NPS Form 10-900 United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



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National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Name of Property Carter County, Montana County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Sign For ature of the Keeper

Date Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many box Private:	es as apply.)
Public – Local	
Public – State	x
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check	onl	y one	e box.)	1
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Building(s)	1
District	x
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)				
Contributing	Noncontributing			
	<u> 1 1 </u>	buildings		
5	1	sites		
1		structures		
		objects		
6	2	Total		

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>N/A</u>

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Religion (ceremonial site) Agriculture/Subsistence (grazing) Recreation and Culture (outdoor recreation) Landscape (State park)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>STONE: Sandstone</u>

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Located in southeastern Montana, Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District is a 330.34-acre assemblage of eroded sandstone formations, scattered across a grassy prairie interspersed with pine trees.¹ Since precontact times, the sandstone has served as a palette upon which visitors have scratched, chiseled, and pecked messages. Beginning with the earliest petroglyph, a continual flow of people that include Native Americans, trappers, cattle ranchers, homesteaders, merchants, and picnickers have left thousands of inscriptions as a chronological record of their presence. In addition to names, dates, and commentary text, carved images include petroglyphs, brands, animals, people, symbology and other pictures. Many inscriptions are associated with historically significant individuals, organizations, and events. Also present in the nominated area are a small number of stone rings, rockshelters, a buried lithic component, and a light scatter of lithics, associated with a pattern of site visitation. Together, these resources comprise a district. The property retains its historic integrity. And in many instances, place specific actors at this location on the Northern Plains at specific times.

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¹ Although prehistoric resources occur in Medicine Rocks State Park, and are included as contributing resources, the sandstone outcrops with the thousands of rock art images dominate the district. Because the vast majority of the images are historic, this nomination refers to the district as Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District. "Medicine Rocks State Park" and "Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District" are used interchangeably throughout the nomination.

Description

Medicine Rocks State Park is located in southeastern Montana, 25 miles southwest of the town of Baker and 11 miles north of Ekalaka, directly adjacent to Montana State Highway 7. The Park landscape area encompasses 330.34 acres of low rolling grassland prairie hills interspersed with sandstone formations that include caves, columns, pillars, flat-topped towers, holes, arches, and spires.² The 161 sandstone features appear on geologic formations that range from low rounded slab outcrops to cliffs reaching over 100 feet tall. Sheep Camp Creek passes through the northeast portion of the park before entering Little Beaver Creek about two miles to the southeast. The drainage continues northeast before eventually emptying into the Little Missouri River. Drainages from the western part of the park flow northwest before entering O'Fallon Creek, eventually draining into the Yellowstone River.

The history of Medicine Rocks, the focus of this district nomination, extends long into the past, back to times when the area was said to have been used by the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne for sacred and ceremonial purposes.³ Euro-Americans referred to the area as The Hole-In-Rock as evidenced by early military maps, including a "War Department Map of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers and their Tributaries" made in 1859-60 (Maps 0001 and 0002).⁴ Charging Bear, a Sioux relative of Ijkalaka Russell, is quoted by Lambert and Castleberry as describing Medicine Rocks as a place "where the spirits often stayed and where the medicine man often prayed." Local historians Lambert and Castleberry are also on record as stating that the Indian name for Medicine Rocks was Inyan Oka Loka, which translates to Hole-In-Rock. An excerpt (Map 003) from a military map of the Black Hills Expedition of 1874, displays the name as "Inyan oka-lo-ka," Lakota for "Rock with a Hole in it."⁵

Although a small number of stone rings, rockshelters, a buried lithic component, and a light scatter of lithics are found within the park, petroglyphs, mostly in the form of historic inscriptions, dominate the resources found throughout the park, as well as throughout the immediate region. By the late 1800s and into the 1900s, Medicine Rocks became a destination to visit and camp and a popular place to picnic, a role it continues to serve to the present. The county retained public ownership of the present park land after the failure of homesteading during the depression era; in 1957, the county commissioners deeded the land to the State of Montana for use as Medicine Rocks State Park.⁶

² Montana Cadastral Website located at <u>http://svc.mt.gov/msl/mtcadastral/</u>.

³ Stephen A. Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*. Report prepared for Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks by Aaberg Cultural Resource Consulting Service, May 2010, p. 22.

⁴ War Department Map of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers and their Tributaries explored by Capt. W. F. Raynolds Top Eng and 1st Lieut. H. E. Maynadier 10th Inft Assistant 1859-60, revised and enlarged by Major G. L. Gillespie, U. S. Engr's Bvt. Lt. Cql. U. S. A. Chief Engr. Military Division of the Missouri. 1876, full map scan available in the Urbaniak archive.

⁵ Personal communication from Dr. Timothy McCleary to Dr. Tim Urbaniak on 1-28-2016.

⁶ Carter County Geological Society, *Shifting Scenes, a History of Carter County, Montana*, Vol. 2, (Carter County, MT: Carter County Geological Society, 1978), p. 562.

Environment and Geology

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Overall, the climate of the Medicine Rocks State Park area is dry with low precipitation, the majority of which falls as rain during the spring and early summer. Weather can be quite variable from year to year; winters can vary from very severe with temperatures far below zero for weeks on end to other winters where the temperature barely edges below zero for the entire duration. The annual maximum temperatures and average total precipitation for the Ekalaka reporting station average 57.1 (F) degrees, and 14.88 inches, respectively. The majority of precipitation falls in May, June and July.⁷

Climatic patterns that influence the area of Medicine Rocks State Park result from the alternating dominance of the Pacific, Artic, and Tropical Maritime air masses. The Pacific air mass, normally dry and fairly mild, generally dominates the area during the winter. The Artic air masses intermittently encroach during the winter and spring bringing cold and dry winds from the north. These often continue for days or weeks but are replaced by the Pacific mass with the return of western warmer winds.⁸

Spring witnesses the alternation of all three fronts with the Pacific and Artic masses most common. The Tropical Maritime air mass intrudes intermittently during the spring and early summer bringing with it warm, moist southern winds from the Gulf of Mexico and California. These southern fronts combine with irregular precipitation from the west to yield the majority of the annual precipitation. The summer witnesses the return of the Pacific mass. Autumns are generally mild and dry resulting from the continued Pacific air mass domination.⁹

Geologically, the region that includes Medicine Rocks State Park was once sand dunes, deposited approximately 62.5-64 million years ago during the Tertiary Era. Originally believed that the fine-grained sand was deposited by a freshwater river that flowed through the area creating crossbedding¹⁰, more recent studies propose that it is an estuary deposit made up of "a) inner to central estuary tide-dominated subaqueous sand bars, b) sandy fluvial-dominated inner estuary point bar deposits, and c) coastal plain channel, levee, crevasse splay and floodbasin deposits."¹¹ The sandstone is considered to be in the Ekalaka Member of the Fort Union Formation.

⁷ Western Regional Climate Center, Ekalaka, Montana Climate Summary for the period 11/23/1896 to 12/3/2005, found at: <u>http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?mtekal</u>.

⁸ Sherri Deaver and Ken Deaver, *Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana, Volume 1*. Miles City, MT: Bureau of Land Management, Miles City District, December 1988, pp. 15-17.

⁹ Deaver and Deaver, *Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana*, pp. 15-17.

¹⁰ David Alt and Donald W. Hyndman, *Roadside Geology of Montana*, (Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1986), p. 406.

¹¹ Edward S. Belt, Joseph H. Hartman, John A. Diemer, Timothy J. Kroeger, Neil E. Tibert, and H. Allen Curran, "Unconformities and Age Relationships, Tongue River and Older Members of the Fort Union Formation (Paleocene) Western Williston Basin, U.S.A.," *Rocky Mountain Geology*, v. 39, no. 2, (2004) p. 113–140; John A. Diemer, Edward S. Belt, Edward C. Beutner, and Susan M. Vuke, *Evidence For An Estuary: The Ekalaka Member of the Fort Union Fm, SE Montana*, paper presented at the 2002 Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of America.

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Name of Property County and State Winds today continue to sculpt the soft sandstone into irregular shapes and the same properties that facilitate this erosion of the fine grain sandstone also makes it convenient palette upon which all cultures in the region have left their marks.

Period of Use

Although the earliest archaeological remains in the area, dating back to around 11,000 years B.P., are associated with the Mill Iron Site, 28 miles southeast of Medicine Rocks State Park, the immediate area around Medicine Rocks itself has not yet yielded evidence of such antiquity. To date, diagnostic artifacts identified at Medicine Rocks State Park indicate the earliest occupation and use to be consistent with the Old Women's Phase (1050 B.P to 200 B.P in Montana) of the Late Precontact (Prehistoric) Period.¹² Evidence corroborating this association includes a small side-notched projectile point recovered during subsurface testing, and a second nearly-complete isolated small side-notched projectile point surface find. In addition, several small ceramic fragments indicate a minimal date of the Late Precontact. Although no date has been assigned to the stone rings identified at the park, their presence clearly indicates a prehistoric association minimally dating to the Late Precontact and potentially earlier; their presence also suggests additional unexamined cultural materials may exist at the site.

Rock art and historic inscriptions, many with dates, indicate continual visitation and use of the district since its earliest use. Inscriptions related to indigenous, a few suggesting early 1800 visitation, followed by early Euro-American inscriptions indicating late 1870s-early 1880s settlement of the area, continuing right through to the present cover the sandstone outcrops of the Park.

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

Medicine Rocks State Park is associated with groups occupying or passing through the area since the Late Precontact Period, specifically, the Old Women's Phase, based on the recovery of two diagnostic projectile points. Dating from circa 2000 B.P. to 250 B.P., the Late Precontact Period is generally believed to be associated with the introduction of the bow and arrow. Specialized upland hunting and living strategy characterizes the period. The Old Women's Phase, ranging in time from approximately 1050 B.P to 200 B.P., is characterized by extreme specialization on upland living and communal hunting of upland animals, especially bison. Stone ring sites yielding time-diagnostic Old Women's projectile points are relatively common in Montana.

Since the Late Precontact Period, visitation to the park appears unbroken. The three Native American tribes generally associated with the area, the Crow, the Sioux, and the Northern Cheyenne, likely knew of, and visited the area. Numerous images found at Medicine Rocks indicate both Precontact and Postcontact associations.

¹² Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*, p. 27; Aaberg noted some Native Americans in Montana find the words "Prehistoric" and "Archaic" offensive. For this reason the use of these two words will be limited in this document: Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*, p. 16.

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Resources related to non-Native American visits dominate Medicine Rocks State Park. The earliest from this period potentially date to 1803 suggesting incursions related to trapping. Throughout the period leading up to and following the Fort Laramie Treaty, the area continued to witness the movement of people. Some of this early activity would have been related to the Montana gold strikes. Other activity occurred as a result of homesteading and ranching activity in the area and state. With the establishment of the town of Ekalaka to the south in the early 1880s, the visits to Medicine Rocks from local traffic increased dramatically.

Additional cultural information detailing chronological, cultural (when possible), and personal affiliations related to the individual rock art and inscriptions is found below under the "Physical Characteristics" section. For more detailed information of the archaeological cultures, later Native American tribes, and Euro-American influence on Medicine Rocks, please see Section 8 and the historical context.

The following descriptions of select rock art/inscriptions provide far greater detail of not only the inscriptions, but also in many cases, those who left them.

The proximity of Medicine Rocks to the early 1880s community of Ekalaka provided residents an easy trip to a beautiful area replete with both prehistoric and historic inscriptions and rock art. The nature of the property with its sandstone outcrops enticed people to leave their own marks adding to the layered history. Many of the inscriptions relate to people who put down stakes in the area, while others reflect those who only passed through.

Physical Characteristics

Contributing Resources

The Rock Art and Inscriptions (counted as one contributing site)

While resources other than rock art exist at Medicine Rocks, rock art/inscriptions comprise the bulk of not only the resources themselves, but also the focus of the vast majority of the investigations that have occurred in the park, and are therefore discussed prior to the resources at the site. Rock art has been part of cultural life for thousands of years in the region.¹³ The soft sandstone of the Northern Plains, and that found at Medicine Rocks State Park, served as a convenient canvas for not only the early Native Americans, but also for the later Euro-Americans. Similar sandstone outcrops and vegetation are found at the Northern Cave Hills unit of the Custer National Forest, located in northwest South Dakota approximately 80 miles east of the park. The petroglyphs found at Medicine Rocks State Park and the Northern Cave Hills are comparative in style and have been created by pecking, scratching, or incising. This type of rock art is difficult if not impossible to date, but certainly petroglyphs can be stratified into at least two ages, precontact and postcontact. At Medicine Rocks State Park, Precontact figures are associated with large circles that represent shields. The early large shield provided protection during hunting and battle. Postcontact figures are associated with horse figures and the "ledger art" style.

¹³ Linea Sundstrom, *Storied Stone: Indian Rock Art in the Black Hills Country* (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 2004), p. 20.

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Precontact Images

Early rock art shield figures found at Medicine Rocks State Park include a petroglyph of a shield figure at landform NS052 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0006), a shield figure petroglyph remnant at landform SS033 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0007), a shield figure at landform NS048 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0008), and a shield figure remnant at landform NS048 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0009). The shield figures often manifest as a large round shield (circle) that covers the body with a smaller circle (head) positioned above. Often feet can be seen protruding below the shield and weapons and arms may be protruding from the shield. These representations can range from primary geometric shapes to finely incised details.

A common anthropomorphic shape is referred to as a "v-neck" figure.¹⁴ These are found at Medicine Rocks State Park at landform SS048 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0010) as an isolated figure, or as part of a panel scene as can be found at landform SS048 where it is shown with animal drawings of deer or elk (Photographs SS011 and SS012). Additional petroglyphs include a snake remnant at landform SS032 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0013), an anthropomorph petroglyph remnant at landform SS016 (Photograph 0014), a zoomorphic petroglyph remnant at landform SS017 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0015), and a petroglyph at landform NS020 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0016).

Postcontact Images

Petroglyphs are present that represent a transition to the contact era, such as a horse figure located among other petroglyphs in an alcove at landform SS094 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0017). Remnants of a ledger-style figure can be seen at landform NS048 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0018). The earliest peoples in the area would eventually become associated with three American Indian groups, the Crow, the Sioux and the Northern Cheyenne. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 created a reservation for the Crow that extended into what is now southeastern Montana and in 1868 the eastern border of the reservation became the Tongue River to the east.¹⁵ The treaty also designated a region that included the Medicine Rocks area as part of the Great Sioux Reservation in 1851.¹⁶ In 1868, the Great Sioux Reservation was reduced and a region that includes the nomination area became "Article 16 Unceded Indian Territory."¹⁷ Reflecting this period, an inscribed horse with a saddle found at landform SS088 (Photograph

¹⁶ "The Lost Land," *National Geographic*, n.d. online article map at:

¹⁴ James Keyser and Michael Klassen, *Plains Indian Rock Art*, (Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press 2001), p. 9.

¹⁵ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 18.

http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2012/08/pine-ridge/reservation-map (accessed March 28, 2016).

¹⁷ "The Lost Land," *National Geographic*, n.d. online article map at: <u>http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2012/08/pine-ridge/reservation-map</u> (accessed March 28, 2016).

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Name of Property County and State MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0019) represents further transition from the time of the unbridled horses of the Northern Plains to the fettered steeds that arrived with a wave of new immigrants and the military.

Certainly additional rock art exists, or did exist, in the park, obscured by the superimposition of newer cultural communication and the natural weathering of the soft sandstone. Eventually a transitional period occurred between indigenous inscriptions and those left by explorers and travelers new to the region.

While numerous inscriptions left by Euro-American immigrants into the area date to the 1860-1870s, some inscriptions found in sheltered areas of Medicine Rocks State Park contribute to the discussion of even earlier Euro-American travelers to the area. An alcove at landform SS042 yields an inscription containing two "1803" inscriptions and the initials H. H. (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0020). While it may be easy to cavalierly discard inscriptions prior to the arrival of William Clark at Pompey's Pillar as false or fakes, explorers were in the immediate area since before 1800. These explorations included an expedition led by Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Verendrye, who in 1731 departed Montreal with fifty men, returning in 1739.¹⁸ Compared to the Lewis and Clark expedition, Verendrye poorly documented his travels, which lack details of his expedition; however, he purportedly left behind a lead plaque recording his presence near present-day Fort Pierre, South Dakota. The plaque was found in 1913.¹⁹

A second expedition to the region occurred only three years later, in 1742. A group led by Louis-Joseph, the son of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Verendrye, left Fort Saint Charles in Ontario and appear to have reached as far west as the "Montagne des Gens des Chevaux," probably in the northwest of present-day Wyoming.²⁰

The recovery of the plaque associated with the initial expedition provides physical evidence of Euro-American exploration in the region prior to 1800 and lends credence that inscriptions predating the Lewis and Clark Expedition may not simply be dismissed out-of-hand as hoaxes.²¹

Other early inscriptions within the park that date to the early 1800s include an inscription at landform SS005 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0021) featuring a bow and arrow, and an indecipherable name, associated with a date of 1824.

¹⁸ Edward D Neill, Sieur de La Verendrye and His Sons, the Discoverers of the Rocky Mountains, by way of Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, and Rivers Assineboin and Missouri (Minneapolis, Minnesota: Johnson & Smith Printers 1875), p. 5.

¹⁹ "Verendrye Site," National Park Service, retrieved April 2, 2016 from

http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/pierre_fortpierre/verendrye_site_pierre.html.

²⁰ Antoine Champagne, "Louis-Joseph Gaultier De La Vérendrye," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, retrieved February 10, 2016 from <u>http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/gaultier de la verendrye louis joseph 3E.html</u>.

²¹ For additional information regarding the Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Verendrye and his son's expeditions, please see Section 8.

Nineteenth Century

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Shortly after the middle of the 19th century California Gold Rush, prospectors headed for the gold fields of Montana. The first recorded discovery of gold in Montana came in the spring of 1858 at Gold Creek near present day Drummond.²² Although both the Oregon Trail and the Bridger Trail served people on their way to the goldfields, neither trail lay near Medicine Rocks State Park. The lack of mining or trapping in the Medicine Rocks area at the time also proved to isolate it even more. Despite this distinction, inscriptions dating to around this period do exist at Medicine Rocks. Landform NS034 displays an inscription reading "1868, Jerry Woolsy, OKLA" along with other indiscernible text (possibly another name) [Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0022].

Following the reduction of the Crow Reservation in 1868, and despite elevated tensions between Native Americans and Euro-American immigrants, travelers continued to move through the area as evidenced by two 1871 inscriptions at landforms SS051 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0023) and SS080 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0024). Around this time, a noticeable uptick in the density of inscriptions occurs, which includes the inscription of the date "1873" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0025).

With the establishment of the nearby town of Ekalaka in the early 1880s, additional inscriptions from people associated with the town appeared at Medicine Rocks, including that of David H. Russell. Russell came into the area as a buffalo hunter in 1881.²³ His wife Ijkalaka Russell (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0026) inspired the name of the town.²⁴ The Russells lived on what is now called Russell Creek, a tributary of Little Beaver Creek that flows through the town of Ekalaka. Russell apparently left his mark at Medicine Rocks; landform SS050 bears an inscription with the name "Jim Russell" and the date of 1879 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0027). While the date precedes the Russell's move into the area, it could reflect the commemoration of the birth of their third child, James Russell, born near Fort Laramie in August of 1879 arriving in the area with his parents in 1881 at the age of two.²⁵

With the establishment of Ekalaka, the area witnessed increased traffic and many paused to inscribe evidence of their passing on the sandstone formations. Landform SS050 features the name "S. B. Shaffer", the year "1881", and what appears to be the date "Sept 9" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0028).

²² Michael P. Malone and Richard B. Roeder *Montana: A History of Two Centuries* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1976), p. 50.

²³ Carter County Geological Society, Shifting Scenes, a History of Carter County, Montana, Vol. 1, (Carter County, MT: Carter County Geological Society, 1978), p. 472

²⁴ Carter County Chamber of Commerce, "History," retrieved December 16, 2015 from <u>http://www.cartercountychamberofcommerce.com/history.html</u>.

²⁵ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 49.

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The arrival of cattle to the area in the 1880s and 1890s introduced Medicine Rocks to a new group of people. The cattle, which arrived via the Texas Trail, were all longhorns, said to be "the best breed of bovines for trail-driving the world has ever known."²⁶ A nod to the importance of this type of cattle to the area is found on landform NS042 which displays the head of a longhorn, its large horns extending to the sides (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0047).

The establishment of ranches in southeast Montana also introduced an entirely new type of inscription at Medicine Rocks, brands. Livestock brands are common throughout Medicine Rocks State Park and while each represents a specific "author," they can often be found grouped together on panels. They represent the symbolic category of communication since their connotation represents a concept through learned symbolism. Brands, often abstract combinations of text characters, numbers, and symbolism, mark livestock (such as cattle, horses, and sheep) and property representing ownership. By incising brands on cliff faces and outcrops, many of the early ranching outfits literally left their marks on the landscape as well as burning them on to the animals they tended.²⁷

Brands can be "read" by those who know the language, not unlike other forms of epigraphy. The words that describe and represent the brand shapes include cross, bar, tee, circle, half-circle, heart, diamond and lazy.²⁸ When "read" these terms can be combined to be spoken as the "Three Circle," "Circle Bar," "XIT," or "Diamond S." These brands are significant as they represent more than the obvious ownership of livestock; they represent control of the land, control of employees, and involvement in the establishment of communities that developed during the late 19th century into the 20th century. To many people these brands represented a way of life brought to the Northern Plains during the past two centuries and still practiced today. To these people who continue to live a rural lifestyle - and to others familiar with it - the brands represent the tenacity and determination of the individuals who immigrate into a relatively unfamiliar landscape and began to modify the landscape and stake ownership claims in the region. To the region's indigenous people, the brands represent a much darker concept and symbolize overwhelming waves of immigrants. The introduction of cattle onto the Northern Plains contributed to vast cultural and biological changes affecting buffalo populations and altering the traditional economy of indigenous people on the Northern Plains.²⁹

Over 100 livestock brands can be observed at Medicine Rocks State Park.³⁰ One of the larger concerns that operated near Medicine Rocks was the Continental Cattle Company that arrived in

²⁸ Perry Mason & Company (pub), *Our Country: West*, (Boston, Mass: Perry Mason & Company 1897), p. 234, digitized by the Internet Archive

https://ia801407.us.archive.org/14/items/ourcountrywest00bost/ourcountrywest00bost.pdf.

²⁶ Charles Wayland Towne, and Edward Norris Wentworth, *Cattle & Men*, (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press 1955), p. 171.

²⁷ Timothy R. Urbaniak, "Historic Inscriptions of the Northern Plains: Identity and Influence in the Residual Communication Record," PhD diss., University of Montana, Missoula, 2014, p. 103.

²⁹ Jimenez, Jillian, 2010 *Social Policy and Social Change: Toward the Creation of Social and Economic Justice*. Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, California. p. 151-152.

³⁰ Eckroth, David, Inscribed Brands of the Medicine Rocks State Park. 2011. p 4.

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Name of Property County and State 1882. A Continental Cattle Company brand of the Mill Iron and Bridle Bit adorns one of the outcrops in the park (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0034). Located at landform NS025 is an inscription of the XIT brand associated with a date of "1-13-1913" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0048). The XIT Cattle Company became the largest operation in eastern Montana beginning in the late 1880s.³¹ An additional inscription sporting a 1913 date reads "J. Wildish, Wis., Oct., 1913", is found on landform NS052 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0049).

Other brand-related inscriptions include that on landform SS040 which features an inscription with a "Double Diamond" brand at (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0050), and a boxed inscription on landform NS048 with the initials "F. R. M." and a "Diamond Bar L" brand (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0051). Following the first phase of a complete inventory of all inscriptions at Medicine Rocks State Park conducted as a field school during the summer of 2011, regional historian, teacher, and student David Eckroth noted the significance of the inscriptions and wrote:

The third question, "Who were the people who carved these brands?" can be answered by looking deeper into the history of the brands themselves. The early brands such as the XIT may have been inscribed by those men who set out from Texas to the new cattle ranges just opened in Montana Territory. A number of the brands have origins in the Ekalaka / Baker area. Examples are as follows: *H Bar L* owned by Gay Abel, *T Hanging Y* owned by Michelle M. Swartz, *Western Star Inc.*, *T Bar M* owned by Dixie L. Labree, the *Inverted Z* owned by W. Flint, M. Duffield and K. Flint, and the *D Bar F* owned by Donald and Sharon Fried. These brands have significant worth and value to the local populace and are a source of pride and heritage.

Further investigation should reveal that many more of the brands may have originated in this area than this report has identified and as time moved on, the brands traveled with their owners throughout the state of Montana and beyond.³²

People of national import also visited Medicine Rocks. Theodore Roosevelt, who referred to the location as "Medicine Buttes" visited the area during a hunting trip he took to southeastern Montana in 1883.³³ Locals insist Roosevelt inscribed his name on an east-facing panel on a nearby butte located on private land just outside the Park boundary to the southeast.

³¹ Tom Stout, *Montana, Its Story and Biography: A History of Aboriginal and Territorial Montana and Three Decades of Statehood* Chicago and New York: American Historical Society, 1921), p. 1340.

³² Eckroth, Inscribed Brands of the Medicine Rocks State Park, p. 4

³³ Theodore Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman* (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1885), https://books.google.com/books?id=80wtAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=roosevelt+hunting+trips+of +a+ranchman&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiA tnd8P7JAhVCKGMKHUZFCkUQ6AEIHTAA#v=onepage&q=roo sevelt%20hunting%20trips%20of%20a%20ranchman&f=false (accessed April 8, 2016).

Name of Property County and State Unfortunately, it appears that if the inscription ever existed, time and the elements have erased any evidence of it.³⁴

Other inscriptions bearing dates of a similar time include "S. L. Suttle, Oct 4, 1888" found at Landform NS049 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0029), and the initials "H. C." with an associated date of "1889" on the same sandstone feature (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0030). Landform NS048 sports an inscription that reads "J. C. July 4, 1897" (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0031). This may be the earliest inscription documented that reflects the practice of visiting the Medicine Rocks for the purpose of picnicking, particularly for the 4th of July holiday, and leaving an inscription as part of what would become a cultural tradition for visitors. An inscription panel at Landform NS025 incorporates a date of 1897 associated with the name "M. Tescher" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0032), with additional initials nearby. An inscription of potentially a nickname, "Nanny Bug," with the date of "1896" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0033) occurs at landform SS093. An inscription panel at landform SS045 features the name "Emil W. Vedell" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0034), a brand, and date of "jun" (sic) 7.98." (1898) conscribed by a box.

Twentieth Century

Transitioning from the 19th to the 20th century continued a period of homesteading and expansion in the west, including southeastern Montana. With the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, homesteaders migrated west, following the allure of free land. The process accelerated in 1909 when Congress passed the Enlarged Homestead Act, bringing a new wave of settlers into the region.³⁵ Not all newcomers were homesteaders; many sought work in the numerous towns, mining operations, and ranching enterprises that were rapidly established throughout the region. Astoundingly, just over three decades removed from the great Indian Wars when battles raged at Rosebud and Little Bighorn, immigrant populations and settler communities dominated the Northern Plains. With the establishment of communities in the area, people began visiting Medicine Rocks for leisure; this practice was documented by local resident Septon Cady who photographed visitors in 1901 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0035), 1902, 1903 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0036), 1904 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0037), and 1905 (Photographs

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0038 and

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0039). Of course, these visitors wanted more than a photograph to remember their visit, as the practice of inscribing on the stone formations continued as evidenced by dates of "Sunday, Nov. 10, 1901" and "Sunday Dec. 8, 1901" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0040) at landform SS051; these inscriptions also reveal that the winter season didn't completely preclude visitation. Other

³⁴ For a more complete discussion of Roosevelt's visit to Medicine Rocks, please see Section 8.

³⁵ Newby, Rick *The Rocky Mountain Region: Greenwood Encyclopedia of American Regional Cultures* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2004), p.423.

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Name of Property County and State inscriptions from this period include an obscured name accompanying a "1901" date at landform NS049 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0041), an inscription reading "Chas Voss" with the date "1903" at landform NS052 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0042), and a rare cursive script that reads "Olsen, July 31, 1904" at landform SS050 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0043).

The inscriptions include not only names and dates, but also pictures, symbols, and other text. One notable bas relief carving of a woman, locally referred to as the Lady of the Rocks (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0044), occurs on a panel at SS051. During his examination of historic inscriptions at Medicine Rocks State Park in 2010, archaeologist Steven Aaberg researched the person responsible for creating the bust:³⁶

One of the most unique instances of historic rock art is also present at Locality E. It consists of a relief sculpture of a woman's bust (i.e. cameo) and an adjacent bird holding a flower. These relief sculptures have been well-known to area residents for some time. These sculptures are attributed to Herbert Dalton, an Irish sheepherder who worked for the Anderson Ranches in the Medicine Rocks area.³⁷ An undated photograph of these sculptures appears in *Shifting Scenes: A* History of Carter County Montana.³⁸ The historic photograph is signed as "Carved by the Dalton Bros." Apparently Herbert Dalton had a brother who immigrated to America at an earlier time.³⁹ Considering the phrase on the historic photograph it is likely that the brother of Herbert Dalton carved or assisted in carving some of the sculptures. The historic photograph shows that the sculptures have been seriously degraded since the photograph was taken. Originally the sculptures were completely finished and smoothed and exhibited far more detail than they do now. A date of 1904- 5-6 is clearly evident at the base of the women's cameo on the historic photograph and that date is only partially visible now. A date of Sept. 1908 is also clearly visible to the left of the bird in the historic photo. That 1908 date is not visible now. In the historic photo there is also what appears to be an ornate D circumscribed by a circle and it is presumed that the D is associated with the Dalton name. That D image is faintly visible today to the left of the woman's bust. It appears that these relief sculptures have been, at least in part, intentionally defaced with some bullet pocking evident. Natural erosion and spalling are also evident.

³⁶ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 66.

³⁷ Carter County Geological Society, *Shifting Scenes, a History of Carter County, Montana*, Vol. 1, (Carter County, MT: Carter County Geological Society, 1978), p. 184-185.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

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An interesting account of the Dalton sculptures was told by Sandy Repplinger, an early homesteader whose family came to the Medicine Rocks area in 1917.⁴⁰ Repplinger could not remember the name of Dalton when he told the story about a sheepherder who had lived in a cave at Medicine Rocks for a spring and summer during the years from 1904 through 1906.⁴¹ Repplinger went on say that this sheepherder had made a sculpture of a woman's head during his herding tenure between 1904 and 1906.

It is possible that nails driven into the sandstone around the perimeter of a cave entrance at landform SS033 may be the shelter referred to above.

Further down the heavily incised panel containing the Lady of the Rocks sculpture at landform SS051 is an inscription reading "Ed Woolery, Dec 25, 1907" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0045) associated with an anchor symbol. Another winter inscription dates from "Feb 1907" at landform SS065 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0046).

Inscriptions also carry statements of value sets and cultural practices through association and group affiliation, represented by inscriptions that include Christian crosses and Masonic symbols, both found at Medicine Rocks State Park.⁴² Masonic symbolism has been documented at Medicine Rocks State Park at two locations, NS024 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0052) and NS048 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0053).

In addition to symbolic inscriptions, iconic inscriptions of recognizable objects including people, buildings, and horses are numerous at Medicine Rocks State Park. Horses were an important part of life for the Plains Indians and Europeans in the region, and representations of them within the park are numerous and diverse. The horse figure is unique in that it bridges cultural chronology, beginning with contact-era inscriptions, and transitioning to figures complete with riding tack, such as found at landform SS088 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0019), or they may be represented as a full or partial figure, such as those found at landform SS067 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0054). Inscriptions of people can also convey information about period style, such as shown in two figures near a date of 1914 at landform SS051, one of which wears a wide-brimmed hat and the other with a high straight collar and moustache (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0055). Hairstyle is also conveyed through the previously discussed bas relief of the Lady of the Rocks further down the same inscription panel at SS051.

⁴⁰ James Speiser, Mildred Gilman, Johnnie Gilman, and Gertrude Gilman, *Changing West* (Miles City, MT: H & T Quality Printing, 1975), pg. 31.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Urbaniak Diss., p. 86.

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County and State Name of Property The chronological continuance and increasing density of historic inscriptions continues through the homesteading period with additional names dating from 1914 including "T. E. M. 1914" at landform NS028 (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0056), an inscription of "Chris Russell Miles 1914" at landform NS032 (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0057), and "E. Sjoblom and K. W. Sherwin of Laramie, Wyo. on 4-19-14" (1914) at landform NS049. Inscriptions from the year 1915 occur at landform NS025 and read "Catherine Blake, Ray Thompson, P. E. Frye, Apr 25, 1915" (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0059), and one with a partially decipherable name at landform SS004 (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0060). Inscriptions from 1916 include "T.G. 1916" at landform SS059 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0061), at a busy inscription panel at landform SS051 (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0062), an inscription of "Mom Dohner, Dayton, O. and Connie Young, Baker, Mont. 10-10-1916" (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0063) at landforms NS025 and at NS033 (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0064). Inside a recess at NS033, dates of "1916" and "1917" are found together near initials and a brand that incorporates a heart symbol (Photograph 064), and another "1917" date appears at landform SS048 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0065).

The placement of inscriptions continued unfettered by significant events, including the beginning of World War I in 1918. Around the same time, the timber industry began operations in the nearby hills, and early oil exploration first occurred during the late teens and early 1920s, joining the existing ranching industry established in the area.⁴³ Inscriptions dating to this period of newly emerging industry include those at landform SS015, featuring inscriptions that are part of a panel with a collection of Pugh family names, and the inscription "G. N. Wilson" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0066). Representative dates associated with the 1920's are "I. M. Pratt 7-20-20" at landform SS082 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0067), and inscriptions reading "F. L. & T. 1923 J. W. Livingston" near a brand comprised of three horizontal ovals. A date of "29" (1929) appears at the same landform, NS052. An inscription reflecting local politics occurs at landform SS051, where text of "Jack Hembre" with a date of "1924" was edited to read "Jack(ass) Hembre." Jack Hembre was a county agent of Fallon County, Montana who apparently was not universally liked.⁴⁴ Virginia Monroe left her mark at landform NS033 above the year "1925" (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0070). The year 1926 is commemorated by someone with the initials "CW" at NS043 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0071), possibly also the inscriber of a nearby face of a man smoking a pipe. Charles Thompson left his mark in 1926 when he carved his name at landform SS079 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0072).

⁴³ Eagle Publishing Company, "Oil Prospects Here," in *Facts, not Fiction, Being an Authentic and General Description of the County Seat and the Resources of Carter County, Montana*, (Ekalaka, MT: Eagle Publishing Co., 1921), n.p.

⁴⁴ "Killed by Bull," *Fallon County Times*, May 16, 1924, retrieved on April 8, 2016 from <u>http://www.mtgenweb.com/fallon/obituaries/names/Hembre Iver J.htm</u>.

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 At landform NS059, a sailing ship was inscribed by Henry Jensen in 1928; the name "Lou
 Jensen" appears nearby (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0073).

The Great Depression began on October 29, 1929 and carried into the late 1930s. Like previous events, it did little to deter people from visiting and recreating at Medicine Rocks, nor did it curtail their efforts to leave their marks for posterity. Landform SS088 displays a boxed inscription that reads "1930 visitors include A.W.H. P.A.K. of Houghton, S.D. July 7" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0074). Also that summer an inscription reading "Mrs. E. H. Kuslen July 1930" was left at landform SS050 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0075). Similar inscriptions include "CLR 1931 Milford, Ill." at landform NS047 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0076), the inscription of Elias Korth who etched his name on landform SS050 in 1931 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0077), and Wes Marshall of Nebr(aska) who left his mark at landform NS049 in 1933. These inscriptions illustrate a desire by many people to note their place of origin or hometown at Medicine Rocks State Park.

During the depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was created in 1933 and ran until 1942 as part of the New Deal. Typically, enrollees were unemployed males, 18-25 years old. The CCC held a presence in the area through the establishment of Camp Needmore, south of Ekalaka, in what is now part of the Custer-Gallatin National Forest.⁴⁵ The proximity of the wonders of Medicine Rocks to Camp Needmore wasn't lost on at least one enrollee as etched into the sandstone at landform NS051 at the park is "C.C.C., Andolshek, 1935" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0079). Andrew, a local to the Ekalaka area, left to work at another CCC camp at Camp Crook on July 28, 1934.⁴⁶

Several inscriptions bracketing or occurring soon before or after World War II appear at Medicine Rocks. The United States entry into World War II hadn't yet occurred when an inscription of "O'Fallon, TeeDee MacKenzie, May 27, 1939" was made on landform SS087 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0080). The United States entered World War II following the bombing of the American fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. This occurred soon after an inscription of "TN 4-16-41" was left on landform NS044. Elements of the popular cultural of the time also appear; during the War, a doodling depicting a face peeking over a wall or ledge with the caption "Kilroy was here" became popular. Such an inscription is found on landform SS033 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0082), an example of how some figures can be placed within the historical chronology, and how they can further be linked to historical events. War-time inscriptions continued to be added; a panel featuring a 1944 date, nestled among a brand, is discernable mixed amongst dates at landform SS051 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0083). "Walter M Scoles, Baker, Mont. May

⁴⁵ Ekalaka Eagle, April 14, 1933, Volume XXV, Number 15; CCC Camps Montana," Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy, retrieved November 4, 2015 from <u>http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC Camps Montana.html</u>.

⁴⁶ The Ekalaka Eagle, July 27, 1934, Volume XXVI, Number 30.

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 1946, Age 26" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0084) left his
 information for posterity at landform NS042 after the conclusion of the War.

The inscriptions continued after WWII, many providing information about from where the author hailed, such as the inscription of "Jim Skiles, PA, 1947" at landform NS023 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0088). Chronologically, the addition of inscriptions proved seamless into the 1950s. "TS 1955" appears near an outcrop modified to represent a face at landform SS032 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0089). In 1956, Alice Linden carved her name along with a drawing of her horse in a recess at NS051. At landform SS018, an inscription reading "Bill, Mike, Robie (?), White, Anesville, Ohio, 1956" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0091) was made, and a local group commemorated their visit by carving "1960 Red Butte Ramblers 4H" at landform SS077 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0092).

By the 1960s, inscriptions began to suggest an increase in group or family visits compared to the majority of the earlier inscriptions that denote individual visits to Medicine Rocks. Much of this visitation followed a family-oriented theme illustrated by many of the post war inscriptions that display a family orientation. These include the inscriptions of "H. Treftz & Family 1963" and "The "65" Chambers" found at landform SS034 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0093). Additional inscriptions relating a family theme from this period include "1965 Jerry Bayers Family" at landform SS034 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0096), and "The Myron Olsons '66" at landform NS022 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0097).

As it did during World War II, Medicine Rocks continued to serve as a canvas into the 1960s for those who served in the armed services. One man commemorated his service by inscribing "Sgt Valley 1942-201 1963, 7th Advisory Team Bac Lieu, Vietnam" at landform SS052 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0094 and

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0095). The inscription is quite well-done and striking. It wasn't until an interview appeared in the Billings (Montana) Gazette with Mr. Elwin Valley, that the identity of the inscriber became known.⁴⁷ Mr. Valley served from 1962 to 1965 and was stationed at Bac Lieu. He left this inscription commemorating his time.

Post-1966 and Inscription Summary

Although the period of significance ends in 1966, that date does not signal the end of the inscriptions. People continued to visit Medicine Rocks and leave their marks well beyond 1966. Many inscriptions undoubtedly were etched within the period of significance but lack associated inscribed dates. Examples of those lacking dates include that found at landform NS036 featuring a boxed area containing the etching "Erna Krueg, Keli, Damon, and Tom, Wenz" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0098). Another inscription at the same

⁴⁷ "Vietnam Voices: Elwin Valley: 'Grab all the ammo you can carry and a brand new rifle,' "*Billings Gazette.* October 27, 2015, retrieved on December 19, 2015 from <u>http://billingsgazette.com/news/local/vietnam-voices-elwin-valley-grab-all-the-ammo-you-can/article_2f480946-c040-516c-a263-7d5b0a3616b2.html</u>.

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Name of Property County and State landform shows multiple visits by the same party served as an occasion to commemorated (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0099). As previously noted, many people found providing their place of origin or military service important; their etchings yielding information regarding their far-flung homes and places they served. Landform NS021 recorded the visits of people from Alaska, Miles City, and Arkansas (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0100). Similar to historic inscriptions documenting military associations, inscriptions more recent than 50 years provide similar information such as that found at landform NS049, "Paul Gawryluk, Vietnam 70-71, Belfield, N.D." (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0101). Other notable etchings less than 50-years of age include a number of bas relief images clustered in landforms around NS044 carved by an Allison A. Cameron beginning around 1969 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0102) and continuing past 1972 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0103). At landform NS022, a newly inscribed set of figures pays tribute to the people that first called North America home (Photograph MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0104).

Thousands of individually inscribed communication messages occur at Medicine Rocks State Park that are older than 50 years. Thousands more have been carved since 1966, contributing to finding the park a unique cultural resource, documenting the cultural chronology of those that have, and still do, call the region home, and of those that have passed that way. The Park still beckons visitors and for some, a trip to the park cannot be considered complete without leaving their mark for posterity. Although the post-1966 inscriptions occur outside the end of the period of significance, they add to the ever-growing legacy of the park. While some of the inscriptions are quickly etched and mark as a mere placeholder to show visitation, others display immensely more effort and imply deeper meaning.

Stone Rings (counted as one contributing site)

Six stone rings occur concentrated near the south-center portion of the Park. First identified in 1994, the rings and nearby cultural material were later recorded and assigned Smithsonian number 24CT0845 in 2010.⁴⁸ The rings range from about 4 m to 5.5 m in size, contain from three to 19 rocks, and generally display heavy sodding/siltation. Cultural material identified near the rings included a bone fragment, a piece of heat-altered rock, a light scatter of lithic material, and a calcined bone fragment. The presence of the surface material suggests subsurface investigations would yield additional artifacts.

Rockshelters (counted as one contributing site)

Five rockshelters, have been recorded within the Park, previously identified as localities D, T, U, Y, and Z. The entrances measure from 2 m to 5 m in size. One displayed burned and unburned bone fragments and a ceramic fragment on the surface, another contained burned and unburned bone fragments, one contained a single chalcedony flake, one displayed nails driven into the walls surrounding the mouth of the rockshelter, and one contains what appears to be a recently constructed rock wall.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, pp. 30.

⁴⁹ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, pp. 38, 40, 88, 95, 98.

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Buried Lithic Scatter (counted as one contributing site)

During testing for a proposed parking area in 1994, a buried archaeological component was identified in the west part of the Park, and identified as 24CT0844.⁵⁰ A number of flakes and one projectile point fragment identified as a Late Precontact point (Old Women's Phase), were recovered from a single test unit. The materials appear to be associated with a faint paleosol from 10 cm to 28 cm below ground surface. The archaeological testing indicates buried materials exists below surface that could address important research questions relating to the early use of Medicine Rocks State Park. In addition, the recovery of a diagnostic projectile point indicates the materials could be placed within a temporal framework.⁵¹

Diffuse Surface Lithic Scatter (counted as one contributing site)

A very light scatter of precontact cultural material occurs across the Park. Identified artifacts include a nearly complete side-notched projectile point (Late Precontact), and two porcellanite flakes (the two flakes were assigned designator Locality H).⁵²

The archaeological investigations conducted in 1994 and 2010 resulted in the report's author to state that the likelihood of additional buried materials throughout the Park is quite high, even in those areas that lacked surface materials.⁵³

Circulation: Historic Road(s) and trails (counted as one contributing structure) A comparison of the 1896 GLO map to recent aerials photos of Medicine Rocks State Park suggest portions of some of the present roads and trails follow earlier alignments. Regardless, all relate to the visitation experience and all undoubtedly possess some degree of historic origin and use. Many of the unimproved trails, and probably the main east-west trending gravel road alignment, portions of which appear to overlay an earlier road, could date to precontact times. Together, these roads and trails represent early visitation by local settlers and visitors, illustrating repeated visitation over hundreds of years. The roads and trails symbolize the importance of the area not only to the later Euro-American visitors, but also to the Native Americans who visited the area.

Noncontributing Resources

In 1994 the state initiated projects to provide improved services to visitors of the Park. These plans included improving the main access road, constructing a traffic loop with parking areas, closing and barricading roads leading off the main access road, the installation of three vault toilets, and a few picnic tables and fire rings.

⁵⁰Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, pp. 27.

⁵¹ Steve Aaberg and Jack Fisher, *Updated Montana Cultural Resources Information System Form for Locality A at Medicine Rocks State Park (24CT0022)*, on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT, 1994; Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*, p. 27.

⁵² Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*, p. 54.

⁵³ Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*, p. 120. Please note that the nomination maps do not include specific locations of archaeological sites within the district to avoid potential looting.

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Vault Toilets (counted as one noncontributing building)

During the 1994 improvements, Montana, Fish, Wildlife, and Parks installed three vault toilets within the property's boundary. The toilets are placed near three turnarounds/parking areas. All three vault toilets conform to the standard design of such buildings within the Montana State Park system. The structures measure approximately 8' square and are comprised of a concrete floor over the subterranean vault. The cast concrete wall panels have an exterior surface of exposed aggregate. A single hollow metal steel door provides access to the well-kept privies.

Camping Sites (counted as one noncontributing site)

Approximately seventeen small camping sites occur within the property boundary and include locations for both individual and group settings. Picnic tables and fire rings are generally found at each camping site. The current arrangement was established in conjunction with the 1994 improvements, but several isolated older style fire pits and picnic table locations are still distributed throughout the park where side roads used to exist.

Small Scale Features

In addition to the contributing and noncontributing resources found in the district, the property contains a few small scale features, including an information kiosk at the park entry, one location to obtain potable water by hand pump, one group use area, sitting benches, three informational trail signs, and fencing. The entire Park boundary is delineated by a three-strand barbed-wire fence serving the purpose of keeping visitors off of private land and precluding the encroachment of cattle into the Park. In addition, pine pole single-rail fencing has been installed near some of the campsite site areas and the access road to prohibit off-road driving. These small scale features are not included in the resource counts.

Summary Discussion of Resources within the District

Medicine Rocks State Park conscribes a 330.34-acre area. Within the park boundaries occurs a variety of rock art and inscriptions dating from precontact to modern times. In addition, the park contains six stone rings, five rockshelters, a buried lithic scatter, and a surface lithic scatter. Distributed across a grassy prairie interspersed with pine trees, the sandstone outcrops have served as a natural canvas upon which visitors have left their marks for centuries. In addition to names, dates, and commentary text, carved images include petroglyphs, brands, animals, people, symbology and other pictures. Many of the historic inscriptions are associated with significant individuals, organizations, and events. Though constituting a small percentage of the resources in the park, the rings, rockshelters and lithic scatters suggest additional research potential exists at the park. In addition to the park itself, the rings and the buried lithic scatter (the scatter which was previously tested) were earlier determined eligible for listing in the National Register.⁵⁴

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

The extended period of use began at least two thousand years ago, as the area became significant for spiritual and sacred purposes by those that include the Northern Cheyenne and Sioux. During that period the flora would have looked much the same as it does today, with natural grasses

⁵⁴ Documentation on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

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Name of Property County and State flowing out into the surrounding prairie from the sparsely pine covered rise in the landscape. Over periods of time, natural fires and grazing by passing herds of bison would have contributed to natural cycles of floral and faunal ebb and flow, but the general appearance would be largely unchanged.

Cattle herds would be moved through the area beginning in the late 19th century and homesteaders settled in the region, but homesteading would not be successful in the area that is now the park. Other than being used for occasional grazing, the land remained undeveloped, becoming public land during the Depression Era. The land became a State Park in 1957 when County Commissioners deeded it to the State of Montana.

Early roads and trails existed in the park until the current gravel road with restricted access was installed. Other than restrooms and camping areas immediately adjacent to the access road, the vast majority of the Park remains undeveloped and undisturbed. Most landscape vistas, particularly those from the southwest to the northwest region of the park, still look out on the largely undeveloped prairie viewshed. The appearance of the property remains largely intact and unchanged over the period of use.

Current and Past Impacts

Very few past impacts have occurred in the Park area. Undeveloped roads and trails were present in the early to mid-1900s, but most evidence of their presence is not visible. Light grazing did not change the appearance of the park and the primary natural flora and fauna remains, with the exception of bison no longer roaming the plains.

Current impacts include a developed gravel road that bisects the Park from east to west, and the presence of vault toilets, fire pits, and picnic tables. Current trails in the park are defined by mowing, and lack any type of surface covering. Some pine pole single-rail fencing has been installed immediately adjacent to the road and campsite areas to prohibit off-road driving. The entire Park periphery is physically defined by a three-strand barbed wire fence. This keeps visitors from straying onto the surrounding private land, and keeps cattle grazing on the private land from entering the Park. These impacts have not significantly changed the character of the landscape or impacted the cultural resources in the Park.

Integrity

The district retains excellent integrity. As a result of its rural nature, integrity of location, feeling, setting, and association are excellent. Little change has occurred to the surrounding area. Not only Medicine Rocks State Park, but the area surrounding the Park remains much the same as it has for over a century. Although a gravel road, trails, vault toilets, and the camping sites with associated parking areas, picnic tables, and fire pits occur in the Park, they detract little from the overall integrity; all are generally low-key and blend with the surrounding landscape.

The inscriptions and rock art present at the Park span a long period of time, dating from precontact to the very present. Despite the continued addition of recent inscriptions within the Park, the integrity of materials, design and workmanship remain strong. Although some inscriptions overlie older images resulting in a few being obscured, the overall affect documents

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Name of Property County and State the continual evolution of the etchings within the Park dating back hundreds of years. The presence of both surface and subsurface cultural materials and stone rings also strongly indicates the Park retains excellent integrity.

Previous Investigations

Previous professional research conducted at the Park includes a survey in 1979 by Montana State University.⁵⁵ The inventory suggested widespread cultural material likely occurred throughout the park and that the many rock shelters within the park contained cultural deposits. Though not recorded at the time, the inventory noted the abundant petroglyphs and historic inscriptions. The project resulted in a single site number (24CT0022) assigned to the entire Park due to the collective significance of the entire property, the likely presence of extensive subsurface cultural material, the continued significance to area tribes, and the widespread distribution of historic graffiti.

In 1994, Aaberg Cultural Resource Consulting Service (ACRCS) conducted a Class III survey in connection with proposed road construction in the park.⁵⁶ The project included subsurface testing at an area proposed for disturbance by road developments. The testing encountered subsurface deposits including a small side-notched projectile point consistent with the Late Precontact Period. ACRCS recommended the locality eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁵⁷ During the survey, several additional precontact cultural representations were identified including a tipi stone ring site, a rockshelter containing a surface pottery fragment, and petroglyphs. Since the Park carried a single Smithsonian site number, ACRCS referred to mapping "localities" that include the location of testing, Locality A (later provided Smithsonian number 24CT0844), Locality B (the stone rings, later provided Smithsonian number 24CT0845), Locality C (petroglyph panel), and Locality D (ceramic-bearing rockshelter).

The 1994 survey demonstrated a need for an overall survey of the Park to address any future development plans. In the spring of 2010, ACRCS was contracted to carry out further mapping, monitoring, and recording. The 2010 survey resulted in the recording of 33 cultural localities, including the five previously documented; these included three precontact isolated artifacts, three aboriginal petroglyph locations, three possible petroglyphs, one large rockshelter considered to have a high degree of archaeological potential, and two other rockshelters with evidence of historic use. Following the survey, Aaberg requested Smithsonian numbers for two previously identified areas of indigenous cultural occupation designated as sites 24CT0844 (the area of lithic distribution that yielded a Late Precontact Period diagnostic during testing), and 24CT0845 (the six stone rings). The areas and features are noted as contributing to the overall significance of the park through the visible cultural resources, by material yet undiscovered beneath the dense

⁵⁵ Stephen A. Aaberg, 1979 *Site form for 24CT0022 (Medicine Rocks State Park)*, on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT; Leslie B. Davis, Typescript letter report on results of archaeological survey at Medicine Rocks State Park, 1979, on file with the State Office, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Helena, MT.

⁵⁶ Stephen A. Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park (24CT0022) Locality A Subsurface Testing*, prepared for the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, State Office, Helena, MT, 1994, on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

⁵⁷ Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*, p. 1.

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grass cover, and through the recovery of artifacts during testing, including a diagnostic projectile point. Additional localities recorded were instances of historic and modern graffiti. Due to the overwhelming thousands of inscriptions present on the landforms in the Park, a small sample was recorded during the survey, including dates older than 1900 and "unique or representative examples of glyphs."⁵⁸ The report noted that someone with expertise in the recording of rock art and historic inscriptions should conduct an extensive survey of all inscribed material present in the Park.

In 2011, Montana State Parks provided a grant to Tim Urbaniak, instructor at Montana State University Billings, to conduct a complete inventory of inscriptions at the Park. At the time of the grant award, Dr. Urbaniak was engaged in his doctoral research at the University of Montana, focusing on historic inscriptions on the Northern Plains.⁵⁹ Field schools incorporating students and volunteers occurred during the summers of 2011 and 2012. During the survey, landforms were each assigned a reference number; those on the north side of the road that bisects the park were assigned a NS number, and those on the south side assigned a SS number.

The survey process began with the identification of a specific landform for recording. The team positioned itself on the north side of the landform collecting a GPS point of their location; photographs of the landform and the panel(s) were also taken at this time. To ensure both recording accuracy and that all points were recorded, landform points were redundantly stored on two different GPS units. Recording entailed walking around the landform in a counter-clockwise direction, beginning on the north side, walking west, then south, then east, and returning to the original starting position. During this process, high resolution digital images were obtained showing overall views of the landform from the north, west, south and east. By encircling the landform, the individual inscriptions, panels, figures, and other features of interest were photographed using an *image saturation* methodology. The photographic saturation method served three purposes, which included the documentation of the current condition of the features, providing a redundant record of the current condition, and as a resource for the creation of a database for each landform. The survey began in the northeast section of the Park and progressed westerly, with the first landform assigned number NS001. The 2012 survey began in the southeast section of the Park, and progressed westerly with the first landform designated as SS001.

During the survey, 60 landforms were assigned a NS reference number in 2011 (NS001 through NS060), and 101 landforms were given a SS distinction (SS001 through SS101) in 2012. Data folders were then created to reference each documented landform with appropriate files stored within. Photos were reviewed and information extracted into a spreadsheet format for each landform (Image 1). The spreadsheet pages were compiled into a single file with individual tabs for each landform. The survey revealed additional petroglyphs and 19th century inscriptions in the Park, along with verifying a continual chronology of cultural uses of the Park area.

⁵⁸ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p ii.

⁵⁹ Urbaniak Diss., p. 2.

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Name of Property County and State With the survey data set as it now exists, more detailed examinations of the inscriptions quite likely hold additional information about the people who visited the Park area. While unrecorded petroglyphs likely exist, those that have been recorded may provide a basis for a deeper comparison to others found in the region. The subsurface cultural deposition present in the Park remains largely unexplored, but may hold specific answers to how the site was used for religion and ceremony.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Х

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) Archaeology/Precontact Communication Social History Exploration/Settlement

Religion

Period of Significance

@2000 B.P. – A.D. 1966_____

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Late Precontact Euro-American

Architect/Builder

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

Medicine Rocks State Park is significant under criteria A and D at a local and regional/state level. Under Criterion A, the petroglyphs, names, dates, symbols, and pictures inscribed represent a continuous chronology of human occupation in the area from precontact times to the

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present, with many providing a small bit of information about the inscriber, some placed against the backdrop of current events. These inscriptions, along with the largely unexplored cultural deposits, represent events that occurred during the period of significance, which spans the time period beginning with the precontact-era petroglyphs, and ending fifty years ago, the suggested closing date of the National Park Service (NPS). In addition, many of the inscriptions are associated with specific people and groups that directly contributed to the development of the surrounding area. While many represent either individual efforts denoting a visit to the area, or unskilled or hasty attempts at leaving an image to posterity, many display an aesthetic clearly affirming a visitor's endeavor to not only communicate, but to enhance the sandstone outcrops through careful thought and execution. Together, these images and inscriptions comprise a whole, representing centuries of human engagement with Medicine Rocks. Under Criterion D, testing of a lithic scatter within the Park indicates further subsurface investigations would yield important information relating to the prehistory of the area. Additionally, historic research conducted on some of the inscriptions found at the park indicates significant additional information can be learned about other, yet-to-be researched inscriptions.

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

Criterion A

Medicine Rocks State Park is significant under Criterion A at a local and regional/state level. It exemplifies the category of Exploration and Settlement in that the petroglyphs, names, dates, symbols, and pictures inscribed there represent a continuous chronology of human occupation in the area, continuing from precontact times through the end of the period of significance. The inscriptions represent individual events that occurred during that period, which begins with the creation of the precontact-era petroglyphs, and ends at the NPS-suggested fifty years before present cut-off. The inscriptions at the property are associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our local/regional/state. These events include religious and ceremonial practices of the indigenous peoples, early European exploration of the west, cattle ranching, homesteading, the creation of the first towns in the region, local lumber harvesting, oil exploration, the onset of the Great Depression, the World Wars, the Vietnam War, and the expansion of the tourism industry. Although not verbal, most of the inscriptions serve as a way to communicate one's visit to the property. The inscriptions further define the tapestry of the American experience through text and symbols representative of associated groups that include the Masons, specific ranch brands, the Civilian Conservation Corps, military service, and the 4-H. At Medicine Rocks State Park, the history of our nation is literally represented written upon the landscape that all past generations have found so special.

The images span centuries, from Precontact to the present. Together they form a continuum of expression with many representing or depicting images important to the person responsible for creating them. Some of the images and inscriptions necessitated little effort consisting of names and dates, likely not qualify as true "art" while others clearly required both planning and execution. In totality they represent a greater whole when viewed through the lens of history, especially when many can provide clues to the inscriber's past.

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Criterion D

The property gains additional significance under Criterion D. In addition to the precontact images at Medicine Rock State Park, the property contains an archaeological component consisting of stone rings, rockshelters, and both a surface and buried lithic scatter. Previous professional research conducted at the park includes a 1979 survey⁶⁰ and later testing, indicating widespread cultural material likely occurs throughout the Park and that the many rock shelters within the Park contain cultural deposits. The early inventory project resulted in a single site number (24CT0022) assigned to the entire Park due to the collective significance of the entire property, the likely presence of extensive subsurface cultural material, the continued significance to area tribes, and the widespread distribution of historic graffiti.

Precontact/Historic Overview

Although no materials dating earlier than the Late Precontact have as yet been identified within the boundaries of Medicine Rocks State Park, a brief description of the chronology predating this period will be provided as the potential for earlier archaeological materials does exist.

Early Period

The area around Medicine Rocks has been occupied to some degree for thousands of years with classifications of prehistory broken into three periods generally equating to the Early, Middle and Late. Depending on whose classification is followed, the name of the period may change (e.g. George Frison refers to the Early Period as Paleoindian) but the dates generally are similar. The Early/Paleoindian Period (pre-10,500 B.P.) focused on big game hunting utilizing large lanceolate projectile points. The earliest habitation in south eastern Montana, and dating to the Early Period, is the Mill Iron Site located 28 miles southeast of Medicine Rocks State Park. This site, considered to be part of the Goshen Cultural complex, has yielded dates of around 11,000 years B.P.⁶¹ The site contains several levels of strata providing an archaeological window of the of the region's continued occupation.

Middle Period

The Middle Period (circa 8400 B.P. to 2000 B.P.), also referred to as the Plains Archaic, is further refined into sub-periods. Smaller side-notched, with a few varieties of corner-notched projectile points, replaced the earlier large lanceolate points. After the extinction of the mega-fauna during the earlier period, big game hunting continued, but with additional emphasis on broad-based foraging. Middle Period components, especially later phases, are relatively common in southeast Montana.

Discussion continues regarding the ability of the southeast Montana/northern Wyoming region to support a true hunting economy during the Middle Period. Frison's view that the area was somewhat marginal necessitating close attention to gathered resources and a more archaic lifestyle contrasts with that of Aaberg who feels the evidence suggests big game hunting

⁶⁰ Aaberg, *Site form for 24CT0022;* Davis, Typescript letter report.

⁶¹ "Mill Iron Site" Bureau of Land Management, retrieved April 8, 2016 from <u>http://www.blm.gov/mt/st/en/prog/bcc/sites/mill iron.html</u>.

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Name of Property County and State continued to dominate the food acquisition strategy during the Middle Period and was important in all areas.⁶²

Late Precontact

The Late Precontact (circa 2000 B.P. to 250 B.P.) represents the earliest identified period of use by Native Americans at Medicine Rocks; an expanded discussion of these groups and the subsequent occupants of this area is provided. The Late Precontact Period features a reduction in size of projectile points equated with the use of the bow and arrow, though some researchers believe basal/haft width is not an absolute determinate of arrow shaft or atlatl dart shaft use.⁶³ A specialized upland hunting and living strategy marks the period. Open prairie groups concentrated on communal and solitary bison hunting with the use of other upland species when needed. They tended to occupy upland areas for much of the year including high terraces and bluffs overlooking creeks or river valleys. Lowland and forested areas were also used, usually by smaller groups for activities such as quarrying, acquisition of tipi poles, plant collecting, and seasonal hunting.⁶⁴

Because the earliest phase yet identified at Medicine Rocks is Old Women's, only a cursory overview of the preceding phases of the Period will be provided. The earliest phase associated with the Late Period is the Besant, which carries over from the previous Middle Period. Deaver and Deaver suggest the most appropriate range for the Besant Phase in southeast Montana ranges from 2000-1300 years B.P. Besant sites tend to display knowledge of upland living and upland game hunting using specialized communal techniques, especially for the pursuit of bison, apparently at the expense of a general archaic strategy. The use of stone rings by Besant peoples is common; nearly 50% of stone rings in Montana and North Dakota that yield diagnostic artifacts are classified as Besant.⁶⁵ Although Besant artifacts are common, second only in frequency to Old Women's, they almost always occur in association with other artifacts dating to other phases with the result that true "Besant sites" are few. Although corner-notched varieties exist, Besant points are generally side-notched dart-style points. A wide range of variation occurs including in their notching and the presentation of their bases. Besant ceramics, utilitarian in appearance, are infrequent outside of burial mounds.⁶⁶

The Avonlea Phase followed Besant. The majority of Avonlea sites occur in the northern portion of the Northwestern Plains with the earliest dates occurring in southern Canada.⁶⁷ In central and

⁶² Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*, pp. 15-16.

⁶³ Aaberg, *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*, p. 15.

⁶⁴ Deaver and Deaver, *Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana*, p. 96.

⁶⁵ Deaver and Deaver, Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana, p. 98.

⁶⁶ Deaver and Deaver, *Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana*, pp. 98-101.

⁶⁷ Brian Reeves, "Cultural Change on the Northwestern plains, 1000 B.C. – A.D. 100," Ph.D. Diss., University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, 1970.

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southern Montana the phase's occurrence dates roughly from 1450 years B.P. to 950 B.P.⁶⁸ Within southern Montana, Avonlea's representation appears limited to projectile points, which often occur in association with other side-notched arrow styles. Similar to Besant, Avonlea appears to center on communal hunting of upland herd animals, mostly associated with bison. Bison kills represented the dominant site type associated with Avonlea components; few Avonlea stone ring sites have been identified. Avonlea hunters may have been the first to rely mostly on the bow and arrow, though overlap of the Besant Phase with its concomitant use of the spear and atlatl would have tempered the shift in hunting technology. The distinctive Avonlea point is relatively narrow in range sporting a small to medium length, triangular shape, low and shallow side notches, and a concave base. They are thin and feature delicate, well-executed flaking.⁶⁹

In southeast Montana, the last major archaeological phase of the Late Precontact Period is Old Women's, which ends with the arrival of European trade goods and adaptations. The Old Women's Phase, ranging in time from approximately 1050 years B.P to 200 years B.P in Montana, marks the earliest identified archaeological representation at Medicine Rocks State Park based on the recovery of two diagnostic projectile points. Named after the Old Women's Buffalo Jump in southern Alberta, the geographic range extends from northern Wyoming to the south, north into Montana, extending to southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. Old Women's phase artifacts and sites are the most-common phase represented in the Northwestern Plains.

Extreme specialization on upland living and communal hunting of upland animals, especially bison, characterize the Old Women's Phase. Many well-known communal bison kill sites including Wahkpa Chu'gn, and Boarding School in Montana, and Head Smashed-In and Old Women's in Alberta, contain Old Women's components. Although groups still exploited lowland resources, the majority of sites occur in open upland locations. They also used forested areas, though likely for special purpose activities.⁷⁰ Stone ring sites exemplify upland living; of the excavated stone rings in Montana, nearly 60 percent contained Old Woman's projectile points.⁷¹

A few Old Women's sites in southeastern Montana suggest influence from Middle Missouri horticulturalists. These sites occur in or near the major river valleys such as the Yellowstone and Missouri, and boast fairly large ceramic assemblages sporting Middle Missouri attributes.

Although it is likely that some of these more sedentary groups occupied and influenced areas of southeastern Montana, evidence is lacking of a horticultural adaptation being practiced.⁷²

⁶⁸ George Ruebelmann, "An Overview of the Archaeology and Prehistory of the Lewistown BLM District, Montana,"*Archaeology in Montana*, no. 24 (1983), p. 66; Deaver and Deaver, *Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana*, p. 103.

⁶⁹ Deaver and Deaver, Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana, pp. 101-103.

⁷⁰ Deaver and Deaver, *Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana*, p. 105; M. R. Beckes and J.D. Keyser, *The Prehistory of the Custer National Forest: An Overview*. Billings, MT: USDA-FS, 1983. pp. 285-286.

⁷¹ Deaver and Deaver, Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana, p. 104.

⁷² Deaver and Deaver, *Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana*, p. 105.

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Projectile point styles associated with the Old Women's Phase are variable but tend to be small to medium in size, side-notched arrow points. Corner-notched and tri-notched styles appear to a lesser degree. Flaking quality often depends on material and is variable. Two varieties are generally identified and include Prairie Side-notched and Plains Side-notched, the difference generally denoted by the Plains variety being a better, more refined point in contrast to the more broadly side-notched and poorly flaked Prairie variety. Most Old Women's assemblages in Montana contain multiple styles and overlap with the earlier Samantha point style of the Besant and the Avonlea style.⁷³ Ceramics also occur in association with Old Women's sites and vary in style suggesting origins related to Middle Missouri and southern Canadian styles. Although some suggest a link to the Middle Missouri, it is also postulated that the ceramic tradition developed in place from about 1000 to 300 years B.P.⁷⁴

Post-Archaeological Cultures-the Crow, Northern Cheyenne and Sioux

The three Native American tribes generally associated with the Medicine Rocks area include the Crow, the Sioux, and the Northern Cheyenne. The ancestral Crow are related to the Hidatsa of the Middle Missouri area in North Dakota. Several ideas and timeframes exist regarding their arrival to the region. These include an arrival date of around 740 years B.P. based on occupations north of Medicine Rocks near Glendive, the possibility the Crow were already established in areas of Northern Wyoming by the middle 1500s, expansion by the Crow to areas along the Yellowstone River by the middle 1600s, and that concentrations of River Crow along the Yellowstone and Bighorn River drainages had occurred by 1720.⁷⁵ The Crow themselves provide a migration story about how they travelled from east to west beginning in the Northeast. The movement of the tribe was partially dictated by a hunting party that returned from the west with packs filled with bison. They moved through northern Minnesota and southern Manitoba, to North Dakota, eventually arriving in Montana in the 1600s.⁷⁶

The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 created a reservation for the Crow that extended into what is now southeastern Montana and in 1868 the eastern border of the reservation became the Tongue River to the east.⁷⁷ The treaty also designated a region that included the Medicine Rocks area as part of the Great Sioux Reservation in 1851.⁷⁸ In 1868, the Great Sioux Reservation was reduced, and a region that includes the nomination area became "Article 16 Unceded Indian Territory."⁷⁹

⁷³ Deaver and Deaver, *Prehistoric Cultural Resource Overview of Southeast Montana*, pp. 105-106.

⁷⁴ J. D. Keyser and C. M. Davis, *Highwalker-One Bear: 1979 Archaeological Excavation on the Ashland Division, Custer National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region, Cultural Resources Report No. 3.* Missoula, MT: U.S. Forest Service, 1981. pp. 52-79.

⁷⁵ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 18.

⁷⁶ Julie Cajune, *Montana Tribal Histories: Educators Resource Guide and Companion DVD*, Montana Office of Public Instruction) 2011: p. 9.

⁷⁷ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 18.

⁷⁸ "The Lost Land," National Geographic online article map, retrieved April 12, 2016 from <u>http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2012/08/pine-ridge/reservation-map</u>

⁷⁹ "The Lost Land," National Geographic online article map, retrieved April 12, 2016 from <u>http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2012/08/pine-ridge/reservation-map</u>

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 The Cheyenne relate when they originally lived far to the northeast, near the Great Lakes and
 Hudson Bay. Oral histories tell of a tribal movement by canoe, through a large marshland (likely

 Minnesota and Ontario), settling near a lake believed to be the headwaters of the Mississippi. It
 was during this period that the Northern Cheyenne travelled west to hunt bison.⁸⁰ By around

 A.D. 1780, they reached the northeast Wyoming/Black Hills area of South Dakota. By the mid-1830, the Cheyenne split into two groups, with the Northern Cheyenne remaining in present southeast Montana and the nearby portions of Wyoming, and the Dakotas.

Throughout this period, the Cheyenne and their Sioux allies often clashed with the Crow. After a number of ill-fated events, which resulted in the gradual settlement by the Northern Cheyenne along the Tongue River near present day Lame Deer, a reservation was established for the Tribe in 1884. One of these tragic events included an unauthorized attempt by a group of Northern Cheyenne, under the leadership of Dull Knife and Little Wolf, to return to southeast Montana from their incarceration in Oklahoma. This attempt resulted in the loss of nearly 2/3 of the group along the way.⁸¹

The Sioux, as with the Assiniboine with whom they share the Fort Peck Reservation, relate a history of dispossession from their homelands. As colonization occurred, eastern tribes moved west, shifting tribal territories.⁸² Despite hostilities between the Sioux and the Crow, the Sioux, who travelled into southeastern Montana from the Black Hills area to the southeast, made it as far as the Stillwater River drainage by at least the middle of the 19th century. The Sioux were aware of the Medicine Rocks area and considered it spiritually important.⁸³

After the Battle of the Little Bighorn, groups of Teton Sioux attempted to pass into Canada to avoid capture. A large reservation that spread across much of northern Montana and shared between the Gros Ventre, Blackfeet and Assiniboine was broken up in 1888 with a smaller reservation established near Fort Peck for the Assiniboine and Yanktonai Sioux. Despite efforts of the U.S. government to move groups of Teton Sioux off the Fort Peck Reservation, resistance from the groups eventually resulted in many of them being able to remain at Fort Peck.⁸⁴

Euro-American Contact—the Eighteenth Century

Euro-American incursion into the area occurred prior to 1800 facilitated by an expedition led by Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Verendrye, who in 1731 departed Montreal with fifty men, returning in 1739.⁸⁵ Although Verendrye's documentation of his travels were poor and details of his expedition are vague compared to those of Lewis and Clark, he purportedly deposited a lead plaque bearing an inscription that translates:

⁸³ Aaberg *Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory*, p. 19.

⁸⁰ Cajune, Montana Tribal Histories: Educators Resource Guide and Companion DVD, p. 9.

⁸¹ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 18.

⁸² Cajune, Montana Tribal Histories: Educators Resource Guide and Companion DVD, p. 9.

⁸² Aaberg Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 10.

⁸⁴ Aaberg Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 19.

⁸⁵ Neill, Sieur de La Verendrye and His Sons, the Discoverers of the Rocky Mountains, by way of Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, and Rivers Assineboin and Missouri, p. 5.

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(front) "In the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Louis XV, the most illustrious Lord, the Lord Marquis of Beauharnios, 1741, Pierre Gaultier De La Verendrye placed this." (back) "Placed by the Chevalier Verendrye, Louis La Londette, and A. Miotte. 30 March 1743."

The plaque, found in 1913 by children playing on a hill overlooking Fort Pierre in South Dakota, now resides at the South Dakota Historical Society.⁸⁶

In addition, Louis-Joseph, the son of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Verendrye, left Fort Saint Charles in Ontario on April 29, 1742, accompanied by his brother, François Gaultier Du Tremblay, two Frenchmen, and some Native American guides. The group passed through the country of the Mandans, who introduced them to a tribe called the Gens des Chevaux. In August of the same year, they appear to have reached as far west as the "Montagne des Gens des Chevaux," probably in northwest present-day Wyoming.⁸⁷

While no evidence exists that either the 1731 or the 1742 expeditions came to Medicine Rocks, landform SS042 bears an inscription containing two "1803" inscriptions and the initials H. H. (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0020); knowing that Euro-American exploration did occur in the region in the 1700s, these inscriptions cannot just be summarily dismissed out of hand as non-authentic.

The Nineteenth Century

Interactions between Native Americans and Euro-Americans travelling west resulted in the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty, which designated Crow Territory to encompass all lands south of the Musselshell River between the headwaters of the Yellowstone River to the west, the headwaters of the Powder River to the east and the main ridge of the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming as its southern boundary. Shortly after the middle of the 19th century California Gold Rush, prospectors headed for the gold fields of Montana. This event, as noted by historians, resulted in a settlement pattern of what is now Montana that was unusual in the sense that the earliest development first occurred in the west and then spread east. The first recorded discovery of gold in Montana came in the spring of 1858 when Granville Stuart, his brother James, and Reece Anderson found deposits at Gold Creek near present day Drummond.⁸⁸ Some people headed for the gold fields of Montana began along the Oregon Trail, and many miners used the Bridger Trail, which branched off to head north a little over 100 miles to the southwest of Medicine Rocks State Park.

With the discovery of gold in Montana, many people rushed west to seek their fortunes. Many belonged to fraternal organizations, such as the (Free) Masons. The principles of Freemasonry

⁸⁶ "Verendrye Site," National Park Service, retrieved April 2, 2016 from <u>http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/pierre_fortpierre/verendrye_site_pierre.html</u>

⁸⁷ Louis-Joseph Gaultier De La Vérendrye, Dictionary of Canadian Biography, retrieved February 10, 2016 from <u>http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/gaultier_de_la_verendrye_louis_joseph_3E.html</u>.

⁸⁸ Malone and Roeder, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, p. 50.

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Name of Property County and State dictate each member show respect, tolerance, and kindness in his actions toward others, practice charity and care for the community as a whole, and strive to achieve a high moral standard.⁸⁹ Some Masons who travelled west followed the Oregon Trail and left their mark along the route. Masonic symbology appears at Names Hill in western Wyoming, Independence Rock in central Wyoming, and Register Cliff in eastern Wyoming. The presence of these symbols at inscription sites across the west indicates that members carried their beliefs, values, and symbols into new regions; however, lest there be any doubt, a commemorative plaque present at Independence Rock proclaims:⁹⁰

The First Lodge of Masons in what is now the State of Wyoming, was convened on Independence Rock on July 4th, 1862, by a body of Master Masons who were traveling west on the Old Oregon Trail.

The origins of Freemasonry in Montana reputedly date back to September 23, 1862 with the first meeting in the territory occurring near the Continental Divide west of present-day Helena. The Masons played an important role in the history of Montana, especially during its formative years. Linked to the Vigilantes of the early 1860s, many Masons played an active role in issues of law and order.⁹¹ Documentation of Masonic symbolism has occurred at two locations at Medicine Rocks State Park, NS024 (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0052) and NS048 (Photograph 0053).

The discovery of gold in southwest Montana had a profound effect on the Crow. Continuous pressures by non-Indians resulted in several reductions to the original Crow Indian Reservation boundaries.⁹² The second Fort Laramie Treaty in 1868 reduced Crow Territory by removing all lands in Wyoming and north of the Yellowstone River and making the eastern boundary the divide between the Big Horn and Rosebud rivers, restricting the Crow to approximately eight million acres. An 1880 agreement ratified in 1882 eliminated all Crow lands west of the Boulder River. In this same agreement, the Crow ceded a wide strip of land that extended from the Boulder to the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone. Pressure placed on the Crow Indians by mining, railroad and cattle interests resulted in Congress removing the area east of the Boulder River to the present Crow Indian Reservation's western boundary in 1893.⁹³

⁸⁹ "Who Are The Masons And What Do They Do?" Welcome to Masonic Lodges.com, retrieved March 24, 2016 from <u>http://www.masonic-lodges.com/masons.html.</u>

⁹⁰ Urbaniak Diss., p. 102.

⁹¹ "Montana 3-7-77-How Freemasonry Tamed a Territory," Freemason Information, A Web Magazine about Freemasonry, retrieved March 24, 2016 from <u>http://freemasoninformation.com/2009/04/montana-3-7-77-how-freemasonry-tamed-a-territory/</u>.

⁹² Montana reservations have both contracted and increased. More than the Crow were involved with the Fort Laramie Treaty. Other tribes include the Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Assiniboine, Sioux, Gros Ventre, Mandan, and Arikara. Approximately 10,000 Indians attended the treaty negotiations along the Platte River south of Fort Laramie. The treaty brokered Tribal boundaries, peace agreements between the tribes, and annuities were promised. Large tracts of land were allotted to the tribes attending; few of these original boundaries remain: Cajune, *Montana Tribal Histories: Educators Resource Guide and Companion DVD*, p. 59.

⁹³ "Apsaalooke Writing Tribal Histories Project," Little Big Horn College, retrieved April 8, 2016 from <u>http://lib.lbhc.edu/index.php?q=node/17</u>; Charles J. Kappler, ed. and comp. *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*
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Following the reduction of the Crow Reservation, travelers continued to move through the area. Tensions between the indigenous people of the Northern Plains and the waves of immigrants migrating into the West ran high in the 1870s. Despite conflict between the Native Americans and the Euro-American immigrants, often waged as military campaigns, battles, and massacres, the incidence of historic inscriptions at Medicine Rocks State Park during these times confirms visitation to the area continued. The inscriptions prove that even during a period of cultural conflict, immigrants persisted in traveling through what is now southeastern Montana, pausing to inscribe communication.

Contributing to the waves of immigrants was the passage in 1862 of the Homestead Act. This act, signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln, is considered by many as one of the most important acts of legislation ever enacted in the United States. It certainly stands as the most important event in westward expansion. The Homestead Act of 1862 gave everyone, including women and immigrants, an equal chance at becoming a land owner. In fact, women were encouraged to file for homestead lands, and many did. Thousands of immigrants came to this country, lured by the Homestead Act. As it turned out, this act proved to be a revolutionary concept in the distribution of public lands. Two hundred seventy million acres of public land were claimed. The Homestead Act required individuals be the head of a family or at least twenty-one years old, live on the land, and make improvements for five years. The claimant was required to build a house, make improvements, and farm the land. If the claimant died before final proof was filed, the widow could assume the claim by providing testimony of two witnesses who could substantiate that the widow had lived continuously on the land for two years.

Following the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876, hostilities slowed in the area prompting a time of settlement. During the late 1870s, cattle were moved into southeastern Montana, often from Texas. The arrival of cattle prompted the huge herds of buffalo to be viewed as an obstacle to further development, with the result that the government supported their hunting as a way to promote the area for settlement. The first cattle driven into the area, via the Texas Trail, were longhorns, reputed to be "the best breed of bovines for trail-driving the world has ever known."⁹⁴

Three of the bigger concerns in the area were the Continental Cattle Company, that arrived in 1882, the Dickey Brothers Ranch, located on the Little Missouri River to the northeast, and the XIT that arrived slightly later. Formed through the acquisition of the Hashknife Ranch and the Millett's Brothers operation in Baylor County, Texas in 1881, the Continental Cattle Company had offices in Dallas and St. Louis. Soon after, the company established the Mill Iron Ranch in

⁹⁴ Charles Wayland Towne, and Edward Norris Wentworth, *Cattle & Men*, (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955), p. 171.

² vols., 2 (Washington, DC, 1904), 594-596. Crow treaties and agreements are available at http://www.digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/. For a discussion of reductions to the Crow Reservation, see William M. Brooke, "A Contest over Land: Nineteenth Century Crow-White Relations," *Montana Vistas: Selected Historical Essays* ed. Robert Swartout, Jr., (Washington, DC, 1981), 1-24 and Burton M. Smith, "Politics and the Crow Indian Land Cessions, 1851-1904," *Montana, The Magazine of Western History* 36 (Autumn 1986), 24-37; Michael P. Malone, Richard B. Roeder and William L. Lang, Montana: A History of Two Centuries, (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991), 122-123.

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Name of Property County and State the lower Texas Panhandle. The Continental Company adopted the Mill Iron as its official brand. With the intent of growing, the company soon grew the Mill Iron to a total of 162,736 acres. Before long, the Mill Iron maintained a feeding ranch on the Powder River in Montana west of Medicine Rocks, where herds were driven in the spring for summer fattening. The Continental continued to drive cattle to this area until 1894. The Montana property also supplied the majority of the cow ponies for the Mill Iron.⁹⁵ A Continental Cattle Company brand of the Mill Iron and Bridle Bit adorns one of the outcrops in the Park (Photograph 34).

Ohio brothers, Valentine and William Dickey launched a successful cattle operation in the 1870s with their establishment of the Medano Ranch Headquarters in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. The Dickeys reportedly drove large herds from Texas, grazed them in the San Luis Valley then took them to market.⁹⁶ The brothers' venture proved so successful that they extended their herds into Indian Territory all the way north into Montana.⁹⁷ John Clay reported that in 1883, he and Val Dickey disembarked the train at Dickinson, North Dakota and travelled to the ranch the next day. Clay wrote about the area remarking both on its wondrous ability to yield grass and on its impossibility to pass when soaked with rain.⁹⁸

Several inscriptions related to cattle activity in eastern and southeastern Montana bear witness to the distances and range exploited by the larger cattle concerns. In addition to the above mentioned Continental Cattle Company and the Dickey Brothers Ranch, the XIT Cattle Company maintained a large presence in eastern Montana, just north of Medicine Rocks. With its roots in Texas, the XIT sported an enormous land holding measuring approximately 200 miles long with an average width of 27 miles.⁹⁹ The XIT Cattle Company eventually became the largest operation in eastern Montana.¹⁰⁰ In 1890, the ranch drove 10,000 head to its newly acquired open range located between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers north of Miles City; the trail leading to the newly acquired range land would have passed near Medicine Rocks.¹⁰¹ The XIT continued the practice of driving herds north until 1896. At its peak, the XIT maintained around 150,000 head of cattle at the ranch in Texas, while running around 10,000

⁹⁵ "Continental Land and Cattle Company," Texas State Historical Association, retrieved March 18, 2016 from <u>https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/aqc03</u>.

⁹⁶ R. Laurie and Thomas Simmons, *Medano Ranch headquarters, National Register Nomination Form*, (listed February 4, 2004, NR# 3001543), p. 11, on file at the Colorado State historic Preservation Office, Denver, Colorado.

⁹⁷ O. S. Clark, *Clay Allison of the Washita, First Cow man and then an Extinguisher of Bad Men, Recollections: Colorado, New Mexico, and the Texas Panhandle, Reminiscences of a '79er* (Attica, Indiana: G.M. Williams, 1922) pg. 60-62

⁹⁸ "Carter County Area," *Shifting Scenes*, Vol. 1, p. 126-127.

⁹⁹ Cordia Sloan Duke and Joe B. Frantz, *6000 Miles of Fence: Life on the XIT Ranch of Texas* (Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 1961), p. 8.

¹⁰⁰ Tom Stout, *Montana, Its Story and Biography: A History of Aboriginal and Territorial Montana and Three Decades of Statehood* Chicago and New York: American Historical Society, 1921), p. 1340.

¹⁰¹ J. Evetts Haley, *The XIT Ranch Of Texas, and the Early Days of the Llano Estacondo,* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1929), p. 127, 129. Retrieved March 21. 2016 from *https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/apx01*.

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 head annually in Montana.
 102
 Although the XIT arrived after the earlier cattle concerns in

 Montana, it maintained a notable presence in eastern Montana until shutting down its holdings
 around 1909.
 103

 Despite shuttering its holdings around 1909, an inscription of the XIT brand
 with an associated date of "1-13-1913" adorns landform NS025 (Photograph

 MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0048).
 Other brands from ranches apparently

 outside the area also appear, such as the "Diamond Bar L" brand (Photograph

 MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0051).
 The area around Medicine Rocks

 continued to be popular for ranch development, including sheep ranches, as new businesses were established through the 1880s and 1890s.

The period of the open range boom in Montana highlighted uncontrolled and reckless growth in the livestock industry. The land was public domain with each ranch claiming specific areas recognized and respected by other cattlemen. The autumn of 1886 witnessed overstocked and overgrazed ranges setting the stage for the devastation of the "Hard Winter of 1886-1887".¹⁰⁵ The "Hard Winter" marked the end of the open-range cattle industry in southeast Montana and Montana as a whole. Prior to this time, it was assumed that cattle could survive winter on the open plains. But during this winter, snow covered the grass and thousands of cattle starved to death. After this winter, it was clear that ranchers had to put up hay as feed for the cattle during the winter months. Future ranching occurred in a less free-wheeling and a more conservative manner.¹⁰⁶

The establishment of the nearby town of Ekalaka, ten miles south of Medicine Rocks State Park, occurred around this time. The town of Ekalaka derives its name from Ijkalaka, the daughter of Eagle Man, an Oglala Sioux. Ijkalaka was the wife of the first Euro-American settler in the valley, David Russell, who entered the area as a buffalo hunter in 1881.¹⁰⁷ The original spelling, Ijkalaka, changed in 1885 with the establishment of the post office.¹⁰⁸ Further ties to the couple include the location of the town on what became known as Russell Creek. Images of both David and Ijkalaka Russel appear on figure 0026 of the nomination. Despite Russell being credited as the first Euro-American settler in the area, Claude Carter receives recognition for starting the town. The story relates that while on his way through the area, Carter opted to build his new bar in a muddy spot his horses balked at crossing, declaring "any place in Montana is a good place to

¹⁰² Duke and Frantz, 6000 Miles of Fence: Life on the XIT Ranch of Texas, p. 6.

¹⁰³ Hyatt, H. Norman, *An Uncommon Journey: The History of Old Dawson County, Montana Territory,* (Helena, MT: Sweetgrass Books, 2009), p. 247.

¹⁰⁴ Edward Norris Wentworth, *History of the Montana Sheep Industry*, Montana Wool Growers Association, 1940.

¹⁰⁵ Robert S. Fletcher, "The End of the Open Range in Eastern Montana," in *The Montana Past An Anthology*, ed., Michael P. Malone and Richard B. Roeder (Missoula, MT: University of Montana Press, 1969), pp. 138-157.

¹⁰⁶ Everett Dale, *The Range Cattle Industry* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1960), pp. 114.

¹⁰⁷ Carter County Geological Society, Shifting Scenes, a History of Carter County, Montana, Vol. 1, (Carter County, MT: Carter County Geological Society, 1978), p. 472.

¹⁰⁸ "History," Carter County Chamber of Commerce, retrieved June 9, 2015 from <u>http://www.cartercountychamberofcommerce.com/history.html</u>.

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Name of Property County and State build a saloon." Thus emerged the Old Stand Saloon, the first building in the new town.¹⁰⁹ The town, also referred to as "Puptown," predates its role as the county seat by many years.¹¹⁰ By 1914, a petition was filed with the county clerk of Fallon County, setting the course for the incorporation of Ekalaka.¹¹¹ Several inscriptions associated with the town of Ekalaka exist at Medicine Rocks State Park.

The repute of Medicine Rocks in the region by the late 1880s was recognized by Theodore Roosevelt, who referred to the location as "Medicine Buttes." Roosevelt mentioned the area while writing about a hunting trip he took to southeastern Montana in 1883.¹¹² Roosevelt wrote that they arrived there at sunset and established camp for three days at the base of the largest of the buttes a couple hundred yards from a clear, cold spring:

"Night came on fast, and the sun was just setting when we crossed the final ridge and came in sight of as singular a bit of country as I have ever seen. The cowboys, as we afterward found, had christened the place "Medicine Buttes." In plains dialect, I may explain, "Medicine" has been adopted from the Indians, among whom it means anything supernatural or very unusual. It is used in the sense of "magic," or "out of the common."

Over an irregular tract of gently rolling sandy hills, perhaps about three quarters of a mile square, were scattered several hundred detached and isolated buttes or cliffs of sandstone, each butte from fifteen to fifty feet high, and from thirty to a couple of hundred feet across. Some of them rose as sharp peaks or ridges, or as connected chains, but much the greater number had flat tops like little table-lands. The sides were perfectly perpendicular, and were cut and channeled by the weather into the most extraordinary forms; caves, columns, battlements, spires, and flying buttresses were mingled in the strangest confusion. Many of the caves were worn clear through the buttes, and they were at every height in the sides, while ledges ran across the faces, and shoulders and columns jutted out from the corners. On the tops and at the bases of most of the cliffs grew pine trees, some of considerable height, and the sand gave everything a clean, white look.

Altogether it was as fantastically beautiful a place as I have ever seen: it seemed impossible that the hand of man should not have had something to do with its formation. There was a spring of clear cold water a few hundred yards off, with

¹⁰⁹ Roberta Carkeek Cheney, *Names on the Face of Montana* (Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1983), p. 80-81, 6th Printing 1996.

¹¹⁰ Eagle Publishing Company, "Ekalaka, Capital of Carter County, Montana," in *Facts, not Fiction, Being an Authentic and General Description of the County Seat and the Resources of Carter County, Montana*, (Ekalaka, MT: Eagle Publishing Co., 1921), n.p.

¹¹¹ Carter County Geological Society, *Shifting Scenes, a History of Carter County, Montana*, Vol. 1, (Carter County, MT: Carter County Geological Society, 1978), p. 472.

¹¹² Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman*, pp. 229-230.

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Toperty County and State good feed for the horses round it; and we made our camp at the foot of one of the largest buttes, building a roaring pine-log fire in an angle in the face of the cliff, while our beds were under the pine trees. It was the time of the full moon, and the early part of the night was clear. The flame of the fire leaped up the side of the cliff, the red light bringing out into lurid and ghastly relief the bold corners and strange-looking escarpments of the rock, while against it the stiff limbs of the pines stood out like rigid bars of Iron. Walking off out of sight of the circle of firelight, among the tall crags, the place seemed almost as unreal as if we had been in fairy-land." ¹¹³

Locals insist Roosevelt inscribed his name on an east-facing panel on a nearby butte located on private land just outside the Park to the southeast. Unfortunately, it appears that if the inscription ever existed, time and the elements have erased any evidence of it. While no inscription survives, Roosevelt's descriptive writing of his stay at Medicine Rocks confirms his experience there and is representative of his immersion into the outdoors, which contributed to decisions he later made as President.

The Twentieth Century

With the passage of the Enlarged Homestead Act in 1909, which allowed individuals to claim 320 acres for the purpose of farming, immigration to the west and Montana greatly accelerated. More land became available with the passage in 1916 of the Stock-Raising Homestead Act that allowed individuals to claim 640 acres for the purpose of ranching. By the time Congress repealed the homestead acts in 1976, about thirty-four percent of Montana's land had been claimed by this process. One-hundred fifty-one thousand, six-hundred homesteads, equating to 32,050,480 acres (34 percent of the state's total acreage), were successfully patented in Montana, more than any other state.¹¹⁴ Although many arrived to try their hand at homesteading, many came to work in the numerous towns, mining operations, and ranching enterprises that sprang up throughout the region. Numerous inscriptions from this time appear at Medicine Rocks.

On February 22, 1917, the Montana legislature passed the law creating Carter County. Prior to the passage of the law, Carter County was included in parts of Fallon, Big Horn and Custer counties. Medicine Rocks lies just south of the northern border of the county. By 1917, the majority of the suitable free homesteads in the county were already claimed; farming and livestock were the principle industries at the time.¹¹⁵ By 1917, Medicine Rocks was well-known to area residents and served as an attraction to come to the area. A 1917 publication promoting the area provides a colorful description of the geology and history including that "Forts, towers,

¹¹³ Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman*, pp. 229-230.

¹¹⁴ "BLM Commemorates Homestead Act," U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana/Dakotas, retrieved October 25, 2016, <u>http://www.blm.gov/mt/st/en/info/newsroom/steward/11winter/pxburn.html</u>.

¹¹⁵ Eagle Publishing Company, "Carter County-It's Resources," in *Facts, not Fiction, Being an Authentic and General Description of the County Seat and the Resources of Carter County, Montana*, (Ekalaka, MT: Eagle Publishing Co., 1921), n.p.

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In addition to farming and ranching, other industries attempted to make inroads in Carter County. In 1920, the Arkansas Natural Gas Company sank a test well at the James Hunter Ranch on Little Beaver Creek, approximately five miles southeast of Medicine Rocks State Park. The well marked the first attempt in the county at locating natural gas. Coal also proved profitable and was mined throughout the county by smaller businesses who supplied the resource to a variety of customers. Its ready availability also allowed its extraction and use by homesteaders.¹¹⁷

World War I

The beginning of World War I in 1914 initially disrupted U.S. trade. However, as England and the allies began to rely on the United States at an ever increasing pace for foodstuffs and other materials, the years 1915 and 1916 witnessed a major boom in the U.S. economy, including that related to agriculture. Ever-increasing farm prices drove agriculture to new levels, especially in eastern Montana, including Carter County.¹¹⁸

While not everyone in Montana supported joining the full-fledged effort in 1917, Montana actually surpassed all other states in enlistment rates and draft quotas for the armed forces with a total of 12,500 men volunteering for service. In addition, what appears to have been a snafu with population estimates, the Selective Service drafted nearly 28,000 more men! This glitch resulted in nearly 40,000 men, nearly 10 percent of the population of Montana, going to war. No other state even closely approached this number.¹¹⁹ In Carter County, over 16 men filled out draft registration cards indicating either birth or residence somewhere in Carter County (usually in the towns of Capitol, Alzada, Ekalaka, or Boyes) during World War I.¹²⁰ No doubt, some of the young men who enlisted in the military during World War I left their marks, or minimally spent time at Medicine Rocks prior to their disembarking overseas.

¹¹⁶ Eagle Publishing Company, "The Medicine Rocks, Sandstone Formation That Has Attracted Tourists And Geologists Through Freakish Appearance" in *Facts, not Fiction, Being an Authentic and General Description of the County Seat and the Resources of Carter County, Montana*, (Ekalaka, MT: Eagle Publishing Co., 1921), n.p.

¹¹⁷ "Coal Mining and Natural Resources," Shifting Scenes, Vol. 1, p. 164.

¹¹⁸ Malone and Roeder, *A History of Two Centuries*, p. 207.

¹¹⁹ Malone and Roeder, *A History of Two Centuries*, p. 208.

¹²⁰ Ancestory.com, records found at: <u>http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=WW1draft&gss=angs-</u> <u>d&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&msbpn_ftp=Ekalaka%2c+Carter%2c+Montana%2c+USA&msbpn=56162&msbp</u> <u>n_PInfo=8-</u>

<u>%7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3248%7c29%7c0%7c511%7c56162%7c0%7c&msrpn_ftp=Ekalaka%2c</u> +Carter%2c+Montana%2c+USA&msrpn=56162&msrpn_PInfo=8-

<u>%7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3248%7c29%7c0%7c511%7c56162%7c0%7c&msypn_ftp_x=1& 83004</u> <u>002_x=1&MSAV=0&uidh=fm1&gl=&gst</u>, accessed March 22, 2016.

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The Great Depression and the Civilian Conservation Corps

Although the Great Depression is credited with beginning on October 29, 1929, in part of Montana an agricultural depression began much earlier. By the end of World War I and soon after, a decline in farm prices and a severe drought wracked Montana and much of the Northern Plains. In addition, as Europe recovered from the War and began to again produce enough of its own food supply and as the Federal government removed price controls, the harvests in Montana that had only recently yielded high returns, dropped precipitously. With the arrive of the Wall Street Crash of October 29, 1929, Montana and the rest of the United States were in the throes of a serious depression.

In an attempt to alleviate the mass unemployment and provide relief, the Federal government devised several programs to assist those in need. One such program was the Civilian Conservation Corps, or CCC. The first program was immediately driven through Congress within days of President Roosevelt's inauguration in March of 1933 and became the most popular emergency relief program of the time.¹²¹ The CCC lasted from 1933 to 1942.

The CCC comprised thousands of unemployed young men focused in areas of low economic activity, often in forest and soil conservation related work. Likely, the main beneficiaries of the CCC was the Forest Service that also profited from a number of other New Deal programs in the 1930s, all aimed at jump-starting the economy by means of deficit spending on unemployment relief programs. The Forest Service operated most CCC projects and employed more than 50 percent of all enrollees. The peak year of the CCC occurred in September 1935 with 500,000 participants. Numerous camps were established in the west including in Montana that hosted thirty-two.¹²² With the entry of the United States into World War II at the end of 1941, the need for the CCC quickly dissipated.

One of the Montana camps operated by the CCC was located in what is now part of the Custer-Gallatin National Forest. Camp Needmore sat south of Ekalaka and housed approximately 200 individuals.¹²³ The camp operated under the jurisdiction of Project F-53, Company 1999.¹²⁴ The enrollees worked on a variety of assignments including roadway projects, fire lookouts, reservoir projects, and recreation projects. A CCC-related inscription appears at Medicine Rocks State Park at landform NS051 (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0079). Today, Camp Needmore continues to serve the local population as a recreational resource for summer camps.

¹²¹ John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1967).

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Ekalaka Eagle, April 14, 1933, Volume XXV, Number 15.

¹²⁴ "CCC Camps Montana," Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy, retrieved November 4, 2015 from <u>http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC Camps Montana.html</u>.

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World War II

With Pearl Harbor being bombed, the United State was drawn into World War II. The War caused massive population shifts across the state as workers moved from area to area, often out of state, to gain employment in the defense industries. While many Montanans left, others from out of state arrived to fill jobs in the agricultural and forestry sectors.¹²⁵ Similar to the previous World War, World War II resulted in about 40,000 Montana enrollees, a disproportionally high number, but similar to the Great War.¹²⁶ A review of World War II enlistment records indicates 164 men either born in or listing Carter County as home enlisted in the military during World War II.¹²⁷ Similar to World War I, undoubtedly several young men from Carter County or adjoining counties visited Medicine Rocks at one time, either before they embarked for their mission overseas, or afterwards upon their return as illustrated by the inscription of Marshall Lambert.

Mr. Lambert's inscription (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0087) demonstrates the value and potential to investigate the backgrounds of many of the visitors to Medicine Rocks State Park through historic research. Born December 2, 1914 in Baker, Montana, Mr. Lambert moved to Ekalaka at the age of eight to live with his grandparents after a tornado killed his parents and one sister during a visit to North Dakota. After high school in Ekalaka, he attended Fresno State College and then the University of Alaska.¹²⁸ He enlisted in the military on December 8, 1941, the day following the attack on Pearl Harbor, serving in the air corps.¹²⁹ He completed 50 combat missions in the Mediterranean theater. He married his wife, Dora, and together they had two sons. Upon his return to Ekalaka in 1946, he taught science at the high school and served as the Director of the Carter County Museum in Ekalaka, a

¹²⁸ Marshall Lambert, Billings Gazette, September 9, 2005, available at <u>http://billingsgazette.com/lifestyles/announcements/obituaries/marshall-e-lambert/article_80b01018-3a51-5a8b-86fd-b423398cd2cd.html</u>, Last viewed March 23, 2016.

¹²⁵ Malone and Roeder, *A History of Two Centuries*, p. 238.

¹²⁶ Malone and Roeder, *A History of Two Centuries*, p. 238.

¹²⁷ All U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946 Results, found on Ancestory.com at: <u>http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-</u>

<u>bin/sse.dll?db=WWIIenlist&gss=sfs28_ms_db&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&MS_AdvCB=1&msrpn_ftp=Carter%</u> 20County%2C%20Montana%2C%20USA&msrpn=511&msrpn_PInfo=7-

<u>%7C0%7C1652393%7C0%7C2%7C3248%7C29%7C0%7C511%7C0%7C0%7C&msrpn x=1&msrpn ftp x=1&msrpn ftp x=1&83004002 x=1&MSAV=-1&uidh=fm1, accessed March 23, 2016.</u>

¹²⁹ Marshall E. Lambert, U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946, Acestory.com, found at: <u>http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?gss=angs-</u>

g&new=1&rank=1&gsfn=Marshall&gsfn_x=0&gsln=Lambert&gsln_x=0&mswpn_ftp=Ekalaka%2c+Carter%2 c+Montana%2c+USA&mswpn=56162&mswpn_PInfo=8-

<u>%7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3248%7c29%7c0%7c511%7c56162%7c0%7c&msrpn_ftp=Carter+County%2c+Montana%2c+USA&msrpn=511&msrpn_PInfo=7-</u>

<u>%7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3248%7c29%7c0%7c511%7c0%7c0%7c8msypn_ftp=Fallon+County%2</u> <u>c+Montana%2c+USA&msypn=1004&msypn_PInfo=7-</u>

<u>%7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3248%7c29%7c0%7c1004%7c0%7c0%7c&cp=0&catbucket=rstp&MSAV</u> <u>=0&uidh=fm1&pcat=ROOT_CATEGORY&h=6839699&recoff=6+8&db=WWIIenlist&indiv=1&ml_rpos=6</u>, accessed March 23, 2016.

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position he held until 1996. He continued to improve the museum through his enthusiasm in paleontology, which included his assembly of a duckbilled dinosaur, now a centerpiece of the museum. Mr. Lambert died September 7, 2005 in Ekalaka.¹³⁰ Marshall Lambert figures prominently in the preservation of local history and the fossilized record, and his knowledge of the region, including Medicine Rocks, is of great value to past researchers.¹³¹ Based on the date of April 14, 1946 associated with the inscription at Medicine Rocks, Mr. Lambert appears to have visited the sandstone outcrops soon after his return to the area, making it difficult not to imagine that Medicine Rocks held a special place in his thoughts, especially after his time in the War.

Another inscription dating to this period immediately after the War includes that reading "Walter M Scoles, Baker, Mont. May 1946, Age 26" (Photograph

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0084) at landform NS042. Although no record was located suggesting Mr. Scoles served during the War, his mark also illustrates the potential to investigate the backgrounds of many of the visitors to Medicine Rocks State Park through historic research. Born near Baker, Montana in 1923, Walter Scoles learned the meaning of hard work at an early age by serving as a hired-hand for his neighbors at the age of twelve. Mr. Scoles loved animals and broke his first horse at eleven. For over 40 years he worked for Montana Dakota Utilities. He served in many capacities including as Methodist church board member, city council member, ambulance driver, and fire chief.¹³²

In addition to the above two discussed inscriptions, several other appear dating to this period including a "Kilroy Was Here" image.

Post-World War II

After the War, the rise in automobiles and the means to afford them resulted in an ever increasingly mobile population. Areas once considered too far to visit now became quite accessible. Day trips to nearby sites proved feasible. Although Medicine Rocks State Park is somewhat off the beaten path, at least in terms of its proximity to a major freeway, it continued, and continues, to draw people to its beauty and mystery.¹³³ Much of this visitation took on a family-oriented theme illustrated by many of the post war inscriptions.

Vietnam War

Beginning in 1954 and lasting until 1973, the Vietnam War, also known as the Second Indochina War, refers to the time when members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, which

¹³⁰ Marshall Lambert, obituary, *Billings Gazette*, September 9, 2005, retrieved March 23, 2016 from <u>http://billingsgazette.com/lifestyles/announcements/obituaries/marshall-e-lambert/article_80b01018-3a51-5a8b-86fd-b423398cd2cd.html</u>.

¹³¹ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 22

¹³² Walter M. Scoles, obituary, *Helena Independent Record*, October 03, 2010, retrieved from <u>http://helenair.com/news/local/obituaries/walter-m-scoles/article_c3e88b42-ceb2-11df-a468-001cc4c03286.html</u>.

¹³³ Erkan Sezgin and Medet Yolal, "Golden Age of Mass Tourism: Its History and Development," INTECH Open Access Publisher, p. 75, retrieved December 19, 2015 from <u>http://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs-wm/35520.pdf</u>.

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Name of Property County and State included the United States, combined to assist the Republic of South Vietnam in opposing communist forces consisting of South Vietnamese guerrillas and units of the regular-forces, known as the Viet Cong, and the North Vietnamese army. Five hundred forty thousand U.S. troops served during the war. Upon their return, at least one visited Medicine Rocks State Park. An inscription on landform SS052 reads "Sgt Valley 1942-201 1963, 7th Advisory Team Bac Lieu, Vietnam" along with a depiction of the entry gate to Bac Lieu (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0094 and

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0095). For years, the person who inscribed the image remained a mystery until October of 2015 when an article appeared in the Billings (Montana) Gazette. The article, part of a series entitled "Vietnam Voices: Veterans' Stories, Told In Their Voices" related an interview with Elwin Valley, who served in Vietnam as one of 400 military advisors.¹³⁴ Sgt. Valley's story, "Grab All The Ammo You Can Carry And A Brand New Rifle" discussed his time serving in Vietnam.'¹³⁵ A follow-up interview between Sgt. Valley and Dr. Urbaniak revealed that Sgt. Valley was indeed the person who left the inscription. During the interview, an inquiry was made regarding part of what appears to be an unfinished inscription that reads "1942-201." Sgt. Valley commented that upon his passing, his daughter will travel to Medicine Rocks to finish the date.¹³⁶

Medicine Rocks State Park

The location and uniqueness of Medicine Rocks has been known for centuries. Visited by precontact groups, later by Contact-era Native Americans, then by individual explorers, followed by greater numbers of Euro-Americans, Medicine Rocks was firmly established as a destination to visit and camp by the late 1800s. Its proximity to a nearby town and near a highway brought additional visitors if only for the day. Carter County managed the park until 1957 when they deeded the property to State of Montana for use as Medicine Rocks State Park.¹³⁷ Since that time, thousands of visitors have woven their way among the outcrops or stayed overnight at one of the 12 campsites.

Areas of Research

Archaeology: Precontact

Material culture found at Medicine Rocks State Park includes rock art, surface features (such as the stone rings, a surface lithic scatter, and rocks shelters), and subsurface deposits. While subsurface investigations at the park have been limited, the results indicate additional investigations will yield information necessary to address several research issues. Additional investigations will also afford the opportunity to make more informed comparisons with other sites regarding its use and its greater role, or position, in the region. The recovery of diagnostic projectile points (one during inventory and one during testing) suggests additional temporal

¹³⁴ "The Vietnam War," The History Place, 1999, retrieved March 23, 2016 from <u>http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/vietnam/index-1961.html</u>.

¹³⁵ Billings Gazette, "Vietnam Voices: Elwin Valley: Grab all the ammo you can carry and a brand new file," October 27, 2015, retrieved December 19, 2015 from <u>http://billingsgazette.com/news/local/vietnam-voices-</u> <u>elwin-valley-grab-all-the-ammo-you-can/article_2f480946-c040-516c-a263-7d5b0a3616b2.html</u>.

¹³⁶ Personal communication, Sgt. Valley to Dr. Tim Urbaniak, December 2, 2015.

¹³⁷ Carter County Geological Society, *Shifting Scenes, a History of Carter County, Montana*, Vol. 1, (Carter County, MT: Carter County Geological Society, 1978), p. 562.

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Name of Property information could be forthcoming to assist in better refining the time and period of use of Medicine Rocks State Park by Native American populations.

Examples of research questions in the area of prehistoric archaeology that could be addressed include:

- What is the extent of temporal use that further excavation could reveal?
- Can the age of petroglyphs be estimated through association with stratified occupation?
- How does the site fit in chronologically with other sites in the area?
- What is the role of the site within the concepts of landscape archaeology?
- Can any of the stone rings at Medicine Rocks State Park be associated with any of the precontact images?

Exploration/Settlement

Inscriptions associated with the early residents of nearby Ekalaka, thus dating to the early 1880s, occur amongst the outcrops at Medicine Rocks State Park, including one suggesting a commemoration of the son of David Russell and his wife Ijkalaka, the namesake of the town. However, despite literally thousands of other images and inscriptions, only a few of those that are historic indicate an origin dating prior to the Lewis and Clark expedition, including two bearing dates of "1803." Another early inscription bears the date of "1824." Although very early in terms of Euro-American visitation to the area, the inscriptions could well be authentic based on documented visits to the region around this time.¹³⁸

The obvious allure of Medicine Rocks throughout both prehistory and history would have proved nearly irresistible to early Euro-American explorers. The precontact-period images already adorning some of the sandstone outcrops would have served as an invitation for early Euro-American visitors to record their passage.

- Can inscriptions at Medicine Rocks State Park indicating an early Euro-American visit be authenticated?
- Do other inscriptions suggesting early Euro-American or Contact-period visitation to Medicine Rocks exist?

Communication

Thousands of historic inscriptions are inscribed upon the sandstone cliff faces and outcrops across the Northern Plains in addition to those found at Medicine Rocks State Park. While predominantly comprised of text messages, these forms of communication also include incised and painted images. These ideographic representations contribute to cultural documentation as part of the graphic historical record and are much more than idle scribbling or mere expressions

¹³⁸ Edward D Neill, *Sieur de La Verendrye and His Sons, the Discoverers of the Rocky Mountains, by way of Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, and Rivers Assineboin and Missouri,* p. 5; Antoine Champagne, "Louis-Joseph Gaultier De La Vérendrye," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography,* retrieved February 10, 2016 from http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/gaultier de la verendrye louis joseph 3E.html.

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Name of Property County and State of vandalism; these inscriptions convey messages and can be categorized as communication. Ideographic representations convey ideas, cognitive communication, and embedded cultural perspectives (i.e., the images are often comprised of objects or are representative of ideas and values that are common to the inscriber).

Areas of comparable historic inscription density include Pompeys Pillar, Montana; Independence Rock, Wyoming; Names Hill, Wyoming; and Roadside Site south of Ashland, Montana. While many rock art sites have been examined extensively, the research of historic inscriptions is in its infancy and may hold information about how those using and traveling the landscape viewed themselves within it.

- What communication patterns can be extracted from the historic inscriptions?
- How do the historic inscription patterns compare to other similar sites regionally and globally?

Social History

Although not archaeologically research-related, past historic inquiry has demonstrated the important research potential of the inscriptions themselves existing at Medicine Rocks. The vast number of inscriptions, both precontact and historic, indicates the immense potential of learning about the sources of the inscriptions. The obvious importance of Medicine Rocks to not only the local population, but also to passer-byers, and visitors, who left visitation dates suggests a great potential for general as well as genealogy research. Historic research, including newspaper, library, archival, and in some cases, oral histories, can yield a staggering amount of information pertaining to the people who visited Medicine Rocks.

Many inscriptions are associated with people or groups of local or regional note, beginning generally with the indigenous first peoples who went there to worship and hold ceremonies, to specific individuals that are locally or regionally important. A few inscriptions have already yielded important information through historic research about who these people were. These individuals include the Russell family, instrumental in establishing the nearby town of Ekalaka, named after Mrs. Ijkalaka Russell; Herbert Dalton sheepherder and artist; Andrew Andolshek, who served in the Civilian Conservation Corps; Jack Hembre, former county agent of Fallon County, Montana; Walter M. Scoles, born near Medicine Rocks State Park on the family homestead, who then went to work for Montana Dakota Utilities for 40 years in the Saco area; and Elwin Valley, an early participant in the Vietnam War.

Other inscriptions were made by pillars of their communities, including "Lambert 4/14/46" (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0086) deeply carved on landform SS055, provide further evidence of the importance of historic research on the inscriptions. Marshall E. Lambert (Photograph MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0087) served as the director of the Carter County Museum in nearby Ekalaka, Montana from 1946 through 1996. He returned home following WWII in 1946 and became a member of the local museum. This led Mr. Lambert to work developing the local museum, now highly respected for both its local history and extensive paleontological collection. Marshall Lambert figures prominently in

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Name of Property County and Stat the preservation of local history and the fossilized record, and his knowledge of the region, including Medicine Rocks, is of great value to past researchers.¹³⁹

The above mentioned individuals, and many others among the thousands who have left inscriptions at Medicine Rocks State Park, were an integral part of the fabric of their communities, stretched out across time.

It is explicit that the property is directly associated with these persons, significant to the past history of the region through their personally carved inscriptions, establishing their direct presence at a specific time. Ranchers, schoolteachers, merchants, hunters, and tourists have all contributed to the continual chronology present through their carvings. Thousands of names and images are yet to be explored for association with specific individuals. Those inscriptions where research proves fruitful, especially those with an associated date, literally provide a snapshot of what that individual was doing that exact day (or year), setting it against the greater backdrop of that individual's life.

The historic inscriptions found at Medicine Rocks State Park document chronologically individuals, families, and organizations that were involved in the exploration and settlement of the region. Date densities may emerge that reflect on the use of the landscape by early historic visitors and how they viewed themselves within it. A detailed inscription database for the park has been assembled, but not specifically inspected for additional potential 'significant' inscribers. This would provide a more detailed picture of who was using the landscape within specific timeframes.

- Can other significant names/dates/or organizations be identified by a further inspection of the database?
- Are densities of inscriptions by date associated with specific events?

Religion

Rock art serves as part of a belief system that includes specific traditions that construct communication to and from the spirit world.¹⁴⁰ Some believe the rock itself contains a living spirit, or that the images are a direct link between humans and supernatural beings. The interpretation of the rock art is associated with fasting and prayer by certain religious authorities. Places that have rock art are traditionally considered to be places where power can be obtained by visiting.¹⁴¹ Offerings are often left at these sites as has been documented at Medicine Rocks State Park, the Northern Cave Hills, and many other regional sites. Some rock art is biographical and may encompass an entire scene or be a single isolated figure. Rock art figures may be abstract, may represent specific objects, or they may be representations of people (anthropomorphs), or animals (zoomorphs).

¹³⁹ Aaberg, Medicine Rocks State Park: Results of 2010 Heritage Inventory, p. 22

¹⁴⁰ Sundstrom, *Storied Stone: Indian Rock Art in the Black Hills Country*, p. 40.

¹⁴¹ Sundstrom, *Storied Stone: Indian Rock Art in the Black Hills Country*, p. 43.

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The land now known as Medicine Rocks State Park held, and still holds, special meaning for the indigenous people of the region; however, it remains unknown where it fits into their cultural spirituality. A comparative analysis to other rock art in the region and cultural consultation may reveal how the property fits within their traditional structure and may provide additional information regarding regional indigenous landscape use and how it has evolved over time.

- How do the petroglyphs found at Medicine Rocks State Park compare to others in the region?
- Can the religious role of the site from the indigenous perspective be elaborated upon?

Today, Medicine Rocks State Park exists as a unique cultural resource, documenting the human presence and condition through inscribed communication from precontact times to the present. The lure of Medicine Rocks has attracted visitors for at least 1000 years, and possibly for close to 4000 years, with little evidence suggesting any sort of slowdown. The Park's resources are significant to the National Register under criteria A and D.

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<u>%7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3248%7c29%7c0%7c511%7c56162%7c0%7c&msrpn_ftp=Ekalaka%2c</u> +Carter%2c+Montana%2c+USA&msrpn=56162&msrpn_PInfo=8-

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- <u>X</u>State Historic Preservation Office
- <u>X</u>Other State agency
- Federal agency
- ____ Local government
- <u>X</u> University
- ____ Other

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __CT 06___

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property <u>330.34</u>

S01, T3N, R58E, 10.34 ACRES	Geocode:42-1265-01-4-02-01-0000
S01, T03 N, R58 E, SW, NWSE 200 ACRES	Geocode:42-1265-01-3-01-01-0000
S02, T03 N, R58 E, E2SE, SWSE 120 ACRES	Geocode:42-1265-02-4-01-01-0000

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84:_____(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 46.04745	Longitude: -104.47944
2. Latitude: 46.04751°	Longitude: -104.45622
3. Latitude: 46.04378	Longitude: -104.45839
4. Latitude: 46.04379	Longitude: -104.46407
5. Latitude: 46.04011	Longitude: -104.46396
6. Latitude: 46.04021	Longitude: -104.48520
7. Latitude: 46.04382	Longitude: -104.48513
8. Latitude: 46.04381	Longitude: -104.47948

Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 orNAD 19831. Zone:Easting:2. Zone:Easting:3. Zone:Easting:Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description

Carter County, Montana County and State

The nomination boundary is defined by the border of Medicine Rocks State Park. The Park property is generally rectangular with the long axis lying east-west and the short axis oriented north-south. A notch in the rectangular form exists in the northwest and southeast corners. The property is accessed on the east side from highway 7 and a road bisects the property to the west where it terminates in a picnic area with a turnaround and parking area. The outer extents of the property measure approximately 2,200 meters on the east-west axis by 800 meters on the north-south axis. Latitude and Longitude points begin at the northwest corner of the property and commence clockwise.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of this nomination coincide with the boundaries of the Medicine Rocks State Park. While similar cultural resources extend onto private property beyond the border of the park, this boundary was selected as the cultural material and sandstone landforms noted are most concentrated within the Park extents.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>Timothy Urbaniak, Ph.D.</u>			
organization: _Under the direction of Montana	a State P	arks	
street & number: <u>503 Calhoun Lane</u>			
city or town: _Billings	_state:	MT	zip code: <u>59101</u>
e-mailturbaniak@bresnan.net			
telephone: <u>406-259-6595</u>		_	
date: April 15, 2016		_	
with assistance from: name/title:John Boughton			
organization: _MT SHPO			
street & number: <u>1301 E. Lockey</u>			
city or town: _Helena	state:	<u>MT</u>	zip code: <u>59620</u>
e-mail_jboughton@mt.gov			
telephone:_406-444-3647			
date: April 15, 2016		_	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property:	
City or Vicinity:	
County:	State:
Photographer:	
Date Photographed:	
Description of Photograph(s) and nur camera:	nber, include description of view indicating direction of
1 of	

Please See Continuation Sheets

Carter County, Montana County and State

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

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

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property

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Map 0001 War Department Map of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers and their Tributaries made in 1859-60. Red square indicates general area of Medicine Rocks State Park. Top of map is north.

Sections 9-end page 61

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Map 0002 Close-up of the area from the War Department Map made in 1959-60 showing the area that is now Medicine Rocks State Park as Hole in the Rock. Top of map is north.

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Map 0003 Excerpt from the Black Hills Expedition Map of 1874 showing the Lakota name "Inyan oka-lo-ka" and its translation "Rock with a hole in it." Top of map is north.

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Map 0004 Location of Medicine Rocks State Park, between Ekalaka and Baker, Montana as shown in Google Earth. Note the proximity of Mill Iron and the North Cave Hills.





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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of **Continuation Sheet Historic Places**

Carter, Montana County and State Name of Property

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic

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Map 0006 Close-up of location of Medicine Rocks State Park, Montana showing coordinate locations associated with latitude and Longitude coordinates in Section 10. Map section form the USGS Medicine Rocks State Park 7.5' quadrangle.

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Map 0008 Enlarged eastern boundary showing the landform reference marks.

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Map 0009 Enlarged western boundary showing the landform reference marks.

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Map 0010 Boundary of Medicine Rocks State Park, showing the landform reference marks, location of vault toilets (\blacksquare), group use area (\blacktriangle), roads and trails, and district boundary. Seventeen small camping sites, not highlighted on the map, are scattered throughout the district. Please note that the nomination maps do not include specific locations of archaeological sites within the district to avoid potential looting.



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Image 1, Landform dataset sample.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 8-14-2010 Description and View of Camera: Looking south toward Medicine Rocks State Park Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0001 IMG_3534 35 36 37 Panorama of park looking south.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Looking north from the central portion of the park Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0002 01 LL IMG_7526 Landscape to north of park.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-5-2013 Description and View of Camera: Looking northwest from the park Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0003 IMG_1803 landscape at the north side of park.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Landscape within the park looking at landform SS55. View to the northwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0004 01 & 02 SL IMG_8215 landscape looking at SS055.jpg
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-5-2013 Description and View of Camera: Landform NS047 at west end of park. View to the north Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0005 IMG_1408 landscape at west end of park.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-5-2012 Description and View of Camera: Petroglyph of a shield figure at NS052. View to the north Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0006 IMG_1561 shield figure at NS52.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Remnant of a shield figure petroglyph at SS033. View to the northeast Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0007 01 LL IMG_7308 petroglyph shield figure remnant at SS33.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: A shield figure petroglyph at NS048. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0008 IMG_2664 shield figure at NS48.jpg

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District
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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Remnant of a shield figure petroglyph at NS048. View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0009 IMG_2705 shield figure remnant at NS48.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: V-neck petroglyph at landform SS048. View to the northwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0010 01 & 02 SL IMG_7845 Petroglyph at SS48.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Petroglyphs of a v-neck figure and deer or elk at SS048. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0011 01 & 02 SL IMG_7875 petroglyph at SS48.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Deer or elk petroglyph at SS048. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0012 01 & 02 SL IMG_7885 petroglyph at SS48.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Snake petroglyph remnant at SS032. View to the west Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0013 01 LL IMG 7156 snake petroglyph remnant at SS32.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 5-24-2012 Description and View of Camera: Anthropomorphic petroglyph remnant at SS016. View to the south Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0014 IMG_3572 petroglyph remnant at SS16.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 5-4-2012 Description and View of Camera: Zoomorphic petroglyph remnant at SS17. View to the south Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0015 IMG_3579 petroglyph remnant at SS17.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak

Date Photographed: 7-18-2011

Description and View of Camera: Petroglyph at NS020. View to the northeast Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0016

IMG_2288 petroglyph at NS20.jpg

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park

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City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-21-12 Description and View of Camera: Inside an alcove with petroglyphs at landform SS094. View to the north Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0017 02 LL IMG 0242 petroglyphs with horse at SS94.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-11 Description and View of Camera: Ledger-art style figure at landform NS048. View to the northwest Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0018 IMG_2680 Rock art figure in alcove of NS48.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-20-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscribed horse with saddle at SS088. View to the west Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0019 03 SL IMG_9737 horse with saddle at SS88.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of H.H. and two dates of 1803 at landform SS042. View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0020 01 LL IMG_7853 1803 H H at SS42.jpg

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District
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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-5-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with a name, head profile, and date of 1824 at landform SS005. View to the south Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0021 IMG_1321 1824 Col Vol at SS05.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana

County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription at landform NS034 with the name Jerry Woolsry, OKLA, and a date of 1868. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0022 BC_IMG_1926 1868 Jerry Woolsy at NS034.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with a date of 1871 at landform SS051. View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0023 01 & 02 SL IMG_8083 1871 at SS51.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: 1871 inscription at landform SS080. View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0024 01 & 02 SL IMG_9494 1871 at SS80 high in alcove.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Landform SS081 with a date of 1873. View to the south Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0025 01 & 02 SL IMG_9514 1873 at SS81.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Painting of David H. Russell and Ijkalaka Russell on display at the Carter County Museum in Ekalaka, Montana. Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0026 01 LL IMG_7092 Russell and wife.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Jim Russell 1879 at landform SS050. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0027 01 LL IMG_8095 1879 at SS50.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription at landform SS050 with the year 1881 near the name S. B. Shaffer and possibly the date September 9 (lower center of image). View to the northwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0028 01 LL IMG_8094 1881 at landform SS050.jpg

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District
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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with a date of Oct 7, 1888 at landform NS049. View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0029 BC IMG 2451 1888 at NS49.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with a date of 1889 at NS049. View to the northeast Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0030 BC IMG 2297 1889 at NS49.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of JC July 4 1897 at landform NS048. View to the south in elevated alcove

Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0031 IMG_2665 JC July 4 1897 at NS48.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with a date of 1897 at landform NS025. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0032 BC_IMG_1770 1897 at NS25.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-20-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Nanny Bug with a date of 1896 at SS093. View to the north Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0033 03 SL IMG_9920 1896 Nanny Bug at SS93.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel at landform SS045 with a name, brand, and date of jun (sic) 7.98. (1898). View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0034 01 & 02 SL IMG_7803 1898 Emil Vedell at SS45.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Septon Cady (Photographed by Tim Urbaniak at the Carter County Museum on 6-23-2012) Date Photographed: 1901 Description and View of Camera: Medicine Rocks, James Cleveland, Time - 1901, Photo by Cady. Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0035 01 LL IMG_7112 cropped.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Septon Cady (Photographed by Tim Urbaniak at the Carter County Museum on 6-23-2012) Date Photographed: 1902 and 1903 Description and View of Camera: Medicine Rocks scene 1902 (lower image) and scene from 1903 (upper). Reading, left to right: 1. James Cleveland, 2. Pearl Miller, 3. Bessie Foster, 4. John Sargent, 5. Inez Beazley, 6. Royal H. Beazley. Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0036 01 LL IMG_7096 cropped.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana

County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Septon Cady (Photographed by Tim Urbaniak at the Carter County Museum on 6-23-2012) Date Photographed: 1904 Description and View of Camera: A portion of the Medicine Rocks. Photo by Cady. 1904. Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0037 01 LL IMG_7108 cropped.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Septon Cady (Photographed by Tim Urbaniak at the Carter County Museum on 6-23-2012) Date Photographed: 1905 Description and View of Camera: Medicine Rock view, with Francis Freese, Mother Foster, and W.H. Peck. Photo by Cady (circa) 1905. Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0038 01 LL IMG_7102 cropped.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Septon Cady (Photographed by Tim Urbaniak at the Carter County Museum on 6-23-2012) Date Photographed: 1905 Description and View of Camera: Another view of the Medicine Rocks, 1905. Photo by Cady. Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0039 01 LL IMG_7101 cropped.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel at SS051 with two 1901 dates located in the center of the image. One states Sunday, Nov. 10, 1901 and the other Sunday Dec. 8, 1901. View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0040 01 & 02 SL IMG_8058 1901 1919 1925 and brand at SS51.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription alcove at landform NS049 that includes a 1901 date. View to the northwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0041 BC_IMG_2293 1901 at NS49.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-5-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription at NS052 with the name Chas Voss and a date of 1903. View to the west Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0042 IMG 1534 1903 chas voss at NS52.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with a faint date of July 31, 1904. View to the northwest Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0043 01 & 02 SL IMG_7955 1904 1948 1949 at SS50.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-12 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of the Lady of the Rocks. View to the northwest Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0044 01 & 02 SL IMG_8019 Dalton - 1904-1906 lady of the rocks at SS51.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: Inscription panel at SS051 with the name Ed Woolery, the date Dec 25, 1907, and an anchor symbol. View to the northwest Description and View of Camera: Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0045

01 & 02 SL IMG_8035 1907 ed woolery at SS51.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel at SS065 with a date of 1907. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0046 01 & 02 SL IMG_8488 1907 1951 at SS65.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: BC_IMG_2099 longhorn cattle at NS42. View to the north Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0047 01 & 02 SL IMG_8488 1907 1951 at SS65.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: XIT brand and a date of 1913. View to the northwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0048 BC_IMG_1779 XIT 1913 at NS25.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-5-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with names, dates including 1913, and a three-circle brand. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0049 IMG_1532 1913 1923 1937 and brand at NS52.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Double diamond brand at landform SS040. View to the southeast Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0050 01 LL IMG 7729 double diamond brand at SS40.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Diamond L brand at landform NS048. View to the east in elevated alcove Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0051 IMG_2672 FRM diamond L brand at NS48.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Masonic symbol at landform NS024. View to the northwest Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0052 BC_IMG_1757 mason symbol at NS24.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Masonic symbol and heart at landform NS048. View to the northwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0053 BC_IMG_2254 mason symbol at NS48.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscriptions of horses at landform SS067. View to the southeast Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0054 01 LL IMG 8560 horses with initials at SS67.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with incised people and a date of 1914 at landform SS051. View to the west Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0055 01 & 02 SL IMG 8048 1914 men profiles at SS51.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with names and dates that include 1914. View to the east Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0056 BC IMG_1817 1914 1945 1946 at NS28.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park

City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Chris Russell Miles 1914 at landform NS032. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0057 BC_IMG_1871 1914 Chris Russell Miles at NS32.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscriptions including those of E. Sjoblom and K. W. Sherwin of Laramie, Wyo. on 4-19-14 (1914) at NS049. View to the west in horizontal tube tunnel Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0058 IMG_2758 1914 and 1923 at NS49.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscriptions of Catherine Blake, Ray Thompson, P. E. Frye, Apr 25, 1915 at landform NS025. View to the north Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0059 BC_IMG_1788 1915 at NS25jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-4-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription with a date of 1915 at landform SS004. View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0060 IMG_4513 1915 John Vog at SS04.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of T.G. 1916 at landform SS059. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0061 01 & 02 SL IMG_8321 1916 at SS59.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel at landform SS051 with dates beginning with 1916 (lower right). View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0062 01 & 02 SL IMG_8076 1916 1917 1924 1925 jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscriptions of Mom Dohner, Dayton, O. and Connie Young, Baker, Mont. 10-10-1916. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0063 BC_IMG_1768 1916 at NS25.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscriptions inside an alcove at NS033 that include 1916, 1917, and a brand that uses a heart. View to the east Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0064 IMG_2425 1916 1917 and brand at NS33.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of 1917 at landform SS048. View to the northwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0065 01 & 02 SL IMG_7866 1917 at SS48.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 5-24-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with names and a date of 1918 at landform SS015. View to the southwest Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0066 IMG_3562 1918 Pugh and Wilson at SS15.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-20-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of I. M. Pratt 7-20-20 (1920) at landform SS082. View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0067 01 LL IMG_9509 1920 I M Pratt at SS82.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-5-2012

Description and View of Camera: Inscriptions of F. L. & T. 1923 J. W. Livingstone near a three circle brand. View to the west

Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0068

IMG_1530 1923 sheep brand at NS52.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Jack(ass) Hembre inscription with a date of 1924 at SS051. View to the west Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0069 01 LL IMG_8100 1924 Baker County Agent Jack Hembre at SS51.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Virginia Monroe 1925 at landform NS033. View to the north Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0070 IMG_2431 1925 Virginia Monroe at NS33.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with the initials CW near a date of 1926 at NS043. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0071

IMG_2583 1926 1929 1946 panel at NS43.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-9-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Charles Thompson 1926 at landform SS079. View to the south Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0072 01 & 02 SL IMG_9383 1926 at SS79.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-20-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of a sailing ship with a date of 1928 and the names Henry Jensen and Lou Jensen. View to the north Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0073 IMG_3017 1928 Lou and Henry Jensen at NS59.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-20-2012 Description and View of Camera: Boxed inscription that reads 1930 visitors include A.W.H. P.A.K. of Houghton, S.D. July 7 at SS088. View to the south Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0074 03 SL IMG_9715 1930 visitors include at SS88.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Mrs. E. H. Kuslen July 1930 at landform SS050. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0075 01 LL IMG_8086 1930 July at SS50.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of CLR 1931 Milford, Ill. at landform NS047. View to the northeast Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0076 BC_IMG_2232 1931 Milford Illinois at NS47.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Elilas Korth 1931 inscribed at SS050. View to the northwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0077 01 & 02 SL IMG_7943 1931 Elias Korth at SS50.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Wes Marshall, Nebr(aska), 1933 at landform NS049. View to the northwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0078 BC_IMG_2440 1933 Wes Marshall Nebraska at NS49.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-5-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel at landform NS051 of C.C.C (Civilian Conservation Corps), Andolshek, 1935. View to the south Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0079 IMG_1389 CCC Andolshek 1935 at NS51.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-20-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of O'Fallon, TeeDee MacKenzie, May 27, 1939 at landform SS087. View to the west Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0080 01 LL IMG 9988 1939 at SS87jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of TN 4-16-41 at landform NS044. View to the east Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0081 BC_IMG_2139 1941 NS044.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 5-24-2012 Description and View of Camera: An inscription of Kilroy Was Here at landform SS033. View to the east Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0082 Small Lens IMG_5815 Kilroy 2 at SS33.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel with a 1944 date (upper left) near a brand along with1948 dates at landform SS051. View to the south Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0083

01 & 02 SL IMG_7964 1944 with brand at SS51.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Walter M Scoles, Baker, Mont. May 1946, Age 26 at landform NS042. View to the south Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0084 BC IMG 2075 Walter Scoles 1946 at NS42.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Roger 1946 at landform NS049. View to the northwest Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0085 BC_IMG_2397 Roger 1946 NS049.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Lambert 4/14/46 at landform SS055. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0086 01 LL IMG_8284 1946 Lambert at SS55.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Unknown - Image obtained by Tim Urbaniak at the museum Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Marshall E. Lambert, Director of the Carter County Museum in Ekalaka, Montana from 1946 thru 1996. Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0087

01 LL IMG_7090 Lambert at museum.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Jim Skiles, PA, 1947 at NS023. View to the north Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0088 BC IMG 1752 Jim Skiles 1947 at NS23.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of initials TS with the year 1955 near a face at landform SS032. View to the northwest Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0089 01 & 02 SL IMG 7061 1955 1959 and face at SS32.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 1-5-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel in an alcove at NS051 of a horse near the name Alice Linden 1956. View to the southeast Photograph: MT CarterCounty MedicineRocksStateParkHD 0090 IMG_1465 1956 alice linden at NS51.jpg Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana

Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 5-24-2012 Description and View of Camera: Bill, Mike, Robie (?), White, Anesville, Ohio, 1956 incised at landform SS018. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0091 IMG_3596 1956 Ohio at SS18.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of 1960 Red Butte Ramblers 4H at landform SS077. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0092 01 & 02 SL IMG_9065 1960 Red Butte Ramblers 4H at SS77.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscription panel at SS034 with a inscriptions of H. Treftz & Family 1963; and The "65" Chambers. View to the southeast Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0093 01 & 02 SL IMG_7265 1963 1965 panel at SS34.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Vietnam commemorative inscription at landform SS052 that reads Sgt Valley 1942-201 1963, 7th Advisory Team Bac Lieu, Vietnam. View to the southeast Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0094 01 LL IMG_8192 1963 Vietnam Memorial at SS52.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Vietnam commemorative inscription at landform SS052 being recorded by Gary Worthington (left) and James Busse (right). View to the north Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0095 01 LL IMG_8197 Vietnam memorial being recorded at SS52.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-18-2012 Description and View of Camera: Inscriptions at landform SS034 that include 1965, Jerry Bayers Family. View to the northeast Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0096 01 & 02 SL IMG_7273 1965 at SS34.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: The Myron Olsons '66 at landform NS022. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0097 BC_IMG_1735 the Myron Olsons 66 at NS22.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription area at landform NS036 with a boxed area that has Erna Krueg, (date range of 1932-1979?) Keli, Damon, Tom, Wenz. View to the southwest Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0098 IMG_2498 Erna Krueg Wenz and family inscription at NS36.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription at landform NS036 that shows revisitation. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0099 BC_IMG_1992 revisitation at NS36.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscriptions of Alaska, Miles City, and Arkansas showing place as identity. View to the northeast Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0100 BC_IMG_1688 Alaska Arkansas and Miles City at NS21.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Inscription of Paul Gawryluk, Vietnam 70-71, Belfield, N.D. at landform NS049. View to the north Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0101 BC_IMG_2417 Vietnam Belfield at NS49.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-19-2011 Description and View of Camera: Indian carvings by A A Cameron done in 1969 at landform NS044. View to the east Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0102 IMG_2597 bas relief of man and woman Indians at NS44.jpg

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Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 6-19-2012 Description and View of Camera: Horse bas relief by Allison Cameron at landform NS044 carved in 1972. View to the west Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0103 01 & 02 SL IMG_8516 bas relief of horse at NS44.jpg

Name of Property: Medicine Rocks State Park City or Vicinity: Ekalaka, Montana County and State: Carter County, Montana Photographer: Tim Urbaniak Date Photographed: 7-18-2011 Description and View of Camera: Tribute inscription at landform NS022. View to the south Photograph: MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0104 BC_IMG_1696 tribute inscription at NS22.jpg



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0001 Looking south toward Medicine Rocks State Park.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0002 Looking north across a central portion of the park. Landform NS045 is on the right and NS043 is in the distance.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0003 Looking northwest from within the park.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District
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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0004 Landscape image showing landform SS55, located in the southeast part of the park.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0005 Landform NS047 with a sandstone arch formation in the western part of the park.

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District

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0006 Petroglyph of a shield figure at landform NS052.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0007 Shield figure petroglyph remnant at landform SS033.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0008 A shield figure at landform NS048.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0009 A shield figure remnant (right side) at landform NS048.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0010 A v-neck petroglyph at landform SS048. The lower portion has been obscured by vegetation rubbing on the stone.
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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0011 A v-neck petroglyph and deer or elk at landform SS048.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0012 A faded petroglyph of a deer or elk at landform SS048.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0013 Petroglyph snake remnant (horizontal with head to right) at landform SS032.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0014 Anthropomorph petroglyph remnant at landform SS016.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0015 A zoomorphic petroglyph remnant at landform SS017.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0016 Petroglyph at landform NS020.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0017 Rockshelter at landform SS094 with petroglyphs that include a horse figure.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0018 A ledger-style figure at landform NS048.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0019 Inscribed horse with a saddle at landform SS088.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0020 An inscription with two dates of 1803 and the initials H. H. at landform SS042.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0021 Inscription with an indecipherable name and a date of 1824 at landform SS005. Note the bow and arrow on the right.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State
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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0022 Boxed inscription with a date of 1868, Jerry Woolsry, possibly another indecipherable name, and OKLA at landform NS034.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0023 Inscription panel with an 1871 date located at landform SS051.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0024 Inscription of 1871 high in an alcove of landform SS080.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0025 Landform SS081 with an inscription of 1873.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0026 Photograph of paintings of David H. Russell and his wife Ijkalaka Russell on display at the Carter County Museum in the town of Ekalaka, Montana. The town name is a respelling of her name. The Russells came to the area in 1881.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0027 Inscription at landform SS050 with the Russell name and a date of 1879.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0028 Inscription at landform SS050 with the year 1881 near the name S. B. Shaffer and possibly the date September 9 (lower center of image).

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0029 Inscription panel with a date of Oct 7, 1888 (left side of photo) at landform NS049.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0030 Inscription at landform NS049 with a date of 1889 (top-center).

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0031 Inscription of JC July 4 1897 at landform NS048.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0032 Inscription panel with a date of 1897 (center) at landform NS025.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0033 Inscription of Nanny Bug 1896 at landform SS093.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0034 Inscription panel at landform SS045 with a name, brand, and date of jun (sic) 7.98. (1898).

District

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0035 Photo by Cady at Medicine Rocks taken in 1901 of James Cleveland.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0036 Two photos by Septon Cady of visitors to the Medicine Rocks in 1902 (lower) and 1903 (upper).

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0037 A portion of the Medicine Rocks. Photo by Cady. 1904.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0038 Medicine Rock view, with Francis Freese, Mother Foster, and W.H. Peck. Photo by Cady circa 1905.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0039 Another view of the Medicine Rocks, 1905. Photo by Cady.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0040 Inscription panel at SS051 with two 1901 dates located in the center of the image. One states Sunday, Nov. 10, 1901 and the other Sunday Dec. 8, 1901.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0041 Inscriptions at landform NS049 that include 1901 (center).

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0042 Inscription panel at NS052 with the name Chas Voss and the date 1903.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0043 Inscription panel at SS050 with a faded "July 31, 1904" inscription (right-center).

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0044 Lady of the Rocks inscription panel at SS051, incised by Herbert Dalton with a date now obscured of 1904-5-6.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0045 Inscription panel at SS051 with the name Ed Woolery and a date of Dec 25, 1907. Note the anchor symbol.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0046 Inscription panel at SS065 with a date of 1907 in the lower left of the image.
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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0047 Inscription of a longhorn at landform NS042.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0048 XIT brand with a date of 1-13-1913.

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District

MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0049 Inscription panel at NS052 with names, a brand, and dates that include 1913 (lower-right).



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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0050 Inscription with Diamond Bar brand at landform SS040.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0051 Inscription with Diamond L brand at landform NS048.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0052 Masonic symbol at landform NS024.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0053 Masonic symbol and heart at landform NS048.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0054 Inscriptions of horses at landform SS067.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0055 Inscription panel with incised human figures and a date of 1914 (center) at landform SS051.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0056 Inscription panel with names and dates that include 1914 (right) at landform NS028.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0057 Inscription of Chris Russell Miles 1914 at landform NS032.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0058 Inscriptions including those of E. Sjoblom and K. W. Sherwin of Laramie, Wyo. on 4-19-14 (1914) at NS049.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0059 Inscriptions of Catherine Blake, Ray Thompson, P. E. Frye, Apr 25, 1915 at landform NS025.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0060 Inscription with a date of 1915 at landform SS004.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0061 Inscription of T.G. 1916 at landform SS059.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0062 Inscription panel at landform SS051 with dates beginning with 1916 (lower right).

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0063 Inscriptions of Mom Dohner, Dayton, O. and Connie Young, Baker, Mont. 10-10-1916 at landform NS025.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0064 Inscriptions inside an alcove at NS033 that include 1916, 1917, and a brand that uses a heart.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0065 Inscription of 1917 at landform SS048.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0066 Inscription panel with Pugh family names, G. N. Wilson, and a date of 1918 at landform SS015.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0067 Inscription of I. M. Pratt 7-20-20 (1920) at landform SS082.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0068 Inscriptions of F. L. & T. 1923 J. W. Livingston near a brand composed of three horizontal ovals. A date of '29 (1929) is in the lower right.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0069 Inscription panel with Jack(ass) Hembre inscription with a date of 1924 at SS051.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0070 Inscription of Virginia Monroe 1925 at landform NS033.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0071 Inscription panel with the initials CW near a date of 1926 (right) at NS043.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0072 Inscription of Charles Thompson 1926 at landform SS079.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0073 Inscription of a sailing ship with a date of 1928 and the names Henry Jensen and Lou Jensen.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0074 Boxed inscription that reads "1930 visitors include A.W.H. P.A.K. of Houghton, S.D. July 7" at landform SS088.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0075 Inscription of Mrs. E. H. Kuslen July 1930 at landform SS050.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0076 Inscription of CLR 1931 Milford, Ill. at landform NS047.

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0077 Elilas Korth 1931 inscribed at SS050.

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

County and State

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic
District
Name of Property
Carter, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 176



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0078 Inscription of Wes Marshall, Nebr(aska), 1933 at landform NS049

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic
District
Name of Property
Carter, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 177



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0079 Inscription panel at landform NS051 of C.C.C (Civilian Conservation Corps), Andolshek, 1935.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District
Name of Property
Carter, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 178



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0080 Inscription of O'Fallon, TeeDee MacKenzie, May 27, 1939 at landform SS087

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 179



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0081 Inscription of TN 4-16-41 at landform NS044

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 180



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0082 Inscription of Kilroy Was Here at landform SS033.
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 181



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0083 Inscription panel with a 1944 date (upper left) near a brand along with1948 dates at landform SS051.

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable) al Register Photographs Page 182

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0084 Inscription of Walter M Scoles, Baker, mont. May 1946, Age 26 at landform NS042.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 183



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0085 Inscription of Roger 1946 at landform NS049.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 184



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0086 Inscription of Lambert 4/14/46 at landform SS055.

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District
Name of Property
Carter, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0088 Inscription of Jim Skiles, PA, 1947 at NS023.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 187



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0089 Inscription of initials TS with the year 1955 near a face at landform SS032.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 188



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0090 Inscription panel in an alcove at NS051 of a horse near the name Alice Linden 1956.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0091 Bill, Mike, Robie (?), White, Anesville, Ohio, 1956 incised at landform SS018.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 190



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0092 Inscription of 1960 Red Butte Ramblers 4H at landform SS077.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0093 Inscription panel at SS034 with a inscriptions of H. Treftz & Family 1963; and The "65" Chambers.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0094 Vietnam commemorative inscription at landform SS052 that reads Sgt Valley 1942-201 1963, 7th Advisory Team Bac Lieu, Vietnam

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 193



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0095 Vietnam commemorative inscription at landform SS052 being recorded by Gary Worthington (left) and James Busse (right).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District
Name of Property
Carter, Montana
County and State
-
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 194



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0096 Inscriptions at landform SS034 that include 1965, Jerry Bayers Family.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0097 The Myron Olsons '66 at landform NS022.

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic
District
Name of Property Carter, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 196



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0098 Inscription area at landform NS036 with a boxed area that has Erna Krueg, (date range of 1932-1979?) Keli, Damon, Tom, Wenz.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 197



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0099 Inscription at landform NS036 that shows revisitation.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

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Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0100 Inscriptions of Alaska, Miles City, and Arkansas showing place as identity.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 199



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0101 Inscription of Paul Gawryluk, Vietnam 70-71, Belfield, N.D. at landform NS049.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 200



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0102 Inscriptions of man and woman at landform NS044 carved by A.A. Cameron in 1969.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 201



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0103 Horse bas relief by Allison Cameron at landform NS044 carved in 1972.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OMB No. 1024-0018

Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District Name of Property Carter, Montana County and State Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation—National Register Photographs Page 202



MT_CarterCounty_MedicineRocksStateParkHD_0104 Tribute inscriptions at landform NS022.



and the ball of the back


































































Medicine Rocks James Cleveland Time- 1901 Photo by Cady.











ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MEDICINE ROCKS, 1905.PHOTO BY CADY.





























































































Marshall E. Lambert Director 1946 THRU 1996

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Medicine Rocks State Park
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	MONTANA, Carter
Date Rece 12/2/20	
Reference number:	SG10000539
Nominator:	State
Reason For Review	
X Accept	Return Reject 1/17/2017 Date
Abstract/Summary Comments:	
Recommendation/ Criteria	
Reviewer Julie E	rnstein Discipline Archeologist
Telephone (202)3	54-2217 Date
DOCUMENTATION	: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Historic Preservation Museum Outreach & Interpretation Publications Research Center

November 14, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs National Park Service
1201 Eye St. NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed please find the following nomination for your consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District</u> The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the National Register nomination for the Medicine Rocks State Park Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please be advised that I submit the above nomination under your revised procedures. I notified the owners and public officials in excess of 30 days prior to the Preservation Review Board meeting, and received no notarized objections. The Review Board unanimously recommended that this property be nominated and I concur with its recommendation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Since

State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

225 North Roberts Street P.O. Box 201201 Helena, MT 59620-1201 (406) 444-2694 (406) 444-2696 FAX montanahistoricalsociety.org