

# ROCK ART STUDIES: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE

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United States: Montana (201 citations) Compiled by **LEIGH MARYMOR**

Pt. Richmond CA 02/20/16

## **Anonymous**

1961

"Montana Pictograph Survey" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 4(5):6, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Sheridan, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. PICTOGRAPH SURVEY. *RABNPV*.

## **Anonymous**

1961

"Montana Pictograph Site Visited" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 4(7):3, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Sheridan, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. PICTOGRAPH SITE. *RABNPV*.

## **Arthur, George**

1961

"Pictographs in Central Montana: Part III - Comments" in *Montana State University Anthropology and Sociology Papers*, (21):41-44, Montana State University, Missoula, Montana.

SMITH RIVER, MONTANA. United States. North America. (3) SITES. *RANMAB, NADB #5191277*.

## **Associated Press**

2002 (Apr. 23)

"Oil Co. Won't Drill at Sacred Site" in *Associated Press*, 3 pgs, Associated Press.

Weatherman Draw, Montana. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation. Oil drilling averted. Mineral rights donated to National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Trust will hold the mineral lease until it expires. The Bureau of Land Management intends to withhold issuance of new leases pending development of a new management plan. *LMRAA (internet download)*.

## **Barnier, Cecil**

1969

"Lookout Cave (24PH402), a Preliminary Report on Surface Materials" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 10(3):13-33, Montana Archaeological Society.

Lookout Cave, 24PH402, Montana. United States. North America. Dark zone rock art. *Biblio*.

## **Barry, P.S.**

1991

*Mystical Themes in Milk River Rock Art*, :129+ pgs, University of Alberta Press, Edmonton, Canada.

MILK RIVER, WRITING-ON-STONE, ALBERTA, CANADA. MONTANA. United States. North America. PLAINS INDIAN ROCK ART. SHAMANISM. HUMAN FIGURE (SPIRIT IN HUMAN GUISE), SHIELD BEARING FIGURES, SKELETAL FIGURES, HEART LINE, PHALLUS, CUP-AND-GROOVE, VULVA, YONI, BOW-SHAPED ANIMALS, MONUMENTALLY LARGE ANIMALS, BIRD, HORSE MOTIF(S). *LMRAA*.

## **Biddle, Nicholas, ed.**

1962

*The Journals of the Expedition of Capts. Lewis and Clark to the Sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, performed during the years 1804-5 - 6 by Order of the Government of the United States*, Vol. 2 volumes:540 pgs, The Heritage Press, New York, New York.

Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana. United States. North America. Lewis and Clark expedition. See the following entries (special thanks to Fred Coy, Jr. for the basic research to pinpoint these citations):

May 23, 1804 - (The Tavern, Osage Woman River). "The cave is one hundred and twenty feet wide, forty feet deep, and twenty high, it is known by the name of the Tavern, among the traders who have written their names on the rock, and painted some images which command the homage of the Indians and French."

June 5, 1804 - (Torbett Springs Pictographs). ". . . a strange painted figure resembling the bust of a man with the horns of a stag painted on a projecting rock."

June 7, 1804 - (Big Manitou Rock Pictographs, Missouri River). ". . . Big Manitou Creek, near which is a limestone rock inlaid with flint of various colours, and embellished, or at least covered with uncouth paintings of animals and inscriptions."

July 12, 1804 - (Nemaha River, above the confluence with the Missouri). "On the south side of the Nemahaw, and about a quarter of a mile from its mouth, is a cliff of freestone, in which are various inscriptions and marks made by the Indians." Artificial mounds, or graves, are described as lying nearby in the same dated entry.

February 21, 1805 - (Visited by the Big White and Big Man, Mandan Villages, North Dakota). "Oheenaw and Shahaka came down to see us, and mentioned that several of their countrymen had gone to consult their medicine stone as to the prospects of the following year. This medicine stone is the great oracle of the Mandans, and whatever it announces is believed with implicit confidence. Every spring, and on some occasions during the summer, a deputation visits the sacred

spot, where there is a thick porous stone twenty feet in circumference, with a smooth surface. Having reached the place the ceremony of smoking to it is performed by the deputies, who alternately take a whiff themselves and then present the pipe to the stone, after this they retire to an adjoining wood for the night, during which it may be safely presumed that all the embassy do not sleep; and in the morning they read the destinies of the nation in the white marks on the stone, which those who made them are at no loss to decipher. The Minnetarees have a stone of a similar kind, which has the same qualities and the same influence over the nation."

July 25, 1806 - (Pompeys Pillar, Montana) - "The Indians have carved the figures of animals and other objects on the sides of the rock, and on the top are raised two piles of stones." Clark carved his name and the date at this site. (The date is still clearly visible).

LMRAA.

**Boreson, K.**

n.d.

The Alberton Petroglyph Site, 24MO505, Western Montana, Archaeological and Historical Service, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington.

ALBERTON PETROGLYPH SITE, 24MO505, WESTERN MONTANA. United States. North America.

*Biblio.*

**Bouchet-Bert, Luc**

1999

"From Spiritual and Biographic to Boundary-Marking Deterrent Art: A Reinterpretation of Writing-on-Stone" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 44(167):27-46, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Writing-on-Stone, along the Milk River, Alberta, Canada (on the Montana border). North America. Blackfoot boundary marker function proposed for this rock art site, in addition to spiritual context. Biographic art style. Plains Indian.

*Abstract: "Writing-On-Stone art has long been interpreted as having been created only for spiritual reasons. While not denying that spiritualism was important at Writing-On-Stone, an examination of the social, political, and geographic contexts of its historic rock art leads to the theory that Writing-On-Stone was also a Blackfoot boundary-marker, and a warning to their enemies not to cross it. Writing-On-Stone was located between the Blackfoot and numerous hostile nations to the south, in an area through which many different groups passed on military and hunting raids into Blackfoot territory. Because Natives used narrative art to boast of prowess and skill and to elevate their ... "*

LMRAA (photo copy), *SCI*, *Biblio*, *Questia*., *Refdoc.fr*.

**Castle, Florence**

1962

"Two Pictograph-Petroglyphs, Castle Coulee, Carbon County, Montana" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 5(3):22, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Sheridan, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

CASTLE COULEE, CARBON COUNTY, MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. *RABNPV*.

**Chaffee, Scott D., Loendorf, Lawrence L., Hyman, Marian and Rowe, Marvin W.**

1994

"Dating a Pictograph in the Pryor Mountains, Montana" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 39(148):195-201, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

ELK CREEK CAVE, a tributary to SAGE CREEK, PRYOR MOUNTAINS, MONTANA. United States. North America. Pictograph. Archaeometry. Inorganic pigments: plasma extraction of organic carbon with AMS radiocarbon dating.

LMRAA (REPRINT), *SCI*, *MWRBRAD*.

**Chamberlin, Lee C.**

1972

"The Medicine Rock of Malta" in *Our Public Lands*, Vol. 22(1):8-11, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

MALTA, MONTANA (?). United States. North America. *RABNPV*.

**Conner, Betty Lu**

1967

"Montana Rock Art" in *Montana Arts*, Vol. 20(1):12-13.

MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. *RABNPV*.

**Conner, Stuart**

1962

"A Preliminary Survey of Prehistoric Picture Writing on Rock Surfaces in Central and South Central Montana" in *Anthropological Papers of the Bilings Archaeological Society*, (2):1-31, Bilings Archaeological Society, Billings, Montana.

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CENTRAL and SOUTH CENTRAL MONTANA. United States. North America. REGIONAL SURVEY. Shield-bearing warrior, v-necked human figure motif(s). *RANMAB, DBNPS, NMLAB/R 665 (1962?), NADB #5191073.*

## **Conner, Stuart W.**

1960

"The Owl Canyon Pictograph Site" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 2(3):7-11, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

OWL CANYON, MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. *RABNPV, NADB #5190190.*

## **Conner, Stuart W.**

1961

Comparison of Prehistoric Picture Writing at Writing-On-Stone Provincial Park, Alberta, with that of Central South Central Montana Unpublished manuscript, :5 pgs, Glenbow Foundation, Calgary, Canada.

WRITING-ON-STONE PROVINCIAL PARK, ALBERTA, CANADA and CENTRAL SOUTH CENTRAL, MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. *RABNPV, LMRAA.*

## **Conner, Stuart W.**

1961

Popo Agie Petroglyph Site, Anthropology Department, University of Wyoming.

POPO AGIE, MONTANA (?). United States. North America. *NADB #901624*

## **Conner, Stuart W.**

1962

"The Fish Creek, Owl Canyon and Grinnvoll Rock Shelter Pictograph Sites in Montana" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 7(5):24-35, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

FISH CREEK, OWL CANYON and GRINNVOLL ROCK SHELTER, MONTANA. United States. North America. SITE DESCRIPTIONS. *RANMAB*

## **Conner, Stuart W.**

1964

"Indian Rock Petroglyphs" in *The Trowel and Screen*, Vol. 5(2):6-7, Billings Archaeological Association, Billings, Montana.

Indian Caves, Billings, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. This site was destroyed by highway construction prior to 1964. Photo records are archived with the Billings Archaeological Society. *WELLM, RABNPV, LMRAA.*

## **Conner, Stuart W.**

1964

"Provinse Pictographs (24CB408)" in *The Trowel and Screen*, Vol. 5(3):4-5, Billings Archaeological Association, Billings, Montana.

Provinse Pictographs (24CB408), aka Castle Coulee, Montana, Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing motif(s). *RABNPV, LMRAA.*

## **Conner, Stuart W.**

1966

"The Joliet Petroglyphs: Some Interpretations" in *The Trowel and Screen*, Vol. 7(6):2-3, Billings Archaeological Association, Billings, Montana.

Joliet (24CB402), Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior with horse motif(s). *RABNPV, LMRAA.*

## **Conner, Stuart W.**

1967

"Pictorial Sketch of Pictograph Cave" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 8(3):1-15, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

PICTOGRAPH CAVE, MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. *RABNPV, NADB #5190195.*

## **Conner, Stuart W.**

1976

"Pictograph Cave: An Early Photograph" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 17(3):15-18, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

PICTOGRAPH CAVE, MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. *RABNPV, NADB #5190197.*

**Conner, Stuart W.**

1980

"Historic Period Indicators in the Rock Art of the Yellowstone" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 21(2):1-13, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. HISTORIC MOTIF(S).

*NADB #5190199.*

**Conner, Stuart W.**

1984

"Petroglyphs of Ellison's Rock (24RB1019)" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 25(2):123-145, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

ELLISON'S ROCK (24RB1019), MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. Shield-bearing warrior, v-necked human figure motif(s). Introduction of the horse into the region.

*NADB #5190201*

**Conner, Stuart W.**

1989

"Protohistoric Horse Panel Petroglyphs (24CH757) in Eagle Creek Canyon" in *Cultural Succession at the Hoffer Stie (24CH669)*, Leslie B. Davis, ed. *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 30(1-2):92-111, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

SITE 24CH757, EAGLE CREEK, MONTANA. United States. North America. HORSE MOTIF(S).

*NADB #5190701.*

**Conner, Stuart W. and Conner, Betty Lu**

1971

Rock Art of the Montana High Plains, (2):67 pgs, The Art Galleries, Univeristy of California, Santa Barbara, California.

MONTANA. NORTHERN PLAINS. United States. North America. "An exhibition organized by Stuart and Betty Lu Conner for the Art Galleries, Univeristy of California, Santa Barbara, April 6 - May 16, 1971." SHOSHONI, HIDATSA, CROW INDIAN ROCK ART. Shield-bearing warrior, v-necked human figure motif(s).

*LMRAA, WELLM, NADB #5191074.*

**Cooper, John M.**

1956

"The Gros Ventres of Montana - Part II, Religion and Ritual" in *Anthropological Papers*, Catholic University of America Press, Washington, D.C.

MONTANA. United States. North America. GROS VENTRES ETHNOGRAPHY. See pages 1, 20, 385, and 418. SUPERNATURAL BEINGS. "GHOST MEN".  
*RANMAB*

**Darroch, John I.**

1976

"A Hoof, Hand and Footprint Petroglyph Boulder Recovery from Valley County" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 17(3):19-28, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

VALLEY COUNTY, MONTANA. United States. North America. HOOF, HAND, FOOTPRINT MOTIF(S).

*RABNPV, NADB #5190210.*

**Davis, Carl M.**

2008

Archaeological Testing of the Bear Gulch Archaeological Site (24FR2), Fergus County, Montana Manuscript on File, Montana State Historical Presevation Office, Helena, Montana.

Bear Gulch, Fergus County, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America.

*Biblio.*

**Dean, J.C.**

1992

Pictograph Cave, Billings, Montana: A Basic Condition Report of the Rock Art and Site in General Report on file, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

Pictograph Cave, Billings, Montana. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation. Condition assessment.

*Biblio.*

**Dean, J.C.**

1997

Pictograph Cave Conservation Project: August 1997 Field Season Report on file, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

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## **Dean, J.C.**

1997

Final Report on the Assessment of Potential Mineral Removal Methods, Pictograph Cave, Montana, August 19-30, 1996 Report on file, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

Pictograph Cave, Billings, Montana. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation.

*Biblio.*

## **Dempsey, Hugh A.**

1956

"Stone "Medicine Wheels", Memorial to Blackfoot War Chiefs" in *Journal, Washington Academy of Science*, Vol. 46(6).

MEDICINE MOUNTAIN, BIG HORN MOUNTAINS, MONTANA. United States. North America. ROCK FEATURE: GEOGLYPH, ROCK CIRCLE, MEDICINE WHEEL.

*Biblio.*

## **Eichhorn, Gary**

1958

"Petroglyphs in Porcupine Lookout, A Site in Rosebud County" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 1(1):3-5, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

PORCUPINE LOOKOUT, ROSEBUD COUNTY, MONTANA. United States. North America. *WELLM, RABNPV, NADB #5190242.*

## **Elrod, Morton John**

1908

"Pictured Rocks. Indian Writings on the Rock Cliffs of Flathead Lake, Montana" in *Bulletin University of Montana No. 46, Biological Series No. 14*, 3-30, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

FLATHEAD LAKE, MONTANA. NORTHWEST. United States. North America. SITE DESCRIPTION W/MAP SHOWING LOCATION.

*LMRAA (photo copy)*

## **Ewers, John C.**

1952

"The Medicine Rock of Marias: A Blackfoot Shrine Beside the Whoop-Up Trail" in *Montana*,

*The Magazine of Western History*, Vol. 2(3):51-55.

MARIAS, WHOOP-UP TRAIL, MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. MEDICINE ROCK. BLACKFOOT. *RABNPV.*

## **Ewers, John C.**

1968

"Plains Indian Painting" in *The American West. The Magazine of Western History*, Vol. 5(2):4-15, American West Publishing Company, a Publication of William F. Cody Museum.

Montana. United States. Canada. North America. Pictographs. Petroglyphs. Pictograph signatures. Shield, horse, horse and rider motif(s).

*Bancroft.*

## **Fossati, Angelo Eugenio**

2008

"Shields and Warriors: Similarities and Differences in the Rock Art of Bear Gulch, Montana, and Valcamonica - Valtellina, Italy" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Billings, MT, Vol. 34:105-122, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-5-2.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. Valcamonica, Valtellina, Italy. Europe. North America. Shield, warrior motif(s). Comparative study.

*Abstract: "The paper deals with the subject of the shield figures in two different areas in America and Europe: Bear Gulch (Montana) and Valcamonica-Valtellina (Italy) where thousands of shield bearing warriors are visible painted and/or engraved on the rocks. The author tries to find connections and similarities among the two rock art traditions, but also underlines the morphological and interpretational differences. In Valcamonica-Valtellina shields figures are quite important, because they have been used to construct the basis of the entire chronology of the Iron Age rock art tradition. Few other examples of shield warrior figures (sculptures, vessels or funerary paintings) from the Italian peninsula are brought to the attention of the readers."*

*LMRAA.*

## **Fossati, Angelo Eugenio, Keyser, James D. and Kaiser, David A.**

2010

"Flags and Banners in Warrior Rock Art: Ethnographic Comparisons for Valcamonica and Bear Gulch Rock Art" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Bakersfield, CA, Vol. 36:109-124,

American Rock Art Research Association,  
Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-976121-6-4.

Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. Valcamonica, Italy. Europe. North America. Flag, banner, warrior motif(s). Comparative ethnography. *Abstract: "Flag and banner representations are a special subject, but not so well known in the rock art studies. Figures of banners appear in the rock art tradition in Valcamonica during the Iron Age (1st millennium B.C.) among the usual warrior imagery, such as weapons (axes, knives, shields, spears), footprints, and swastikas. In Bear Gulch, Montana, a special place for the Plain shield-bearing warrior rock art tradition that predates the horse and gun introduction, flags are a very special and sometimes elaborate image. The paper describes features, iconographic contexts, and interpretations of flag/banner images in both places, Bear Gulch and Valcamonica."*  
LMRAA.

**Francis, Alberta E.**

1970

"A Petroglyph Site in Yellowstone County (24 YL 610)" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 11(4):31-37, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY (24 YL 610), MONTANA. United States. North America. *DBNPS, RABNPV, NADB #5100264.*

**Francis, Julie and Lowendorf, Lawrence**

2001

*Ancient Visions: Petroglyphs and Pictographs of the Wind River and Bighorn Country, Wyoming and Montana*, 239 pgs, University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wind River. Bighorn Country. Wyoming. Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Plains Indian rock art. Dinwoody Tradition. Physical and cultural environment. Shamanism. Metaphors of the imagery. Style and classification. Typology. Cation ratio dating calibrated with AMS radiocarbon dating. Incised, painted and outline-pecked images. Chronology. Distribution. *Biblio, LMRAA, MWRBRAD.*

**Francis, Julie E., Loendorf, Lawrence L. and Dorn, Ronald I.**

1993 (Oct)

"AMS Radiocarbon and Cation-Ratio Dating of Rock Art in the Bighorn Basin of Wyoming and Montana" in *American Antiquity*, Vol. 58(4):711-737, Society for American Archaeology, Salt Lake City, Utah. ISSN: 0002-7316.

BIGHORN BASIN. WYOMING. MONTANA. NORTHERN PLAINS. United States. North America. Dinwoody Style. Shield bearing warrior motif(s). Cation ratio dating calibrated with AMS radio carbon dating. *Author abstract: "Samples of organic matter and rock varnish from seven rock art sites in the Bighorn Basin of Wyoming and Montana were collected for dating purposes. Petroglyphs sampled include Dinwoody-style figures, shield-bearing warriors, and other well-known Plains rock art motifs. Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating of 10 petroglyphs yielded dates from the Early Archaic to the Protohistoric periods. A strong numerical relation between varnish leaching and time was found for petroglyphs older than 1,000 years, permitting the derivation of a cation leaching curve (CLC) and calibrated cation ratio (CR) ages for 15 different petroglyphs. No clear numerical relation between varnish leaching and time was found for petroglyphs less than 1,000 years old, possibly due to historical damage or past environmental conditions. As a result, calibrated CR ages could not be derived for six petroglyphs, and they are considered to be younger than 1,000 years. Although further research is needed to establish whether one CLC can be used for all petroglyphs in the region, these studies constitute the first numerical chronology for rock art in the Bighorn area. Results indicate the occurrence of spatially discrete but temporally concurrent styles in the Bighorn Basin during the last 800-900 years."*  
*LMRAA (REPRINT), NMLAB, NADB #5191753, SCI, COL, AATA, MWRBRAD, Refdoc.fr.*

**Fredlund, Lynn B.**

1976

"Benjamin Hill Petroglyphs" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 17(3):7-14, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

BENJAMIN HILL, MONTANA (?). NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: DOCUMENTATION. *RABNPV, NADB #5190270.*

**Fredlund, Lynn B.**

1990 (Nov)

Investigations at Two Rock Art Sites on the South Fork of Canyon Creek, Yellowstone County, Montana Report prepared for US Dept of Interior, BLM, Montana State Office. Under Contract: MT950-CT9-55, 63+ pgs, U.S. Bureau of Land Management (GCM Services, Inc.), Billings, Montana.

Yellowstone County, Billings, Canyon Creek, Woody Shehorn Shelter  
24YL782, 24YL1203, Montana. United States. North America.  
*NADB #5191373.*

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## **Fredlund, Lynn B.**

1991

"Road King George: a Saga of Sycling along Rosebud Creek in the 1890s " in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 32(1):3-7, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

Tuma's Rock Site, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Petroglyphs.  
*AL@RLG.*

## **Fredlund, Lynn B.**

1993

Archaeological Investigations and Rock Art Recordation at Recognition Rock (24RB165), Rosebud County, Montana, Montana Department of State Lands, Helena, Montana.

RECOGNITION ROCK (24RB165), ROSEBUD COUNTY, MONTANA. United States. North America.  
*NADB #5191375Biblio.*

## **Freeman, Paul**

1994 - 1998

Videos of Rock Art Field Trips: IV. Other Western States Sites, 4a - 4h: Oregon, Washington, and Western Montana. The Columbia River Basin Area Paul Freeman Collection, Bay Area Rock Art Archive, 44 minutes, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, California.

- a. 09/1998 Or-Linn Cy: Cascadia State Park Cave. Oregon.
- 06/1004 The Dalles and The Columbia River Narrows, Washington.
- b. 06/1994 WA-YK 86: Cowiche Creek Pictographs, Naches River (Yakima Style), Washington
- c. 06/1994 WA-CH-224: Tumwater Canyon Pictographs, Wenatchee River, Washington
- d. 06/1994 WA-CH-nkn: Scott McManus's site above Cashmere, at Bill Layman and Susan Evan's home in Wenatchee, Washington
- e. 06/1994 WA-OK-418: Buckhorn Bend Pictograph Site (Black Canyon Creek and Methow River), Washington.
- f. 06/1994 WA-OK-47: Weeman Bridge, Methow River, Washington
- g. 09/1998 WA-LI-22: Long Lake Dam, and WA-SP-34: 5 Mile Prairie Sites, near Spokane River, Washington.
- h. 09/1998 MT-Flathead Canyon: Kilo Pictographs, Ashley Creek Valley near Kalispell, Montana.  
The Columbia River Basin, United States. North America.

*UCB.*

## **Freeman, Paul**

1995 - 2005

Videos of Rock Art Field Trips: IV. Other Western States Sites, 5a - 5h: Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota - the Northwestern Great Plains Paul Freeman Collection, Bay Area Rock Art Archive, 66 minutes, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, California.

- a. 05/1999 Yellowstone Canyon: Pictograph Cave State Monument, Montana.
- b. Crook Canyon: Devil's Tower National Monument, Wyoming
- c. Fall River Canyon, Craven Canyon Site, South Dakota.
- d. 05/2002 Hot Springs Canyon, Legend Rocks Site. Yellowstone National Park (Elk and Bison). ARARA Meeting in Dubois, Wyoming.  
United States.
- e. 05/2002 Fremont City, Torrey Lakes, Dinwoody Lakes, Wyoming.
- f. 05/2002 Castle Gardens, Wyoming.
- g. 05/2002 Big Horn Canyon, Medicine Lodge State Archaeological Site, Yellowstone National Monument, Beartooth Mountains, Wyoming
- h. 07/2005 Carbon City, Weatherman Draw, Wyoming.  
Northern Plains. United States. North America.

*UCB.*

## **Freeman, Paul**

2007

Videos of Rock Art Field Trips: IV. Other Western States Sites, 6. South Central Montana Area Paul Freeman Collection, Bay Area Rock Art Archive, 66 minutes, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, California.

06/2007: Billings ARARA Field Trips: Bear Gulch, Castle Rock, Steamboat Rock, Pictograph Cave. South Central Montana.  
Northern Plains. United States. North America.

*UCB.*

## **Gebhard, David**

1974

Indian Art of the Northern Plains, :97 pgs, University of California, Santa Barbara, California.

NORTHERN PLAINS. MONTANA and WYOMING. United States. North America. MUSEUM EXHIBITION CATALOG. ROCK ART. PAINTING ON SKIN. BEAD AND QUILL WORK.  
*LMRAA.*

## **Gebhard, David S.**

1966

"The Shield Motif in Plains Rock Art" in *American Antiquity*, Vol. 31(5):721-731,

Society for American Archaeology, Salt Lake City, Utah. ISSN: 0002-7316.

Wyoming and Montana. Northern Great Plains. United States. North America. Shield motif(s).  
*LMRAA (ALSO PHOTO COPY), NADB #5170146 and #5191198, Biblio, Refdoc.fr.*

**Gentry, Melissa Ray**  
2008

The Shield Bearing Warrior of Bear Gulch: A Look at Prehistoric Warrior Identify in Rock Art and Places of Power, 167 pgs, VDM Verlag Dr. Muller, Saarbrucken, Germany.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s). Plains Indian. Ceremonial rock art. Warrior Society.  
*LMRAA.*

**Goodwin, Jim**  
1963

"An Historic Petroglyphs Site in Southern Montana" in The Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. 6(3):7-8, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Sheridan, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

SOUTHERN MONTANA. United States. North America. HISTORIC PETROGLYPHS.  
*WELLM, RABNPV, NADB #5190300.*

**Greer, John and Greer, Mavis**  
2010

"Archeological Use of Caves on the Northwestern Plains" in Proceedings of the XV World Congress UISPP (Lisbon, 4-9 September 2006) 35 Session C74: Methods of Art History Tested against Prehistory; Session C81: Spirals and Circular Forms: the Most Common Rock Art in the World? Session C85: European Cave Art; Session S02: Euro-Mediterranean Rock Art Studies; Session S07: Global State edited by Marc Groenen and Didier Martens (C74), Jane Kolber; John Clegg and Alicia Distel (C81), Kevin Sharpe? and Jean Clottes (C85), Mila Simões Abreu (S02), Giriraj Kumar and Robert Bednarik (S07), James Keyser and Mavis Greer (WS37). British Archaeological Reports (BAR) International Series, (S2108):153-159, Archaeopress, Publishers of British Archaeological Reports, Oxford, England. ISBN 9781407306490.

Montana. Wyoming. Northwest Plains. United States. North America. Caves. Dark zone.  
*Internet, LMRAA.*

**Greer, John and Mavis**  
1995

"Petroglyph Sites on the Judith River of Central Montana" in Rock Art Papers San Diego Museum Papers No. 33, Vol. 12:107-119, San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, California.

JUDITH RIVER, CENTRAL MONTANA. United States. North America. FINGER LINES, SMEARS, SPATTER AREAS, STYLIZED HUMANS, and HANDPRINTS MOTIF(S). SETTING: SITE ORIENTATION, PRIVATE VERSUS EXTERIOR.  
*LMRAA.*

**Greer, M. and Greer, J.**  
1992

A Preliminary Assessment of Selected Sites on the Lewis and Clark National Forest in Central Montana, Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana State Historic Protection Office, Great Falls, Helena.

LEWIS & CLARK NATIONAL FOREST, CENTRAL MONTANA. United States. North America.  
*Biblio.*

**Greer, M. and Greer, J.**  
1993

A Preliminary Assessment of Selected Sites Along the Smith River and Belt Creek in Central Montana, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Great Falls.

SMITH RIVER, BELT CREEK, CENTRAL MONTANA. United States. North America.  
*Biblio.*

**Greer, M. and Greer, J.**  
1993

Rock Art Reconnaissance of 1993 on the Lewis and Clark National Forest in Central Montana, Lewis and Clark National Forest, Great Falls.

LEWIS & CLARK NATIONAL FOREST, CENTRAL MONTANA. United States. North America.  
*Biblio.*

**Greer, M. and Greer, J.**

1993

Rock Art Along the Smith River in Central Montana: Report on the 1993 Field Season, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Great Falls.

SMITH RIVER, CENTRAL MONTANA. United States. North America.  
*Biblio.*

**Greer, M. and Greer, J.**

1994

Central Montana Rock Art: Report on the 1994 Field Season, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Great Falls.

SMITH RIVER, CENTRAL MONTANA. United States. North America.  
*Biblio.*

**Greer, Mavis**

1995

Archaeological Analysis of Rock Art Sites in East Smith River Drainage of Central Montana Ph.D. Dissertation, 403 pgs, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Cascade County, Meagher County, Smith River, Central Montana. United States. North America. Survey of 68 pictograph sites. Classification of elements, site function, dating. Fingerlines, handprints, smears, geometric, anthropomorphs, zoomorphs, animal tracks, abstract designs, grizzly bear motif(s). Pigment analysis (liquid vs. crayon). Central Montana Tradition.  
*LMRAA, BIBLIO.*

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**

1999

"Handprints in Montana Rock Art" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 44(167):59-71, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447

Central Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Human hand motif(s). Impressed, stylized and negative hand prints.

*Abstract: "Human hands are portrayed in rock art in much of Montana, but are most frequent in the central part of the state where they are the only kind of figure at five sites. Production categories in Montana include impressed hands, stylized hands, and negative hands. Of the hands currently recorded in Montana, the impressed and negative categories are actual physical representations of hands and are therefore important for suggestions on the age and gender of the painters or participants themselves. Positive hand*

*impressions outnumber other categories 6:1. In central Montana these occur mostly on open bluffs that probably functioned as public markers relaying information to ... "*  
*LMRAA (photo copy), Questia, Refdoc.fr.*

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**

2003

"A Test for Shamanic Trance in Central Montana Rock Art" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 48(186):105-120, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Dillinger Cave, (24CA3346), Central Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shamanism. See Alice Kehoe, 2004, "Testing for "Shamanic Trance" in Rock Art: A Comment on Greer and Greer", *Plains Anthropologist*, 49(189):79-80.

*Abstract: "Pictographs believed to result from shamanic trance activities occur in some central Montana rock art sites. Symbolic self-portraits of shamans, with identification based on ethnographic analogy, are considered the most basic artistic evidence of shamanism. However, when attempting to infer shamanistic activity from rock art, it is necessary to test function with as many models as possible. Pictographs in Dillinger Cave (24CA346) in central Montana have been broadly classified as ceremonial based on setting and figure analogy. Figures at this cave serve as selectively the best test case in central Montana for the Neuropsychological Model of Lewis-Williams and Dowson ... "*

*LMRAA (reprint), Questia, Refdoc.fr.*

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**

2004

"Reply to Kehoe: Rock Art and Shamanism" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 49(189):81-83, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Dillinger Cave, (24CA3346), Central Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shamanism. See Alice Kehoe, 2004, "Testing for "Shamanic Trance" in Rock Art: A Comment on Greer and Greer", *Plains Anthropologist*, 49(189):79-80.

*Abstract: "Kehoe's comments (2004) underscore the controversial and divisive nature of rock art research, especially application of the neuropsychological model of Lewis-Williams and Dowson (1988). In contrast to her assumptions, we are familiar with controversy surrounding the model, and we do not insinuate that all rock art sites are the work of shamans. Our article (Greer and Greer 2003) was limited to showing possible congruence between the model and a carefully selected unique site in the mountains of central Montana."*

*LMRAA (reprint), Questia, Refdoc.fr.*

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**

1994

"Sun River Pictographs in Central Montana" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Reno, Nevada, Vol.

XX:25-33, American Rock Art Research Association, San Miguel, California.

UPPER GIBSON RESERVOIR (24TT2), GIBSON HANDPRINT SITE (24TT14), GIBSON BRIDGE SITE (24TT6), GIBSON BRIDGE BOULDER SITE (24TT232), CALLEJON SITE (24TT233), MIKE'S FIGURES (24TT259), HANNAN BLUFF CAVE (24TT8), HANNAN BLUFF WEST (24TT234), and FOOTHILLS BOULDER SITE (24TT258), SUN RIVER, CENTRAL MONTANA. NORTHERN PLAINS. United States. North America. SUN RIVER STYLE within the broader CENTRAL MONTANA ABSTRACT TRADITION. SOLID RED PICTOGRAPHS PAINTED IN PUBLIC ORIENTATIONS.  
LMRAA.

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**  
1996

"Central Montana Rock Art" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 37(2):43-56, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

Central Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Of 650 rock art sites currently recorded in Montana, 150 sites are in the central part of the state, primarily pictographs. Fingerline, smears, handprint motif(s).  
LMRAA (photo copy)

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**  
1997

"Bear Imagery in Central Montana Rock Art" in *American Indian Rock Art*, El Paso, Texas, Vol. 23:85-94, American Rock Art Research Association, San Miguel, California.

CENTRAL MONTANA. United States. North America. BEAR MOTIF(S), INCLUDING BEAR PAWS, FULL BEAR BODIES, AND BEAR FACES AND MASKS.  
LMRAA.

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**  
1998

"An Evaluation of Abstract Figures in Central Montana Rock Art" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Vol. 22:29-36, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona.

SMITH RIVER DRAINAGE, CENTRAL MONTANA. United States. North America. CENTRAL MONTANA ABSTRACT STYLE EVALUATED BASED ON THE FIGURE (ELEMENT) INVENTORY AT 68 SITES. TYPOLOGY. CLASSIFICATION. INCLUDING A DISCUSSION OF THE USE OF THE TERM "ABSTRACT" TO DESCRIBE ROCK ART ELEMENTS. FINGER LINES AND SMEARS.  
LMRAA.

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**  
1998

"Southwestern Montana Rock Art" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 39(1):55, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

Southwestern Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America.  
*Uncover.*

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**  
2001

Rock Art Reconnaissance of Selected Areas of the Cave Gulch Wildfire Area, Helena National Forest, Lewis & Clark County, Montana, Greer Services, Caspar, Wyoming.

Cave Gulch, Lewis & Clark County, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation. Wildfire.  
*Biblio.*

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**  
2008

"The Importance of Rock Art Recording History in Current Research: An Example from Bear Gulch Montana" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Billings, MT, Vol. 34:1-8, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-5-2.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. History of research.  
*Abstract: "The pictographs and petroglyphs of Bear Gulch, located in the foothills ecotone north of the Snowy Mountains, have been known to rock art researchers in Montana for many years. The hundreds of figures include many variations of the well-known shield-bearing warrior motif, and visitors have focused particularly on that aspect. More recent intensive recording and study during the last few years has expanded attention to the many other kinds of figures, motifs, and subjects, and their relational and physical contexts along the extensive cliffs. The site, although unique in its size and complexity, is more characteristic of the plains than the mountainous areas of central Montana, and its subject matter fits well within the late Plains rock art chronology."*  
LMRAA.

**Greer, Mavis and Greer, John**  
2011

"What Rock Art Scenes can Tell Us, Examples from the USA Northern Plains" in *FUMDHAMentos- Revista da Fundacao Museu do Homem Americano*, (IX):859-866, Museu do

Homem Americano, Piaui, Brazil. ISSN 0104 351X.

Wyoming, Montana, Northern Plains. United States. North America. Scenes. Historic. Biographic rock art.

*Abstract: "The scene is a basic unit of rock art classification, description, and recording. Most rock art reports focus on scenes, and many historic era sites are understood mainly because of interactive figures within a scene. The importance of the scene is accepted as obvious, but how to utilize it best in prehistoric analysis is not always easily seen by the researcher. Scenes of various ages at pictograph sites in the northern USA states of Montana and Wyoming are considered, with a particular interest in what defines a scene and how interacting figures may help explain function of the rock art."*

Internet.

**Greer, Melissa and Keyser, James D.**

2008

"Women among Warriors: Female Figures in Bear Gulch Rock Art" in American Indian Rock Art, Billings, MT, Vol. 34:89-103, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-5-2.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Female, vulvaform motif(s). Women. Gender. Birth. war captive scenes. Vision quest.

*Abstract: "The Bear Gulch site (24FR2), located just south of Lewiston, Montana, is a site dominated by the shield-bearing warrior motif. This locality was used by several local tribes as an important male vision quest area and is seemingly male dominated. However, included in the rock art of Bear Gulch are female motifs that are strikingly different from the hundreds of shield-bearing male warriors. These include a scene depicting childbirth, which is strangely covered in lightly incised shield-bearing warriors, multiple vulva-forms, and women captured in battle. We explore female-related rock art at Bear Gulch."*

LMRAA.

**Grey, Don**

1963

"Big Horn Medicine Wheel Site, Montana" in Plains Anthropologist, Vol. 8(19):27-40, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

MEDICINE MOUNTAIN, BIG HORN MOUNTAINS, MONTANA. GREAT PLAINS. United States. North America. ROCK FEATURES: GEOGLYPH, ROCK ALIGNMENT, MEDICINE WHEEL - (GENERALLY) A ROCK CIRCLE WITH RADIATING LINES EXTENDING TO THE CIRCUMFERENCE FROM THE CENTER.

LMRAA.

**Grinnell, George Bird**

1923

"The Medicine Wheel" in American Anthropologist (New Series), Vol. 24, Anthropological Society of Washington, Washington, D.C..

MEDICINE MOUNTAIN, BIG HORN MOUNTAINS, MONTANA. United States. North America. ROCK FEATURE: GEOGLYPH, ROCK CIRCLE, MEDICINE WHEEL.

Biblio.

**Hagen, Harold N.**

1963

"The Nordstrom-Bowen Site" in The Trowel and Screen, Vol. 4(12):2-6, Billings Archaeological Association, Billings, Montana.

Nordstrom-Bowen Site, Cow Gulch Creek, near Bull Mountain, Pompey's Pillar, Yellowstone County, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Some tracings, drawings and photos are on file with the Billings Archaeological Society.

LMRAA.

**Hoy, Judy**

1969

"Petroglyph Boulders in Phillips County, Montana" in Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 10(3):45-65, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

PHILLIPS COUNTY, MONTANA. United States. North America.

WELLM, NADB #5190336.

**Istvanffy, Denes G.**

1962

"Painted Rock Sites" in The Trowel and Screen, Vol. 3(10):7, Billings Archaeological Association, Billings, Montana.

Painted Rock Sites (24LA5), west shore of Flathead Lake, Lake County, Montana. United States. North America. Ethnography: Baptiste Mathias, signatures of the spirits. Straight lines are signifiers of time. Malouf Style I.

LMRAA.

**Jasmann, Alice O.**

1962

"Seven Pictograph Sites in Southwestern Montana" in Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 3(3):1-19, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA. United States. North America.  
*WELLM.*

**Johnson, Ann M.**

1975

"Hoofprint Boulder (24RV1026)" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 16(1):43-48, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

SITE 24RV1026, MONTANA. United States. North America. HOOFPRIINT MOTIF(S).  
*RABNPV, NADB #925127.*

**Johnson, Ann M.**

1976

"Four Petroglyph Sites in Southeastern Montana" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 17(3):29-42, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

SOUTHEASTERN, MONTANA. United States. North America.  
*RABNPV, NADB #5190363 and #925132.*

**Kaiser, David A. and Keyser, James D.**

2008

"Symbolic Superimposition: Overlapping Shield Bearing Warriors at Bear Gulch" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Billings, MT, Vol. 34:37-59, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-5-2.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior, spear, bow and arrow, mace, club, (weapon), regalia, medicine bundle, headdress, decorated moccasin, flag, bustle, motif(s). Superimpositions and intentional reworking of figures in order for a warrior to "refresh his supernatural "medicine".

*Abstract: "Bear Gulch is known for its number of shield bearing warriors and their wide variety of associated regalia. Additionally, the site contains more superimposed shield warriors than are found in all other Plains rock art. Superimpositions occur in three types: Those that partially overlap (possibly by accident), those that are significantly overlapped (clearly deliberately), and those that are directly overlaid on a preexisting shield figure (and are thus conjoined with parts of the underlying figure). The latter two categories comprise most of the superimpositions at Bear Gulch, and demonstrate unequivocally that warrior artists ritually reused the site imagery, apparently to access the medicine power inherent in the earlier images."*

*LMRAA.*

**Kaiser, David A., Keyser, James D., Derby, Amanda K. and Greer, John**

2010

"The Bear Gulch Shield Bearing Warrior: Defining a Cultural Type" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Bakersfield, CA, Vol. 36:37-52, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-976121-6-4.

Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior, shield heraldry motif(s).

*Abstract: "Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon contain more than 1000 shield-bearing warriors—by far the largest known sample of this motif in Plains*

*rock art. Interestingly, more than 97 percent of these figures represent four varieties of a broadly defined type of shield bearer restricted to these two sites. Analysis of these varieties and their associations indicates their chronological ordering, the development of a detailed system of shield heraldry, and re-use of the site in a structured manner by several generations of artists. Finally, 38 unique images represent artists from other groups who added their imagery to a site that already had an impressive history."*

*LMRAA.*

**Kehoe, Alice B.**

2004

"Testing for "Shamanic Trance" in Rock Art: A Comment on Greer and Greer" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 49(189):79-80, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Dillinger Cave, (24CA3346), Central Montana. Northern Plains. United States. Shamanism. See Greer and Greer, "A Test for Shamanic Trance in Central Montana Rock Art", *Plains Anthropologist*, 48(6):105-120.

*Abstract: "Greer and Greer uncritically apply Lewis-Williams' interpretation of rock art to pictographs in Dillinger Cave, Montana, apparently unaware of the model's serious flaws."*

*Biblio, Questia, Refdoc.fr.*

**Kehoe, Thomas F.**

1954

"Stone "Medicine Wheels" in Southern Alberta and the Adjacent Portion of Montana: Were They Designed as Grave Markers?" in *Journal, Washington Acaedemy of Science*, Vol. 44(5).

MEDICINE MOUNTAIN, BIG HORN MOUNTAINS, MONTANA. United States. SOUTHERN ALBERTA, CANADA. North America. ROCK FEATURE: GEOGLYPH, ROCK CIRCLE, MEDICINE WHEEL. BLACKFOOT INDIAN. GRAVE MARKER.

*Biblio.*

**Kehoe, Thomas F.**

1960

"A Fraudulent Petroglyph from Glacier National Park, Montana" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 5(10):79-80, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

GLACIER NATIONAL MONUMENT, MONTANA. GREAT PLAINS. United States. North America. FRAUDULENT PETROGLYPH. *LMRAA*.

**Keyser, J.D.**

1977

Central Montana Abstract Rock Art Style, British Columbai Provincial Museum.

Montana. United States. North America. *NADB #2203174*.

**Keyser, J.D.**

1992

"Images in Stones - Images of Forgotten Dreams" in *Montana - The Magazine of Western History*, Vol. 42(3):58-69.

MONTANA. NORTHERN PLAINS. United States. North America. *MELVYL*.

**Keyser, James D.**

1979

"The Central Montana Abstract Rock Art Style" in *CRARA '77: Papers of the Fourth Biennial International Conference of the Canadian Rock Art Research Associates*, Doris Lundy, ed. *Heritage Record*, (8):153-177, British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

CENTRAL MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America. Central Montana Abstract Style. 29 sites surveyed during the summer of 1977. Pictographs. Anthropomorph, stick figure anthropomorph (some phallic), shield bearing warrior, handprint, zoomorph, lizard, bison, bear track, tally mark, vertical lines, circle, small cross, zig-zag, dots, geometric design motif(s). Comparison to Central Columbia River Plateau rock art styles. *LMRAA. RABNPV, BIBLIO*.

**Keyser, James D.**

2000

The Five Crows Ledger. Biographic Warrior Art of the Flathead Indians, 105 pgs, The University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Flathead Indian. Biographic art. Ledger art. Warrior, horse, teepee, shield, combat, horse raiding, dances, sexual exploit, historic contact scenes (motifs). *LMRAA*.

**Keyser, James D.**

2004

Art of the Warriors. Rock Art of the American Plains, 128 pgs, University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Plains. United States. Alberta, Canada. North America. Blackfeet Indian. Medicine rock. Dating. Early Hunter tradition, Columbia Plateau tradition, Dinwoody tradition, Pecked abstract, Plains Grooved tradition, Foothills Abstract tradition, En Toto Pecked tradition, Pecked Representational, Hoofprint tradition, Ceremonial tradition, Purgatoire tradition, Rio Grande tradition, Eastern Woodlands tradition, Biographic tradition, Vertical Series tradition, Robe and Ledger tradition. Ethnography. Vision Quest. Shamanism. Hunting magic. Fertility symbol. War medicine and status. *LMRAA*.

**Keyser, James D.**

2004

L'Art des Indiens des Grandes Plaines, Editions du Seuil, Paris, France.

Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Plains. United States. Alberta, Canada. North America. Biographic art. *Biblio*.

**Keyser, James D.**

2004

"Bear Coming Out:" A Distinctive Plains Shield Motif" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 48(2):34-42, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Sheridan, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

Bear Gulch, Valley of the Shields, central Montana, Castle Gardens, Wyoming. Northwestern Plains, United States. North America. Shield depicting bear emerging from its den motif(s). Regional comparison. Ethnography. *Internet*.

**Keyser, James D.**

2008

"These Curious Appendages:" Medicine Bundles in Bear Gulch Rock Art" in American Indian Rock Art, Billings, MT, Vol. 34:61-72, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-5-2.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior, spear, bow and arrow, mace, club, (weapon), regalia, medicine bundle, headdress, decorated moccasin, flag, bustle, motif(s).

*Abstract: "Animal skin bundles were a common item in Historic Plains Indian culture. Three types of personal Bundles were known including animal skin "flags" or bags, animal pelts worn over the shoulder, and smaller bird or animal skins tied in the hair. Rock art depictions of such bundles are extremely rare, except at the Bear Gulch site, where 17 examples were recorded in recent fieldwork. Of the Bear Gulch bundles, one example is freestanding but the other 16 are worn by shield bearing warriors."*

LMRAA.

**Keyser, James D.**

2009

"A Petroglyph Robe from Atherton Canyon, Montana" in Plains Anthropologist, Vol. 54(212), Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Atherton Canyon, Montana. Plains. United States. North America. Decorate hide robe motif(s).

*Author's abstract: Atherton Canyon, an extensive rock art site located in central Montana, contains the first documented rock art image of a decorated hide robe. Showing a typical Box and Border motif, the robe dates from the Protohistoric period, prior to A.D. 1720. It cannot be definitely determined what animal's hide was used for the robe, but its proportions suggest an animal smaller than a bison. The Atherton Canyon robe provides direct evidence of northern Plains Box and Border decorated robes at least a century before the earliest surviving ethnographic specimen and is a unique addition to the Plains rock art record."*

Questia.

**Keyser, James D.**

2010

"Size Really does Matter: Dating Plains Rock Art Shields" in American Indian Rock Art, Bakersfield, CA, Vol. 36:85-102, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-976121-6-4.

Montana. Wyoming. South Dakota. United States. Writing-on-Stone, Alberta, Canada. North America. Shield motif(s). Dating. Size comparisons.

*Abstract: "Shields are a major component of Plains rock art for the last 1000 years, and their size appears to change as a result of the introduction of the horse. Some researchers have used shield size as a means of dating images including*

*shield-bearing warriors, but no one has quantified when, or even if, such a change actually took place. Research at the No Water Petroglyphs in Wyoming led to the development of a method for establishing accurate sizes for rock art shields and shows conclusively that a significant change in shield size occurred when Plains warriors adopted equestrian tactics."*

LMRAA.

**Keyser, James D.**

2014

"A Crow Warrior's Coup Count Tally at the Ellison's Rock Petroglyphs" in Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 55(2):1-10, Montana Archaeological Society.

Ellison's Rock , Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Plains Biographic rock art. Crow Indian rock art. Coup count tally motif(s).

Biblio.

**Keyser, James D.**

2015

"Warriors and Weapons: Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Period Warfare in Bear Gulch Rock Art" in Combat in the Grass: Diverse Plans of Attack for Warfare Studies of the North American Great Plains, Andrew Clark and Douglas Bamforth, eds., University Press of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Bear Gulch, Montana. Great Plains. United States. North America. Plains Biographic rock art. Warrior, weapon motif(s).

Biblio.

**Keyser, James D.**

1977

"Audrey's Overhang: A Pictograph Maze in Central Montana" in Plains Anthropologist, Vol. 22(77):183-187, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

SMITH RIVER, CENTRAL MONTANA. GREAT PLAINS. United States. North America. VISION QUEST CEREMONIAL INTERPRETATION.

DBNPS, NADB #5191411.

**Keyser, James D.**

1992

Indian Rock Art of the Columbia Plateau, 138 pgs, University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington.

COLUMBIA RIVER PLATEAU. BRITISH COLUMBIA. OREGON. WASHINGTON. CENTRAL IDAHO. WESTERN MONTANA. HELL'S CANYON. United States. North America. ANIMAL FIGURES. HUMAN FIGURES. TALLY MARKS. GEOMETRIC DESIGNS. RAYED ARC, TWINS, HORSE, MOTIF(S). FACES. BEAR TRACKS. PIT AND GROOVE. TSAGI LALAL. LMRAA, HLH.

**Keyser, James D.**

1992

"Western Montana Rock Art Images of Forgotten Dreams" in *Montana, the Magazine of Western History*, Vol. 42(3):58-69.

WESTERN MONTANA. United States. North America. NADB #5191413. *Biblio. gives publication citation as "Montana: The Magazine of Western History".*

**Keyser, James D. and Kaiser, David A.**

2010

"Getting the Point: Metal Weapons in Plains Rock Art" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 55(214):111-132, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Bear Gulch, Atherton Canyon, Montana. Plains. United States. North America. Metal weapon motif(s). *Abstract: "Metal projectile points were the earliest non-native made weapons to enter the Plains and would likely have caused significant changes in Protohistoric period warfare. Despite this there has been little effort to identify and study these artifacts in Plains rock art, even though it is almost our only archaeological record of warfare from this period. Recent research at Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon, located in central Montana, has identified a number of metal projectile points used by shield bearing warriors. Described and discussed along with about 30 other examples from rock art sites across the region, these points provide significant insight into the introduction and earliest use of ..."* *Biblio, Questia, Refdoc.fr.*

**Keyser, James D. and Kaiser, David A.**

2014

"Bear Gulch Shield Heraldry: Iconography of a Protohistoric Period Northwestern Plains Warrior Society" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 59(231):144-181, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Bear Gulch, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s). Warrior society. *Abstract: "The Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon rock art sites in central Montana contain images of 1024 shield-bearing warriors and an additional 150 freestanding shields. More than 800 of these shields are decorated with heraldic designs characteristic of the Bear Gulch style, and form the largest corpus of Plains decorated shields. Using the system*

*of basic meaningful units, Bear Gulch style designs can be grouped into five geometric and five representational categories, but a count of individual shields shows that the heraldic system was overwhelmingly based on geometric division of the shield's circular face. The various design categories are described and interpreted and the entire corpus of Bear Gulch style shields is compared with Castle Gardens rock art style shields and shields from Historic period Cheyenne culture. The Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon rock art sites in central Montana contain images of 1024 shield-bearing warriors and an additional 150 freestanding shields. More than 800 of these shields are decorated with heraldic designs characteristic of the Bear Gulch style, and form the largest corpus of Plains decorated shields. Using the system of basic meaningful units, Bear Gulch style designs can be grouped into five geometric and five representational categories, but a count of individual shields shows that the heraldic system was overwhelmingly based on geometric division of the shield's circular face. The various design categories are described and interpreted and the entire corpus of Bear Gulch style shields is compared with Castle Gardens rock art style shields and shields from Historic period Cheyenne culture."* *Biblio, Maney.*

**Keyser, James D. and Klassen, Michael A.**

2001

Plains Indian Rock Art, 332 pgs, A Samuel and Althea Stroum Book, University of Washington Press, Seattle and London.

Northern Colorado, Montana, (Bighorn Basin) Wyoming, North Dakota, (North Cave Hills) South Dakota. (Grotto Canyon) Alberta, Canada. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Plains Indian rock art. Styles and traditions. Dating. Superimposition. Interpretation. Vision quest. Medicine rocks. War bridles. Otter bundles. Early Hunting Tradition. Columbia Plateau Tradition. Kokopelli. Dinwoody Tradition. En Toto Pecked Tradition. Pecked Abstract Tradition. Foothills Abstract Tradition. Bear Power, Bear Dreamers. Hoofprint Tradition. Ceremonial Tradition. Biographic Tradition. Battle Scene. Robe and Ledger Art Tradition. Vertical Series Tradition. Grooves and tallies (aboriginal mystery or Celtic messages?). Tool grooves. Public visitation: sites developed for the public. LMRAA.

**Keyser, James D. and Knight, George C.**

1976

"The Rock Art of Western Montana" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 21(71):1-12, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

WESTERN MONTANA. COLUMBIA RIVER PLATEAU, WASHINGTON. NORTHWEST. United States. North America. (29) SITES DESCRIBED. SALISH. VISION QUEST. DBNPS, NADB #9252230.

**Keyser, James D. and Poetschat, George**

2004

"Bear Coming Out:" A Distinctive Plains Shield Motif" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 48(2):34-42, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Sheridan, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

Bear Gulch, Valley of the Shields, central Montana, Castle Gardens, Wyoming. Northwestern Plains, United States. North America. Shield depicting bear emerging from its den motif(s). Regional comparison. Ethnography.

*Internet.*

**Keyser, James D. and Poetschat, George**

2014

Northern Plains Shield Bearing Warriors: A Five Century Rock Art Record of Indian Warfare, :314 pgs, Oregon Archaeological Society and Indigenous Cultures Preservation Society, Portland, Oregon. ISBN#: 978-0-9915200-0-8.

Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, northern Colorado, United States. Alberta Canada. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s).

*Abstract: "The shield bearing warrior is the best-known and most widespread motif in Northern Plains Indian rock art. Found throughout the region from Calgary, Alberta to Denver, Colorado, and from the Green River to the Black Hills these warriors memorialize a bygone style of warfare once common across the Great Plains of North America.*

*Using the data collected and compiled for these warrior images, the authors provide a detailed reconstruction of how Plains warfare was conducted from Late Prehistoric period times until all Plains tribes had ready access to horses and Euro-Americans first saw and described these impressive mounted warriors of the Plains."*

*Biblio, Internet, LMRAA.*

**Keyser, James D. and Sundstrom, LInea**

2015

"The Elk Dreamer Site: Change and Continuity in Northern Plains Rock Art Themes" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Vol. 41:127-145, American Rock Art Research Association, San Jose, California. ISBN # 978-0-9888730-2-5.

Elk Dreamer Site (24RB275), Northern Plains, southeastern Montana, United States. North America. Crow Indian rock art. Historic Cheyenne Indian rock art. Bear, elk, bison, shield bearing warrior with bear attributes, vulvaform, human, woman, elk-dreamer, horse motif(s). Chronology.

*LMRAA.*

**Keyser, James D. and Whitley, David S.**

2000

"A New Ethnographic Reference for Columbia Plateau Rock Art: Documenting a Century of

Vision Quest Practices" in *International Newsletter on Rock Art*, (25):14-20, Comite International d'Art Rupestre, Foix, France. ISSN 1022-3282.

COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON (WASHINGTON). NORTHWEST. MONTANA, NOTHERN PLAINS. United States. North America. ETHNOGRAPHY. DAVID WHITLEY. VISION QUEST. SHAMANISM. PUBERTY RITUAL.

*LMRAA.*

**Keyser, James D., Kaiser, David A., Poetschat, George and Taylor, Michael W.**

2012

Fraternity of War. Plains Indian Rock Art at Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon, Montana, :434 pgs, Oregon Archaeological Society, Portland, Oregon. ISBN 978-0-97664804-9-5.

Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s). Includes image database on CDROM.

*Abstract: "Detailed field recordings were done in 2005 and 2007 along with 2007 test excavation in the area below the rock art. Analysis has been ongoing starting in 2005 and culminating with this publication in 2012. This massive amount of information lays the basis for future in-depth analyses of Shield Bearing Warriors on the Northern Plains."*

*LMRAA.*

**Keyser, James D., Greer, John, Davis, Carl, Greer, Mavis, Scott, Sara, Rowe, Marvin and Poetschat, George**

2011

"Dating the Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon Rock Art Sties, Central Montana" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 52(1):7-36, Montana Archaeological Society, Kalispell, Montana.

Bear Gulch, Atherton Canyon, central Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s). Direct dating.

*LMRAA.*

**Lahren, Larry A.**

1967

"Additional Pictograph Sites in Park County" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 8(2):14-15, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

PARK COUNTY, MONTANA (?). United States. North America.

*RABNPV, NADB #5190396.*

**Larson, Thomas K.**

1990

Cottonwood Creek Rock Art Survey, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Billings, Montana.

COTTONWOOD CREEK, MONTANA. United States. North America. NADB #5191421.

**Levendosky, Charles**

2001

"Oil Drilling Threatens Sacred Sites" in *La Pintura*, Vol. 28(1):10-11, American Rock Art Research Association, Lemon Grove, California.

Weatherman Draw, Valley of the Chiefs (aka Valley of the Shields), Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Cultural Resource Management. Conservation and preservation. Oil drilling exploration threatens site. Reprinted from *The Charlotte Observer*, August 27, 2001.

LMRAA.

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1982

"Petroglyphs at Beehive Rock, Carbon County, Montana" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 25(3-4):27-31, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Sheridan, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

Beehive Rock, Carbon County, Montana. United States. North America.

AL@RLG.

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1983

"Four Warriors and Their Horses" in *La Pintura*, Vol. IX(4):4, American Rock Art Research Association, El Toro, California.

SITE 24YL434, SHEPHERD MONTANA. NORTHWEST. United States. North America. HORSE AND RIDER MOTIF(S). INCISED. ABRADED.

LMRAA, RCSL.

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1983

"Parturition in Elk as Depicted in Petroglyphs: Site 24-YL-618, Yellowstone Valley, Montana" in *La Pintura*, Vol. X(1):13-14, American Rock Art Research Association, El Toro, California.

SITE 24YL618, YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA. NORTHWEST. United States. North America. ELK AND HORSE MOTIF(S). INCISED. ABRADED. PARTURITION.

LMRAA.

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1983

"Pictographs at Goffena Rockshelter, Musselshell River Valley, Montana" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 26(3-4):28-35, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Laramie, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

Goffena Rockshelter, Musselshell River Valley, Montana. United States. North America.

AL@RLG.

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1985

"Petroglyph Production at Rainy Butte, Montana" in *La Pintura*, Vol. XII(1):10-11, American Rock Art Research Association, El Toro, California.

RAINY BUTTE, MONTANA. NORTHWEST. United States. North America. SHIELD WARRIOR MOTIF. SITE DESCRIPTION. SHOSHONI. SMOOTHING OR PRE-POLISHING OF ROCK SURFACES DISCUSSED.

LMRAA.

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1985

Forgotten Battles Along the Yellowstone, 19 pgs, Acoma Books, Ramona, California.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER VALLEY, MONTANA. United States. North America. BATTLE, WAR MOTIF(S).

LMRAA, HLH.

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1985

"Are There Ideograms in Northern Plains Rock Art?" in *Journal of Intermountain Archaeology*, Vol. 4(1):25-34, Rock Springs.

MONTANA. NORTHERN PLAINS. United States. North America.

ALOD.

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1985

"Pryor Creek Petroglyphs and Pictographs: 24YL405 AND 24YL406" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 28(1-2):23-28, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Laramie, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

PRYOR CREEK (24YL405 and 24YL406), MONTANA.  
United States. North America.  
*NADB #5190645.*

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1986

"Anatomical Diagrams of Bison Associated with Representations on Hunting on the Northern Plains" in *La Pintura*, Vol. XIII(1&2):10-11, American Rock Art Research Association, El Toro, California.

HAGERMAN BUTTE, YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, SHEPHERD, MONTANA. NORTHERN PLAINS. United States. North America. BISON MOTIF. HUNTING INTERPRETATION. ANATOMICAL RENDERINGS. HEART LINE.  
*LMRAA.*

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1986

"Hunting and Battle Scenes at Nordstrom-Bowen Site (24YL419) in the Bull Mountains, Montana" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 29(3-4):165-170, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Laramie, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

Nordstrom-Bowen Site (24YL419), Bull Mountains, Montana. United States. North America.  
*AL@RLG.*

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1989

"Art and Iconography of the Dance in the Petroglyphs of the Northern Plains" in *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*, Vol. 23(1):109-123, Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Joliet, Rocky Fork River (24-YL-402), The Russell Site (24-YL-70), Four Dance Cliff, Billings, (24-YL-559), Montana. Northern Plains. United States North America. Dance motif(s).  
*ALOD, LMRAA.*

**Lewis, Thomas H.**

1990

"Continuing to Use Petroglyph Sites" in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, Vol. 33(3-4):77-83, Wyoming Archaeological Society, Sheridan, Wyoming. ISSN: 0043-9665.

MONTANA. United States. North America. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION.

*ALOD.*

**Lewis, Tom**

1982

"Montana Site Reveals 'Gowned' Petroglyph" in *La Pintura*, Vol. IX(2):3, American Rock Art Research Association, El Toro, California.

RED LODGE CREEK and ROCKY FORK RIVER, JOLIET, MONTANA. NORTHWEST. BONE CLIFF. United States. North America. GOWNED FIGURE MOTIF. CROW INDIAN.  
*LMRAA, RCSL.*

**Loendorf, L.L.**

1984

Documentation of Rock Art, Petroglyph Canyon, Montana, 24CB601 University of North Dakota, Department of Anthropology Contribution, (207), Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota.

PETROGLYPH CANYON, 24CB601, MONTANA. United States. North America.  
*BIBLIO, NADB #5191426.*

**Loendorf, L.L.**

1988

"Rock Art Chronology and the Valley of the Shields Site (24CB10954) in Carbon County, Montana" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 29:11-24, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

VALLEY OF THE SHIELDS SITE, 24CB10954, CARBON COUNTY, MONTANA. United States. North America. CHRONOLOGY.  
*BIBLIO, NADB #5191427.*

**Loendorf, L.L.**

1992

"AMS 14 Carbon and CR Age Estimates for Two Montana Rock Art Sites" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 33(1):71-83, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

MONTANA. United States. North America. DIRECT DATING: AMS 14 CARBON and CR AGE ESTIMATES.  
*Biblio.*

**Loendorf, Larry**

1991

Rock Art Chronology for the Bighorn Basin, Wyoming and Montana: Varnish and C-14 Datings as an Aid to Rock Art Studies, Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office.

BIGHORN BASIN, WYOMING AND MONTANA. United States. North America. DIRECT DATING: VARNISH (PATINA) AND C-14 DATING. PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 56TH ANNUAL MEETING, SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. NADB #5191755.

**Loendorf, Lawrence**

2004

"Shields and Shield Warrior Pictographs and Petroglyphs in the Intermountain West" in *New Dimensions in Rock Art Occasional Paper Series*, (9):103-117, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. ISBN 0-9453945-0-9.

New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Montana. Intermountain West Region. United States. North America. Shield, Shield Warrior motif(s). Internet, LMRAA.

**Loendorf, Lawrence**

2013

"The Horned Headgear Site, Montana" in *American Indian Rock Art* (St. George, Utah), Vol. 39:71-80, American Rock Art Research Association, Glendale, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9888731-0-1.

Horned Headgear Site, 24MLO508, Musselshell River, central Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Anthropomorph with horned headgear, battle scene motif(s). Assiniboine warrior. Crow warrior. Biographic rock art.

*Abstract: "Horned Headgear, 24MLO508, is located on the Musselshell River in central Montana. The site is relatively small with six panels, but two of these exhibit an important story about a battle between an Assiniboine warrior and a Crow warrior. The site is significant for the quality of the imagery but more importantly it is an example of a rock art site that can be assigned to specific tribal groups. Archaeologists try to establish ethnicity for past remains and the Horned Headgear site is an example of how researchers can use rock art to identify tribal affiliation."*

LMRAA, Academia.edu.

**Loendorf, Lawrence and Porsch, Audrey**

1985

The Rock Art Sites in Carbon County, Montana University of North Dakota, Department of Anthropology Contribution, (224):98, Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota.

CARBON COUNTY, MONTANA. HALF BEAR (24CB198), TILLET (24CB204), CROOKED CREEK (24CB205), JOLIET (24CB402), HILEJ (24CB406), CEDAR CREEK ROCKSHELTER (24CB407), PROVINCE PETROGLYPHS (24CB408), CEDARCREEK #2 (24CB410), ANTLER RANCH (24CB412), LANGSTAFF (24CB413), KRAUSE (24CB417), BEAR CREEK (24CB476), PETROGLYPH CANYON (24CB601), BEEHIVE ROCK (24CB618), RED HANDS (24CB620), HIGH CORRAL (24CB621), BONE CLIFF (24CB628), ELBOW CREEK (24CB629), BEAR TWO SHIELD (24CB630), WEATHERMAN OVERLOOK (24CB631), THREE KILLS (24CB633), TYRRELL (24CB728), FICKLE OVERHAND (24CB753), BEARMOUTH (24CB781), WATER CANYON (24CB878), NORTH DUKE (24CB1024), BIG GLYPH (24CB1015), CORNERED HORSE (24CB1021), ROADSIDE (24CB1025), PREPARED SHIELD (24CB1026), PAUL DUKE (24CB1022), ORANGE SHIELDBEARER (24CB1017), ERODED GLYPH (24CB1019), RED BUFFALO (24CB1023). United States. North America. SITE DESCRIPTIONS. ROCK ART STYLES.

UCLARAA, NADB #5191429.

**Loendorf, Lawrence and White, Laurie**

2011

"The Kobold Site: Petroglyphs at a Buffalo Jump in Southeastern Montana" *American Indian Rock Art*, Del Rio, Vol. 37:161-172, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-8-3.

Kobold Site, southeastern Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Petroglyphs at a buffalo jump site. Cree Indian. Hidasta Indian. Shield figure with four-pointed or "morning star" motif(s). Mythology pertaining to rites associated with driving buffalo into a corral or over an embankment.

*Abstract: "Petroglyphs on the cliff wall of buffalo jumps are not common. This adds to the importance of the figures at the Kobold Jump in southeastern Montana. The Kobold petroglyphs are dominated by shields with four-pointed or morning star designs. Among the Hidatsa and Crow Indians, the rites associated with driving buffalo into a corral or over an embankment were given to them by Old Woman's Grandson who subsequently went to the sky to become the morning star. The Kobold petroglyphs are significant because they represent rites associated with calling the buffalo, vision-questing, and warning outsiders that Kobold was Crow territory."*

LMRAA, Academia.edu.

**Loendorf, Lawrence L.**

1990

"A Dated Rock Art Panel of Shield Bearing Warriors in South Central Montana" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 35(127):45-54, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

VALLEY OF THE SHIELDS, 24CB1094, SOUTH CENTRAL MONTANA, NORTHERN PLAINS. United States. North America. DATED PICTOGRAPH PANEL VIA PAINT MARKED ABRADERS FOUND IN STRATIGRAPHIC CONTEXT. ATHAPASKAN (AVONLEA) ASSOCIATION HYPOTHESIZED.

*Abstract: "Two buffers used to smooth the rocky surface before painting was found in a context dated to the foot of a petroglyph depicting a warrior Montana carrying a shield. One of them still bears traces of pigments used for painting. C14 dating gives 1104 AD, which calls into question the assumption that the pattern shown to have been introduced by the Shoshones, who arrived only two centuries later."*

*LMRAA (Reprint and photo copy), NADB #551740, SCI, MWRBRAD, Refdoc.fr.*

**Loendorf, Lawrence L.**

1991

Archaeological Sites in Weatherman Draw, Carbon County, Montana, Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

WEATHERMAN DRAW, CARBON COUNTY, MONTANA. United States. North America. SUBMITTED TO BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, MONTANA STATE OFFICE, BILLINGS, MONTANA.

*Biblio.*

**Loendorf, Lawrence L.**

1994

"Finnegan Cave: A Rock Art Vision Quest Site on Montana" in *Shamanism and Rock Art in North America*, Solveig A. Turpin, ed. Rock Art Foundation, Inc. Special Publication, (1):125-137, Rock Art Foundation, Inc., San Antonio, Texas.

FINNEGAN CAVE (24MA1146) along CHERRY CREEK on the FLYING D RANCH, MONTANA compared to HELL'S CANYON, SNAKE RIVER, OREGON, IDAHO, CLOUMBIA PLATEAU. NORTHWEST. United States. North America. ROCK ART ELEMENTS HERE ARE SIMILAR TO THE HELL'S CANYON PAINTED STYLE (LEEN, 1988). VISION QUEST. INTERIOR SALISH.

*LMRAA.*

**Loendorf, Lawrence L.**

2010

"Crow Indian Elk Love-Medicine and Rock Art in Montana and Wyoming" in *Seeing and Knowing. Understanding Rock Art with and without Ethnography*, G. Blundell, C. Chippendale and B. Smith, eds., 138-147, Wits University Press, Johannesburg, South Africa. ISBN 978 1 86814 513 3.

Montana and Castle Gardens, Wyoming. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Elk-love medicine. Crow Indian. Elk motif(s).

*LMRAA.*

**Loendorf, Lawrence L. and Dean, J. Claire**

1993

Rock Art Research in Pictograph Cave (24YL1), Yellowstone County, Montana Report prepared for the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Loendorf and Associates, Billings, Montana.

Pictograph Cave, 24YL1, Yellowstone County, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield, Shield Warrior motif(s).

*Biblio.*

**Loubser, J.**

2007

Recordation and Condition Assessment at Gibson Bridge (24TT0006), Lewis and Clark National Forest, Teton County, Montana Report submitted to Lewis and Clark National Forest, Lewis and Clark National Forest, Great Falls, Montana.

Gibson Bridge (24TT0006), Sun River, Lewis and Clark National Forest, Teton County, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation. Condition assessment.

*Biblio.*

**Loubser, J.H.N.**

2001

Guarding the Gates: The Conservation and Management of Seven Rock Art Sites, Big Belt Mountains, Southwestern Montana Report submitted to Helena National Forest, Helena, Helena National Forest, Helena, Montana.

Big Belt Mountains, Southwestern Montana. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation.

*Bancroft, Biblio.*

**Loubser, J.H.N.**

2004

Rock Art Recording at 24LC27A and 24LC27B, Helena National Forest, The Gates of the Mountains, Big Belt Mountains, Montana Report submitted to the Helena National Forest, Helena, Montana., Helena National Forest, Helena, Montana.

24LC27A and 24LC27B, Helena National Forest, The Gates of the Mountains, Big Belt Mountains, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Documentation. Site recording.

*Biblio.*

**Loubser, Jannie H.R.**

2002

Conservation Assessment of Seven Rock Art Sites with the Big Belt Mountains, Helena National Forest, Montana Manuscript on File, Helena National Forest, Helena, Montana.

Big Belt Mountains, Helena National Forest, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation.

*Biblio.*

**Loubser, Jannie H.R.**

2002

Conservation Assessment of Seven Rock Art Sites with the Big Belt Mountains, Helena National Forest, Montana Manuscript on File, Helena National Forest, Helena, Montana.

Big Belt Mountains, Helena National Forest, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation.

*Biblio.*

**Loubser, Johannes H. N.**

2009

Graffiti Removal at the Perma Pictograph Site, 24SA1019, Sanders County, Montana Stratum Report submitted to the Montana Department of Transportation, Helena.

Perma Pictograph Site, 24SA1019, Sanders County, Montana, Northern Plains. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation. Graffiti removal.

*Biblio.*

**Loubser, Johannes H. N.**

2011

Damage Assessment and Recommended Conservation Measures at Pictograph Cave, 24YL0001, Montana Stratum Report submitted to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Lolo.

Pictograph Cave, 24YL0001, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation. Conditions assessment.

*Biblio.*

**Loubser, Johannes, Ashcraft, Scott and Scott, Sara**

2008

"The Tale of Two Sites: Context - Specific and Conservation and Management Strategies" in Set in Stone: A Binational Workshop on Petroglyph Management in the United States and Mexico, :20-30, National Park Service, Department of the Interior and Petroglyph National Monument, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Gibson Bridge, Sun River, Montana. Paint Rock, North Carolina. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation. Management strategies are contrasted at two sites based on history of public visitation. Cation ratio dating calibrated with AMS radiocarbon dating.

*LMRAA, MWRBRAD.*

**MacKinnon, Susan K.**

1983

"New Petroglyph Site in Yellowstone County" in Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 24(2):93-106, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA. United States. North America.

*NADB #5190435.*

**Mallery, Garrick**

1893

"Picture Writing of the American Indians" in Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1888 - 1889, 25-822, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C..

United States. NORTH AMERICA. ALASKA. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. CONNECTICUT. COLORADO. GEORGIA. IDAHO. ILLINOIS. IOWA. KANSAS. (UNION COUNTY) KENTUCKY. MAINE. MARYLAND. MASSACHUSETTS. MINNESOTA. MONTANA. NEBRASKA. NEVADA. NEW MEXICO. NEW YORK. NORTH CAROLINA. OHIO. OREGON. PENNSYLVANIA. RHODE ISLAND. SOUTH DAKOTA. TENNESSE. TEXAS. UTAH. VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON. WEST VIRGINIA. WISCONSIN.  
WYOMING. DIGHTON ROCK. NEW ENGLAND. North  
America. RELIGION. SYMBOL. MYTH. CUSTOMS.  
HISTORY. BIOGRAPHY. IDEOGRAPHY. SIGNS,  
SYMBOLS, EMBLEMS. COLOR. GESTURE. POSTURE.  
CONVENTION. ALPHABETS.  
*LMRAA, See BSABSR for summary, CDA.*

**Mallery, Garrick**

1972

Picture-Writing of the American Indians Tenth  
Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, Vol.  
1:460 pgs, Dover Publications, Inc., New York,  
New York.

UNITED STATES. NORTH AMERICA. ALASKA.  
ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. CONNECTICUT.  
COLORADO. GEORGIA. IDAHO. ILLINOIS. IOWA.  
KANSAS. KENTUCKY. MAINE. MARYLAND.  
MASSACHUSETTS. MINNESOTA. MONTANA.  
NEBRASKA. NEVADA. NEW MEXICO. NEW YORK.  
NORTH CAROLINA. OHIO. OREGON.  
PENNSYLVANIA. RHODE ISLAND SOUTH DAKOTA.  
TENNESSE. TEXAS.UTAH. VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON.  
WEST VIRGINIA. WISCONSIN. WYOMING. DGHTON  
ROCK. NEW ENGLAND. North America. TOTEMS.  
TITLES. NAMES. CLAN. TATTOO. INSIGNIA. MARKS.  
RELIGION. MYTH. CULT. GAMES. RECORD.  
IDEOGRAPHY. USE OF COLOR. GESTURE. SIGNS.  
CONVENTION.  
*LMRAA.*

**Malouf, Carling**

1961

"Pictographs and Petroglyphs" in *Archaeology  
in Montana*, Vol. 3(1):1-13, Montana  
Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

MONTANA. United States. North America. Chronology.  
*NMLAB/P 2542, RANMAB, NADB #925233 and #5190437.*

**Malouf, Carling**

1963

"Petroglyphs" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol.  
5(3):1, Montana Archaeological Society,  
Missoula, Montana.

MONTANA (?). United States. North America.  
*RABNPV, NADB #5190447.*

**Malouf, Carling I.**

1953

"The Origin of the Pictographs" in  
*Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake  
Region, Montana: A Symposium Anthropology*

and *Sociology Papers*, (15):30-31, Montana State  
University Press, Missoula, Montana.

FLATHEAD LAKE REGION, MONTANA.  
NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America.  
"A KUTENAI INFORMANT SAID '[THE SPIRITS] HELD  
A BIG MEETING AT PAINTED ROCKS...AND ONE  
SAID 'I'M GOING TO GIVE THIS POWER TO  
THEM[HUMAN VISION QUESTORS]. IF THEY SEEK  
ME FOR IT I WILL GIVE IT TO THEM.' FINALLY ALL  
THE [GUARDIAN SPIRITS] PUT THEIR NAMES  
[SIGNS] ON THE ROCK." (per David Whitley, quoting  
Malouf, INORA, 2000).  
*RABNPV.*

**Malouf, Carling I.**

1953

"Pictographs and a Rock Shelter near Dayton,  
Montana (Sites 24LA3 and 24LA4" in  
*Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake  
Region, Montana: A Symposium Anthropology  
and Sociology Papers*, (15):25-27, Montana State  
University Press, Missoula, Montana.

24LA3 and 24LA4, NEAR DAYTON, FLATHEAD LAKE  
REGION, MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS.  
United States. North America. Also published as  
FLATHEAD LAKE LOOKOUT MUSEUM PAPER, NO. 8,  
LAKESIDE, MONTANA.  
*Biblio.*

**McCleary, Timothy P.**

2008

*Ghosts on the Land: Apsaalooke (Crow Indian)  
Interpretations of Rock Art* PhD Dissertation,  
:277 pgs, University of Illinois, Urbana -  
Champagne, Illinois.

Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America.  
Crow Rock Art. Apsaalooke (Crow) Indian. Indigenous  
interpretations.

*Abstract: "Ominous messages are described as being made  
by the souls of deceased human beings, called  
ahpalaaxawaalaatuua/ghost writings. Ghosts are thought to  
change these narrative images to describe the future of the  
viewer or his or her group. These images are located in  
caves, overhangs and narrow coulees. Historically these  
areas were sometimes visited by warriors who wished to see  
the outcome of future military activities. Today these sites are  
purposely avoided. The two Native categories of rock art are  
not mutually exclusive, but they are usually defined as one or  
the other based primarily on their location in the landscape."  
*Biblio, Internet.**

**McCleary, Timothy P.**

2016

*Crow Indian Rock Art. Indigenous Perspectives  
and Interpretations*, 183 pgs, Left Coast Press,

Walnut Creek, California. ISBN 978-1-62958-015-9

Amanda, Arrow Rock, Baby Place, Bethune Fasting Site, Castle Butte, Castle Rocks, Decker, Deer Medicine Rocks, Elk Bone Cave, Face on the Rims, Hoodoo, Joliet, Manuel Lisa, Pictograph Cave, Teton Jack Cave, Weatherman Draw, Wolf Spring, Wraps up his Tail Fasting Site, Yellowtail, Anhie, Bear Gulch, Benson's Petroglyphs, Custer Site, Dead Tree Cave, Doktordik, Ellison Rock, Four Dances, Gyp Spring, H-H, Miller Nordstrom-Bowen, Pompeys Pillar, Pompeys Pillar Creek, Razor Creek, Steamboat Butte, Templeman, Timber Creek, Two Buttes Pillar, Woman Warrior, Central Montana, Northern Plains, United States. North America. Crow, Apsaalooke rock art.

*Abstract: "This absorbing volume examines the cultural role of rock art for the Apsaalooke, or Crow, people of the northern Great Plains. Their extensive rock art developed within the changing cultural life of the tribe. Individual knowledge and meaning of rock art panels, however, relies as much on collective concepts of landscape as it does on shared memories of historic Crow culture. Using this idea as a focus, this book: • introduces Plains Indian rock art of the 19th century as we know about it from its own stylistic conventions, ethnographic data, and historical accounts; • investigates the contemporary Crow discourse about rock art and its place within the cultural landscape and archaeological record; • argues that cultural concepts of space and place are fundamental to the way rock art is discussed, experienced and interpreted."*

Internet, LMRAA.

**Milligan, Edward A.**

1968

Petroglyphs, Pictographs, Prehistoric Art in the Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys, :~33 pgs, Edward A. Milligan, Bottineau, North Dakota.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI and RED RIVER OF THE NORTH VALLEYS. NORTH DAKOTA. SOUTH DAKOTA. MONTANA. United States. North America. CHIPPEWA ALPHABET. DOT-IN-CIRCLE WITH HAND ABOVE MOTIF(S). AUTHOR CONJECTURES ABOUT VIKING (NORSE) EXPEDITIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

LMRAA, RAPNBV.

**Moncure, Peyton**

1963

"Pictographs near Perma" in Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 5(3):8-9, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

PERMA, MONTANA. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. North America.

RABNPV, NADB #5190476.

**Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks**

n.d.

Pictograph Cave State Park, 24 pgs, Parks Division of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Billings, Montana.

Pictograph Cave, Bitter Creek, Billings, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Plains style rock art. Biographic rock art.

LMRAA.

**Montana Highway Department**

1938

Picture Writing, 24 pgs, Montana Highway Department, Helena, Montana.

Montana. United States. North America. A photo illustrated promotional brochure of scenic Montana, embellished with "Indian pictographs" which are interpreted in a "key to symbols". The symbols appear to be loosely based on Plains Indian buffalo hide picture writing.

LMRAA.

**Moyer, David**

1999

Examining Variation in Shield Bearing Warrior Rock Art Master's Thesis, 103 pgs, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

Montana. Northwestern Plains. Rio Grande, New Mexico. Utah. United States. Milk River, Alberta, Canada. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s). Uinta Fremont.

*Abstract: "Archaeologists have debated the meaning and cultural affiliation of the shield bearing warrior rock art motif for over 100 years. Discussions have traditionally sought to explain the origination and diffusion of the motif as the work of a single cultural group. However, the wide spatial and temporal distribution of the motif as well as the content of some of the panels, suggest that shield bearing warrior figures were likely made by several past and present tribal entities throughout its long period of usage.*

*While assessing the cultural affiliation of rock art is difficult, local and regional variation within the shield bearing warrior motif may provide clues toward the identity of their makers, as different groups might have depicted shield bearing figures in different ways and contexts. Chi-square independence tests are used to test hypotheses about the nature of this variation through the creation of a data set encompassing 171 figures from four regions of western North America. Each test is designed to objectively and quantitatively measure variation in head shape, shield design, headdresses, the occurrence of historic material culture, objects protruding from behind shields, and the number of anthropomorphs in association with these figures. Results suggest a remarkable degree of similarity between the four regions regarding the ratio of vertically to horizontally divided shields, the use of simple shield designs associated with historic material culture, and the number of head extensions. The geographic variation which does exist appears to be between the Uinta Fremont area and the other regions. Further examination suggests that figures from the*

*western portion of the Uinta area have high frequencies of geometrically shaped heads and no shield extensions while those along the eastern boundary of the region appear to conform with frequency values of the other regions. While these overall similarities could be interpreted as the work of a single cultural group, the evidence strongly refutes this, suggesting instead that shield bearing warriors were a common Plains phenomena which held similar meaning to several cultural groups."*

*Biblio., Worldcat.org, Internet.*

**Namono, Catherine and Chippindale, Christopher**

2012

"Yellowstone, Kruger, Kakadu: Nature, Culture and Rock-Art in Three Celebrated National Parks" in Working with Rock Art. Recording, Presenting and Understanding Rock Art Using Indigenous Knowledge, Benjamin Smith, David Morris and Knut Helskog, eds., 293-304, Wits Universtiy Press, Johannesburg, South Africa. ISBN-13 978-1-86814-545-4.

Yellowstone National Park, Montana. United States. Kruger National Park, South Africa. Kakadu National Park, Australia. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation.

*Internet, LMRAA.*

**New York Times**

2002 (Apr. 24)

"Montana: Victory for Tribes. Oil Company won't Drill in Weatherman Draw, a Sacred Valley Filled with Significant Rock Drawings" in New York Times, A18(N), A20(L), New York Times, New York, New York.

Weatherman Draw. Montana. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation. Anschutz Exploration. Oil exploration. Drilling. National Trust for Historic Preservation.

*INFOTRAC.*

**Newman, Bonita and Loendorf, Larry**

2005

"Portable X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Rock Art Pigments" in Plains Anthropologist, Vol. 50(195):277-283, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Weatherman Draw, Montana, Northern Plains. United States. North America. Pigment Analysis. X-ray fluorescence. Chromium. Fuschite. Green pigment.

*Abstract: "Portable x-ray fluorescence technology has proved to be a very useful tool for identifying the mineral constituents of rock art paintings. This paper describes its use to identify chromium, whose likely source was the mineral fuchsite, as the green coloring agent in Montana and*

*Wyoming pictographs. High levels of lead were also detected in a series of pictographs from Weatherman Draw in south central Montana that were reported to have been repainted or retouched to enhance their visibility."*

*LMRAA (reprint), Questia, Refdoc.fr, Biblio.*

**Nordstrom, Don**

1964

"Two Pictograph Sites in Carbon County" in The Trowel and Screen, Vol. 5(4):2-5, Billings Archaeological Association, Billings, Montana.

Cedar Creek Rockshelter (24CB407), 6.5 miles west of Bridger, Carbon County, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America.

*WELLM, RABNPV, LMRAA*

**Olson, Linda A.**

2007

"Pompeys Pillar, 24YL176" in La Pintura, Vol. 34(1):8-12, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona.

Pompeys Pillar, 30 miles east of Billings, Yellowstone River, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Plains Indian rock art. Historic rock art. Lewis and Clark expedition. Reprint of a report originally prepared for the Billings Resource Area Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

*LMRAA.*

**Park, John**

1990

"Simanton Petroglyph Hill Site (24PH2072): A Ceremonial Complex in Northern Montana" in Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 31(2):41-49, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

SIMANTON PETROGLYPH HILL SITE (24PH2072), NORTHERN MONTANA. United States. North America. *NADB #5190709.*

**Petroglyph National Monument**

1995

Publicly Owned or Accessable Rock Art Sites in the U.S.A. and Canada, 7 pgs, Petroglyph National Monument, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, GEORGIA, HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH,

WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN, WYOMING. ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MANITOBA, NOVA SCOTIA, ONTARIO and SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA. United States. North America. Polynesia. A LIST OF ROCK ART SITES WHICH ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR VISITATION.  
LMRAA.

**Poetschat, George**

2014

"Shield Bearing Warriors on the Northern Plains" in *La Pintura*, Vol. 40(2):7-9, American Rock Art Research Association, Lemon Grove, California.

Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, northern Colorado, United States. Alberta Canada. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s).  
LMRAA.

**Poetschat, George and Keyser, James D.**

2009

"Atherton Canyon Rock Art: Part of Central Montana's Bear Gulch Complex" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Farmington, NM, Vol. 35:185-202, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-976121-6-9.

Atherton Canyon (24FR3), Bear Gulch (24FR2) central Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Bear Gulch Complex. Shield bearing warrior motif(s).  
*Abstract: "Atherton Canyon (24FR3) has long been known to be related to the Bear Gulch Site. Recent research by the Oregon Archaeological Society details the numerous similarities between the two site—especially with the Shield-Bearing Warriors—but also illustrates some key differences between them. Newly recorded information indicates that Atherton Canyon was used earlier and later than Bear Gulch and the art there shows a wider range of probable functions."*  
LMRAA.

**Poetschat, George, Keyser, James D. and Greer, John**

2008

"Bear Gulch: Fifty Years Later" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Billings, MT, Vol. 34:9-21, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-5-2.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Atherton Canyon 24FR3, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Describes the 2005 and 2007 recording seasons and test excavation conducted by the Oregon Archaeological Society and the Montana Archaeological Society. Shield bearing warrior motif(s). Plains Ceremonial Tradition. Plains Biographic Tradition;  
*Abstract: "The 2005 Project focused on recording the nearly pristine rock art images on the limestone cliffs of Bear Gulch, located on private land in central Montana. This site*

*contains over 2200 images including 750 Shield Bearing Warriors. Butchered bison bones have also been found just below the valley surface. The 2007 Phase 2 Project involves use of Ground Penetrating Radar and test excavations, dating of charcoal pictographs, and recording similar rock art at nearby Atherton Canyon. Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon contain a wealth of information that will undoubtedly lead to more specific studies about the prehistoric cultural use in this area of Montana."*  
LMRAA.

**Poetschat, George, Keyser, James D. and Kaiser, David A.**

2012

"Making Order Out of Chaos: The Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon Data Base" in *American Indian Rock Art (Idaho Falls)*, Vol. 38:165-180, American Rock Art Research Association, Glendale, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-9-0.

Bear Gulch, Atherton Canyon, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s). Digital image database.

*Abstract: "The Bear Gulch Rock Art Complex in central Montana has an important set of Plains shield bearing warriors. Together there are more than 1000 shield images at this complex while all the rest of the Northern Plains has approximately 400. These images show various shield designs, weapons, headdresses, and other accoutrements. Additional images include other humans, animals, and cultural items. In our analysis we extracted these images from the nearly 1000 panels. Hence, we have developed a simplified data base of all panels, shield figures, and other images which will be available on a CD to researchers involved in Plains rock art studies."*  
LMRAA.

**Ray, Melissa Marie**

2007

The Shield Bearing Warrior of Bear Gulch: A Look at Prehistoric Warrior Identity in Rock Art and Places of Power Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s).  
*Biblio, Internet.*

**Ray, Melissa Marie**

2008

"The Shield Bearing Warriors of Bear Gulch: A Look at Prehistoric Warrior Identity in Rock Art" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Billings, MT, Vol. 34:23-35, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-5-2.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior, spear, bow and arrow, mace, club, (weapon), regalia, medicine bundle, headdress, decorated moccasin, flag, bustle, motif(s). Military societies. Rank.

*Abstract: "Is there an association of images and symbols inherent in prehistoric warrior rock art? I am seeking the possibility of a syntactical structured relationship between shield bearing warriors and their appendages through analysis of Bear Gulch Pictographs, located in central Montana. Association of symbols in this tradition holds the potential to reveal information about prehistoric warrior identity and places of power. Religion and warfare were integrated into many aspects of Plains Native American life and certainly influenced the production of rock art. What will statistical analysis reveal about the societies that left this rock art tradition?"*  
LMRAA.

**Renfro, Stephanie L., Keyser, James D. and Fountain, Robert L.**

2012

"Brothers in Arms: Results of a Cluster Analysis Applied to the Bear Gulch Style of Shield Bearing Warriors" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 57(221):9-30, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Bear Gulch, Atherton Canyon, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Shield bearing warrior motif(s). Cluster analysis. Chronology.

*Abstract: "Central Montana's Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon sites together boast the largest collection of shield bearing warriors in the northern Plains, with 1,025 figures catalogued to date. From this large sample, the Bear Gulch style of shield bearing warriors stands out from other examples found at these sites and elsewhere on the Plains by their rich and diverse display of attributes and accoutrements. By applying a cluster analysis to identify meaningful subgroups of related Bear Gulch style warriors, we have refined the chronology of the Bear Gulch style of shield bearing warriors, the age of the northern Plains medicine bundle complex, and the structure of precontact period Plains warfare. The application of cluster analysis to shield bearing warriors, along with follow-up examinations of the images to support key findings, is unique in the study of Plains rock art to date."*

Maney.

**Ripps, Lisa F. and Keyser, James D.**

2008

"Spirits on the Wing: Bird Images at Bear Gulch" in *American Indian Rock Art*, Billings, MT, Vol. 34:73-88, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-5-2.

Bear Gulch, 24FR2, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Bird motif(s).

*Abstract: "Bear Gulch has more illustrated birds than any other Northern Plains rock art site. Of the 34 birds recorded in our 2005 fieldwork, we have identified members of five*

*different orders and two therianthrope bird-human conflatons. Passerines are most common at the site, and include six corvids identified by various morphological traits. Sage Grouse and wading birds (cranes, herons) are also common, and ducks and raptors are each represented by three examples. Birds are drawn as shield heraldry four times, and another is a shield bearer's bird bundle, represented by the body tied in his hair and a beak work as his mask."*

LMRAA.

**Rowe, Marvin W.**

2005

"Dating Studies of Prehistoric Pictographs in North America" in *Discovering North American Rock Art*, C. Chippendale, D.S. Whitley and L.L. Loendorf, eds., 240-263, The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona.

Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin. Arizona, California, United States. Canada. North America. Guatemala. Belize. Central America. Baja California, Mexico. Direct dating of pictographs. Includes summaries of dated materials.

LMRAA, MWRBRAD.

**Scott, Douglas D., Bleed, Peter, Masich, Andrew E. and Pitsch, Jason**

1997

"An Inscribed Native American Battle Image from the Little Bighorn Battlefield" in *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 42(161):287-302, Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln, Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Hunkpapa Campsite, Little Bighorn Battlefield, Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Historic Plains Indian Art. Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer. Pre-reservation style Biographic art style scratched on a large sheet of brass, similar to rock art and robe art of the same era.

*Abstract: "Iowa State University Archaeological Laboratory excavations at the Blosser site (13BN125) in 1969 uncovered six burial features containing artifacts that are unusual for the overall specimen inventory from the central Des Moines River Valley. These include a Grass Rope Ware vessel, two pieces of modified bison scapula, and a small celt. The bison scapula fragments are interpreted as the remains of a hoe and possibly fragments of knives or scrapers. A rim sherd from a Twelve Mile Incurved Rim bowl and three fragmentary pieces of decorative shell were recovered from a plow zone context, but were probably associated with the burials. It is suggested that all of these ... "*

LMRAA (photo copy), *Questia*.

**Scott, S. A., J. D. Keyser, Keyser, J.D. and Loubser, J.H.N.**

2000

"The Hellgate Pictographs: Shamanism and Ritual in West-Central Montana" in

Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 41(1):31-52,  
Montana Archaeological Society.

Hellgate, West-Central Montana. United States. North  
America. Shamanism. Ritual.  
*Bancroft, Biblio.*

**Scott, S.A., Davis, C.M., Steelman, K.L.,  
Rowe, M.W. and Guilderson, T.**  
2005

"AMS Dating from Four Late Prehistoric Period  
Rock Art Sites in West Central Montana" in  
Plains Anthropologist, Vol. 50(193):57-71,  
Plains Anthropological Society, Lincoln,  
Nebraska. ISSN: 0032 0447.

Gibson Bridge, Sun River, Montana. Northern Plains. United  
States. North America. Inorganic pigments: plasma  
extraction of organic carbon with AMS radiocarbon dating.  
*Abstract: "In 2002, eight pigment samples were collected  
from three rock art sites in the Big Belt Mountains of west  
central Montana. Samples from Hellgate Gulch (24BW9),  
Avalanche Mouth (24BW19), and the Gates of the Mountains  
(24LC27) were dated using plasma-chemical extraction and  
accelerator mass spectrometry. The dates were statistically  
indistinguishable with ages of 1170 ± 45, 1225 ± 50, and  
1280 ± 50 B.P. When calibrated, these ages range from 650  
to 990 cal A.D. This corresponds to the early Late  
Prehistoric period on the Northwestern Plains. An oxalate  
accretion sample overlying a painted area at another site,  
Big Log Gulch (24LC1707), provided a minimum age of  
1440 ± 45 B.P. for the rock ... "*  
*Biblio, MWRBRAD, Questia, Refdoc.fr.*

**Scott, Sara A. and Davis, Carl M.**  
2005

"Rock Art Conservation, Dating and Protection  
on the Helena National Forest, West-Central  
Montana" in American Indian Rock Art, Casas  
Grandes, Vol. 31:11-21, American Rock Art  
Research Association, Tucson, Arizona.

Hellgate Gulch (24BW9), Gates of the Mountains (24LC27),  
Helena National Forest, Big Belt Mountains, West-Central  
Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America.  
Cultural resource management. Conservation and  
preservation. AMS radiocarbon dating. Fire in proximity to  
rock art site.  
*Abstract: "Since 1997, the USDA-Helena National Forest  
has maintained an active rock art research and conservation  
program in the Big Belt Mountains of west-central Montana.  
Two of the largest Big Belt rock art sites in Hellgate Gulch  
(24BW9) and the Gates of the Mountains (24LC27) have  
been recorded in detail, revealing complex stratigraphy and  
superimpositioning of images. A large forest fire in the north  
Big Belts in 2000 precipitated post-fire erosion control at the  
Hellgate pictographs, rock art survey in the burn area, and  
site condition and conservation assessments. In 2002, AMS  
radiocarbon dating was conducted at four Big Belt  
pictograph sites. The results of these various investigations*

*and their implications for future studies are discussed in this  
paper."*  
*LMRAA.*

**Scott, Sara and Stoner, John**  
1999

Rock Art in the Big Belts: A Detailed  
Description of Four Prehistoric Sites in  
Broadwater County Manuscript on File, Helena  
National Forest, Helena, Montana.

Broadacre County, Big Belts Mountains, Montana. Northern  
Plains. United States. North America.  
*Biblio.*

**Secretst, Kenneth G.**  
1960

Pictographs in Central Montana: Part 1 - Fergus  
County Anthropology and Sociology Papers,  
Carling Malouf, ed., (20):16 pgs, Montana State  
University Press, Missoula, Montana.

Smithsonian trinomial system is used to identify site  
locations. SITE 24 FR 2 (BEAR CANYON near FOREST  
GROVE) and, SITE 24 FR 3 (ATHERTON CANYON near  
FOREST GROVE), FERGUS COUNTY, MONTANA.  
NORTHERN PLAINS. United States. North America.  
SHIELD BEARING ANTRHOPOMORPH and  
RECTANGULAR BODY ANTHROPOMORPH MOTIF(S).  
*LMRAA, RANMAB, NADB #5191491.*

**Shumate, Maynard**  
1960

"Pictographs in Central Montana: Part II - Panels  
near Great Falls, Montana" in Anthropology and  
Sociology Papers, (21), Montana State  
University, Missoula, Montana.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA. United States. North  
America.  
*RANMAB, NADB #5191496.*

**Shumate, Maynard**  
1976

"Dale Ranch Tree Burial and Rock Art Sites in  
Golden Valley County" in Archaeology in  
Montana, Vol. 17(3):1-6, Montana  
Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

DALE RANCH, GOLDEN VALLEY, MONTANA. United  
States. North America.  
*RABNPV, NADB #5190549.*

**Snyder, Joseph J., ed.**

1981 (Oct)

"State and Territory Petroglyph and Pictograph Survey" in ACASPP Newsletter, Vol. 2(3):3-11, American Committee to Advance the Study of Petroglyphs and Pictographs, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, GEORGIA, HAWAII, IDAHO, KANSAS, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, OHIO, OREGON, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, VIRGIN ISLANDS, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WYOMING, GUAM. United States. North America. Polynesia. SURVEY MAILED TO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES SEEKS TO QUANTIFY NUMBERS OF PETROGLYPHS AND PICTOGRAPHS OCCURRING IN EACH STATE.

LMRAA, RWVB.

**Stockton, Dan**

1962

"History of Pictograph Cave Excavations" in Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 4(3):2-7, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

PICTOGRAPH CAVE, MONTANA. United States. North America. Excavation.  
RABNPV.

**Sundstrom, Linea**

1983

"Rock Art Bibliography of the Northwestern Plains and Vicinity" in Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 24(2):107-142, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

MONTANA, COLORADO, IDAHO, NORTHEASTERN UTAH, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WYOMING. NORTHWESTERN PLAINS. United States. BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, CANADIAN SHIELD, CANADA. North America. REGIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. APPROXIMATELY (416) CITATIONS. INCLUDES SUBJECT INDEX.

LMRAA (PHOTO COPY), NADB #5190587.

**Sundstrom, Linea**

1987

"Vertical Series Rock Art and Its Relation to Protohistoric Plains Indian Symbolism" in Archaeology in Montana, Vol. 28(2):3-17, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

WYOMING. MONTANA. NORTHERN PLAINS United States. North America. VERTICAL SERIES MOTIF(S).  
ALOD, NADB #5190588, Biblio.

**Sundstrom, Linea**

2008

"Buffalo Gals: Images of Women on Northern Great Plains Rock Art" in American Indian Rock Art, Billings, MT, Vol. 34:167-179, American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona. ISBN 978-0-9767121-5-2.

Black Hills, western South Dakota, eastern Wyoming, North Cave Hills (North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana), Northern Great Plains. United States. North America. Women, vulva form, copulation, vulva capture scene motif(s). Gender.

*Abstract: "Rock art from the Black Hills and surrounding areas depicts women in several roles from hunting to seeking spiritual assistance to falling victim to enemy warriors. A careful study of rock art imagery, informed by ethnography and oral tradition, fills in many gaps in our knowledge of the activities and status of women in precontact days. An early style shows women assisting in communal game drives. Later rock art shows women in postures of prayer related to women's concerns such as fertility."*

LMRAA.

**Sundstrom, Linea**

2015

"The Art of Transformation: Elk Dreamer Society Rock Art from the Northern Great Plains" in American Indian Rock Art, Vol. 41:147-165, American Rock Art Research Association, San Jose, California. ISBN # 978-0-9888730-2-5.

Northern Great Plains, southeastern Montana, United States. North America. Lakota rock art. Historic Cheyenne Indian rock art. Elk Dreamer. Vision quest. Spirit Helper. Ritual transformation.

LMRAA.

**Taylor, Dee C.**

1973

Archaeological Investigations in the Libby Reservoir Area, Northwestern Montana University of Montana Contributions to Anthropology, (3):138 pgs, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

BIG CREEK PICTOGRAPH SITE (24LN510), GOLD CREEK ROCK ENCLOSURE SITE (24LN523), GOLD CREEK PICTOGRAPHS SITE (24LN530), NORTHWESTERN MONTANA. United States. North America. See pages 38-43, 67-72. PICTOGRAPHS. ROCK FEATURE: VISION QUEST ROCK ENCLOSURE. SALISH. KUTENAI.

# ROCK ART STUDIES: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE

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United States: Montana (201 citations) Compiled by **LEIGH MARYMOR**

Pt. Richmond CA 02/20/16

LMRAA.

## **Taylor, Dee C.**

1976

"Bearmouth Petroglyph Site" in *Journal of Mammology*, Vol. 36:177-180.

BEARMOUTH PETROGLYPH SITE, MONTANA (?).  
United States. North America.  
*NADB #5191504*

## **Thorn, Andrew and Dean, Claire**

1996

"Condition Surveys: An Essential Management Strategy" in *Management of Rock Imagery Occasional AURA Publication*, (9):116-123, Australian Rock Art Research Association, Melbourne, Australia.

MANJA SHELTER VICTORIA RANGE, GRAMPIANS, VICTORIA and JANKANGYINA, WILLAROO STATION, VICTORIA RIVER DISTRICT, AUSTRALIA. UTE RAID PANEL, CANYON DEL MUERTO, CANYON DE CHELLY, ARIZONA. PICTOGRAPH CAVE, BILLINGS, MONTANA. United States. North America. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: CONDITION SURVEYS. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION. DOCUMENTATION: ELECTRONIC SURVEY VIA TRANSIT WHICH IS LINKED TO A COMPUTER DIGITAL PLOTTING PROGRAM.  
LMRAA.

## **Thorne, Christopher**

2001 (Jun. 6)

"Montana Oil Drilling Plan Debated" in *Associated Press*, 1 pg, Associated Press.

Weatherman Draw (Valley of the Chiefs), Montana. Northern Plains. United States. North America. Cultural resource management. Conservation and preservation. Oil drilling. Anschutz Exploration Corp.

## **Turpin, Solveig A., ed.**

1994

*Shamanism and Rock Art in North America* Rock Art Foundation, Inc. Special Publication, :137 pgs, Rock Art Foundation, Inc., San Antonio, Texas.

CALIFORNIA. GREAT BASIN. COLORADO PLATEAU, UTAH, ARIZONA. PECOS RIVER, TEXAS. FINNEGAN CAVE, MONTANA. NORTH AMERICA. United States. North America. (5) COLLECTED PAPERS by DAVID S. WHITLEY, POLLY SHAAFSMA, SOLVEIG A. TURPIN,

KEN HEDGES and LAWRENCE L. LOENDORF. ETHNOGRAPHY. SHAMANISM. TRANCE. TRANSFORMATION. FLIGHT METAPHORS. VISION QUEST. HUNTER-GATHERER. PHOSPHENE.  
LMRAA.

## **Waage, Bruce C.**

1991

"1991 Salvage of Rock Art Panels at a Major Surface Mine: The Ellison's Rock Petroglyph Site (24RB1019)" in *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 32(1):31-34, Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula, Montana.

ELLISON'S ROCK (24RB1019), MONTANA. United States. North America. SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY.  
*NADB #5190715*.

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