literature review also indicated that there were four cultural resource inventories conducted within the search radius between 1998 and 2020. They were conducted for oil and gas and irrigation projects. None of the previous cultural resource inventories overlap the proposed project area.

KLJ archaeologist Bill Norman and KLJ paleontologist Mitchel Lukens completed the Class III inventory of the study area on April 18-23, 2023. Three new cultural resources and four new isolated finds were encountered. One site (24PE0855) is a historical era foundation. One site (24PE0856) is a historical material scatter, and the last site (24PE0857) is a prehistoric lithic material scatter. KLJ conducted subsurface testing at 24PE0856 and 24PE0857, and no subsurface material was encountered. All of the isolated finds are prehistoric era isolates. All of the new sites, and all of the isolates, are recommended Not Eligible for listing on the National register of Historic Places. The revisited resource, 24PE0267, is previously recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. KLJ recommends avoidance of the site by 50 meters.

Provided all construction activity takes place within the inventoried area, and 24PE0267 is avoided by design, KLJ recommends a finding of **No Historic Properties Affected** for any proposed development for the study area inventoried, mapped, photographed, and described herein.

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INTRODUCTION

The Prairie County Airport Authority contracted KLJ to conduct a Class III cultural resource inventory as part of a planning study for several anticipated projects still in development, including wildlife fencing and road relocation. The project is proposed to be designed within a 258.4 acre area surrounding the existing airport. The work is being conducted under a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Improvement Program Grant to the Prairie County Airport Authority.

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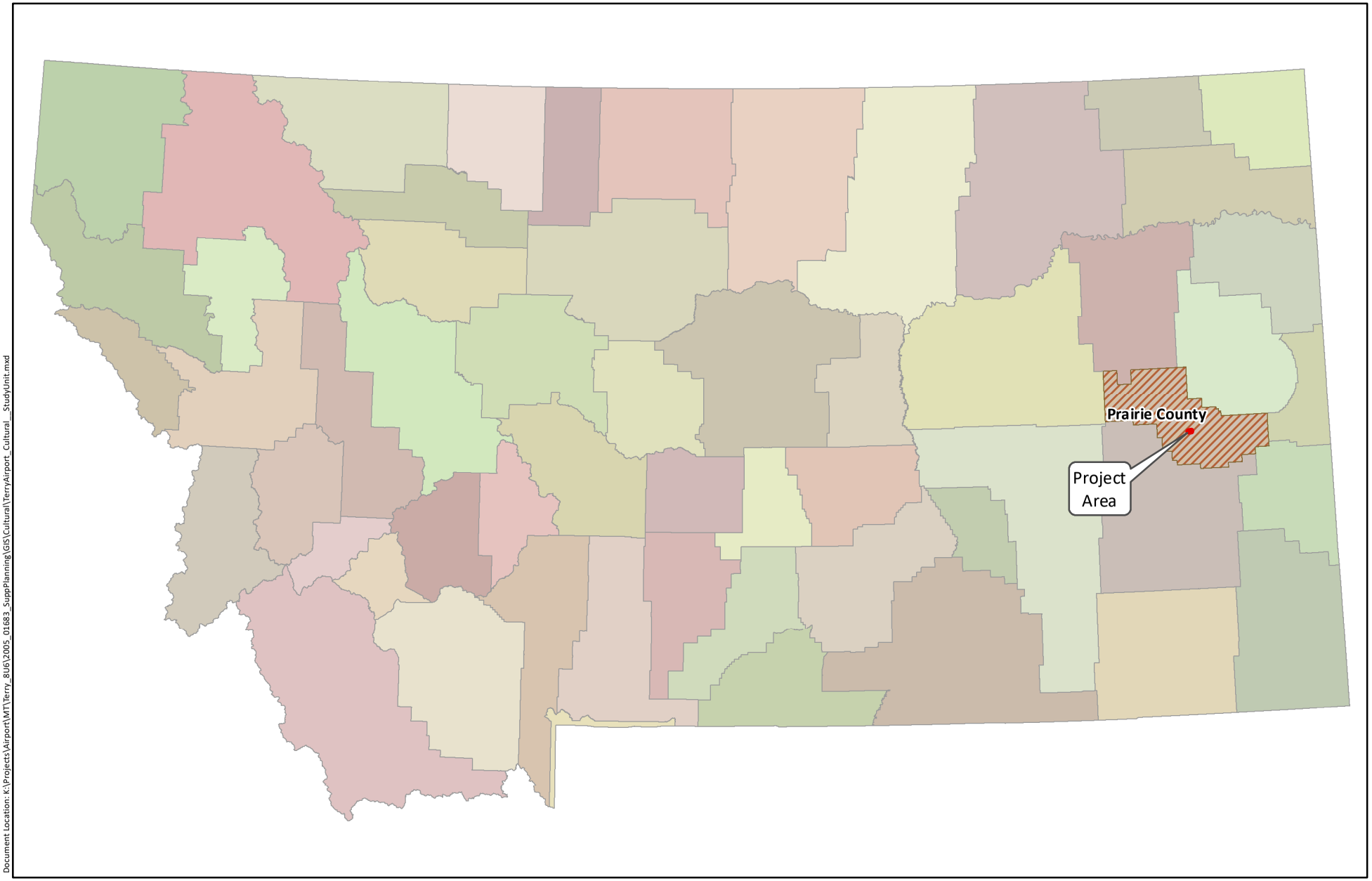
The following sections of this report provide more information about the environmental and cultural background of the project, evaluation standards, field methods and conditions, Class I and III inventory results, and recommendations for NRHP eligibility and management of the newly-recorded site. All site forms, maps, field notes, and photographs are on file at the main KLJ office in Bismarck, North Dakota.

Table 1: Legal location of the Class III inventory area in Prairie County

Township	Range	Section
12 N	51 W	20
12 N	51 W	21

Figure 1: County and Study Unit Map



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KLJ

Terry Airport
Prairie County, Montana

0 25 50 100 Miles

Project Area

N W E S

Map Scale: 1:3,700,000

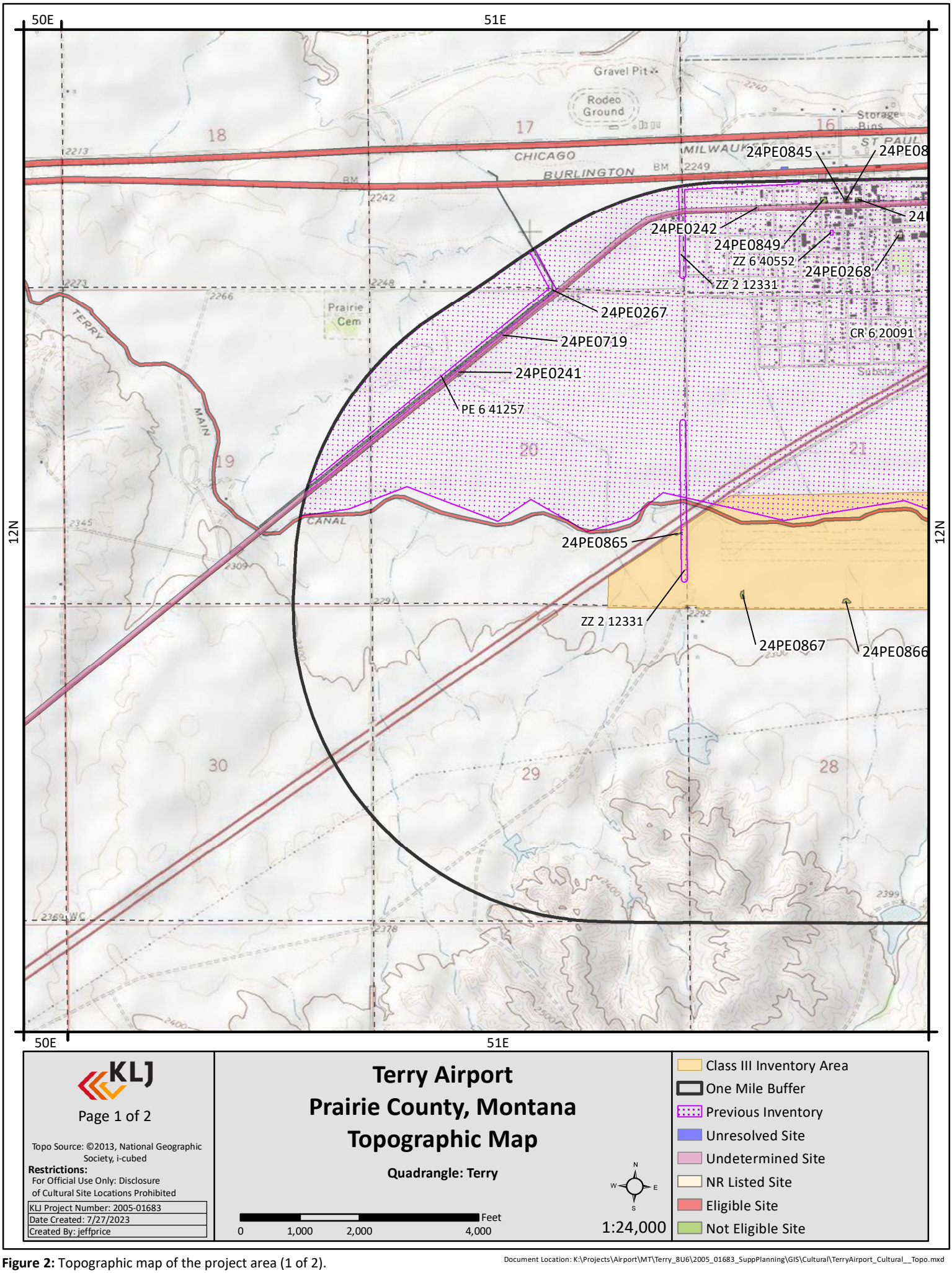

Figure 2: Topographic map of the project area (1 of 2).

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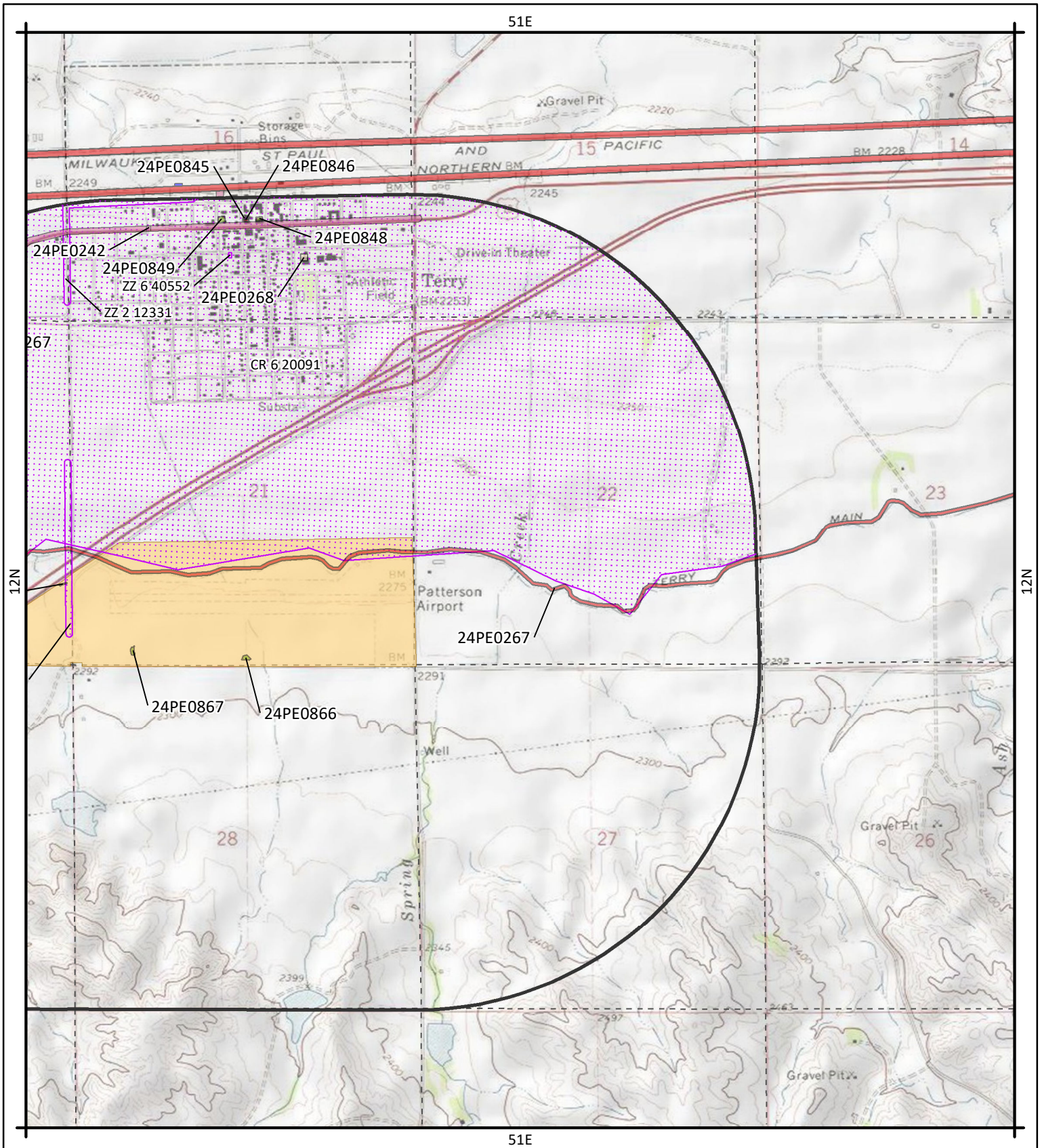

KLJ

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Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

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For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited

KLJ Project Number: 2005-01683
Date Created: 7/27/2023
Created By: jeffprice

Terry Airport
Prairie County, Montana
Topographic Map

Quadrangle: Terry

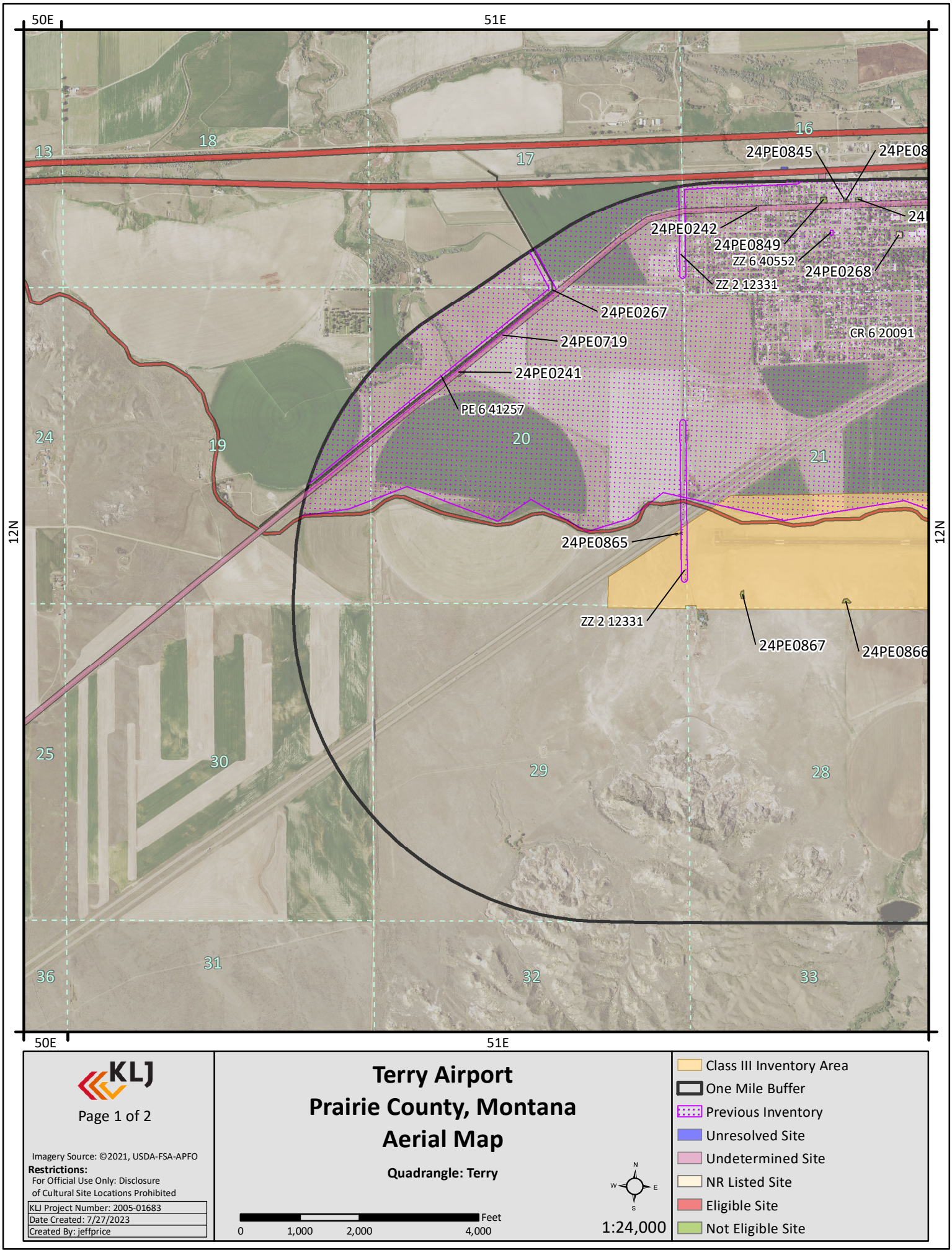
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Figure 3: Topographic map of the project area (2 of 2).

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural__Topo.mxd



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Imagery Source: ©2021, USDA-FSA-APFO

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Created By: jeffprice

Terry Airport
Prairie County, Montana
Aerial Map

Quadrangle: Terry

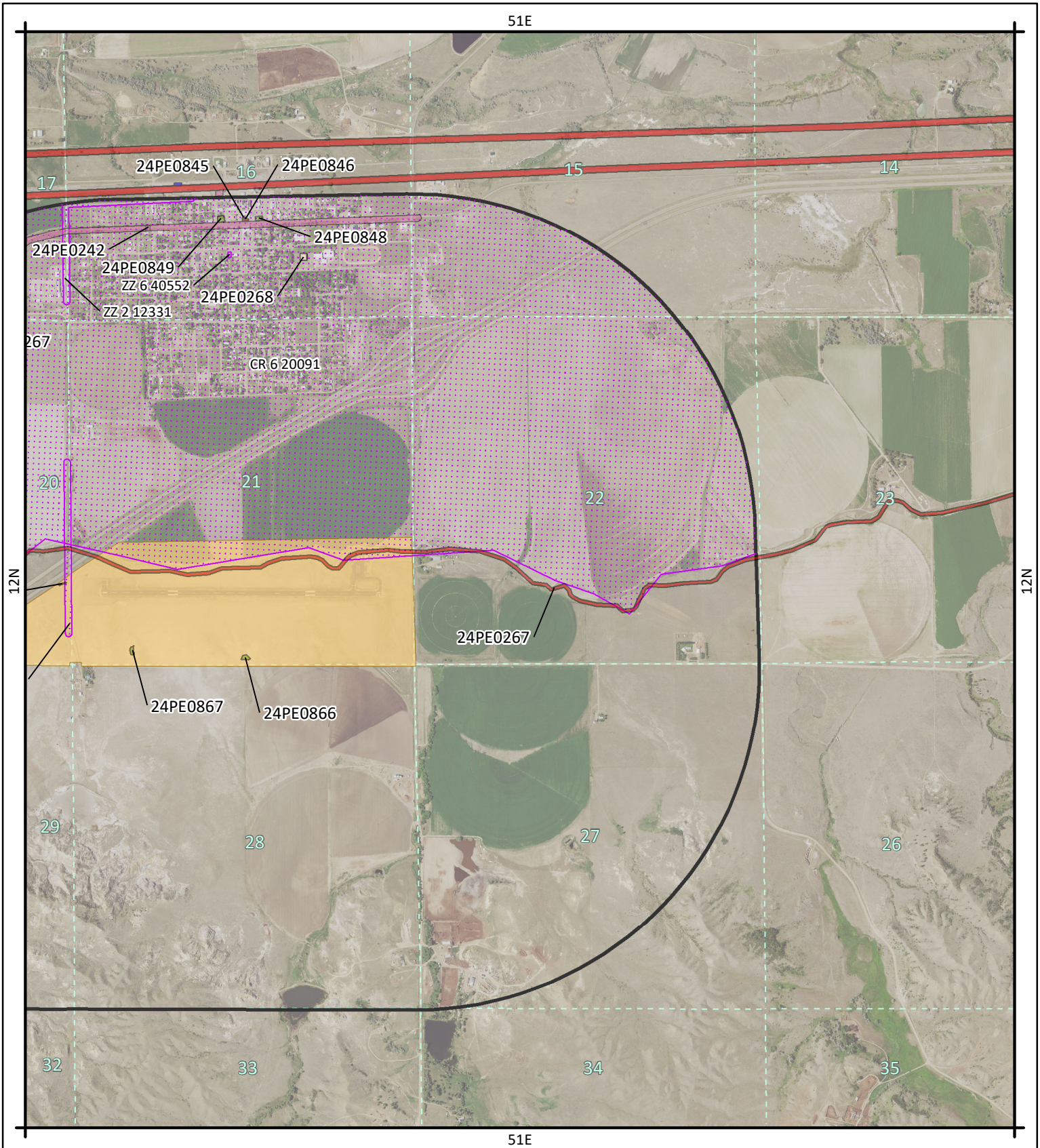
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Figure 4: Aerial Map of the project area (1 of 2).

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural__Aerial.mxd



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Date Created: 7/27/2023
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Terry Airport
Prairie County, Montana
Aerial Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
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Figure 5: Aerial Map of the project area (1 of 2).

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

Montana can generally be divided into three regions—eastern, central, and western—based on differences in geography, ecology, and culture history. The project area is in eastern Montana, which as defined here encompasses 48,795 mi^2 of mostly prairie grassland that extends west from the North and South Dakota state line for several hundred miles into the interior of the state. The following sections discuss aspects of the physical environment and culture history in eastern Montana and the surrounding region.

Effective Environment

Physiography

As defined here, eastern Montana is located in the Missouri Plateau section of the Great Plains physiographic province (Fenneman 1917), and includes (from east to west) Sheridan, Roosevelt, Richland, Wilbaux, Fallon, Carter, Powder River, Custer, Prairie, Dawson, McCone, Daniels, Valley, Phillips, Garfield, Rosebud, and Treasure counties. Along with the westernmost of these county lines, the region is bounded by the Dakotas to the east, Wyoming to south, and Canada (Saskatchewan) to the north.

This part of Montana is split between two major ecoregions, with a dividing line that meanders east-west between the 47th and 48th parallels and marks the southernmost limit of Quaternary glaciation in the area (see below; Woods *et al.* 2002). South of the line, the unglaciated landscapes of the Northwestern Great Plains primarily comprise rolling grassland prairies throughout the center of the region, with undulating hills and low ridges to the east, and broken uplands, steep coulees, steppe grassland and woodland, and occasional saltpans to the west. River breaks terrain characterized by heavily dissected terraces, broad floodplains, and wooded draws also occurs around major rivers and larger tributary streams. Areas north of the dividing line are in the Northwestern Glaciated Plains ecoregion and consist mainly of gently-rolling prairie in the west and heavily tilled and treeless glacial plains with sporadic benches and buttes in the east. Areas of hummocky, "knob and kettle" morainal terrain with abundant pothole lakes and seasonal wetlands are present along the northern border of the state, as well. Elevations range from approximately 1900 feet in the lowest valleys to more than 5600 ft atop the tallest buttes and bluffs (Woods *et al.* 2002).

Northeastern Montana is drained by the Missouri, Milk, and Poplar rivers and their tributaries, including Big Muddy, Frenchman, Brazil, and Beaver creeks. To the south, drainage patterns are dominated by the Yellowstone River and a network of feeder streams, the largest of which are the Powder, Little Powder, and Tongue rivers and O'Fallon, Mizpah, and Rosebud creeks. This area is also home to the massive Lake Fort Peck, created when the Missouri River was dammed in the 1930s, as well as Lake Bowdoin, Medicine Lake, Nelson Reservoir, and numerous other lakes, ponds, and seasonal wetlands of various size and depth (MacDonald 2012).

Climate

The climate in eastern Montana is continental and semi-arid, with long, cold winters and warm, dry summers (Howard 1960; Bailey 1995). Average January temperatures for weather stations at Broadus, Glendive, Jordan, Malta, and Medicine Lake range from a high of 27 °F to a low of 3 °F, with corresponding averages of 87 °F and 56 °F in July. Total precipitation is quite low, averaging around 13 inches yearly, most of which falls between April and September. Snowfall totals range more widely, from 15 inches at Jordan to 38 inches at Broadus, with an annual mean of 24 inches for the entire region. Most of the snow falls in a five-month period between November and March (Western Regional Climate Center 2021).

Flora and Fauna

Temperate mixed-grass prairie and sagebrush steppe are the predominant natural ecosystems in eastern Montana (Gap Analysis Project 2020). Vegetation consists of hearty, drought-resistant grasses and shrubs, such as blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), prairie junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*), Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), needleleaf sedge (*Carex duriuscula*), sagebrush (*Artemisia* spp.), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* sp.), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), and saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.). Woodlands comprising stands of pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), juniper (*Juniperus* spp.), ash (*Fraxinus* pennsylvanica), aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), birch (*Betula papyrifera*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), and elm (*Ulmus* spp.) trees are also present along ravines, rocky slopes and ridge tops, floodplains, and stream courses. Common grassland forbs and woodland understory plants include prairie turnip (*Psoralea esculenta*), currant (*Ribes spp.*), buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), prickly pear (*Opuntia polycantha*), bitterroot (*Lewisia redivia*), camas root (*Camassia esculenta*), balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), sandwort (*Arenaria* spp.), phlox (*Phlox* spp.), milkvetch (*Astragalus* spp.), beardtongue (*Penstemon eriantherus*), and goldenrod (*Solidago missouriensis*) (Lavin and Siebert 2011; Montana Field Guide 2021).

The habitats of eastern Montana contain elk (*Cervus canadensis*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), deer (*Odocoileus* spp.), and historically supported large herds of bison (*Bison bison*) (Koch 1941; Mackie 1970). The region is and/or was also home to grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*C. latrans*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), rabbit (*Lepus townsendii, Sylvilagus nuttallii*), and numerous rodents. Various birds (*e.g.,* raptors, passerines, waterfowl, grouse), reptiles (*e.g.,* turtles, snakes, lizards), and fish (*e.g.,* trout, catfish, sucker) occupy the prairies, woodlands, and waterways in this part of the state, as well (Montana Field Guide 2021).

The diverse floral and faunal resources of this region were utilized extensively by Native Americans living in the area for thousands of years. Prairie turnip, in particular, was a dietary staple, while buffaloberry, chokecherry, currant, prickly pear, balsamroot, bitterroot, camas root and numerous

other plants also served as important food and medicinal items. Woody vegetation such as sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and ash, aspen, birch, boxelder, elm, and juniper trees were used for construction, domestic, and ceremonial purposes, as well (Peterson and Deaver 2002; Miller *et al.* 2008). Similarly, deer, pronghorn, bison, beaver, rabbit, and other abundant game animals provided meat and marrow, and their remains were fashioned into tools, clothing, and ritual items (Davis *et al.* 2000).

Geology

For much of the Cretaceous period (145-65 million years ago [ma]), large parts of Montana were covered by an interior seaway in which sandstone, siltstone, limestone, bentonite, shale, and other sedimentary rocks were deposited (McGookey *et al.* 1972; Mauk *et al.* 2016). During the late Cretaceous and subsequent Tertiary (*i.e.,* Paleogene and Neogene) period (65-2 ma): the inland sea retreated; tectonic activity folded and faulted existing units and uplifted the Rockies and isolated central mountain ranges; significant episodes of volcanism further transformed the landscape; and layers of silt, clay, sandstone, mudstone, shale, lignite, and ash accumulated in the plains, midlands, and intermountain basins (Alden 1932; McMannis 1955; Chadwick 1981). Continental and alpine ice sheets advanced and retreated across the northeastern plains and mountains of Montana multiple times in the Quaternary (2 ma-present), carving up older land surfaces, altering drainage patterns, and leaving behind thick a thick till of silt, sand, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders in many places (Howard 1960; Wayne *et al.* 1991; Locke and Smith 2004). Lacustrine sediments were also deposited in proglacial lakes (*e.g.,* Glendive, Musselshell, Winifred, Great Falls, Missoula) that formed in front of ice dams and inundated major river valleys throughout the state (Hill 2000; Davis *et al.* 2006). The last glaciers receded around 14,000 years ago and erosion, alluviation, colluviation, and eolian deposition have been the primary geomorphic processes since (Howard 1960).

The surface geology of eastern Montana is characterized by glacial till deposits of varying thickness in areas above the 47th parallel, with increasing bedrock exposures moving south through the unglaciated plains (Aaberg *et al.* 2006). Shale, siltstone, sandstone, and limestone from the early Tertiary Fort Union Formation is the primary bedrock underlying most of the area (Howard 1960; Stoeser *et al.* 2007). Late Cretaceous Bearpaw shale is widespread across the northwestern corner of the region, as well, and is often interspersed with sandstone, siltstone, and shale of similar age from the Judith River, Eagle, and Claggett formations. A large pocket of upper Cretaceous Pierre shale is also present in the southeastern corner, while outcrops of sandstone, mudstone, and shale, from the fossil-rich Hell Creek Formation are scattered throughout, often occurring in the junction between the younger Fort Union and older Bearpaw and Pierre formations. Likewise, significant deposits of gravel, sand, silt, clay, and marl comprising the Flaxville, Rimroad, and Cartwright gravels top benches, buttes, and other remnants of late Tertiary and Quaternary erosion surfaces north of the Missouri River and on the Missouri-Yellowstone divide. Additionally, Quaternary alluvium (gravel, sand, silt, tufa) is exposed on terraces above the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Milk rivers and their tributaries (Alden 1932; Howard 1960; Stoeser *et al.* 2007).

The geological formations in this region also include primary and secondary sources for a variety of lithic raw materials (Aaberg *et al.* 2006). Outcrops of high-quality tool stone are particularly common within the Fort Union Formation, and include porcellanite, orthoquartzite, silicified wood, and Tongue River Silicified Sediment, which is known from numerous sites in the northern Plains and occurs most commonly as secondary deposits in southeastern Montana (Keyser and Fagan 1987; Aaberg *et al.* 2006; Miller 2010). Similarly, the Flaxville, Rimroad, and Cartwright gravels contain abundant pebbles and cobbles of chert, quartzite, agate, silicified wood, and other materials that were utilized extensively by Native American tool makers in the past. Additional lithic resources for grinding and cooking implements (*e.g.,* basalt, andesite, sandstone), ceremonial mineral pigments (*e.g.,* hematite, limonite), pottery and temper (*e.g.,* clay, sand, gravel), and other purposes can be found in various contexts throughout eastern Montana, as well (Aaberg *et al.* 2006; Miller 1996, 2010).

Culture History

The following sections summarize the trends that characterize each of the major culture-historical periods in eastern Montana and the surrounding region over the last approximately 12,000 years, since the earliest inhabitants first entered the northwestern Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountains.

Paleoindian Period (12,000 - 8000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian period spans the Pleistocene-Holocene transition and includes the earliest inhabitants of Montana. This period can be usefully subdivided into two broad stages—early and late—both of which are associated with highly mobile hunter-gatherer groups. Both stages also subsume several techno-complexes that are distinguished based in part on differences in the form and function of large, lanceolate chipped stone projectile (*i.e.,* spear and/or dart) points (Kornfeld *et al.* 2010).

The early Paleoindian stage includes the Clovis, Goshen, and Folsom complexes. The Clovis complex was geographically widespread and persisted for roughly 300 years in the late Pleistocene (Miller *et al.* 2014; Waters *et al.* 2020). Clovis groups consisted of small bands who regularly hunted mammoth, mastodon, and other megafauna, but also exploited smaller prey and plant foods (Waguespack and Surovell 2003). Goshen was a transitional complex that differs from Clovis primarily in the presence of unique non-fluted points and a shifted emphasis to hunting bison, likely in response to environmental turnover and megafaunal extinctions associated with resurgent glacial conditions during the Younger Dryas stadial (Frison 1998). Subsequent Folsom groups were also small, mobile, and regularly hunted bison. However, the occurrence of more base camps indicates somewhat lower residential mobility among Folsom people, and their diets comprised a wider variety of faunal and floral resources relative to preceding periods (Kornfeld *et al.* 2010).

The late Paleoindian stage includes the Agate Basin, Hell Gap, Cody, and Foothill/Mountain complexes in Montana. Compared to earlier times, late Paleoindian lifeways are characterized by larger and more complex social groups, increased communal hunting, expanded use of high-elevation landscapes, and

continued broadening of the resource base (Reed and Metcalf 1999). Two geographically distinct adaptations have been recognized during this time. Groups on the Great Plains maintained subsistence economies focused primarily on hunting bison, while those in the mountains and foothills to the west pursued a broad-spectrum strategy that included smaller game and more plant foods (Frison 1992).

The most prominent early Paleoindian components in Montana are Anzick (24PA506), a Clovis cache and infant burial in the Crazy Mountains, and Mill Iron (24CT30), a Goshen complex bison hunting camp near Boxelder Creek in the eastern plains (Frison 1996; Becerra-Valdivia *et al.* 2018). Significant Folsom components have also been identified at Indian Creek (24BW626) and MacHaffie (24JF4) in the foothills of the Elkhorn Mountains, and King (24PH2886) in the Gallatin River Valley (Davis 1993; MacDonald 2012). Late Paleoindian components are relatively rare, but Cody and Foothill/Mountain artifacts are documented at several sites in the western uplands, including Barton Gulch (24MA171), Black Bear Coulee (24PW308), Indian Creek, MacHaffie, and Mammoth Meadow (24BE559). Likewise, at least three Hell Gap points were recovered during excavations at KXGN-TV (24DW79), a camp site on O'Fallon Creek in the southeast corner of the state (MacDonald 2012; Davis 2019).

Archaic Period (8000-1500 B.P.)

Greater technological diversity decreased residential mobility, and increased focus on seasonal use of localized and predictable resources are characteristic features of the early Holocene Archaic period (Kornfeld and Larson 2008). This period also saw the first definitive use of the atlatl and the advent of side- and corner-notched dart points, as well as proliferation of architectural structures (*e.g.,* pit houses), storage features, and various "site furniture" (*i.e.,* large ground stone and other implements that are difficult to transport) in the northwestern Plains and Rocky Mountains. The earliest, often rather crudely-made, ceramics appear at sites in Montana around 2000 years during the Archaic, as well (Aaberg *et al.* 2006; MacDonald 2012). The Archaic is divided into Early, Middle, and Late stages that include the following complexes in Montana: Bitterroot/Mummy Cave (Early); Oxbow and McKean (Middle); and Yonkee, Pelican Lake, and Besant (Late).

The Early Archaic coincides with the extremely arid Altithermal climatic episode and saw a marked decline in human populations on the Great Plains, possibly because deterioration of lower-elevation grassland habitats led groups to seek refuge in the mountains, foothills, and other upland areas (Benedict 1992). In response to changes in the resource base caused by ecological upheaval, including the extinction of multiple large mammal prey species, early Archaic people began hunting smaller prey and gathering more wild plants and seeds (Kornfeld *et al.* 2010). Many groups also abandoned fully nomadic lifeways and began practicing seasonal settlement systems that involved extended stays at residential base camps located near dependable sources of food, water, and other raw materials for at least part of the year (MacDonald 2012).

As climatic conditions improved and landscapes stabilized in the Middle Archaic, many groups fully adopted central-place foraging strategies entailing logistical forays in predictable habitats around long-

term base camps in the winter, with more frequent moves between short-term hunting/foraging camps across the landscape in summer (Gilmore *et al.* 1999). Elk, deer, and bighorn sheep were hunted, and various plants and seeds were processed and prepared using ground stone tools, hearths, and rock-lined ovens. Seasonal droughts returned in the Late Archaic, but summers remained relatively wet throughout this stage. Groups occupied uplands, valleys, and river terraces, and subsistence strategies emphasized hunting bison and other ungulates; however, small game, fish, and an increasing variety of wild plants, seeds, and nuts were regularly on the menu, as well (Kornfeld and Larson 2008; Kornfeld *et al.* 2010).

An extensive Bitterroot component at Myers-Hindman (24PA504) in the upper Yellowstone valley has provided significant insight into Early Archaic lifeways in Montana. Early Archaic components occur elsewhere in the high country (*e.g.,* Black Bear Coulee, Indian Creek) and central mid-elevation areas (*e.g.,* Buckeye [24CB1266], Pretty Creek [24CB4]), as well, but are not well-known on the eastern grasslands (MacDonald 2012). Middle Archaic McKean and Oxbow components are more common in east-central Montana and include a residential camp and pit house at Spiro (24CB1332), field camps at Airport Rings (24YE357), Pictograph Cave (24LY1), Rigler Bluffs (24PA401), and Sun River (24CA74), and a bison jump at Kobold (24BH406). The eastern prairies are also home to several bison jumps and kill/butchery locales (*e.g.,* Antonsen [24GA660]), Carter Ferry [24CH1003], Keaster [24PH401], Wahkpa Chu'gn [24HL101]) with Late Archaic Besant and Pelican Lake material culture, while the mountains to the west contain camps (*e.g.,* Yellowstone Bank Cache [24YE357], Mini Moon [24DW85]), quarries (*e.g.,* Schmitt [24BW559]), and rock art sites (*e.g.,* Kila Pictographs [24FH1006-1009]) from this period (MacDonald 2012; Davis 2019).

Late Prehistoric Period (1500-300 B.P.)

The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by increased population size and density, more intense utilization of upland landscapes, and the predominance of communal hunting across the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains (Peterson and Deaver 2002; MacDonald 2012). Importantly, the Late Prehistoric also witnessed the introduction of bow and arrow technology and associated appearance of smaller, lighter side- and corner-notched arrow points. A marked uptick in the variety and quality of ceramic vessels occurs at this time, as well, although this trend is most pronounced in areas east and south of Montana, particularly along the middle reaches of the Missouri River in the Dakotas (Kornfeld *et al.* 2010; MacDonald 2012; Davis 2019). Avonlea and Old Women's are the most widely recognized Late Prehistoric complexes in Montana (Aaberg *et al.* 2006).

The Avonlea complex marks widespread adoption of the bow and arrow at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric and coincides with a period of essentially modern climatic conditions in the northern Plains and Rockies (Kornfeld *et al.* 2010; Tate and Gilmore 1999). In Montana, groups often occupied sites on buttes, ridge-tops, and river terraces, where they lived in rock-walled or timber structures, and produced finely-crafted, triangular, side-notched arrow points and thin-walled, globular, net- or cord-

impressed ceramics (Fredlund 1981; Aaberg *et al.* 2006). Bison remained a staple resource, and were often taken *en masse* using pounds and traps, but the subsistence base also included abundant smaller game (*e.g.,* pronghorn, deer, jackrabbit, squirrel, grouse, trout) and diverse wild plants (*e.g.,* camas root, bitterroot, prairie turnip, prickly pear, buckwheat) (Reeves 1990; Davis *et al.* 2000). Foods were regularly prepared using large grinding slabs, rock-lined ovens, and other processing and cooking features (Fredlund 1981).

Lithic and ceramic technology were largely similar during the subsequent Old Women's complex (Hudecek-Cuffe 1993). However, following widespread aridification around 1000 years ago many groups shifted away from uplands-focused seasonal settlement systems to more mobile lifestyles that emphasized large-scale procurement of bison and, albeit less intensively, pronghorn, out on the prairie grasslands (Tate and Gilmore 1999). Accordingly, the Old Women's complex in Montana is distinguished by a preponderance of large bison kills—mostly jumps—and processing camps, game drives, and stone circle sites, many of which likely represent remnant tipi rings and indicate populations that were regularly on the move for at least part of the year (Davis 1983; MacDonald 2012).

Boarding School (24GL302), First Peoples (24CA1012), Tongue River (24RB2135), and Vestal (24FR760) are among the Late Prehistoric bison kill/butchery sites east of the Rockies in Montana, while at least one more bison jump (Madison [24GA314]) and a pronghorn drive (Six Point [24YE170]) are located at higher elevations in the mountains. Camps with Avonlea, Old Women's, or other diagnostic artifacts—including Lost Terrace (24CH68), 24LN792, 24LN804, and 24DL470—are also found across the state, and a cache of obsidian artifacts from this period was recently discovered at Clark Creek (24LC523) near Helena (Davis *et al.* 2000; MacDonald 2012; Rennie and Davis 2016). Late Prehistoric earthlodge settlements at Hagen (24DW1) and Nollmyer (24RL155) on the lower Yellowstone River document extension of the Village cultures that flourished in the Dakotas into eastern Montana at this time, as well (MacDonald 2012; Davis 2019). Additionally, many of the shield-barring warriors, geometric motifs, and other images at Bear Gulch (24FR2) and Atherton Canyon (24FR3), extensive rock art sites at the base of the Big Snowy Mountains in central Montana, date to the Late Prehistoric period (Keyser 2012).

Protohistoric Period (300-100 B.P.)

Increased reliance on horses—for travel, hunting, and as beasts of burden—is an important feature of the Protohistoric period, although this trend was probably most transformative in the southern and central Plains, where fully equestrian lifestyles flourished (Hamalainen 2003). This period also saw demographic expansion and a continuation of more nomadic lifeways centered around hunting bison, often on horseback, and foraging for wild plants in many places (Newton 2016). Interestingly, however, in some cases groups became more sedentary, as the horse not only expanded the range of hunters, but also made it easier to transport kills back to far-flung camps, thereby doing away with the need for the entire tribe to follow the herds on every trip (Peterson and Deaver 2002). Regardless, larger and more mobile populations overall resulted in more frequent intergroup encounters and increasingly fluid

group boundaries, with culturally distinct bands often coming together for various reasons (*e.g.,* trade, hunting, warfare) and durations throughout the year.

Another important aspect of the Protohistoric period is regular contact between Native Americans and non-Native settlers, and the ensuing spread of guns, metal tools, glass beads, and other trade items that reshaped long-standing tribal lifeways and material culture in important ways (Hamalainen 2003; Clark and Corbett 2007). These interactions also led to increasing tensions, and eventually outright conflict, with settlers that culminated in numerous military conflicts between Plains tribes and the U.S. Army in Montana during the late 1800s. Despite tenacious efforts to maintain traditional ways of life, this period ultimately ends with the forced removal of Native Americans from their ancestral homelands in the late 1800s. The Assiniboines (or Nakodas), Bannocks, Blackfeet, Cheyennes, Chippewas, Crees, Crows, Gros Ventres, Kootenais, Pend d'Oreilles, Salish, Sioux (Dakotas, Lakotas, Yanktons, Yanktonais), and Shoshones are among the tribes that called Montana home prior to their confinement on the Blackfeet, Crow, Flathead, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Northern Cheyenne, Rocky Boy, and other reservations (Kehoe 2006).

Prominent Protohistoric sites in Montana include Rosebud Creek (24BH2461) in the south-central plains, where Sioux and Cheyenne warriors battled U.S. Army troops, Crows, and Shoshones on June 17, 1876, and nearby Little Bighorn (24BH2175), where a force of Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahos decimated the U.S. 7th Cavalry eight days later. Approximately 100 miles west at the foot of the Beartooth Mountains lies the old Absaroka Indian Agency (24ST89), built in the 1870s to help encourage settlement on agricultural plots and surrender of valuable tribal lands in an early step toward confinement of the Crow people on reservations (MacDonald 2012; Davis 2019). The conical wooden structure at Wickiup Cave (24BE601) in the Tendoy Mountains was also occupied by a small band of Mountain Shoshones in the Protohistoric, and many of the Ceremonial Tradition warriors, robes, and other images depicted at Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon were created during this time, as well (Keyser 2012; Keyser and Kaiser 2014).

In eastern Montana specifically, the Protohistoric period also saw establishment of the Northern Cheyenne and Fort Peck reservations amid escalating hostilities among Native groups—including Assiniboines, Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, Crows, Dakotas, Lakotas, Yanktons, and Yanktonais—and between tribes and non-Native settlers (Miller *et al.* 2008; Montana Office of Public Instruction [MOPI] 2009). The Northern Cheyenne Reservation spans the border between eastern and central Montana (as defined above) and was created in 1884 for a group of Northern Cheyennes who were exiled to Oklahoma in the late 1870s, but eventually escaped and traveled back to their homelands around the Yellowstone River (MOPI 2009). Fort Peck, which is located in between the Poplar River and Porcupine Creek in northeastern Montana, was established in 1888 when territory previously set aside for and shared by the Assiniboines, Gros Ventres, and Blackfeet was divided into three separate reservations. The tribes that were settled at Fort Peck include Assiniboines (Canoe Paddlers, Red Bottoms) who had been in northern Montana since at least the early 1800s, as well as Lakotas (Hunkpapas), Dakotas

(Sissetons, Wahpetons), and Yanktonais (Cut Heads) that migrated into the region to hunt bison later in the 1860s and 1870s (Miller *et al.* 2008; MOPI 2009; MacDonald 2012).

Following their initial confinement, the Northern Cheyenne and Fort Peck tribes were further disenfranchised through federal policies aimed at forced assimilation and additional break-up of tribal lands—and transfer of them to non-Native settlers—during the late 19th and early 20th century. Public attitudes and policies slowly began to shift in the 1920s and 1930s, during which all Natives were granted U.S. citizenship and many tribes, including the Northern Cheyenne and Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux, officially organized and drafted their own constitutions (MOPI 2009). Likewise, the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 aimed to restore lost land and some tribal autonomy, although it was poorly implemented and ultimately failed to substantially improve conditions for most Native Americans at the time. However, a new "era of self-determination" was underway by mid-century, as tribes fought for sovereignty and legal reforms, attempted to reclaim lost land, and expanded educational and economic opportunities on reservations (Miller *et al.* 2008; MOPI 2009). Today, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe has more than 11,000 members, runs multiple schools, a college, and numerous community programs, and owns the majority of land within the reservation boundaries, either communally or as individual parcels (Northern Cheyenne Tribe 2021). Similarly, the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribe is nearly 11,000 members strong, administers schools and a community college, provides various community and social services, and directs environmental and cultural resource management on reservation land, about half of which is tribally owned (Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes 2021).

Non-Native Settlement Period (200-50 B.P.)

Although French traders may have entered the area as early as 1743, the period of non-Native settlement in Montana really begins with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which explored areas around the Missouri, Yellowstone, Marias, Blackfoot, and Bitterroot rivers in 1805 and 1806 (Malone and Roeder 1976). This period continues well into the twentieth century and is defined in part by four industries that were largely financed by Euroamerican capital and attracted immigrants of American, European (e.g., Irish, English, Scottish, German, Polish, Czech, Italian, and Finnish), Asian (e.g., Chinese), and various other descent: the fur trade, agriculture, mining, and transportation. However, as discussed above, this period also involved extensive interaction between indigenous tribes and non-Native settlers, including trade, conflict, negotiation of treaties (most of which were later broken and/or amended to the benefit of settlers), and eventual forced removal of Native groups to reservations. Thus, while the focus here is on incoming settlers, it is important to remember that Native Americans remained a central part of the cultural landscape in Montana throughout this period.

The fur trade, driven largely by European demand for beaver pelt hats, was one of the earliest pursuits to draw non-Native migrants into the territory that is now Montana. Following earlier exploration by French trappers in 1805, an American expedition constructed the first trading post, Fort Remon (or "Lisa's Fort"), at the mouth of the Bighorn River in 1807, and by 1810 English- and French-Canadian

traders had established important posts along rivers and lakes in the mountains to the northwest. During its ensuing heyday from about 1820-1845, the fur trade flourished in Montana and hundreds of trappers from the Hudson's Bay, American Fur, and other trading companies made their way into the region to exploit the abundant beaver and other game. This activity also resulted in establishment of additional trading posts—including Fort Union, Fort Cass, Fort McKenzie, and Fort Piegan—where Native and non-Native trappers exchanged furs, meat, guns, metal tools, and other trappings of the trade until its ultimate collapse in the 1860s (Malone and Roeder 1976; Wishart 1992).

Mining boomed early in the 1860s, when discoveries of gold at Grasshopper Creek, Alder Gulch, Last Chance Gulch, and Confederate Gulch, as well as silver at Argenta, brought an influx of prospectors into the mountains of western Montana (Malone and Roeder 1976; Spence 1978). Early mining activity centered around ephemeral prospecting camps or boom towns, such as Bannack, Elkhorn, Independence, and Marysville, but more substantial settlements including Helena and Butte, both founded in 1864, first sprang up around gold and silver strikes, as well. In the 1880s and 1890s, focus shifted to the massive veins of copper under the Boulder and Anaconda mountains, which quickly outpaced gold and silver in terms of productivity and profit (Reed and Dilles 2020). Copper mining expanded rapidly thereafter and the "Copper Kings" who controlled it, particularly those from the expansive Anaconda Company, came to dominate many aspects of the economy and political life in Montana during the early twentieth century. However, the industry waned dramatically by the mid-1970s, leaving a trail of environmental and economic destruction in its wake in towns like Butte and Anaconda, around which the copper boom was concentrated (Malone and Roeder 1976; Leech 2018).

The first settler farmers in Montana were Jesuit priests who grew wheat, potatoes, and other crops on irrigated plots around missions in the Bitterroot Valley in the 1840s, and the small family farms that sprang up elsewhere in the mountains over the next decade. During the 1860s and 1870s, selective irrigation and careful planting allowed development of a lively, but still limited, farm industry in the surprisingly fertile valleys of southwestern Montana to meet the growing demand for grains, vegetables, and other agricultural products in mining camps and boom towns. Agrarian activity remained largely concentrated in the mountains until the turn of century, when federal reclamation projects were undertaken to dam major rivers, develop large-scale irrigation systems, and promote farming on the semi-arid plains to the east. However, while these projects were economically important for the state, their success in watering the parched prairies was limited and attention soon shifted to dry farming, which emphasized moisture conservation, did not require irrigation, and was enthusiastically endorsed by many trade groups, government agencies, and railroad companies in the early 1900s (Malone and Roeder 1976; Spence 1978).

Along with technological advances (*e.g.,* steel plows, discs, steam-powered threshers) and amendments to the Homestead Act that doubled the acreage available and eased ownership requirements for claims, the advent and tireless promotion of dry farming fueled a land rush in the northwestern Plains, with more than 190,000 homestead claims filed between 1900-1920 in east-central Montana alone (Libecap

and Hanson 2000). Although other vegetables and grains were grown on a smaller scale, wheat was the primary cash crop and several years of above-average rainfall led to huge harvests that peaked in 1915 and 1916. Grain prices soared during World War I, further bolstering the prospects of many farmers, but an extended period of severe drought beginning in 1917 and plummeting post-war wheat prices devastated many farms and brought an end to the homestead boom in the early 1920s. Following a brief economic resurgence later that decade, drought returned in the 1930s and Montana was plunged with the rest of the country into the Great Depression. Yet despite these setbacks, many farmers managed to successfully cultivate a living from the often unforgiving landscape, and farming remains an important economic activity in Montana today (Malone and Roeder 1976; Spence 1978; Libecap 2002).

Livestock ranching, the other major agricultural activity in Montana, commenced in the 1850s with former fur traders, prospectors, and other early settlers who grazed cattle in the southwestern mountain valleys for sale in local markets (*e.g.,* military outposts, mining and railroad camps) and along the Oregon Trail to the south in Idaho and Wyoming (Fletcher 1961; Spence 1978). By the 1870s, now-thriving cattle and sheep herds had exhausted available pasture in the mountains and expanded eastward onto the plains, where they were soon joined by an influx of longhorns driven north from Texas into the Yellowstone and Missouri river valleys. Throughout the 1880s, hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep roamed largely unattended over vast expanses of undeveloped land in Montana, but numerous factors—including stricter federal oversight, competition with homesteaders, rampant overgrazing, unstable global markets, and severe weather—combined to spell the end of this type of open-range ranching by the early 1900s. Smaller closed ranches, where animals were provided feed, shelter, and not allowed to wander as freely, overtook open-range operations in the 1890s and have remained the predominant mode of ranching in the state ever since (Malone and Roeder 1976; Wyckoff and Hansen 1991).

Development of transportation networks, particularly steamboats and railroads, to move people and goods into, out of, and around Montana was instrumental for early industry and settlement. Travel in Montana was by foot, beast of burden, or human-powered boat until 1832, when the steamer *Yellow Stone* introduced mechanized transport with its first voyage along the upper reaches of the Missouri River (Gordon 2011). Early on, steamboats serviced the fur trade, bringing in supplies (*e.g.,* flour, sugar, coffee, whiskey, tools) to trading posts on major rivers and hauling out beaver pelts, bison robes, and other goods for sale in eastern markets. In the 1860s, the gold rush provided a new boost as thousands of prospectors and tons of provisions and equipment flooded into western Montana via steamship. However, completion of the Union Pacific (UP) transcontinental rail line to the south, declining fur and mining industries, and conflict with Native tribes who resented the intrusion on their homelands and destruction of important river bottom forests to fuel steamers, led to a sharp decline in traffic by the end of the decade. Steamboat travel endured on the rivers of Montana for a while longer, albeit much reduced from its mid-1860s peak, but had largely disappeared by the turn of the century (Spence 1978; Gordon 2011).

The first rail line in Montana was a branch of the UP-controlled Utah & Northern that crossed the southwestern border in 1880 and reached the prized mining center of Butte in 1881. The main line of the Northern Pacific (NP) entered eastern Montana later in 1880, making its way west along the Yellowstone River and into the mountains, where it was completed near Missoula in 1883. For several years, the UP and NP enjoyed largely uncontested control over the movement of people and goods in Montana, maintaining high rail rates through cooperative agreements and cargo pooling arrangements. However, this situation was upended in 1887 when James J. Hill extended the main line of what would become the Great Northern Railway (GN) through northern Montana, with spurs running south into the mountains, and quickly became the primary shipper for the powerful Anaconda Company. A years-long power struggle ensued, which ultimately resulted in Hill and the GN taking control of or partnering with most major rivals and thereby coming to dominate the railroad business in Montana by the early 1900s. Railroads—particularly the "Hill lines"— were a primary driving force of early industry and settlement in Montana and, although the principal period of track construction ended in 1909, remain an important part of transportation networks in the state today (Malone and Roeder 1976; White 1988).

RESEARCH GOALS/EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

Following the mandated policies implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665), as amended, a cultural resource inventory was undertaken to identify and document any historic properties within and around the project APE. An additional goal of the inventory is to allow the Prairie County Airport Authority and the FAA to plan the proposed undertaking to avoid any historic properties and, if not possible, to test, evaluate, and/or mitigate impacts to properties within the project area prior to construction. As such, the intent of the cultural resource work for the proposed project was to:

1. Identify any prehistoric, historic, or traditional cultural resources that may exist in or near the proposed project area and which may be affected by project-related activities;

2. Make recommendations concerning the significance and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of any identified cultural resources;

3. Make appropriate recommendations regarding the treatment of all identified cultural resources;

4. Provide a report detailing findings to the project sponsor and the responsible federal and/or state agencies.

As noted above, one of the project goals was to evaluate identified cultural resources for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. For a property to be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must generally be at least 50 years old, retain its original character, and meet at least one of the following Criteria:

A) Be associated with important events that have contributed significantly to the broad pattern of human history;

B) Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or

D) Have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Cultural resources that do not meet one or more of the Criteria above are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Alternatively, resources may also be unevaluated for inclusion, meaning that no formal assessment has been made and/or that further work is required to fully evaluate NRHP eligibility.

LITERATURE REVIEW

KLJ requested a file search of the Montana SHPO files for a one-mile radius around the study area on April 5, 2023. The review indicated that there are nine previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. There are nine previously recorded resources within the one-mile search area. All previously recorded resources are historical era sites and include bridges, irrigation systems, schools, roads, and commercial developments. One resource, 24PE0267, is a historic irrigation system that is in the study area and is recommended Eligible for the NRHP. One resource, a historic school (24PE0268) is listed on the National Register. Two other resources (24PE0845 and 24PE0846), both commercial developments are recommended Eligible for National Register listing. The remaining resources are Unevaluated or recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP.

Literature review also indicated that there were four cultural resource inventories conducted within the search radius between 1998 and 2020. They were conducted for oil and gas and irrigation projects. None of the previous cultural resource inventories overlap the proposed project area.

The details of the literature review are presented in **Appendix B**.

FIELD METHODS/CONDITIONS

The inventory was conducted on April 23 and 28, 2023 by KLJ archaeologist Bill Norman and KLJ paleontologist Mitchel Lukens. The inventory covered 258 acres. The majority of the inventory area was on cultivated ground, or previously cultivated ground, with excellent visibility.

The inventory was conducted in accordance with the 2022 *Montana SHPO Consultation Guide* and the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-44742). The area was inventoried using parallel pedestrian transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart.

The inventoried area is on a flat upland plain. The majority of the project area is in level agricultural fields, the road right of way, and in the footprint of the existing airport. The weather at the time of the survey was seasonably warm and cool, with gentle winds. The ground surface visibility averaged 30-90%, with near 100% visibility in prairie dog colony clearings which covered approximately 40 % of the inventory area. Due to the excellent ground visibility and presence of cultivation in the inventory area, combined with no surface materials, no exploratory subsurface testing was conducted, and limited subsurface testing was conducted in and near discovered sites.

RESULTS

Three new sites, (24PE0855, 24PE0856, and 24PE0857), and four isolated finds (KLJ-TRY-IFML01, KLJ-TRY-IFML03, KLJ-TRY-IFML04, and KLJ-TRY-IFBN01) were recorded in the inventory area. One previously recorded site (24PE0267) was revisited and updated in the study area.

New Sites

24PE0855

Site 24PE0855 consists of two features and an associated historical material deposit contained within one of the features, a possible homestead. The site is set on a small triangle of land between the I-94 right-of-way and the current access road which runs roughly parallel to the interstate and turns south near the site location. North of the site, the town of Terry is visible across the interstate, and the Terry Airport is visible to the east.

Feature 1 is a southwest to northeast oriented, oval shaped depression approximately 30 feet southwest to northeast and 20 feet north to south. The depression is four feet deep. There is a portion of a poured in place concrete foundation in the southeast corner of the depression, which is the only evidence of a foundation on the surface. The depression is filled with mid-twentieth century artifacts including barrel hoops, tires, a tube car radio, formed concrete chunks, barbed wire, and a metal bed frame.

Feature 2 is approximately 65 feet northeast of Feature 1 and consists of a semi-rectangular depression. The depression is oriented southwest to northeast and is approximately 8 feet square. There are three flat foundation stones of locally available sandstone on the east side of the feature, which are the only evidence of a foundation at the feature. The depression is approximately 1.5 feet in depth. The only historical material associated with the feature consists of a tangle of barbed wire in the center of the depression.

Although homesteading in early twentieth century eastern Montana is a historically significant event, this site lacks integrity to convey the historical significance of that event. No structures remain at the site. The site is not a unique example of its type, and others represent early homesteading in eastern Montana with more integrity. The site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion A.

This site was originally patented by C.B. Whitcomb in 1913. C.B. Whitcomb isn't a nationally historically significant figure, and a search of local histories doesn't indicate local significance. This site is not associated with any historically significant figures and lacks integrity to convey historical significance of any historically significant figure. This property is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.

There is no built environment remaining at the site. The site is not a historically significant design or the work of a master. This site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion C.

Although homesteading in early 20th century Eastern Montana is a historically significant event, this site lacks integrity for data potential. Surface artifacts are sparse and the artifacts in Feature 1 are from a later period. Further, soils are generally deflated onsite and don't indicate significant deposition. The site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion D.

Site 24PE0855 is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP. This site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. Although specific plans for construction are being developed, , KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

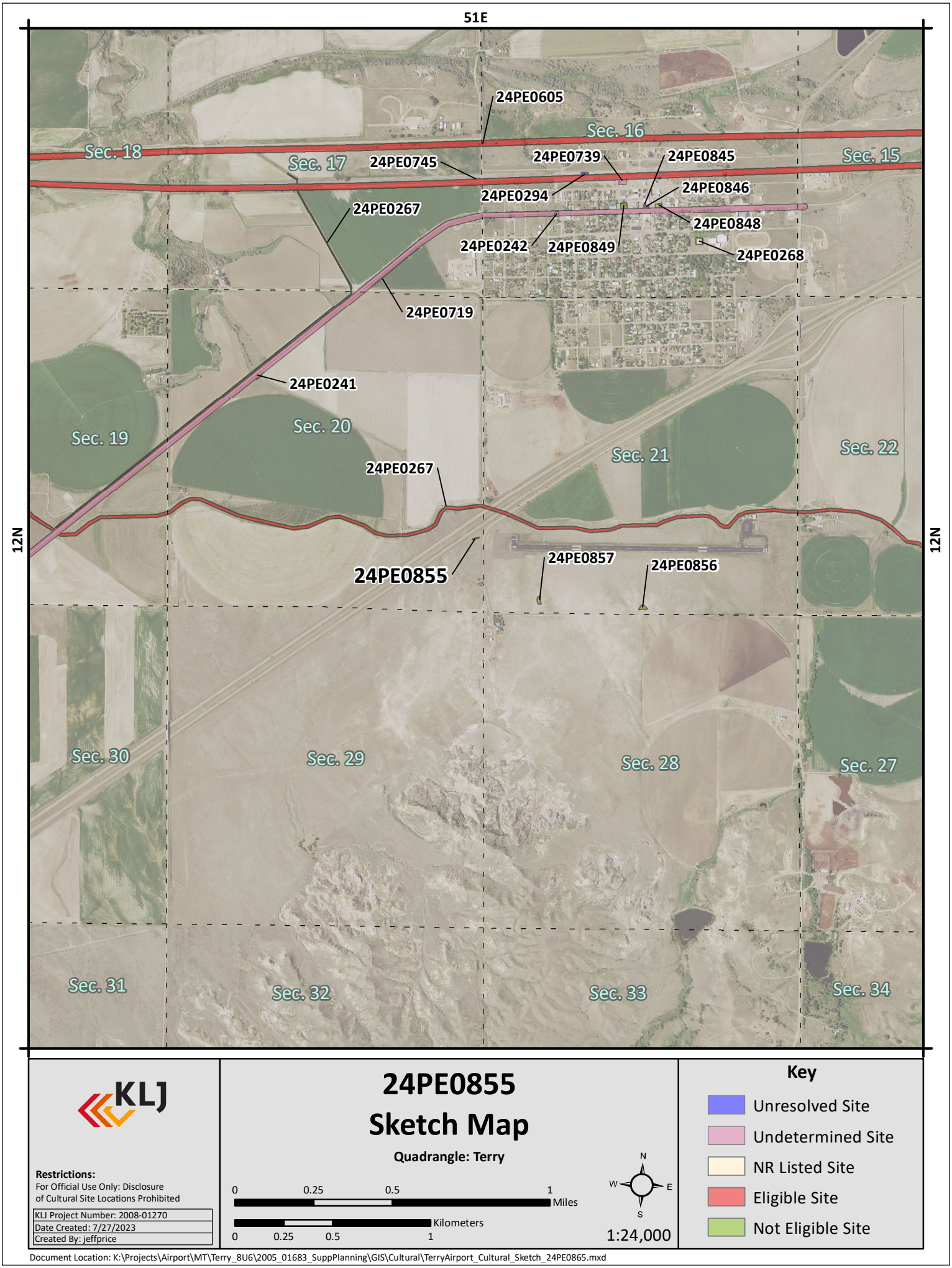
Figure 6: Feature 1, view to the north.

Figure 7: Feature 2, view to southwest.

Figure 8: Feature 1, view to the northwest.

Figure 9: Tube amplified car radio, plan view.

Figure 10: Site overview, view to the northwest.



KLJ

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited

KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 7/27/2023
Created By: jeffprice

24PE0855
Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

Key

- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_24PE0865.mxd

Figure 13: Sketch map of 24PE0855

24PE0856

Site 24PE0856 consists of a medium defuse scatter of historical material including glass fragments and ceramic fragments totaling 45 artifacts. The site is mainly seen in a prairie dog clearing. Visual inspection of the burrows, with sifting, showed no materials in the excavated material. There are a total of 14 amethyst glass fragments, 5 aqua glass fragments,25 colorless glass fragments, and 1 amber glass fragment. Ceramic fragments include two fragments of undecorated whiteware.

Two subsurface tests were conducted. Both showed evidence of ground disturbance and both were negative for cultural material.

Table 2: Soils in STP 1.

Horizon	Munsell Color	Depth (cm)	Notes
A/B	10YR4/4	26	Mottled and mixed with materials from the C layer. No clear distinction
C	7.5YR2/2	33	First contact with compact undisturbed sub soils.

Table 3: Soils in STP 2.

Horizon	Munsell Color	Depth (cm)	Notes
A/B	10YR4/4	24	Mottled and mixed with materials from the C layer. No clear distinction
C	7.5YR2/2	34	First contact with compact undisturbed sub soils.

Although homesteading in early twentieth century Eastern Montana is a historically significant event, this site lacks integrity to convey the historical significance of that event. The site is not a unique example of its type, and others represent this historical movement with more integrity. The site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion A.

This site was originally patented by the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1896. Although the building of the railroad in the American West is a historically significant event associated with several historically significant figures, there is no railroad infrastructure onsite. While historical figures might have been involved with acquiring the land, the presence of the land itself is not enough to convey the historical

significance of those figures. This property is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.

There is no built environment at the site. The site is not a historically significant design or the work of a master. This site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion C.

The site is likely a secondary deposit location. Surface artifacts are sparse and shovel testing doesn't indicate the presence of subsurface deposits. Furthermore, this site has been plowed in the past and the distribution of artifacts as seen now is likely tied to that disturbance. The site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion D.

Site 24PE0856 is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP and lacks integrity. The site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. While specific plans for construction are being developed, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

Figure 12: Amethyst glass fragment, plan view.

Figure 13: Aqua glass bottle fragment, plan view.

Figure 14: Colorless bottle finish, plan view.

Figure 15: Colorless glass fragment.

Figure 16: Undecorated porcelain and whiteware fragments, plan view.

Figure 17: Undecorated whiteware fragment, plan view.

Figure 18: Site overview, view to the east.

Figure 19: Site overview, view to the south.

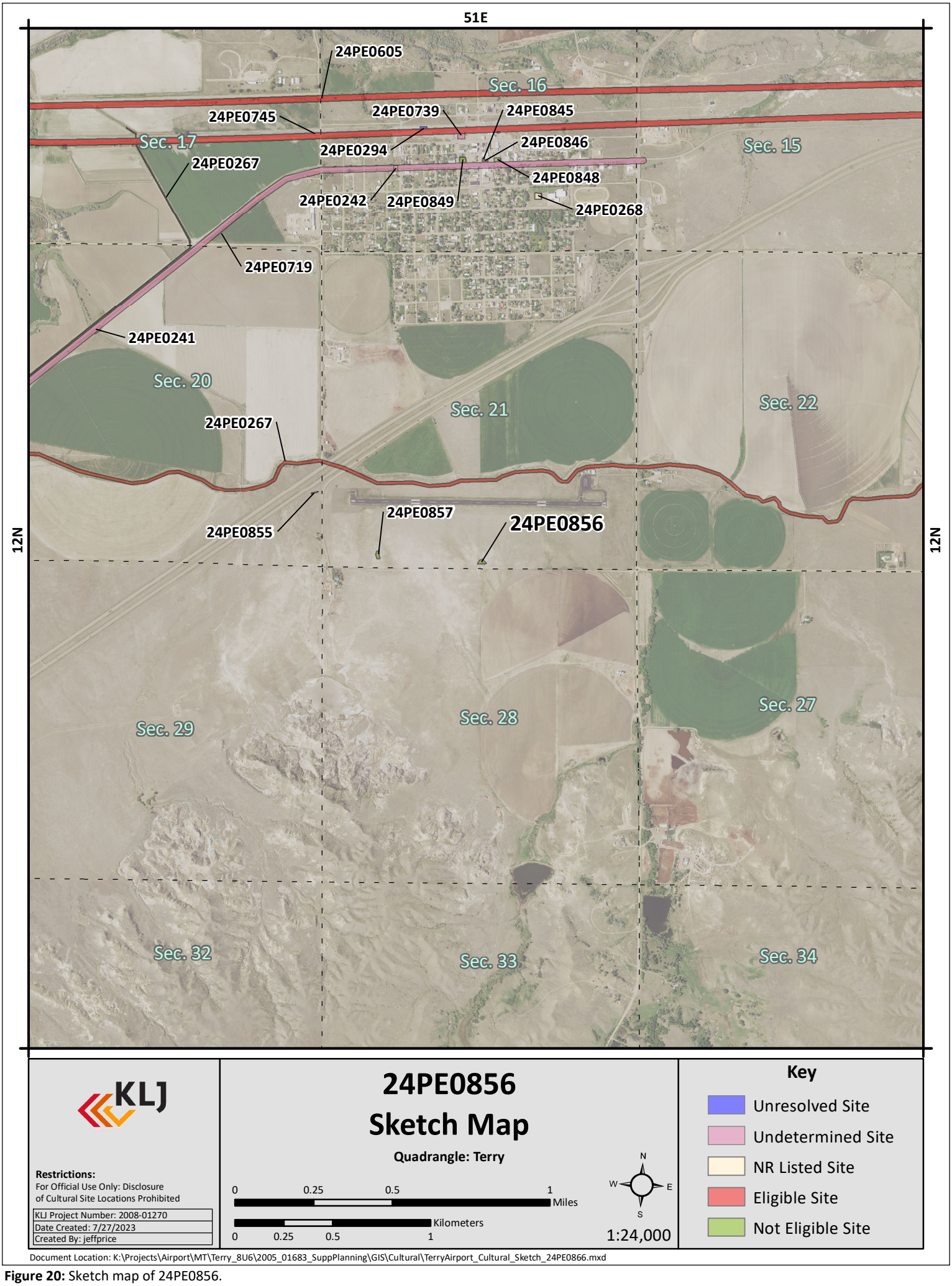


Figure 20: Sketch map of 24PE0856.

24PE0857

Site 24PE0857 consists of a diffuse lithic scatter in a historically plowed field. The field is fallow pasture at the time of recording and the site is mainly visible in a prairie dog clearing. There are 18 total artifacts visible on the surface, 14 of which are fire altered medium grained quartzite. The remaining artifacts include a yellowish brown chert shatter fragment, a fine grained quartzite core, a fine grained quartzite utilized flake, and a purple tertiary porcellanite flake.

Two subsurface tests were conducted at the site. Both were negative for cultural materials and showed a disturbed soil horizon.

Table 4: Soils in STP 1.

Horizon	Munsell Color	Depth (cm)	Notes
A/B	10YR4/4	43	Mottled and mixed with materials from the C layer. No clear distinction
C	7.5YR2/2	53	First contact with compact undisturbed sub soils.

Table 5: Soils in STP 2.

Horizon	Munsell Color	Depth (cm)	Notes
A/B	10YR4/4	30	Mottled and mixed with materials from the C layer. No clear distinction
C	7.5YR2/2	39	First contact with compact undisturbed sub soils.

There are no diagnostic artifacts onsite. The materials observed are common in prehistory and not indicative of any particular time period. As the site is not indicative of any particular time period, it is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

This site type is not usually associated with any specific historically significant figure. As the site is not associated with a particular historically significant figure, it is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.

There is no built environment at the site. The site is not an example of unique design or the work of a master. The site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

There are no diagnostic artifacts onsite and the materials present are common in prehistoric contexts. The site is on a formerly plowed agricultural field. KLJ conducted two shovel tests at the site. Both showed disturbed soils to the culturally sterile layer, and overall deflated soils. As the site is in a disturbed context and cannot be tied to a particular historically significant period, the site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

Site 24PE0857 is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP and retains no integrity. This site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. While specific plans for construction are being developed, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

Figure 21: Medium grained quartzite cobble with flake scars, plan view.

Figure 22: Utilized porcellanite flake, plan view.

Figure 23: Bifacially worked purple quartzite flake, plan view

Figure 24: Quartzite FCR fragment, plan view.

Figure 25: STP 1 overview, plan view.

Figure 26: STP 2 overview, plan view.

Figure 27: Site overview, view to the east.

Figure 28: Site overview, view to the north.

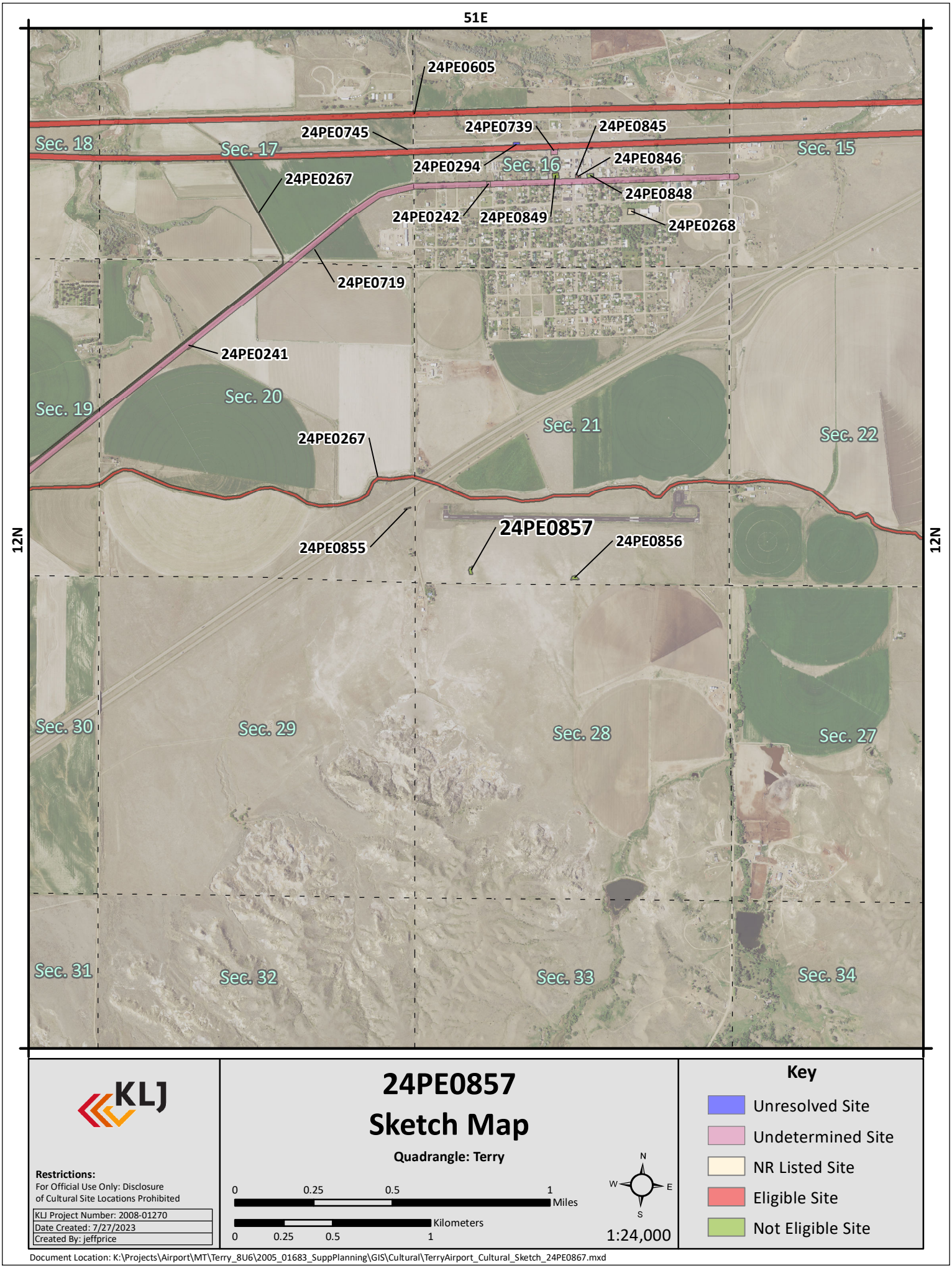


Figure 29: Sketch map of 24PE0857.

Isolated Finds

KLJ-TRY-IFBN01

KLJ-TRY-IFBN01 consists of one Knife River Flint flake with a utilized edge and a single course-grained quartzite fire altered rock cobble. The Knife River Flint flake is approximately 7 centimeters in length, 3 centimeters wide and 1.5 centimeters thick. It has a utilized edge on the distal side that consists of several small flake scars. The fire altered rock fragment is a possible flake of course grained quartzite that is approximately 7 centimeters long, 3.5 centimeters wide, and 1 centimeter thick. It is a rust colored red and white showing heat alteration.

The isolated find is in a fallow agricultural field south of the town of Terry, Montana. Ground surface visibility near the find is nearly 100% within 50 meters of the find as it is in a prairie dog clearing and colony. The quartzite cobble is consistent with cobbles found in the nearby Yellowstone River, approximately 2 miles to the north.

This site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no integrity applies. This site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. While specific plans for construction are being developed, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

Figure 30: Fire altered quartzite fragment, plan view.

Figure 31: Knife River Flint fragment, plan view.

Figure 32: Isolated find overview, view to the north.

Figure 33: Isolated find overview, view to the northwest.

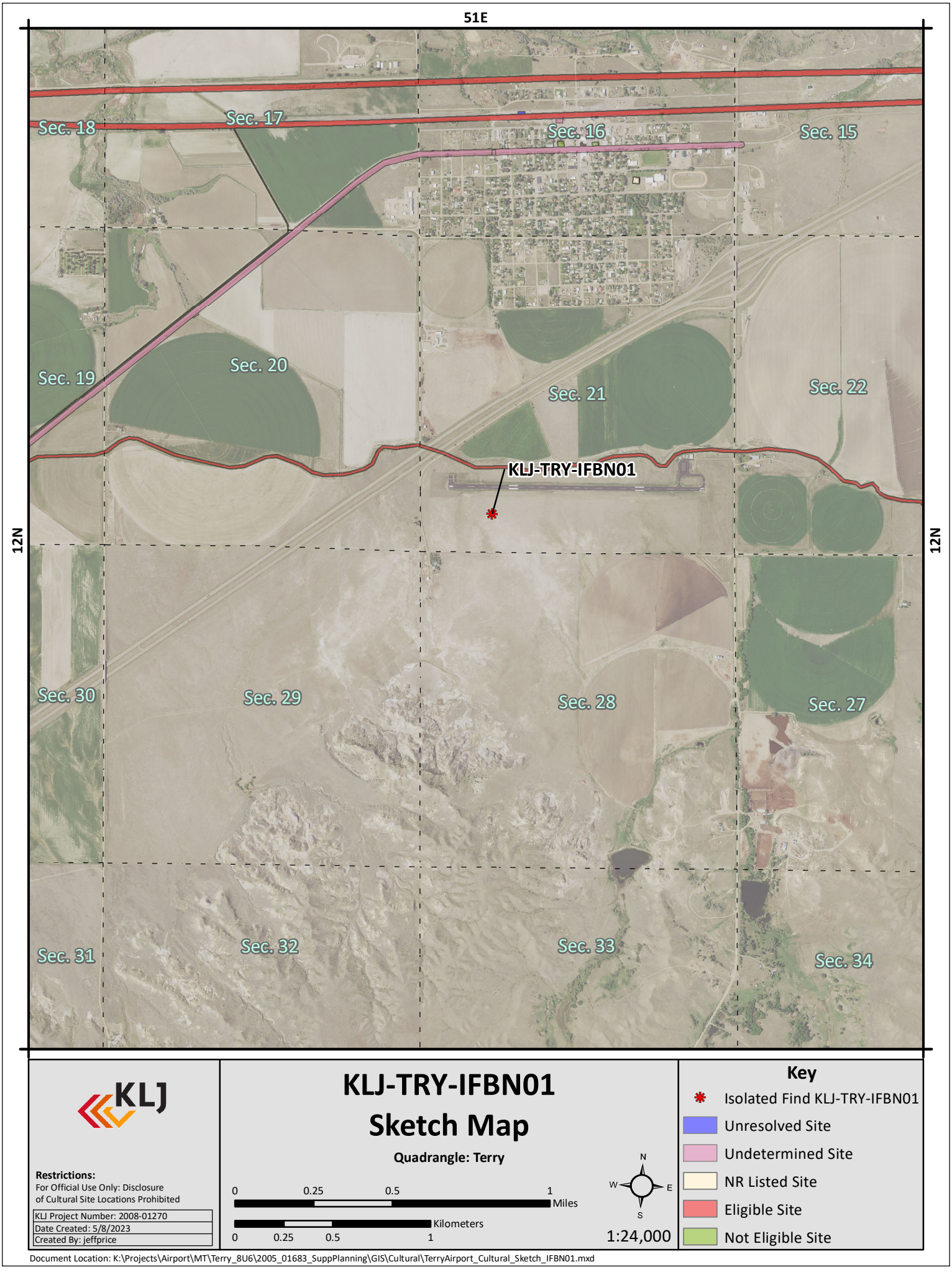


Figure 34: Sketch map of KLJ-TRY-IFBN01

KLJ-TRY-IFML01

KLJ-TRY-IFML01 consists of a single coarse-grained quartzite cobble. The cobble is pink and white in color and shows signs of fire alteration. A single flake scar runs along the outside. As the field where the isolated find was located was plowed historically, it is possible that the flake scar is a result of coming in contact with plow equipment. The cobble is approximately 10 centimeters wide, by 11 centimeters long, and 4 centimeters thick.

The isolated find is in a fallow agricultural field south of the town of Terry, Montana. Ground surface visibility near the find is nearly 100% within 50 meters of the find as it is in a prairie dog clearing and colony. The type of rock is consistent with cobbles from the nearby Yellowstone River Soils in the immediate area contain only 5-10 percent gravels, and few large cobbles.

This site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no integrity applies. This site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. While specific plans for construction are being developed, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

Figure 35: Fire altered quartzite cobble, plan view.

Figure 36: Fire altered quartzite cobble, plan view.

Figure 37: Isolated find overview, view to the north.

Figure 38: Isolated find overview, view to the west.

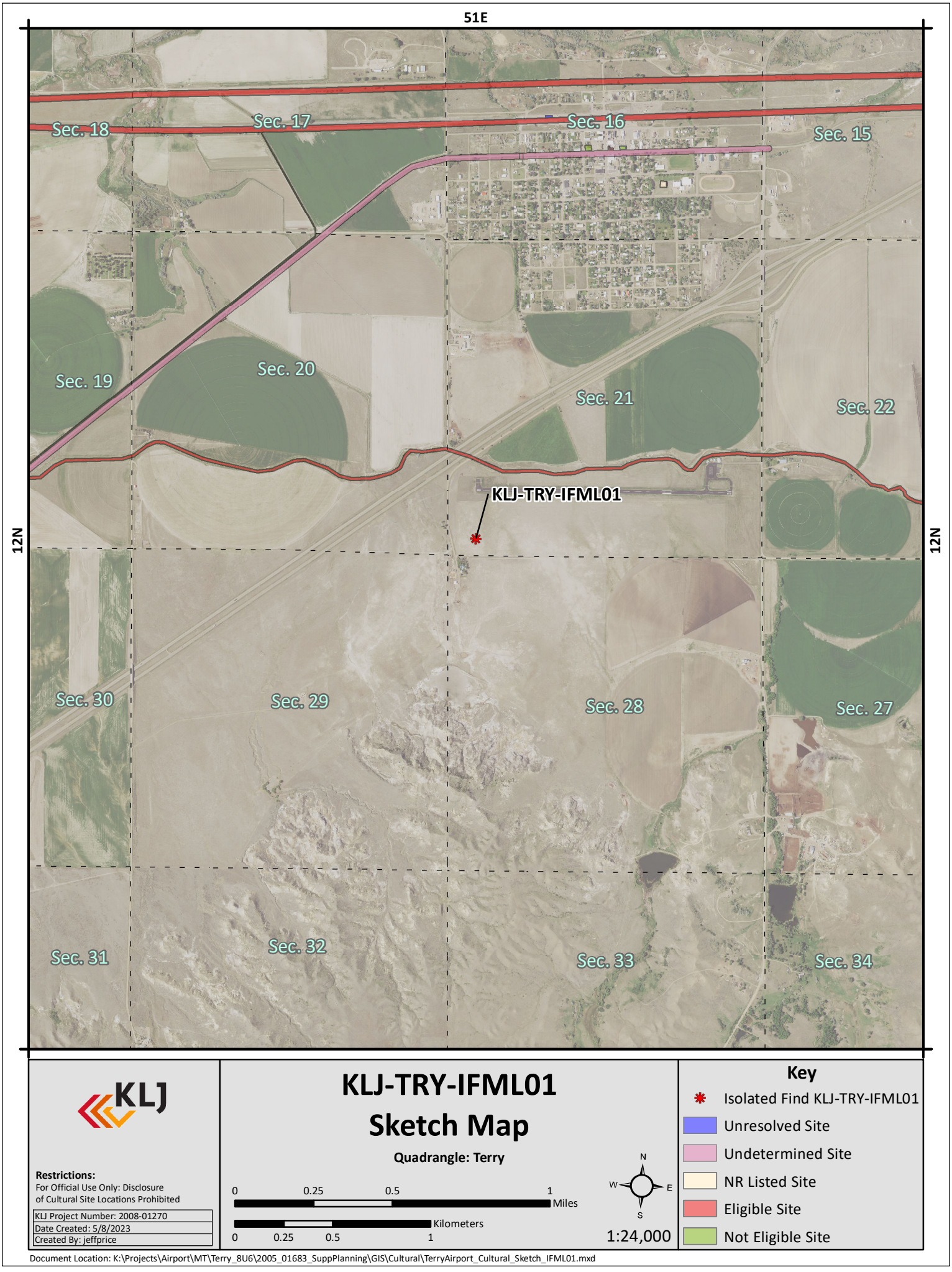


Figure 39: Sketch KLJ-TRY-IFML01.

KLJ-TRY-IFML03

KLJ-TRY-IFML03 consists of a single course grained quartzite flake. The flake is a purple to grey color and has a small amount of use wear on the lateral margin. It is approximately 3 centimeters long, 2 centimeters wide, and .5 cm thick. This is a secondary flake with some cortex present on the dorsal side.

The isolated find is in a fallow agricultural field south of the town of Terry, Montana. Ground surface visibility near the find is nearly 100% within 50 meters of the find as it is in a prairie dog clearing and colony. The quartzite cobble is consistent with cobbles found in the nearby Yellowstone River, approximately 2 miles to the north.

This site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no integrity applies. This site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. While specific plans for construction are being developed, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

Figure 40: Quartzite flake, plan view.

Figure 41: Quartzite flake, plan view.

Figure 42: Isolated find overview, view to the east.

Figure 43: Isolated find overview, view to the south.

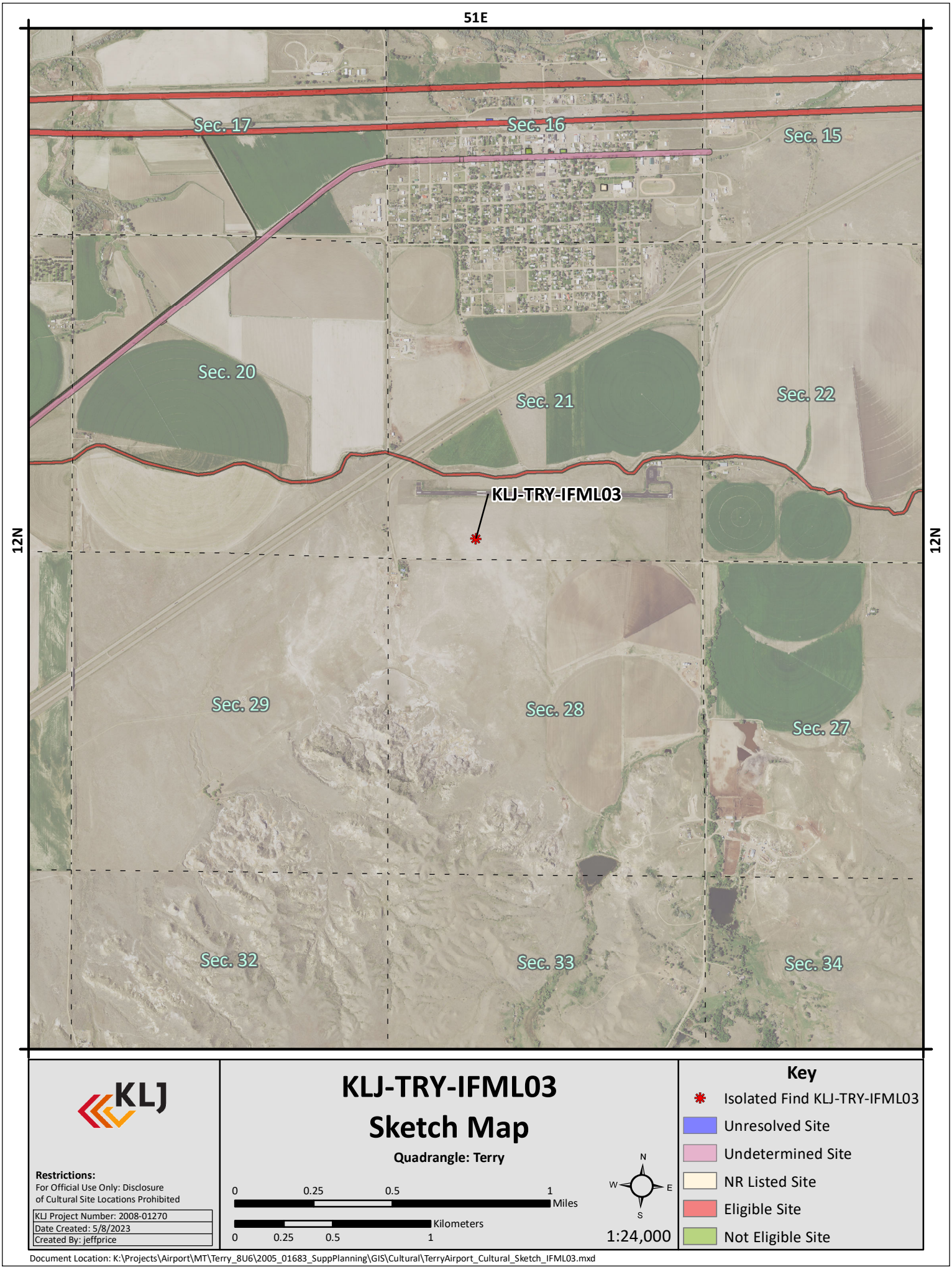


Figure 44: Sketch map of KLJ-TRY-IFML03.

KLJ-TRY-IFML04

KLJ-TRY-IFML04 consists of a single coarse-grained quartzite cobble with three distinct flake scars. The light red cobble is approximately 7 centimeters long, 5 centimeters wide, and three centimeters thick. Flake scars are present on both the dorsal and ventral side of the cobble at the distal end.

The isolated find is in a fallow agricultural field south of the town of Terry, Montana. Ground surface visibility near the find is nearly 100% within 50 meters of the find as it is in a prairie dog clearing and colony. The quartzite cobble is consistent with cobbles found in the nearby Yellowstone River, approximately 2 miles to the north.

This site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no integrity applies. This site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. While specific plans for construction are being developed, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

Figure 45: Quartzite cobble with flake scars, plan view.

Figure 46: Quartzite cobble with flake scars, plan view.

Figure 47: Isolated find overview, view to the south.

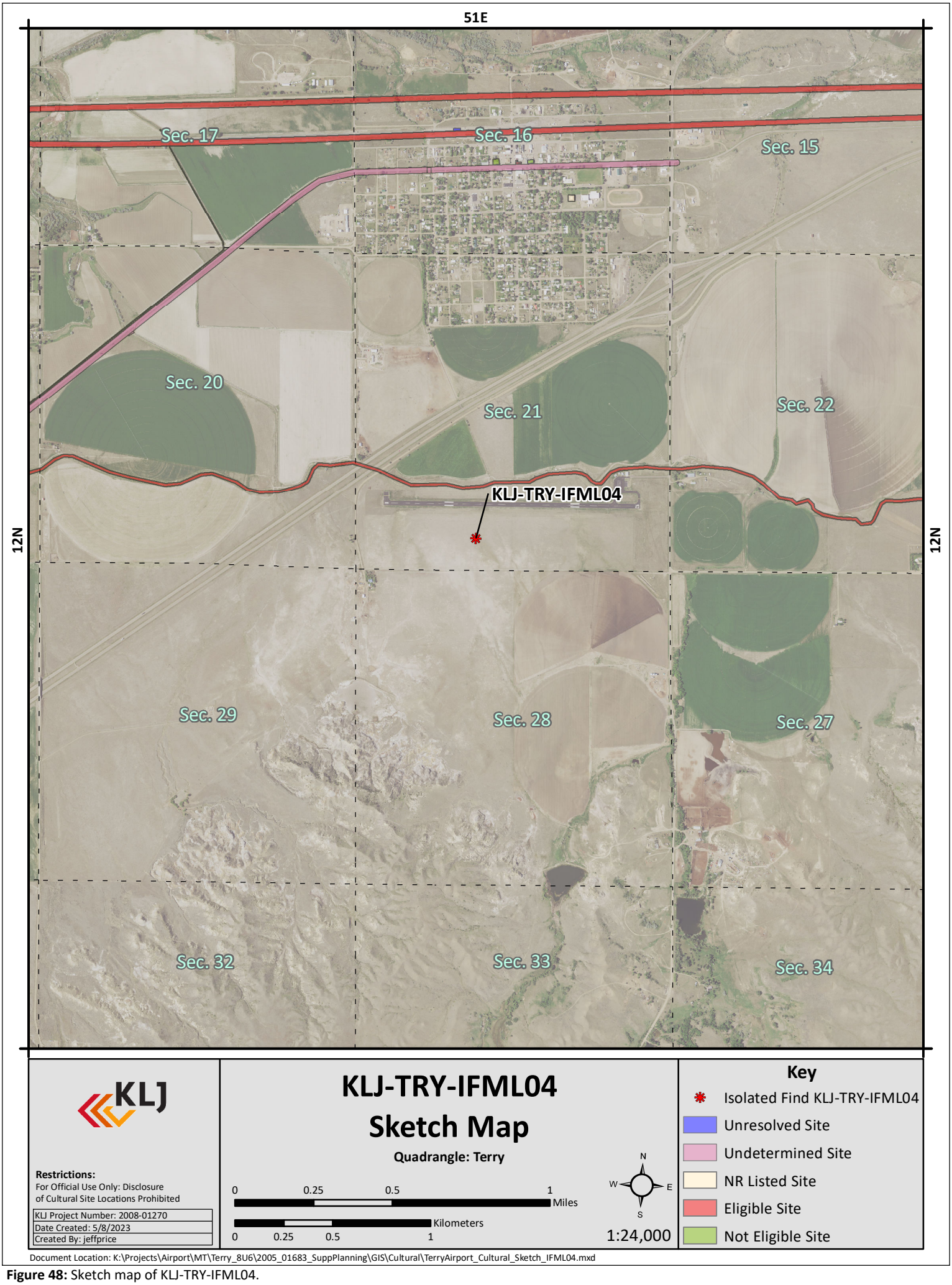


Figure 48: Sketch map of KLJ-TRY-IFML04.

Site Updates

24PE0267

Site 24PE0267 is the Buffalo Rapids Irrigation District, portions of which have been updated and revisited several times. The portion that is in the current project area is still in use and functioning in its original capacity. Regular maintenance in kind is visible, including the use of fire to control vegetation near the banks of the canal and dredging to accommodate flow. Several irrigation control structures were observed in the project area including wooden and concrete control gates.

The portion of the site in the current inventory area is a portion of the Terry Main Canal. Portions of the main canal near the project area, and in the same section, were updated in 2020 (Dersam and Lee), but not the specific section that is in the project area. The condition of the site is consistent with the observations of Dersam and Lee (2020), with a mixture of original and replaced infrastructure as maintenance continues on the still operating irrigation system.

The condition and integrity of the canal is consistent with the portion in the same section recorded in 2020 (Dersam and Lee) in the same legal section. Ongoing maintenance and use of the has lead to diminishing integrity of workmanship and materials, but overall the site retains integrity of setting, feeling, setting, location, association, and design.

This site was previously recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. KLJ agrees with this recommendation. The site was visited during a planning study for improvements to the Terry Airport. While improvement plans are still being developed, KLJ recommends avoidance of the site by 50 meters in further plans. If any future plans avoid the site by 50 meters, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for those plans.

Figure 49: Canal at the north west boundary of the study area, view to the southeast.

Figure 50: Site overview, view to the east.

Figure 51: Sluice control near northwest corner of the study area view to the northwest.

Figure 52: Sluice control, view to the northeast.

Figure 53: Canal overview from the east boundary of the study area, view to the west.

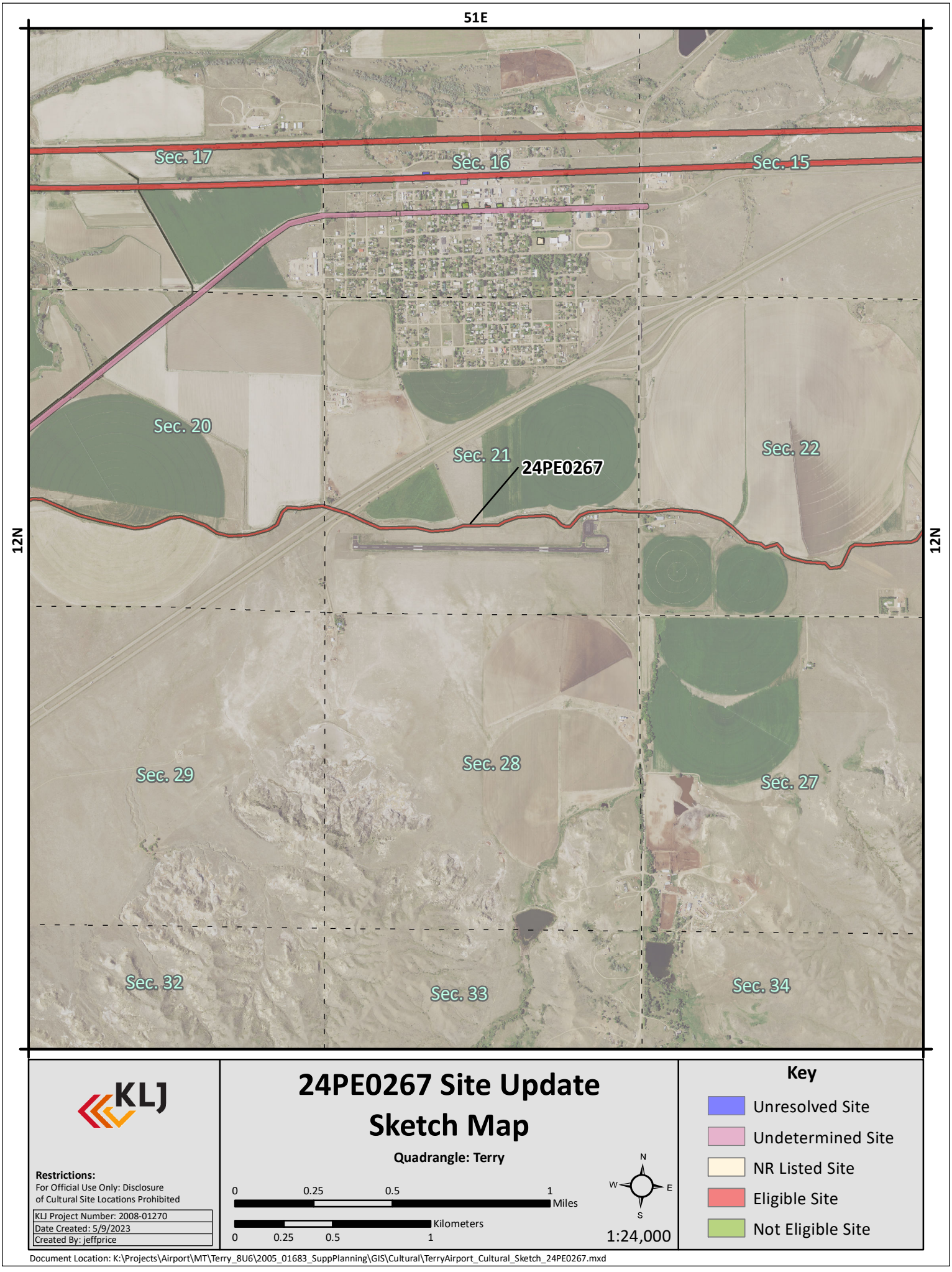


Figure 54: Sketch map of 24PE0267.

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Prairie County Airport Authority contracted KLJ to conduct a Class III cultural resource inventory as part of a planning study for several anticipated projects still in development, including wildlife fencing and road relocation. The projects are proposed to be designed within a 258.4 acre area surrounding the existing airport. The work is being conducted under a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Improvement Program Grant to the Prairie County Airport Authority.

KLJ requested a file search of the Montana SHPO files for a one-mile radius around the study area on April 5, 2023. The review indicated that there are nine previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. One of these resources, 24PE0267, a historic irrigation system, is in the study area and was revisited during Class III inventory. All previously recorded resources are historical era sites and include bridges, irrigation systems, schools, roads, and commercial developments. One resource, a historic school (24PE0268), is listed on the National Register. Two other resources (24PE0845 and 24PE0846), both commercial developments, are recommended Eligible for National Register listing. The six remaining resources are Unevaluated or recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP. Literature review also indicated that there were four cultural resource inventories conducted within the search radius between 1998 and 2020. They were conducted for oil and gas and irrigation projects. None of the previous cultural resource inventories overlap the proposed project area.

KLJ archaeologist Bill Norman and KLJ paleontologist Mitchel Lukens completed the Class III inventory of the study area on April 18-23, 2023. Three new cultural resources and four new isolated finds were encountered. One site (24PE0855) is a historical era foundation. One site (24PE0856) is a historical material scatter, and the last site (24PE0857) is a prehistoric lithic material scatter. KLJ conducted subsurface testing at 24PE0856 and 24PE0857, and no subsurface material was encountered. All of the isolated finds are prehistoric era isolates. All of the new sites, and all of the isolates, are recommended Not Eligible for listing on the National register of Historic Places. The revisited resource, 24PE0267, is previously recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. KLJ recommends avoidance of the site by 50 meters.

Provided all construction activity takes place within the inventoried area, and 24PE0267 is avoided by design, KLJ recommends a finding of **No Historic Properties Affected** for any proposed development for the study area inventoried, mapped, photographed, and described herein.

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APPENDIX A: PROJECT AREA PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 55: Overview of the project area north of the runway, view to the east.

Figure 56: Overview of the project area near the west boundary, view to the north.

Figure 57: Overview of the project area from the south central border, view to the north.

Figure 58: Overview of the project area near the western border, view to the north.

Figure 59: Overview of the PA from the northeast corner, view to the west.

Figure 60: Overview of the PA from the northwest corner, view to the east.

APPENDIX B: LITERATURE AND FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Table 6: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Area

SITS	Site type	Description	Eligibility	TWN	RNG	SEC
24PE0241	Historical	Historic Vehicular/Foot Bridge	Unevaluated	12N	51E	20
24PE0242	Historical	Historic Vehicular/Foot Bridge	Unevaluated	12N	51E	16
24PE0267	Historical	Historic Irrigation System	Eligible	12N	51E	15
24PE0268	Historical	Historic School	NR Listed	12N	51E	16
24PE0719	Historical	Historic Road	Unevaluated	12N	51E	16
24PE0845	Historical	Historic Commercial Development	Eligible	12N	51E	16
24PE0846	Historical	Historic Commercial Development	Eligible	12N	51E	16
24PE0848	Historical	Historic Commercial Development	Not Eligible	12N	51E	16
24PE0849	Historical	Historic Commercial Development	Not Eligible	12N	51E	16

Table 7: Manuscript List

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
CR 6 20091	Buffalo Rapids Irrigation Project: A Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation	Malmstrom	1998
PE 6 41257	A Cultural Resource Inventory for The BRIP 2 Lateral 1.6 Pipeline Conversion Project in Prairie County, Montana.	Lee	2020
ZZ 2 12331	Southeast Montana Cultural Resource Inventory of Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Reclamation Lands for Us West Communication's Fiber Optic Line	Bergstrom	1991
ZZ 6 40552	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Report -- Mt Addendum 12: Additional Fieldwork Results.	Quality Services, Inc.	2020

APPENDIX C: SITE FORMS

INTRODUCTION

NEW FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

As of July 2022, this CS-R (Cultural Site Record) form replaces Montana SHPO's CRIS (Cultural Resource Information System) form for recording cultural resources in Montana. Visit https://mhs.mt.gov/shpo/forms to download the most recent versions of SHPO forms and instructions. If you are uncertain about which form to use, please contact Montana SHPO Cultural Records staff at (406) 444-4724, kyler.mozell@mt.gov

REMINDERS

The Principal Investigator is responsible for ensuring that the information in this form is complete and accurate as per the Montana SHPO's data standards. Please consult the **Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023** for standards for recording cultural and architectural resources in Montana.

1. IDENTIFICATION

SITE NAME/FIELD DESIGNATION	SMITHSONIAN NUMBER (issued by SHPO)^	RECORD TYPE
KLJ-TRY-SBN01	24PE0855	☒ NEW ☐ UPDATE

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER
Terry Airport	2005_01683

FIRST RECORDED BY	DATE	PHONE (000) 000-0000	EMAIL	ADDRESS
Bill Norman	04/22/23	4063965387	Bill.norman@kljeng.com	2611 Gabel Road Billings, MT 59102

UPDATED BY	DATE	PHONE (000) 000-0000	EMAIL	ADDRESS

2. LOCATION

COUNTY	LOT/BLOCK	STREET ADDRESS	CITY / TOWN (NEAREST)
Prairie			Terry

NARRATIVE / NOTES ON ACCESS (OPTIONAL)

UTM COORDINATES OR LAT-LONG FOR THE CENTER OF THE SITE, TO THE 6TH DECIMAL	DATUM (E.g., NAD27, WGS84, etc.)
475259 E, 5180503 N	

TOWNSHIP	N/S	RANGE	E/W	SECTION	QUARTER		TOWNSHIP	N/S	RANGE	E/W	SECTION	QUARTER
12	N	51	E	20	SE							

(tab from last cell to add rows to the TRS table)

3. OWNERS

CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE/SURFACE OWNERSHIP	CURRENT USE	
Private	Pasture	☐ Public ☒ Private

ORIGINAL ADMINISTRATIVE/SURFACE OWNERSHIP	ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE	
Private	Homestead	☒ Public ☐ Private

4. CULTURAL SITE AND ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION

SITE TYPE*	SITE TIME PERIOD*	SITE DIMENSIONS (LENGTH X WIDTH)	SURFACE VISIBILITY (%)
Historic Homestead/Farmstead	1910-1920	125 ft SW-NE, 30 ft. NW, SE	50

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE (OVERVIEW OF SITE, FEATURES, ARTIFACTS, AND CONDITION)

This site consists of two features and an associated historical material deposit contained by one of the features. The site is set on a small triangle of land between the I-94 right-of-way and the current access road which runs roughly parallel to the interstate and turns south near the site location. To the north of the site, the town of Terry is visible across the interstate, and the Terry Airport is visible to the east.

Feature 1 is a southwest to northeast oriented, oval shaped depression approximately 30 feet southwest to northeast and 20 feet north to south and four feet deep. There is a portion of a poured in place concrete foundation in the southeast corner of the depression, which is the only evidence of a foundation on the surface. The depression is filled with Mid-Twentieth Century artifacts including barrel hoops, tires, a tube car radio, formed concrete chunks, barbed wire, and a metal bed frame.

Feature 2 is approximately 65 feet northeast of Feature 1 and consists of a semi-rectangular depression. The depression is oriented southwest to northeast and is approximately 8 feet square. There are three flat foundation stones of locally available sandstone on the east side of the feature, which are the only evidence of a foundation at the feature. The depression is approximately 1.5 feet in depth. The only historical material associated with the structure consists of a tangle of barbed wire in the center of the depression.

FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS (DETAILS ABOUT EACH FEATURE CROSS-REFERENCED WITH LABELED PHOTOS, MAPS, AND FIGURES)

Feature 1 is a southwest to northeast oriented, oval shaped depression approximately 30 feet southwest to northeast and 20 feet north to south and 4 feet in depth. There is a portion of a poured in place concrete foundation in the southeast corner of the depression, which is the only evidence of a foundation on the surface. The depression is filled with Mid-Twentieth Century artifacts including barrel hoops, tires, a tube car radio, formed concrete chunks, barbed wire, and a metal bed frame.

Feature 2 is approximately 65 feet northeast of Feature 1 and consists of a semi-rectangular depression. The depression is oriented southwest to northeast and is approximately 8 feet square. There are three flat foundation stones of locally available sandstone on the east side of the feature, which are the only evidence of a foundation at the feature. The depression is approximately 1.5 feet in depth. The only historical material associated with the structure consists of a tangle of barbed wire in the center of the depression.

ARTIFACTS (DESCRIBE AND PROVIDE QUANTITY FOR EACH TYPE OF ARTIFACT; AGGREGATE DATA CAN BE PRESENTED IN TABLES OR LISTS)

Mid-Twentieth Century artifacts including barrel hoops, tires, a tube car radio, formed concrete chunks, barbed wire, and a metal bed frame

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS*

Tube amplified car radio.

SUBSURFACE TESTING (TYPE OF TESTS AND FINDINGS)

No subsurface testing conducted. Ground surface visibility 30-50% onsite and no artifacts observed other than the deposits in the depressions.

SITE FUNCTION / INTERPRETATION (PROVIDE EVIDENCE OR INDICATE AS "BEST GUESS")

ELEVATION (FEET)	VIEW AND ASPECT	NEAREST WATER SOURCE

SEDIMENTS | **DEPOSITION** (SURFACE, BURIED, REDEPOSITED, ETC.)

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

LOCAL VEGETATION

5. NR EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT

HAS A FORMAL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION BEEN PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FOR THIS SITE/PROPERTY?

☒ No formal determination ☐ Yes, determined NOT eligible ☐ Yes, determined eligible ☐ Yes, NR listed ☐ Unknown

PROVIDE YOUR ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE'S/PROPERTY'S ELIGIBILITY FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

☐ Meets criteria as an individual property
☐ Meets criteria as a contributing element to a historic district
☒ Does not meet criteria
☐ Does not meet criteria, and is a non-contributing element to a historic district

Historic District Name:

APPLICABLE NR CRITERIA+		ARGUMENT FOR OR AGAINST EACH NR CRITERION
A – Events	☐ YES ☒ NO	Although homesteading in early twentieth century Eastern Montana is a historically significant event, this site lacks integrity to convey the historical significance of that event. The built environment has been removed and dismantled at the site. The site is not a unique example of its type, and others represent this historical movement with more integrity. The site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion A.
B – Persons	☐ YES ☒ NO	This site was originally patented by C.B. Whitcomb in 1913. C.B. Whitcomb isn't a nationally historically significant figure, and a search of local histories doesn't indicate local significance. This site is not associated with any historically significant figures and lacks integrity to convey historical significance of any historically significant figure. This property is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.
C – Characteristics	☐ YES ☒ NO	There is no built environment at the site. The site is not a historically significant design or the work of a master. This site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion C.
D – Information	☐ YES ☒ NO	Although homesteading in early 20th century Eastern Montana is a historically significant event, this site lacks integrity for data potential. Surface artifacts are sparse and the artifacts in Feature 1 are from a later period. Further, soils are generally deflated onsite and don't indicate significant deposition. The site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion D.

INTEGRITY (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association)

This site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP and no integrity applies.

POSSIBLE IMPACTS TO THE SITE

This site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. While specific plans for construction are being developed, this site is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP. As this site is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

6. INFORMATION SOURCES

LIST CITATIONS FOR INFORMATION SOURCES USED TO COMPLETE THIS FORM

IMPORTANT: DO NOT insert images for photos, maps, and other figures to this document. Supporting photographs, maps, and other figures referenced in Table 7 need to be formatted, saved, and submitted according to SHPO's *Guidelines and Samples for CSR/AER Form Attachments*. For more detailed mapping and photography standards, please review *Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023*.

7. LIST OF PHOTOS AND MAPS

FIGURE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION / CAPTION	PHOTOGRAPHER	PHOTO DATE
1	Feature 1, view to the north.	Bill Norman	04/22/23
2	Feature 2, view to southwest.	Bill Norman	04/22/23
3	Feature 1, view to the northwest.	Bill Norman	04/22/23
4	Tube amplified car radio, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/23
6	Site overview, view to the northwest.	Bill Norman	04/22/23

(tab from last cell to add rows to the photos and maps table)

^ See **Checklist 2: Submitting Site Records and Requesting Smithsonian Numbers** (Appendix D.2) and **Documenting Sites** (section 2.3) of the Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023.
Online: https://mhs.mt.gov/Shpo/Archaeology/ConsultingWith

* See **Site/Property Types, Time Periods, and Diagnostic Types for Cultural and Architectural-Engineering Records**.
Online: https://mhs.mt.gov/Shpo/docs/CSR_AER_Codes.pdf

+ See **How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation**. National Park Service, National Register Bulletin. 1997.
Online: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf

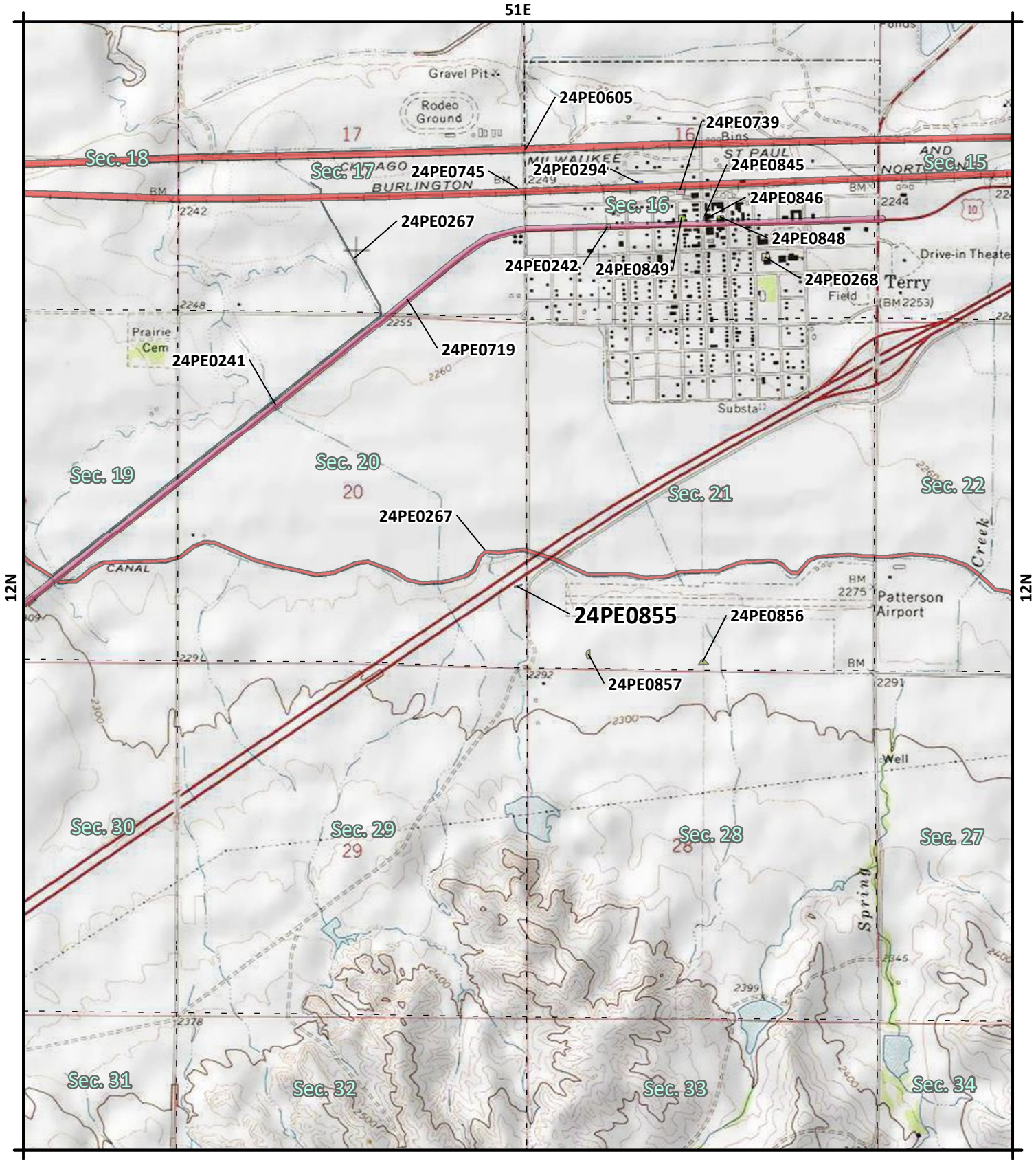
Figure 1: Feature 1, view to the north.

Figure 2: Feature 2, view to southwest.

Figure 3: Feature 1, view to the northwest.

Figure 4: Tube amplified car radio, plan view.

Figure 5: Site overview, view to the northwest.



KLJ

24PE0855
Topographic Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

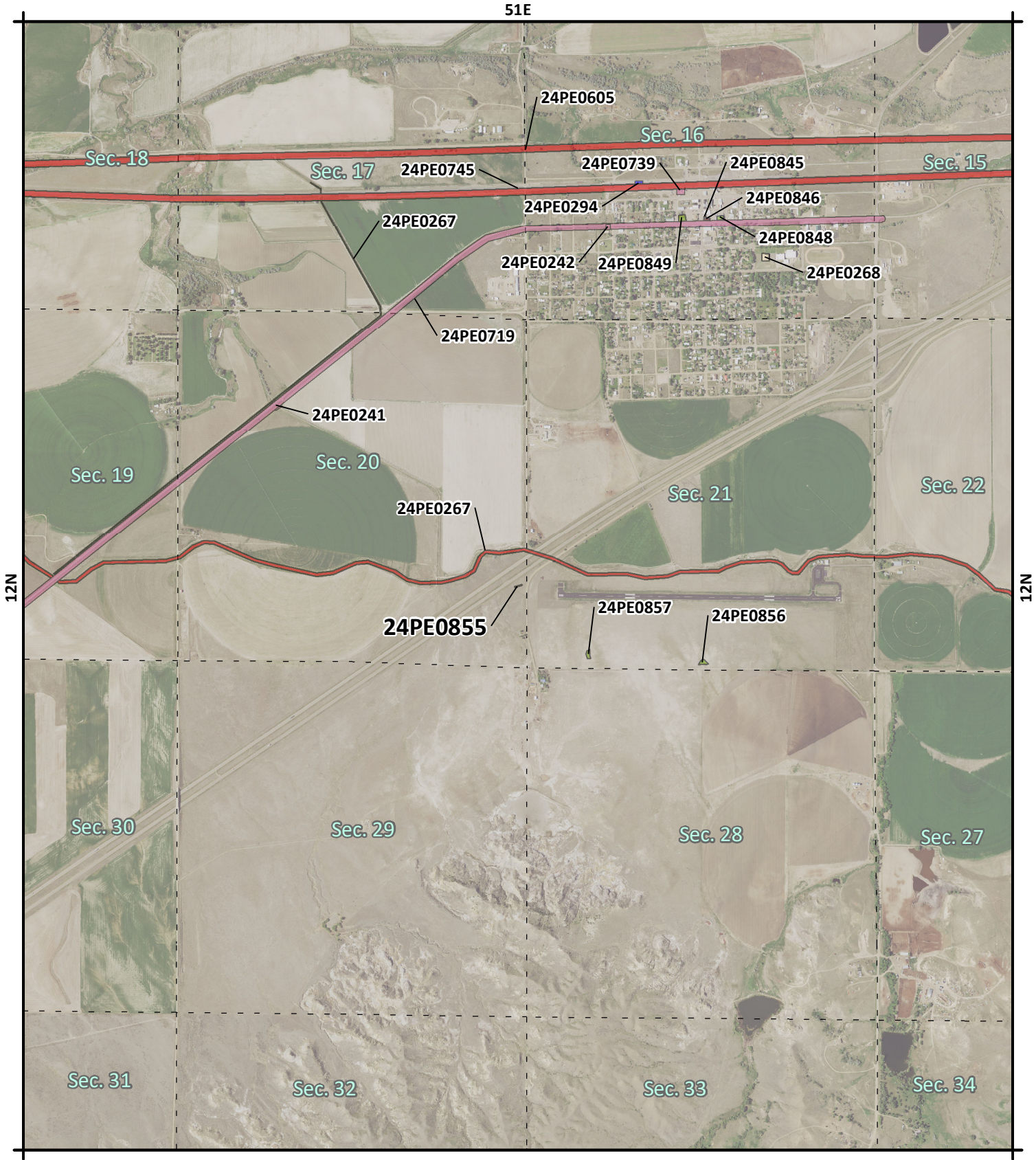
Key

- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited

KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 7/28/2023
Created By: aaronjorgensen

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_24PE0865_topo.mxd



24PE0855
Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

Key

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Created By: aaronjorgensen

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_24PE0865.mxd

INTRODUCTION

NEW FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

As of July 2022, this CS-R (Cultural Site Record) form replaces Montana SHPO's CRIS (Cultural Resource Information System) form for recording cultural resources in Montana. Visit https://mhs.mt.gov/shpo/forms to download the most recent versions of SHPO forms and instructions. If you are uncertain about which form to use, please contact Montana SHPO Cultural Records staff at (406) 444-4724, kyler.mozell@mt.gov

REMINDERS

The Principal Investigator is responsible for ensuring that the information in this form is complete and accurate as per the Montana SHPO's data standards. Please consult the **Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023** for standards for recording cultural and architectural resources in Montana.

1. IDENTIFICATION

SITE NAME/FIELD DESIGNATION	SMITHSONIAN NUMBER (issued by SHPO)^	RECORD TYPE
KLJ-TRY-SML01	24PE0856	☒ NEW ☐ UPDATE

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER
Terry Airport	2005-01683

FIRST RECORDED BY	DATE	PHONE (000) 000-0000	EMAIL	ADDRESS
Bill Norman and Mitchel Lukens	04/18/2023	406-396-5387	Bill.norman@kljeng.com	2611 Gabel Road, Billings, MT 59102

UPDATED BY	DATE	PHONE (000) 000-0000	EMAIL	ADDRESS

2. LOCATION

COUNTY	LOT/BLOCK	STREET ADDRESS	CITY / TOWN (NEAREST)
Prairie			

NARRATIVE / NOTES ON ACCESS (OPTIONAL)

UTM COORDINATES OR LAT-LONG FOR THE CENTER OF THE SITE, TO THE 6TH DECIMAL	DATUM (E.g., NAD27, WGS84, etc.)
13 T 476107 E 5180150 N	

TOWNSHIP	N/S	RANGE	E/W	SECTION	QUARTER		TOWNSHIP	N/S	RANGE	E/W	SECTION	QUARTER
12	N	51	E	21	SW							
12	N	51	E	21	SE							

(tab from last cell to add rows to the TRS table)

3. OWNERS

CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE/SURFACE OWNERSHIP	CURRENT USE	
Private	Terry Airport	☐ Public ☒ Private

ORIGINAL ADMINISTRATIVE/SURFACE OWNERSHIP	ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE	
Private	Pasture	☐ Public ☒ Private

4. CULTURAL SITE AND ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION

SITE TYPE*	SITE TIME PERIOD*	SITE DIMENSIONS (LENGTH X WIDTH)	SURFACE VISIBILITY (%)
Historic Material Scatter		25 yards North to South, 45 yards east to west	90%

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE (OVERVIEW OF SITE, FEATURES, ARTIFACTS, AND CONDITION)

This site consists of a medium defuse scatter of historical material including glass fragments and ceramic fragments; totaling 45 artifacts. The site is mainly seen in a prairie dog clearing. Visual inspection of the burrows, with sifting, showed no materials in the excavated material. There are a total of 14 amethyst glass fragments, 5 aqua glass fragments,25 colorless glass fragments, and 1 amber glass fragment. Ceramic fragments include two fragments of undecorated whiteware.

FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS (DETAILS ABOUT EACH FEATURE CROSS-REFERENCED WITH LABELED PHOTOS, MAPS, AND FIGURES)

There are no features present

ARTIFACTS (DESCRIBE AND PROVIDE QUANTITY FOR EACH TYPE OF ARTIFACT; AGGREGATE DATA CAN BE PRESENTED IN TABLES OR LISTS)

There are a total of 14 amethyst glass fragments, 5 aqua glass fragments,25 colorless glass fragments, and 1 amber glass fragment. Ceramic fragments include two fragments of undecorated whiteware.

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS*

Amethyst glass fragments

SUBSURFACE TESTING (TYPE OF TESTS AND FINDINGS)

Two subsurface tests were conducted. Both showed evidence of ground disturbance and both were negative for cultural material.

Table 1: Soils in STP 1.

Horizon	Munsell Color	Depth (cm)	Notes
A/B	10YR4/4	26	Mottled and mixed with materials from the C layer. No clear distinction
C	7.5YR2/2	33	First contact with compact undisturbed sub soils.

Table 2: Soils in STP 2.

Horizon	Munsell Color	Depth (cm)	Notes
A/B	10YR4/4	24	Mottled and mixed with materials from the C layer. No clear distinction
C	7.5YR2/2	34	First contact with compact undisturbed sub soils.

SITE FUNCTION / INTERPRETATION (PROVIDE EVIDENCE OR INDICATE AS "BEST GUESS")

Secondary deposition historical material scatter.

ELEVATION (FEET) **VIEW AND ASPECT** **NEAREST WATER SOURCE**

2290	Site is open in all directions	Stream/River/Creek

SEDIMENTS	DEPOSITION (SURFACE, BURIED, REDEPOSITED, ETC.)
	Surface

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

This site is in a broad, open, river valley with the Yellowstone River approximately 2.1 miles to the north.

LOCAL VEGETATION

Grasses and sedges. Fallow agricultural land

5. NR EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT

HAS A FORMAL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION BEEN PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FOR THIS SITE/PROPERTY?

☒ No formal determination ☐ Yes, determined NOT eligible ☐ Yes, determined eligible ☐ Yes, NR listed ☐ Unknown

PROVIDE YOUR ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE'S/PROPERTY'S ELIGIBILITY FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

☐ Meets criteria as an individual property ☐ Meets criteria as a contributing element to a historic district

☒ Does not meet criteria ☐ Does not meet criteria, and is a non-contributing element to a historic district

Historic District Name:

APPLICABLE NR CRITERIA+		ARGUMENT FOR OR AGAINST EACH NR CRITERION
A – Events	☐ YES ☒ NO	Although homesteading in early twentieth century Eastern Montana is a historically significant event, this site lacks integrity to convey the historical significance of that event. The site is not a unique example of its type, and others represent this historical movement with more integrity. The site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion A.
B – Persons	☐ YES ☒ NO	This site was originally patented by the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1896. Although the building of the railroad in the American West is a historically significant event associated with several historically significant figures, there is no railroad infrastructure onsite. While historical figures might have been involved with acquiring the land, the presence of the land itself is not enough to convey the historical significance of those figures. This property is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.
C – Characteristics	☐ YES ☒ NO	There is no built environment at the site. The site is not a historically significant design or the work of a master. This site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion C
D – Information	☐ YES ☒ NO	Although homesteading in early 20th century Eastern Montana is a historically significant event, this site lacks integrity for data potential. This is likely a secondary deposit location. Surface artifacts are sparse and shovel testing doesn't indicate the presence of subsurface deposits. Furthermore, this site has been plowed in the past and the distribution of artifacts as seen now is likely tied to that disturbance. The site is recommended Not Eligible under Criterion D.

INTEGRITY (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association)

This site is recommended Not Eligible and no integrity applies.

POSSIBLE IMPACTS TO THE SITE

This site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. While specific plans for construction are being developed, this site is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP. As this site is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

6. INFORMATION SOURCES

LIST CITATIONS FOR INFORMATION SOURCES USED TO COMPLETE THIS FORM

IMPORTANT: DO NOT insert images for photos, maps, and other figures to this document. Supporting photographs, maps, and other figures referenced in Table 7 need to be formatted, saved, and submitted according to SHPO's *Guidelines and Samples for CSR/AER Form Attachments*. For more detailed mapping and photography standards, please review *Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023*.

7. LIST OF PHOTOS AND MAPS

FIGURE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION / CAPTION	PHOTOGRAPHER	PHOTO DATE
1	Amethyst glass fragment, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/2023
2	Aqua glass fragment, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/2023
3	Colorless glass bottle finish, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/2023
4	Colorless glass fragments, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/2023
5	Undecorated whiteware and porcelain fragments, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/2023
6	Whiteware fragment, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/2023
7	Site overview, view to the east.	Bill Norman	04/22/2023
8	Site overview, view to the south.	Bill Norman	04/22/2023

(tab from last cell to add rows to the photos and maps table)

^ See **Checklist 2: Submitting Site Records and Requesting Smithsonian Numbers** (Appendix D.2) and **Documenting Sites** (section 2.3) of the Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023.
Online: https://mhs.mt.gov/Shpo/Archaeology/ConsultingWith

* See **Site/Property Types, Time Periods, and Diagnostic Types for Cultural and Architectural-Engineering Records**.
Online: https://mhs.mt.gov/Shpo/docs/CSR_AER_Codes.pdf

+ See **How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation**. National Park Service, National Register Bulletin. 1997.
Online: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf

Figure 1: Amethyst glass fragment, plan view.

Figure 2: Aqua glass fragment, plan view.

Figure 3: Colorless glass bottle finish, plan view.

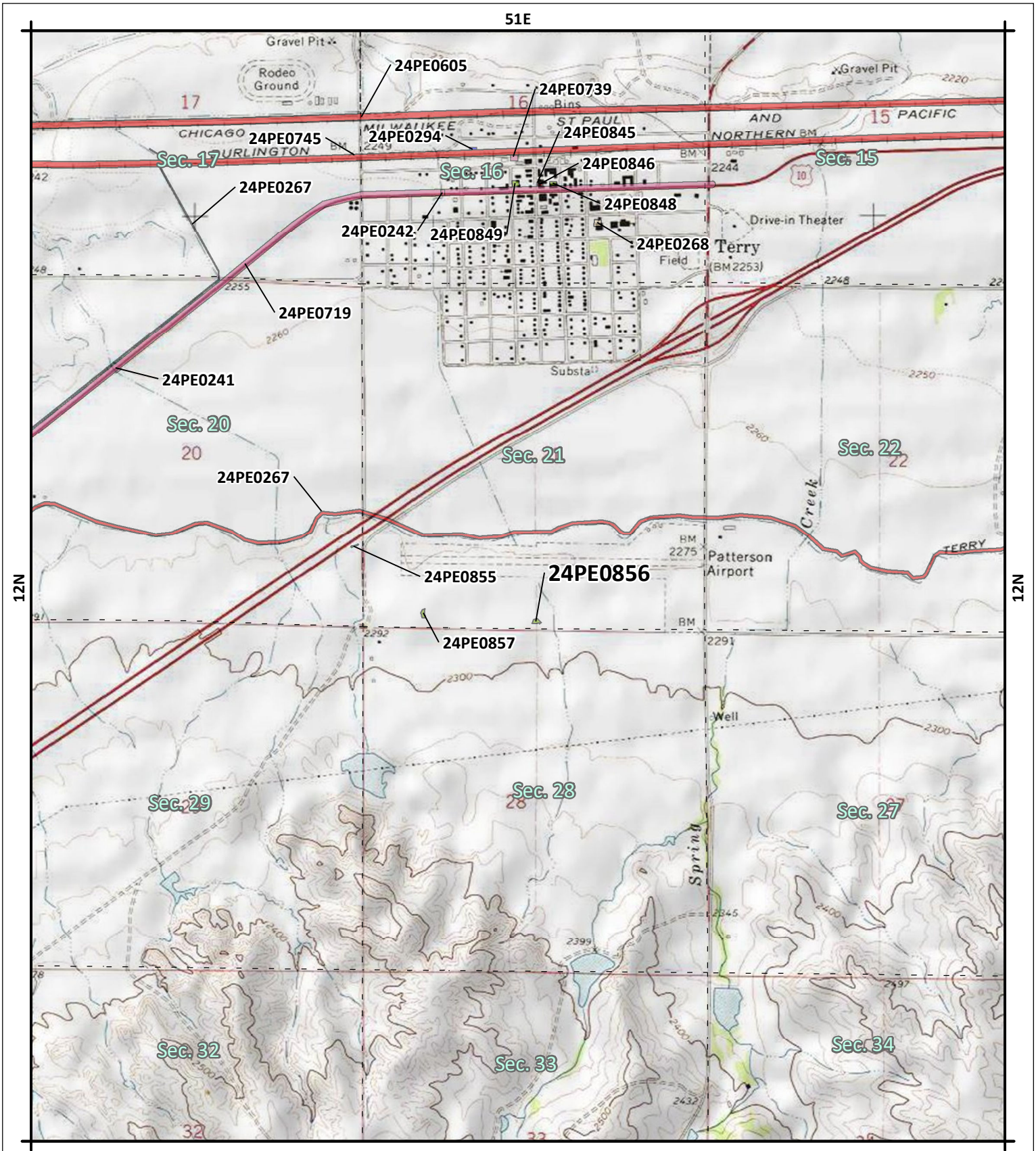
Figure 4: Colorless glass fragments, plan view.

Figure 5: Undecorated whiteware and porcelain fragments, plan view.

Figure 6: Whiteware fragment, plan view.

Figure 7: Site overview, view to the east.

Figure 8: Site overview, view to the south.



24PE0856
Topographic Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

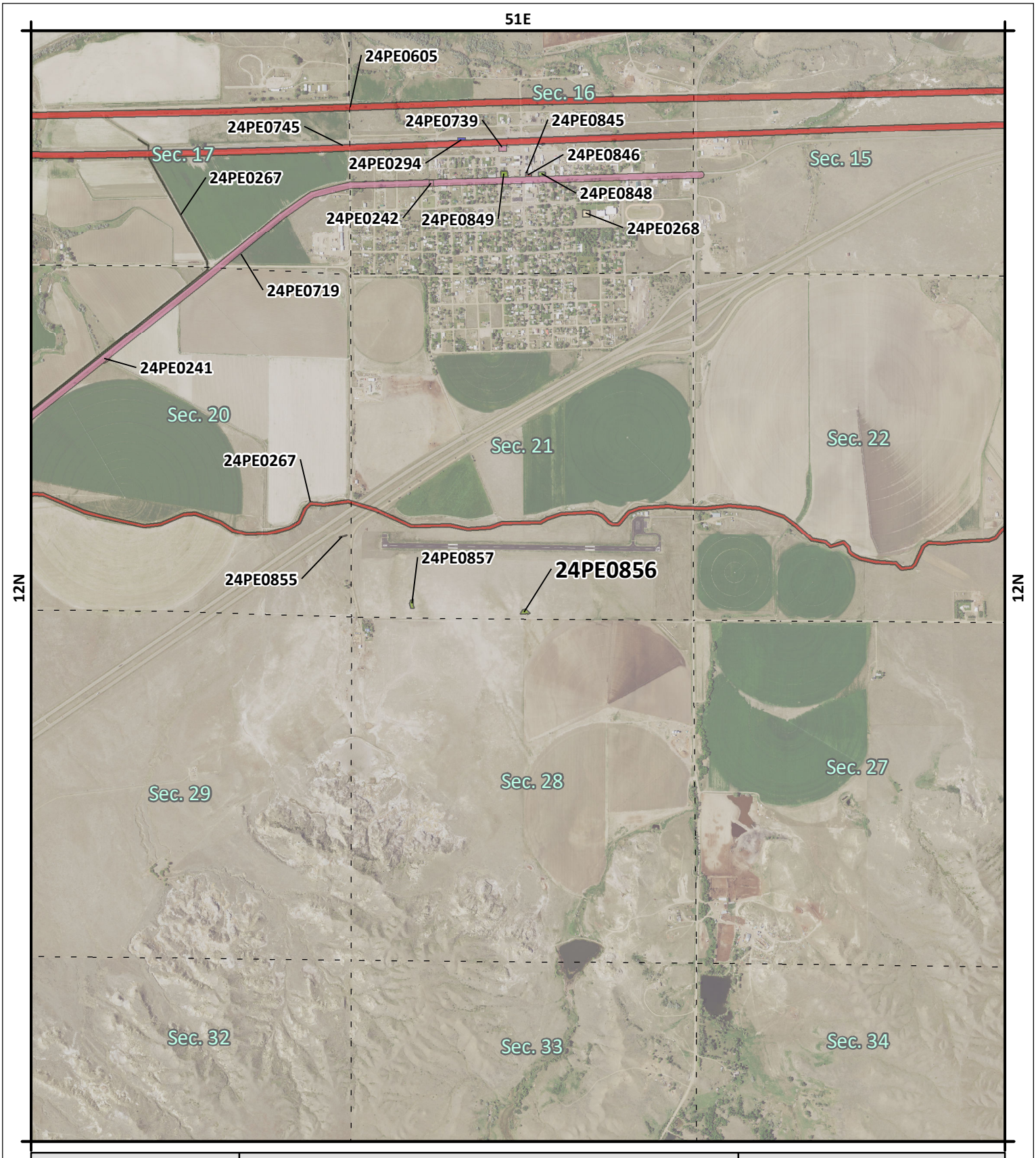
Key

- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited

KLJ Project Number:	2008-01270
Date Created:	7/28/2023
Created By:	aaronjorgensen

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_24PE0866_topo.mxd



24PE0856
Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

Key

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KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 7/28/2023
Created By: aaronjorgensen

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_24PE0866.mxd

INTRODUCTION

NEW FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

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REMINDERS

The Principal Investigator is responsible for ensuring that the information in this form is complete and accurate as per the Montana SHPO's data standards. Please consult the **Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023** for standards for recording cultural and architectural resources in Montana.

1. IDENTIFICATION

SITE NAME/FIELD DESIGNATION	SMITHSONIAN NUMBER (issued by SHPO)^	RECORD TYPE
KLJ-TRY-SML02	24PE0857	☒ NEW ☐ UPDATE

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER
Terry Airport	2005_01683

FIRST RECORDED BY	DATE	PHONE (000) 000-0000	EMAIL	ADDRESS

UPDATED BY	DATE	PHONE (000) 000-0000	EMAIL	ADDRESS

2. LOCATION

COUNTY	LOT/BLOCK	STREET ADDRESS	CITY / TOWN (NEAREST)
Prairie			Terry, MT

NARRATIVE / NOTES ON ACCESS (OPTIONAL)

UTM COORDINATES OR LAT-LONG FOR THE CENTER OF THE SITE, TO THE 6TH DECIMAL	DATUM (E.g., NAD27, WGS84, etc.)
13 T 475577 E 5180184 N	NAD 83

TOWNSHIP	N/S	RANGE	E/W	SECTION	QUARTER		TOWNSHIP	N/S	RANGE	E/W	SECTION	QUARTER
12	N	51	E	21	SW							

(tab from last cell to add rows to the TRS table)

3. OWNERSHIP

CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE/SURFACE OWNERSHIP	CURRENT USE	
Private	Fallow Agricultural Field	☒ Public ☐ Private

ORIGINAL ADMINISTRATIVE/SURFACE OWNERSHIP	ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE	
Private	Undeveloped Land	☐ Public ☒ Private

4. CULTURAL SITE AND ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION

SITE TYPE*	SITE TIME PERIOD*	SITE DIMENSIONS (LENGTH X WIDTH)	SURFACE VISIBILITY (%)
Lithic Material Scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	40 Meters North to South, 18 Meters East to West	70-100 %

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE (OVERVIEW OF SITE, FEATURES, ARTIFACTS, AND CONDITION)

This site consists of a diffuse lithic scatter in a historically plowed field. The field is fallow pasture at the time of recording and the site is mainly visible in a prairie dog clearing. There are 18 total artifacts visible on the surface, 14 of which are fire altered medium grained quartzite. The remaining artifacts include a yellowish brown chert shatter fragment, a fine grained quartzite core, a fine grained quartzite utilized flake, and a purple tertiary porcellanite flake.

FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS (DETAILS ABOUT EACH FEATURE CROSS-REFERENCED WITH LABELED PHOTOS, MAPS, AND FIGURES)

There are no features present at the site.

ARTIFACTS (DESCRIBE AND PROVIDE QUANTITY FOR EACH TYPE OF ARTIFACT; AGGREGATE DATA CAN BE PRESENTED IN TABLES OR LISTS)

There are 18 total artifacts visible on the surface, 14 of which are fire altered medium grained quartzite. The remaining artifacts include a yellowish brown chert shatter fragment, a fine grained quartzite core, a fine grained quartzite utilized flake, and a purple tertiary porcellanite flake.

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS*

No diagnostic artifacts present

SUBSURFACE TESTING (TYPE OF TESTS AND FINDINGS)

Two subsurface tests were conducted at the site. Both were negative for cultural materials and showed a disturbed soil horizon.

Table 1: Soils in STP 1.

Horizon	Munsell Color	Depth (cm)	Notes
A/B	10YR4/4	43	Mottled and mixed with materials from the C layer. No clear distinction
C	7.5YR2/2	53	First contact with compact undisturbed sub soils.

Table 2: Soils in STP 2.

Horizon	Munsell Color	Depth (cm)	Notes
A/B	10YR4/4	30	Mottled and mixed with materials from the C layer. No clear distinction
C	7.5YR2/2	39	First contact with compact undisturbed sub soils.

SITE FUNCTION / INTERPRETATION (PROVIDE EVIDENCE OR INDICATE AS "BEST GUESS")

Lithic Material Scatter

ELEVATION (FEET)	VIEW AND ASPECT	NEAREST WATER SOURCE
2285	Site is open in all directions	Stream/River/Creek

SEDIMENTS | **DEPOSITION** (SURFACE, BURIED, REDEPOSITED, ETC.)

Surface

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

LOCAL VEGETATION

Fallow pasture land

5. NR EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT

HAS A FORMAL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION BEEN PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FOR THIS SITE/PROPERTY?

☒ No formal determination ☐ Yes, determined NOT eligible ☐ Yes, determined eligible ☐ Yes, NR listed ☐ Unknown

PROVIDE YOUR ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE'S/PROPERTY'S ELIGIBILITY FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

☐ Meets criteria as an individual property ☐ Meets criteria as a contributing element to a historic district

☒ Does not meet criteria ☐ Does not meet criteria, and is a non-contributing element to a historic district

Historic District Name:

APPLICABLE NR CRITERIA+		ARGUMENT FOR OR AGAINST EACH NR CRITERION
A – Events	☐ YES ☒ NO	There are no diagnostic artifacts onsite. The materials observed are common in prehistory and not indicative of any particular time period. As the site is not indicative of any particular time period, it is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP.
B – Persons	☐ YES ☒ NO	This site type is not usually associated with any specific historically significant figure. As the site is not associated with a particular historically significant figure, it is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP.
C – Characteristics	☐ YES ☒ NO	There is no built environment at the site. The site is not an example of unique design or the work of a master. The site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.
D – Information	☐ YES ☒ NO	There are no diagnostic artifacts onsite and the materials present are common in prehistoric contexts. The site is on a formerly plowed agricultural field. KLJ conducted two shovel tests at the site. Both of these showed disturbed soils to the culturally sterile layer, and overall deflated soils. As the site is in a disturbed context, and cannot be tied to a particular historically significant period, the site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the national register of historic places.

INTEGRITY (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association)

This site is recommended Not Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no integrity applies.

POSSIBLE IMPACTS TO THE SITE

This site was encountered during a planning study for improvements at the Terry Airport. While specific plans for construction are being developed, this site is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP. As this site is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for any future plans, and no avoidance is recommended.

6. INFORMATION SOURCES

LIST CITATIONS FOR INFORMATION SOURCES USED TO COMPLETE THIS FORM

IMPORTANT: DO NOT insert images for photos, maps, and other figures to this document. Supporting photographs, maps, and other figures referenced in Table 7 need to be formatted, saved, and submitted according to SHPO's *Guidelines and Samples for CSR/AER Form Attachments*. For more detailed mapping and photography standards, please review *Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023*.

7. LIST OF PHOTOS AND MAPS

FIGURE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION / CAPTION	PHOTOGRAPHER	PHOTO DATE
1	Medium grained quartzite cobble with flake scars, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/23
2	Utilized porcellanite flake, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/23
3	Bifacially worked purple quartzite flake, plan view	Bill Norman	04/22/23
4	Quartzite FCR fragment, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/23
5	STP 1 overview, plan view.	Bill Norman	04/22/23
6	STP 2 overview, plan view	Bill Norman	04/22/23
7	Site overview, view to the east.	Bill Norman	04/22/23
8	Site overview, view to the north.	Bill Norman	04/22/23

(tab from last cell to add rows to the photos and maps table)

^ See **Checklist 2: Submitting Site Records and Requesting Smithsonian Numbers** (Appendix D.2) and **Documenting Sites** (section 2.3) of the Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023.
Online: https://mhs.mt.gov/Shpo/Archaeology/ConsultingWith

* See **Site/Property Types, Time Periods, and Diagnostic Types for Cultural and Architectural-Engineering Records**.
Online: https://mhs.mt.gov/Shpo/docs/CSR_AER_Codes.pdf

+ See **How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation**. National Park Service, National Register Bulletin. 1997.
Online: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf

Figure 1: Medium grained quartzite cobble with flake scars, plan view.

Figure 2: Utilized porcellanite flake, plan view.

Figure 3: Bifacially worked purple quartzite flake, plan view

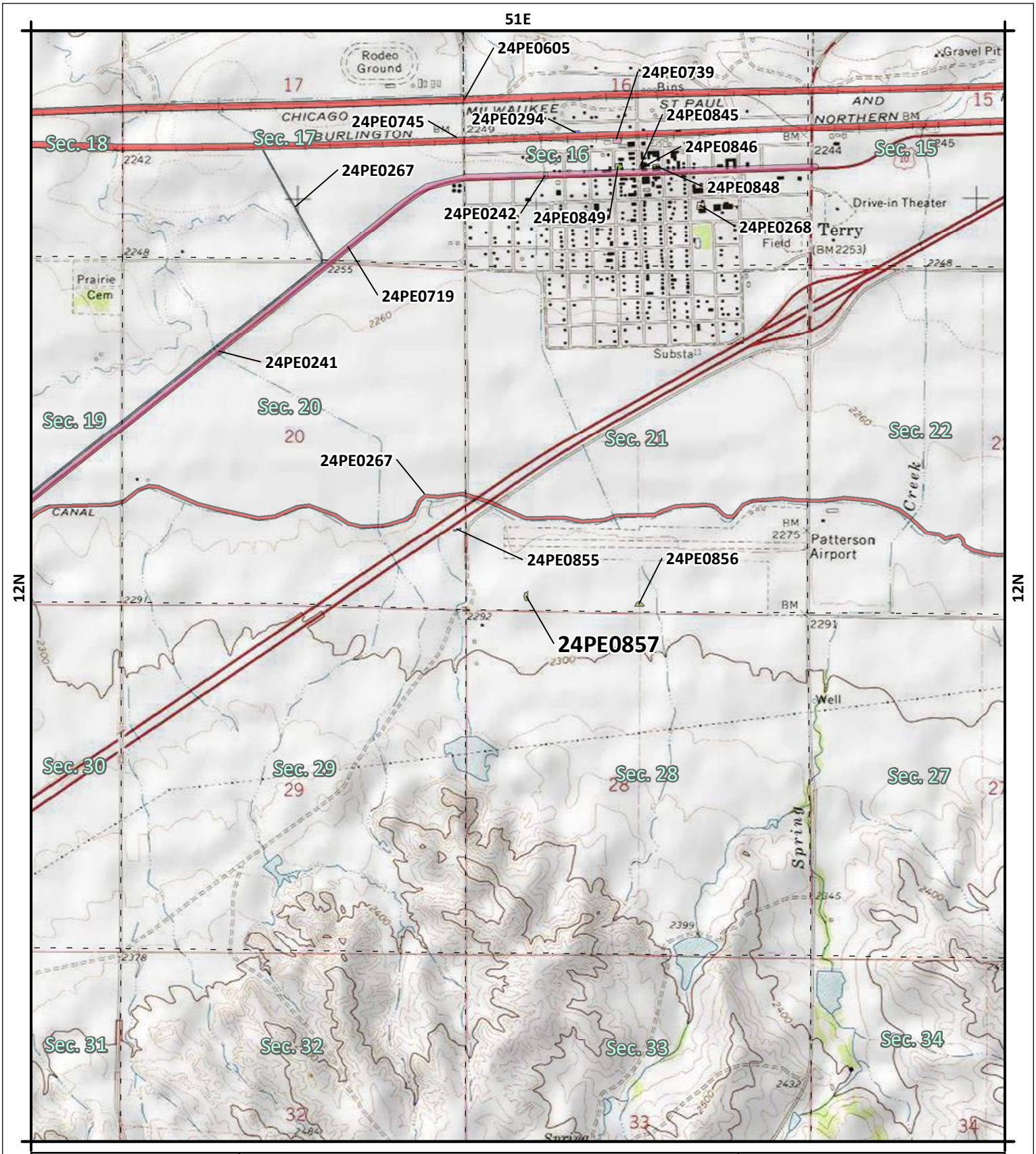
Figure 4: Quartzite FCR fragment, plan view.

Figure 5: STP 1 overview, plan view.

Figure 6: STP 2 overview, plan view

Figure 7: Site overview, view to the east.

Figure 8: Site overview, view to the north.



24PE0857
Topographic Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

Key

- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Restrictions:
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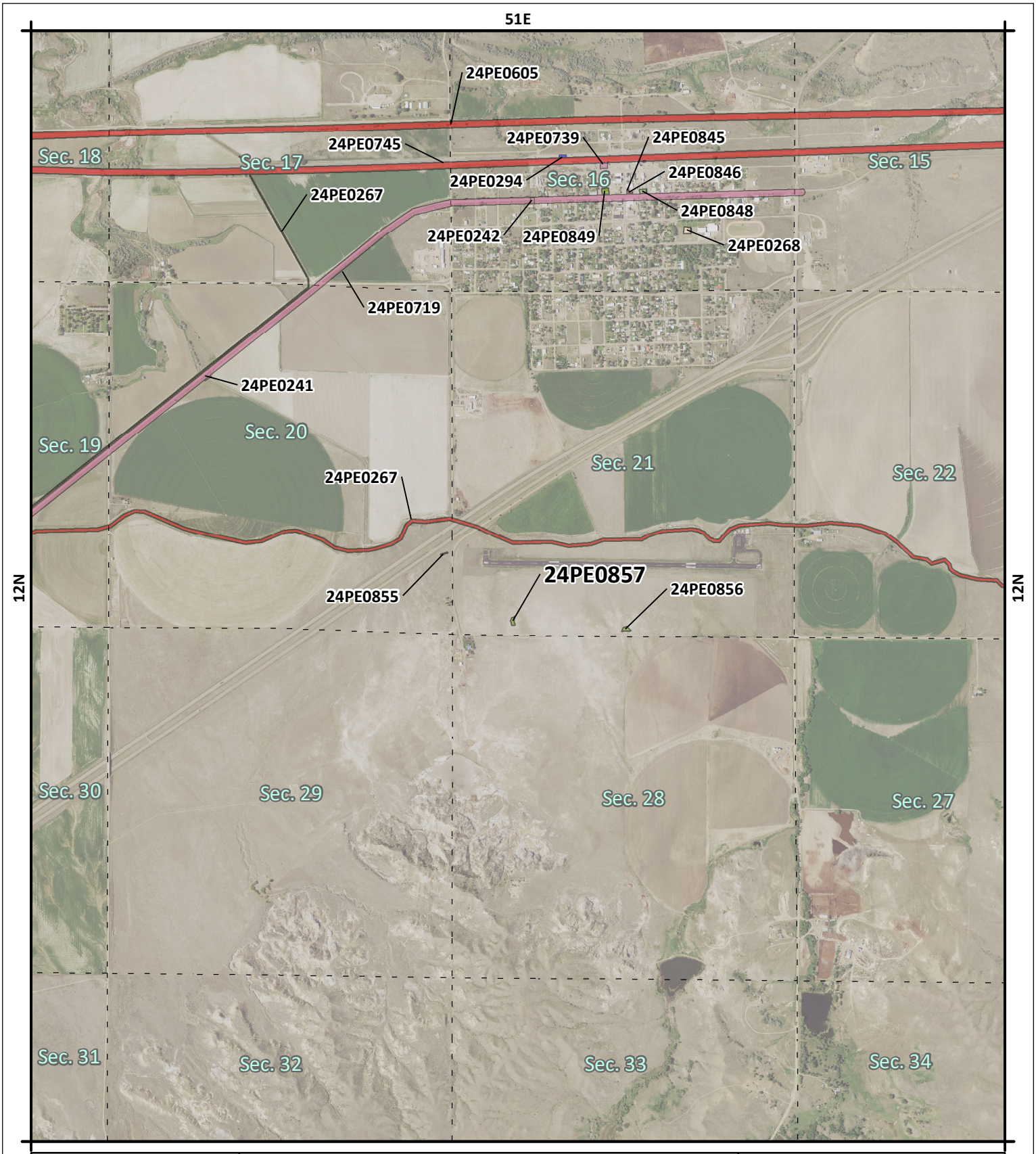
KLJ Project Number:	2008-01270
Date Created:	7/28/2023
Created By:	aaronjorgensen

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_24PE0867_topo.mxd



24PE0857
Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

Key

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KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 7/28/2023
Created By: aaronjorgensen

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_24PE0867.mxd

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
State Historic Preservation Office

CU-R FORM

SITE RECORD UPDATE FOR CS-R AND AE-R

1/2023

NEW FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

As of July 2022, this **CSR (Cultural Site Record) Update form** replaces Montana SHPO's CRIS (Cultural Resource Information System) Site Update Form for recording cultural resources in Montana. Visit https://mhs.mt.gov/shpo/forms to download the most recent versions of SHPO forms and instructions. If you are uncertain about which form to use, please contact Montana SHPO Cultural Records staff at (406) 444-4724, kyler.mozell@mt.gov

REMINDERS

The Principal Investigator is responsible for ensuring that the information in this form is complete and accurate as per the Montana SHPO's data standards. Please consult the **Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023** for standards for recording cultural and architectural resources in Montana.

SITE UPDATE GUIDANCE

Offering elaboration on Consulting with the Montana SHPO Guidelines and Procedures:

"19. complete and typed Montana CRIS forms (see Appendix 4) or equivalent must be included for all sites located by the survey. Updated site forms should be included for previously recorded sites in the APE as well as those relocated to determine that they were outside the APE. For architectural properties, the Montana Historical and Architectural Inventory form is recommended. Paleontological localities should be recorded on the appropriate paleontological form. "(Step Two: Identify Historic Properties, D: Reporting Survey Results)

The SHPO office expects every recorded site, regardless of eligibility status, within the project's area of potential effect to be discussed in the report and updated. In some circumstances, the site update requirement may be waived. Any such circumstances must be discussed with SHPO staff prior to the cultural inventory. These discussions must have written documentation showing SHPO staff approval and be summarized in the final inventory report.

If the original site form or prior site update is older than 10 years, a new Cultural Site Record (CS-R) or Architecture and Engineering Record (AE-R) Form should be completed. When this applies, inventory reports should include a completed CS-R or AE-R form with all sections completed and GIS shapefiles showing the site boundary.

If the original site form or prior site update was completed within the last 10 years, then only the changes to the site need to be documented in the update. It is NOT necessary to complete the entire CS-R or AE-R for all site updates. However, if the original site form left sections of the CS-R form blank, they should be completed as part of the update process. Contextual information consistent with the original form does not need to be redocumented. This would most likely include the site's elevation, available water sources, environmental setting, and historical context. The update should focus on a description of the site/features, any changes observed since the last site recording, new research or information, current photos, and current maps. An example modified site update form can be found on our website. We suggest using this **CS-R Update Form** for situations where the original site form or prior site update was completed within the last 10 years.

1. Identification

SITE NAME/FIELD DESIGNATION	SMITHSONIAN NUMBER (issued by SHPO)^	RECORD TYPE
Buffalo Rapids Irrigation Project	24PE0267	**XX** UPDATE

UPDATED BY	DATE	PHONE (000) 000-0000	EMAIL	ADDRESS
Bill Norman	07-24-2023	406-396-5387	Bill.norman@kljeng.com	2611 Gabel Road Billings, MT 59102

2. Location

COUNTY	LOT/BLOCK	STREET ADDRESS	CITY / TOWN (NEAREST)
Prairie			Terry, MT

TOWNSHIP	N/S	RANGE	E/W	SECTION	QUARTER		TOWNSHIP	N/S	RANGE	E/W	SECTION	QUARTER
12	N	51	E	21	SE							
12	N	51	E	21	SW							
12	N	51	E	20	SE							

(tab from last cell to add rows to the TRS table)

3. Ownership

CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE/SURFACE OWNERSHIP	CURRENT USE	
Mixed Private and County	Airport	☒ Public ☒ Private

4. Site Description / Conditions

SITE/PROPERTY TYPE* (SEE RECOMMENDED SITE TYPE LIST; TYPE ALL THAT APPLY)

Historic Irrigation

DESCRIPTION OF SITE/PROPERTY (OVERVIEW OF SITE, FEATURES, ARTIFACTS, AND CONDITION)

This site is the Buffalo Rapids Irrigation District, portions of which have been updated and revisited several times. The portion that is in the current project area is still in use and functioning in its historical capacity. Regular maintenance in kind is visible, including the use of fire to control vegetation near the banks of the canal and dredging to accommodate flow. Several irrigation control structures were observed in the project area including wooden and concrete control gates.

CHANGES SINCE LAST RECORDING

The portion of the site in the current inventory area is a portion of the Terry Main Canal. Portions of the main canal near the project area, and in the same section, were updated in 2020 (Dersam and Lee), but not the specific section that is in the project area. The condition of the site is consistent with the observations of Dersam and Lee (2020), with a mixture of original and replaced infrastructure as maintenance continues on the still operating irrigation system.

CURRENT CONDITION / INTEGRITY

The condition and integrity of the canal is consistent with the portion in the same section recorded in 2020 (Dersam and Lee) in the same legal section. Ongoing maintenance and use of the has lead to diminishing integrity of workmanship and materials, but overall the site retains integrity of setting, feeling, setting, location, association, and design.

5. National Register Evaluation and Assessment

HAS A FORMAL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION BEEN PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FOR THIS SITE/PROPERTY?

☒ No formal determination ☐ Yes, determined NOT eligible ☐ Yes, determined eligible ☐ Yes, listed ☐ Unknown

ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES / JUSTIFICATION[+]

This site is previously recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. KLJ agrees with this recommendation. The site was visited during a planning study for improvements to the Terry Airport. While improvement plans are still being developed, KLJ recommends avoidance of the site in further plans.

6. Sources

LIST CITATIONS FOR INFORMATION SOURCES USED TO COMPLETE THIS FORM

Dersam, S. and J. Lee
2020 Site form for 24PE0267. Manuscript on file with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

7. List of Updated Photographs and Maps Attached to this Form

FIGURE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION / CAPTION	PHOTOGRAPHER	PHOTO DATE
1	Canal at the north west boundary of the study area, view to the southeast.	Bill Norman	04-23-2023
2	Site overview, view to the east.	Bill Norman	04-23-2023
3	Sluice control near northwest corner of the study area view to the northwest.	Bill Norman	04-23-2023
4	Sluice control, view to the northeast.	Bill Norman	04-23-2023
5	Canal overview from the east boundary of the study area, view to the west.	Bill Norman	04-23-2023

(tab from last cell to add rows to the photos and maps table)

IMPORTANT: DO NOT insert images into this document. Supporting photographs, maps, and other figures referenced in Table 7 need to be formatted, saved, and submitted according to SHPO's *Guidelines and Samples for CSR/AER Form Attachments*. For more detailed mapping and photography standards, please review *Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023*.

^ See **Checklist 2: Submitting Site Records and Requesting Smithsonian Numbers** (Appendix D.2) and **Documenting Sites** (section 2.3) of the Montana SHPO Consultation Guide, 2023.
Online: https://mhs.mt.gov/Shpo/Archaeology/ConsultingWith

* See **Site/Property Types, Time Periods, and Diagnostic Types for Cultural and Architectural-Engineering Records**.
Online: https://mhs.mt.gov/Shpo/docs/CSR_AER_Codes.pdf

+ See **How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation**. National Park Service, National Register Bulletin. 1997.
Online: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf

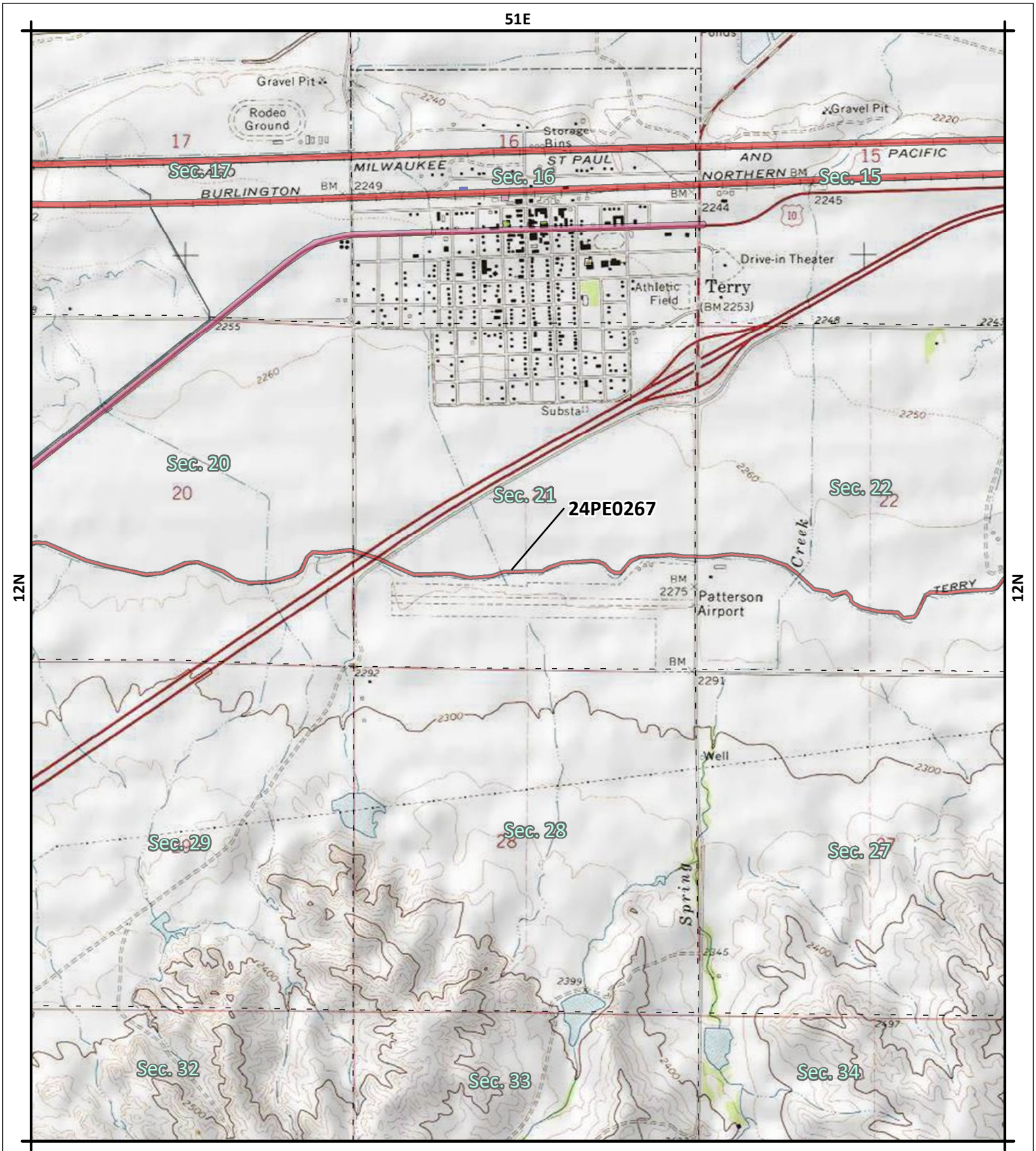
Figure 1: Canal at the north west boundary of the study area, view to the southeast.

Figure 2: Site overview, view to the east.

Figure 3: Sluice control near northwest corner of the study area view to the northwest.

Figure 4: Sluice control, view to the northeast.

Figure 5: Canal overview from the east boundary of the study area, view to the west.



24PE0267 Site Update Topographic Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

KLJ

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited

KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 5/9/2023
Created By: jeffprice

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

Key

- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

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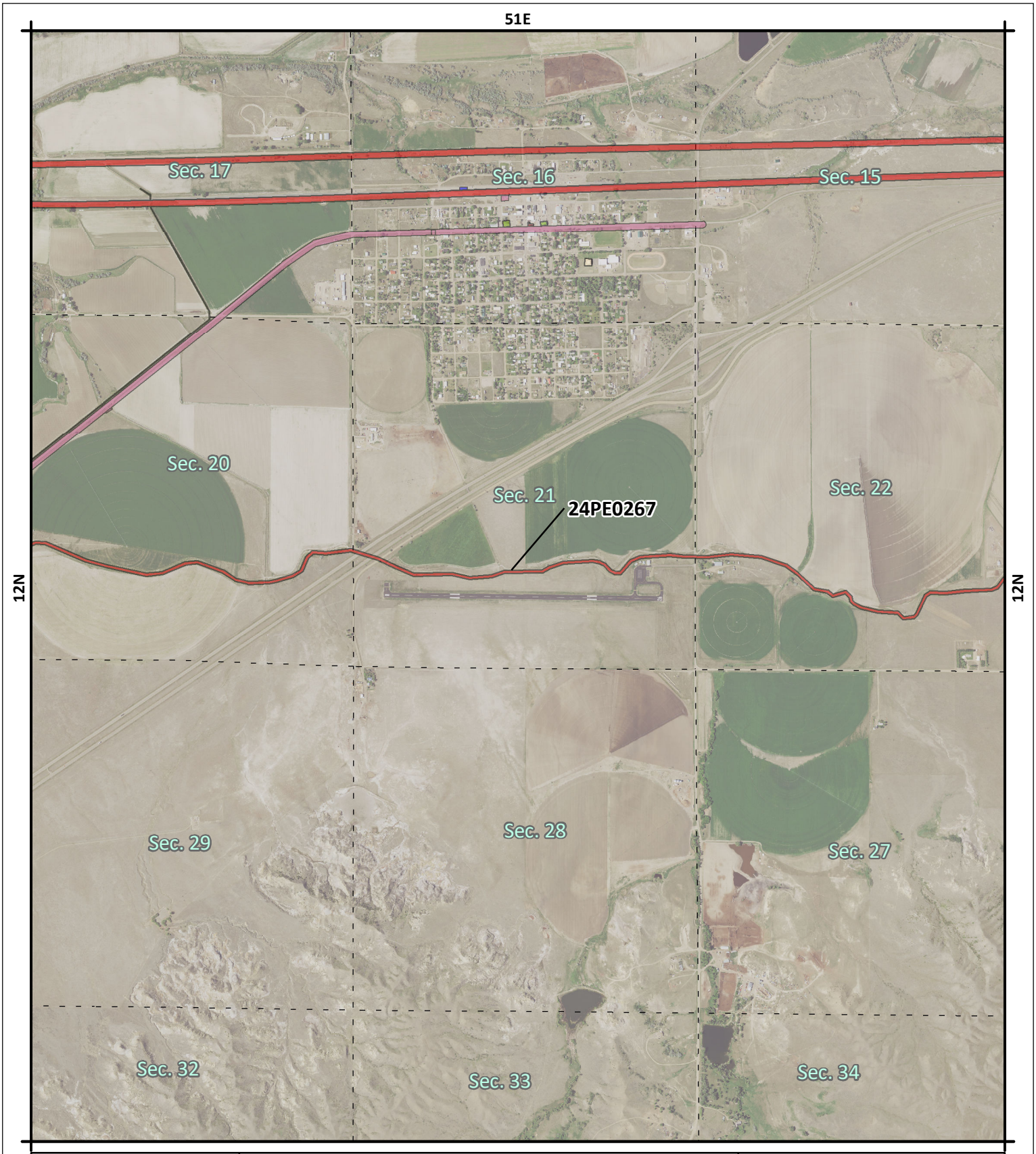

24PE0267 Site Update Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

Restrictions:
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KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 5/9/2023
Created By: jeffprice

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Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_24PE0267.mxd

RECOMMENDED ISOLATED FIND FORM

Montana IF Form

1) Field Number: KLJ-TRY-IFBN01

2) Curation Number: No artifacts collected.

3) Legal Location: T 12N/R 51E/Section 21, SW

4) County: Prairie

USGS Map Reference: Terry, MT

5) Owner: Private

6) Collected: No

Repository: No artifacts collected

7) Name of Recorder: Bill Norman
Company/Agency:

Date: 04/22/2023

8) Attach Sketch Map

Attach Photo

9) Artifact/ Feature Description: This isolated find consists of one Knife River Flint flake with a utilized edge, and a single course-grained quartzite fire altered rock cobble. The Knife River Flint flake is approximately 7 centimeters in length, 3 centimeters wide and 1.5 centimeters thick. It has a utilized edge on the distal side that consists of several small flake scars. The fire altered rock fragment is a possible flake of course grained quartzite that is approximately 7 centimeters long, 3.5 centimeters wide, and 1 centimeter thick. It is a rust colored red and white showing heat alteration.

10) Environmental Location (Topography/Vegetation/Soils and Deposition/Slope/Water Sources: The isolated find is in a fallow agricultural field south of the town of Terry, Montana. Ground surface visibility near the find is nearly 100% within 50 meters of the find as it is in a prairie dog clearing and colony. The quartzite cobble is consistent with cobbles found in the nearby Yellowstone River, approximately 2 miles to the north.

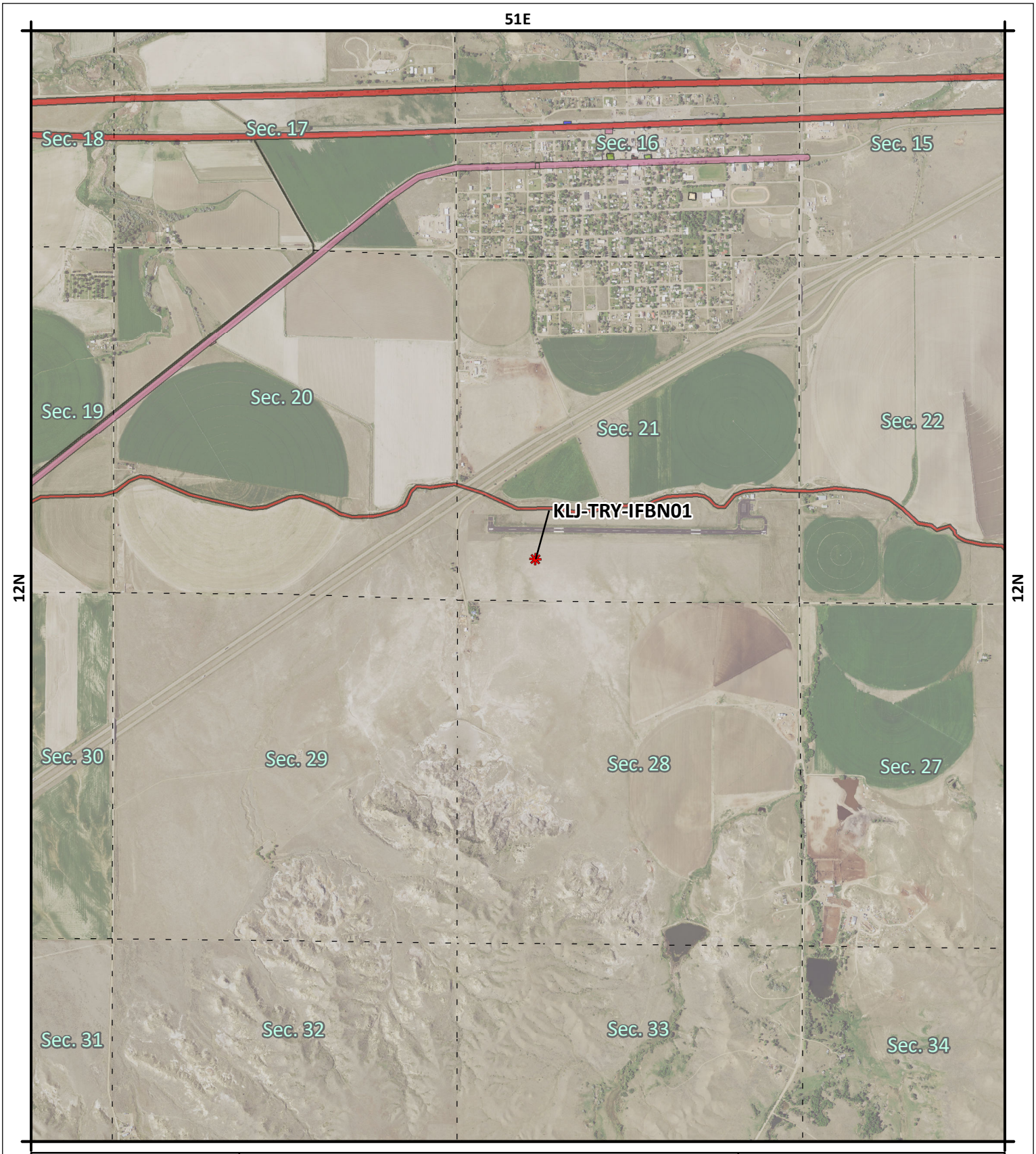
11) Attach Copy of USGS Location Map

Figure 1: Fire altered quartzite fragment, plan view.

Figure 2: Knife River Flint fragment, plan view.

Figure 3: Isolated find overview, view to the north.

Figure 4: Isolated find overview, view to the northwest.



KLJ-TRY-IFBN01
Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

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0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

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Key

- Isolated Find KLJ-TRY-IFBN01
- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Restrictions:
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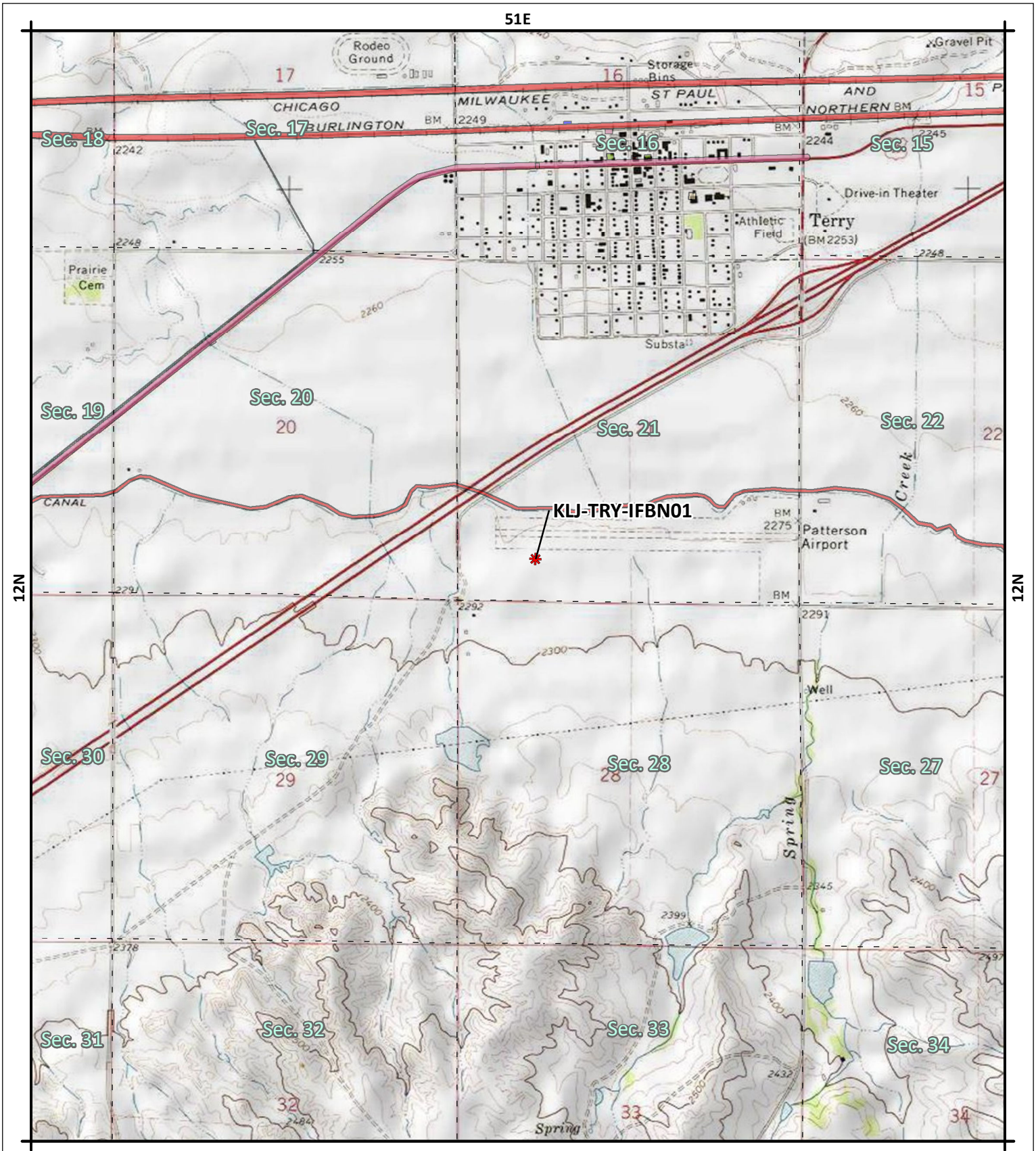
KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 5/8/2023
Created By: jeffprice

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_IFBN01.mxd



KLJ-TRY-IFBN01
Topographic Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

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Key

- Isolated Find KLJ-TRY-IFBN01
- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Restrictions:
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KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 5/8/2023
Created By: jeffprice

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_IFBN01_topo.mxd

RECOMMENDED ISOLATED FIND FORM

Montana IF Form

1) Field Number: KLJ-TRY-IFML01

2) Curation Number: No artifacts collected.

3) Legal Location: T 12N/R 51E/Section 21, SW

4) County: Prairie

USGS Map Reference: Terry, MT

5) Owner: Private

6) Collected: No

Repository: No artifacts collected

7) Name of Recorder: Bill Norman
Company/Agency:

Date: 04/22/2023

8) Attach Sketch Map

Attach Photo

9) Artifact/ Feature Description: This isolated find consists of a single coarse-grained quartzite cobble. The cobble is pink and white in color and shows signs of fire alteration. A single flake scar runs along the outside. As the field that the isolated find was located in was plowed historically, it is possible that the flake scar is a result of coming in contact with plow equipment. The cobble is approximately 10 centimeters wide, by 11 centimeters long, and 4 centimeters thick.

10) Environmental Location (Topography/Vegetation/Soils and Deposition/Slope/Water Sources: The isolated find is in a fallow agricultural field south of the town of Terry, Montana. Ground surface visibility near the find is nearly 100% within 50 meters of the find as it is in a prairie dog clearing and colony. The type of rock is consistent with cobbles from the nearby Yellowstone River and soils in the immediate area contain only 5-10 percent gravels, and few large cobbles.

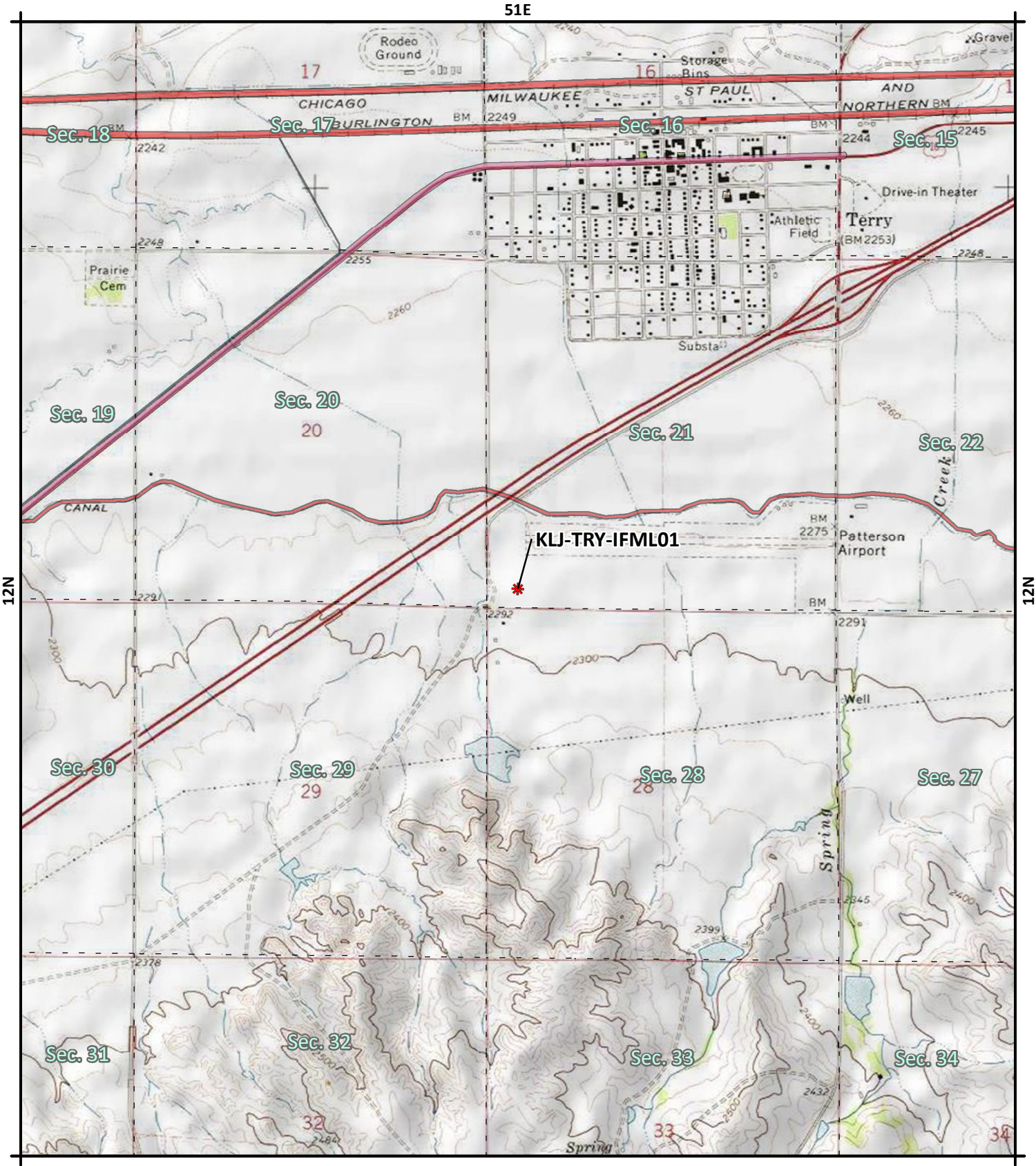
11) Attach Copy of USGS Location Map

Figure 1: Fire altered quartzite cobble, plan view.

Figure 2: Fire altered quartzite cobble, plan view.

Figure 3: Isolated find overview, view to the north.

Figure 4: Isolated find overview, view to the west.



KLJ

KLJ-TRY-IFML01
Topographic Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

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0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

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Key

- Isolated Find KLJ-TRY-IFML01
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KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 5/8/2023
Created By: jeffprice

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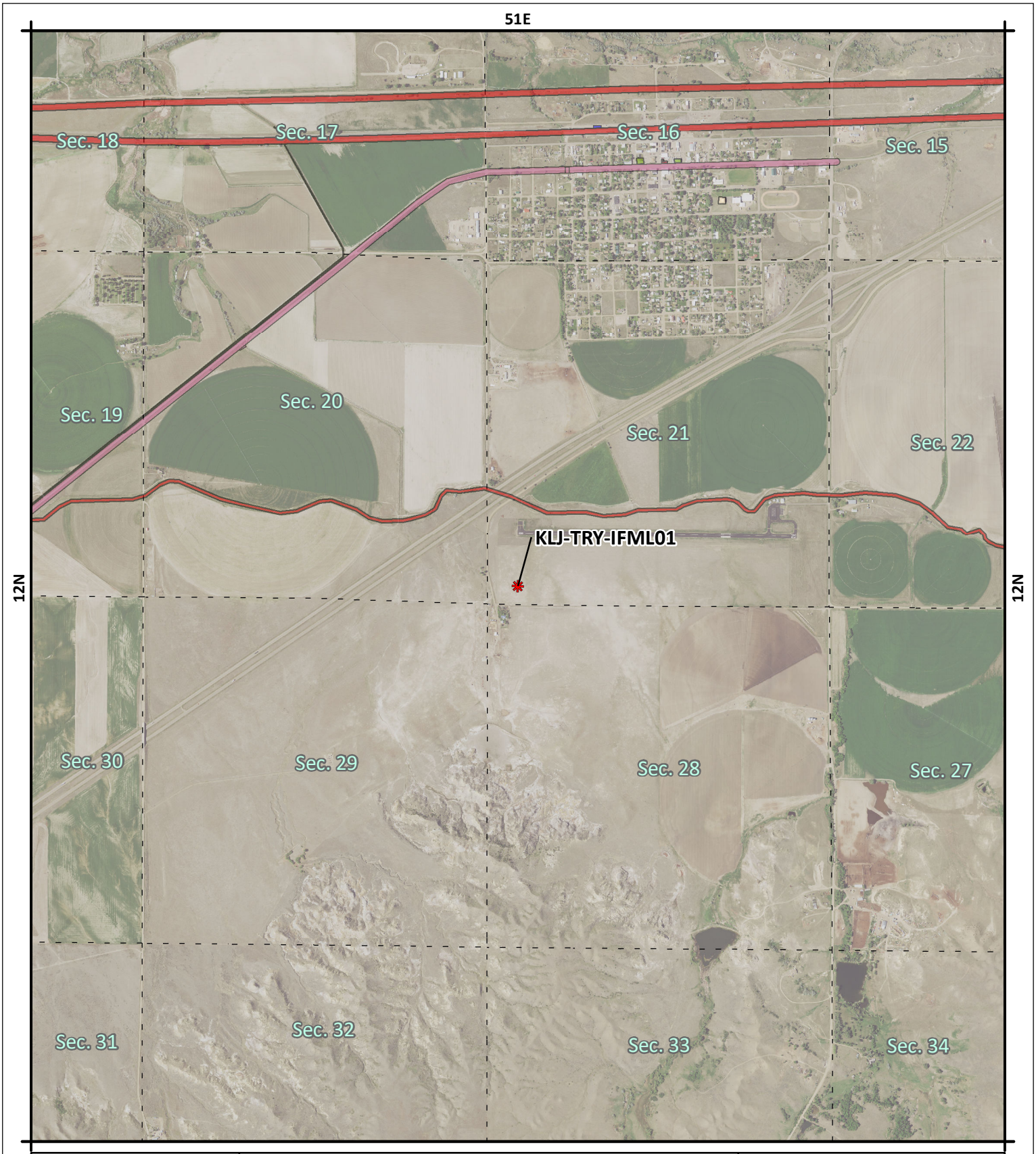

KLJ-TRY-IFML01
Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

Key

- Isolated Find KLJ-TRY-IFML01
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Date Created: 5/8/2023
Created By: jeffprice

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RECOMMENDED ISOLATED FIND FORM

Montana IF Form

1) Field Number: KLJ-TRY-IFML03

2) Curation Number: No artifacts collected.

3) Legal Location: T 12N/R 51E/Section 21, SW

4) County: Prairie

USGS Map Reference: Terry, MT

5) Owner: Private

6) Collected: No

Repository: No artifacts collected

7) Name of Recorder: Bill Norman
Company/Agency: KLJ Engineering Inc

Date: 04/22/2023

8) Attach Sketch Map

Attach Photo

9) Artifact/ Feature Description: This isolated find consists of a single course grained quartzite flake. The flake is a purple to grey color and has a small amount of use wear on the lateral margin. It is approximately 3 centimeters long, 2 centimeters wide, and .5 cm thick. This is a secondary flake that has some cortex on the dorsal side.

10) Environmental Location (Topography/Vegetation/Soils and Deposition/Slope/Water Sources:

The isolated find is in a fallow agricultural field south of the town of Terry, Montana. Ground surface visibility near the find is nearly 100% within 50 meters of the find as it is in a prairie dog clearing and colony. The quartzite cobble is consistent with cobbles found in the nearby Yellowstone River, approximately 2 miles to the north.

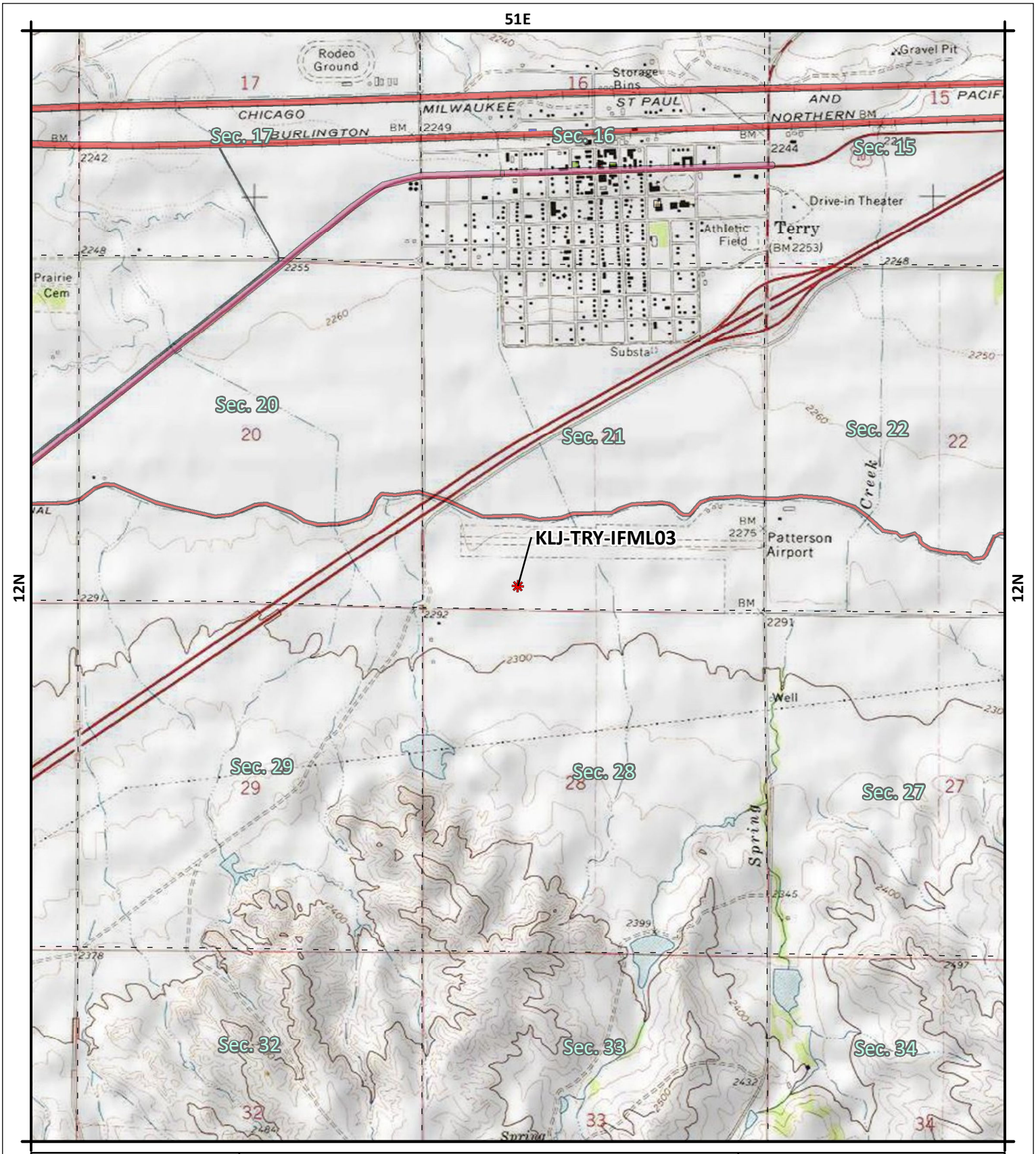
11) Attach Copy of USGS Location Map

Figure 1: Quartzite flake, plan view.

Figure 2: Quartzite flake, plan view.

Figure 3: Isolated find overview, view to the east.

Figure 4: Isolated find overview, view to the south.



KLJ-TRY-IFML03
Topographic Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

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0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

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Key

- Isolated Find KLJ-TRY-IFML03
- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Restrictions:
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KLJ Project Number:	2008-01270
Date Created:	5/8/2023
Created By:	jeffprice

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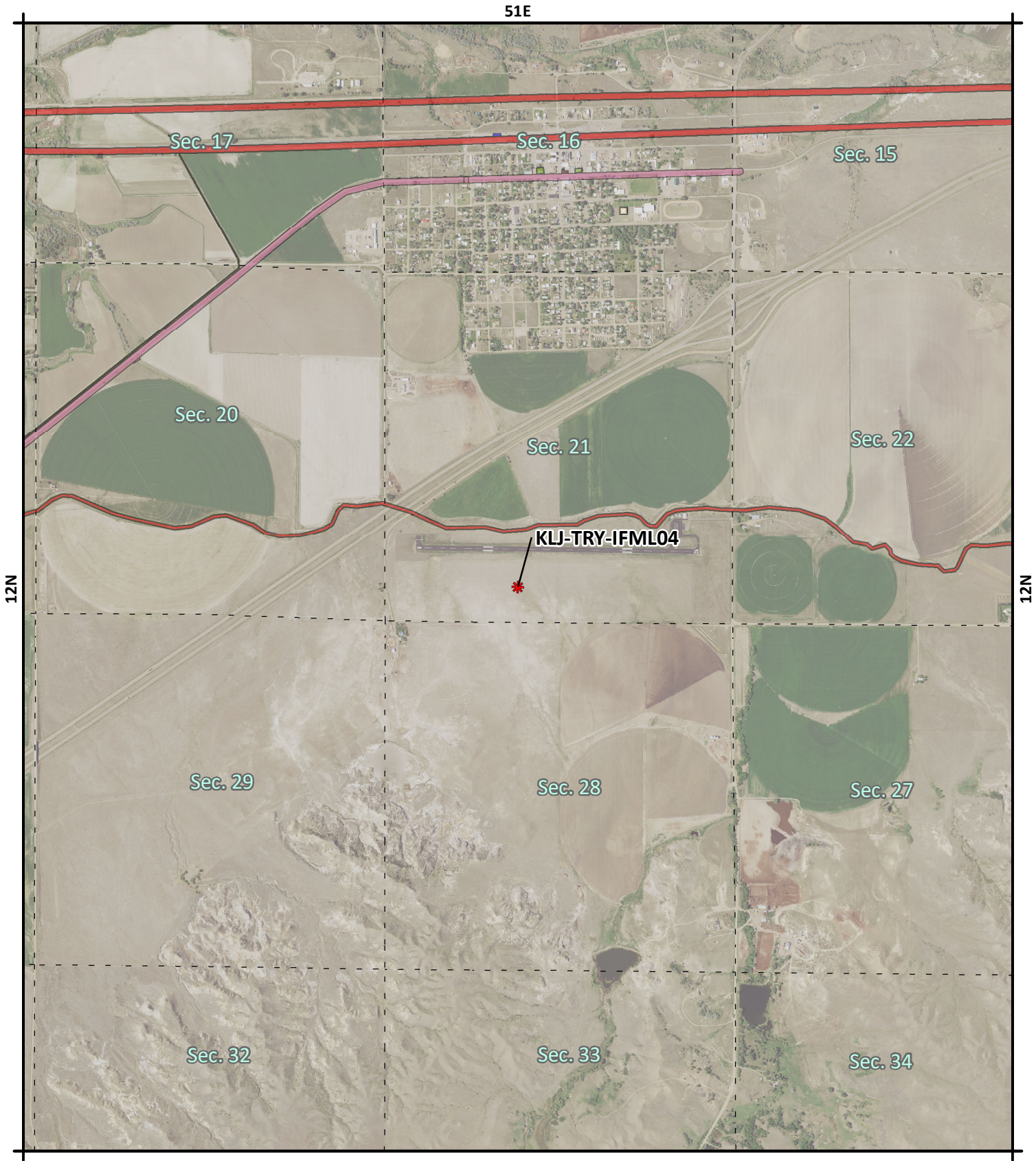


KLJ-TRY-IFML04
Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

Key

- Isolated Find KLJ-TRY-IFML04
- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited

KLJ Project Number: 2008-01270
Date Created: 5/8/2023
Created By: jeffprice

Document Location: K:\Projects\Airport\MT\Terry_8U6\2005_01683_SuppPlanning\GIS\Cultural\TerryAirport_Cultural_Sketch_IFML04.mxd

RECOMMENDED ISOLATED FIND FORM

Montana IF Form

1) Field Number: KLJ-TRY-IFML04

2) Curation Number: No artifacts collected.

3) Legal Location: T 12N/R 51E/Section 21, SW

4) County: Prairie

USGS Map Reference: Terry, MT

5) Owner: Private

6) Collected: No

Repository: No artifacts collected

7) Name of Recorder: Bill Norman
Company/Agency: KLJ Engineering Inc

Date: 04/22/2023

8) Attach Sketch Map

Attach Photo

9) Artifact/ Feature Description: This isolated find consists of a single coarse-grained quartzite cobble with three distinct flake scars. The light red cobble is approximately 7 centimeters long, 5 centimeters wide, and three centimeters thick. Flake scars are present on both the dorsal and ventral side of the cobble at the distal end.

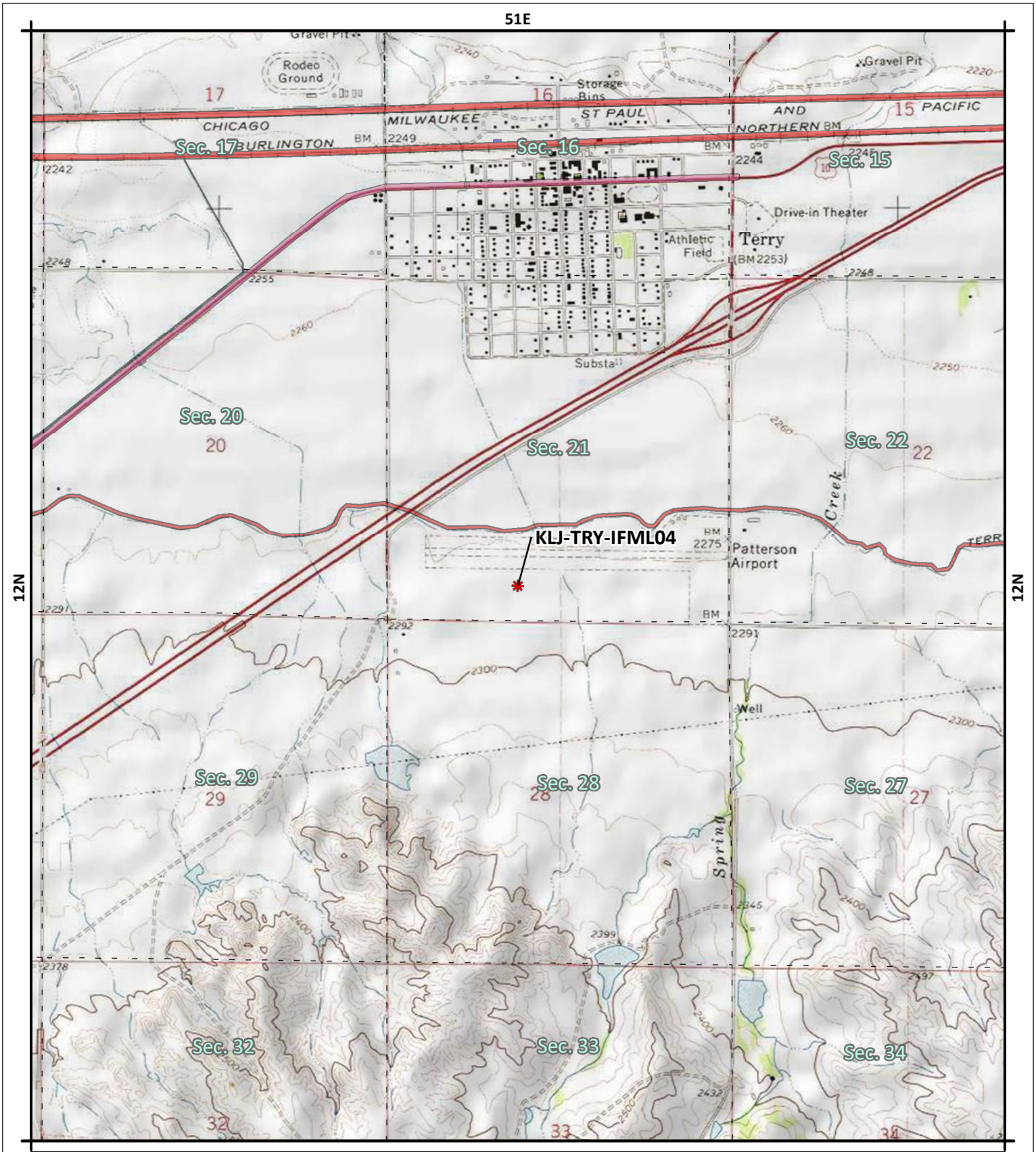
10) Environmental Location (Topography/Vegetation/Soils and Deposition/Slope/Water Sources: The isolated find is in a fallow agricultural field south of the town of Terry, Montana. Ground surface visibility near the find is nearly 100% within 50 meters of the find as it is in a prairie dog clearing and colony. The quartzite cobble is consistent with cobbles found in the nearby Yellowstone River, approximately 2 miles to the north.

11) Attach Copy of USGS Location Map

Figure 1: Quartzite cobble with flake scars, plan view.

Figure 2: Quartzite cobble with flake scars, plan view.

Figure 3: Isolated find overview, view to the south.



KLJ-TRY-IFML04
Topographic Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

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Key

- Isolated Find KLJ-TRY-IFML04
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Created By: jeffprice

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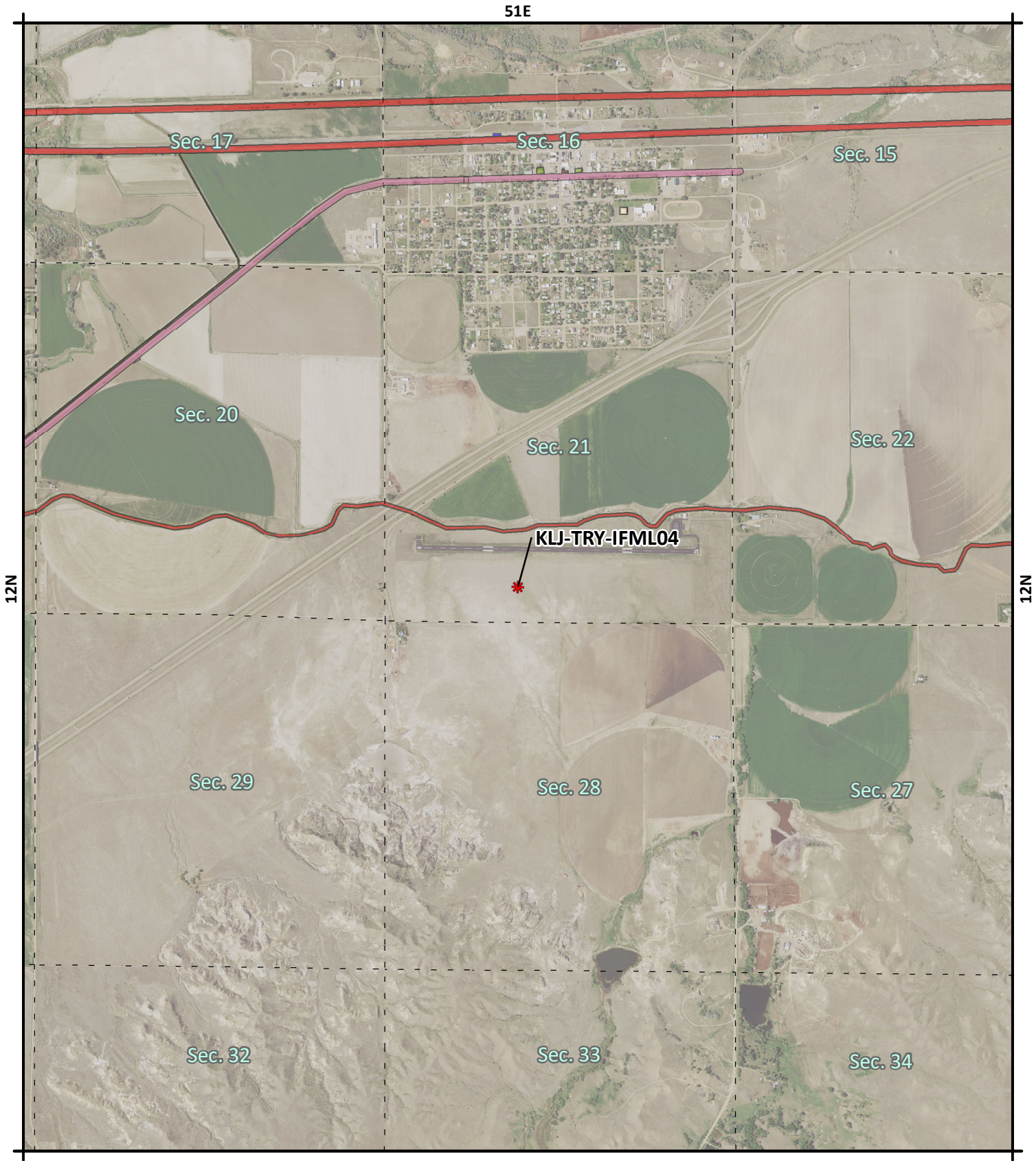

KLJ-TRY-IFML04
Sketch Map

Quadrangle: Terry

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

N W E S

1:24,000

Key

- Isolated Find KLJ-TRY-IFML04
- Unresolved Site
- Undetermined Site
- NR Listed Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited

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