Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

Resources Management Plan

Approved by: Neil Mangum Date: Feb. 8, 1999

Neil Mangum, Superintendent

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE, SIGNIFICANCE, AND MISSION STATEMENT
PRIME RESOURCES
PURPOSE OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PROGRAM AND NEEDS

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
CURRENT THREATS
BASELINE RESOURCE INFORMATION
Cultural
Natural

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

SCOPE OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES
Staffing, Organization, and Funding

FIVE YEAR PROGRAM STRATEGY

APPENDICES

A. PRESENT STAFFING AND LONG-TERM NEEDS
B. CULTURAL RESOURCES TABLES
C. NATURAL RESOURCES BASELINE INFORMATION
D. PROJECT STATEMENTS
E. RESOURCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS
F. INTERPRETIVE THEMES
G. HISTORIC STRUCTURES

SELECTED REFERENCES

SCOPING PROCESS AND LIST OF PREPARERS

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE, SIGNIFICANCE, AND MISSION

The reasons for which Little Bighorn Battlefield and Custer Battlefield National Cemetery were set aside as a part of the national park system is called its park purpose. The purpose of a park or program is usually defined in, or derived from, the unit's enabling legislation and other legal documents providing for its establishment. Significance statements are the exceptional resources and values that must be preserved to accomplish the park's purpose. Significance statements are not an inventory of significant resources, but rather describe the importance or distinctiveness of the aggregate of the park and its resources. The mission statement of the park reflects its purpose and significance statements.

Park Purpose

The purpose of Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is to preserve, protect, and interpret the historic, cultural, and natural resources including lands and artifacts pertaining to the Battle of the Little Bighorn. In addition, it serves to provide the visitors with an improved understanding of the events leading up to the battle, the encounter itself, and the historical significance of cultures involved.

Park Significance

The Battle of the Little Bighorn fought on June 25-26, 1876 symbolized a high water mark in a 400-year struggle between Euro-Americans and Native Americans. The defeat of 12 companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry by Lakota, Cheyenne and the Arapaho warriors has achieved a symbolic dimension from film, theater, art, and other media. Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is a special place allowing profound personal reflection on the historic event and the American consciousness.

The site commemorates one of America's most famous battles, the Battle of the Little Bighorn when two culturally divergent forces clashed in a life and death struggle to on one hand, perpetuate national expansion, and on the other, to preserve a nomadic way of life. The nationally significant battle was unquestionably the most dramatic and glorified battle on the Great Plains. A large coalition of Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho gathered because of their rejection of the reservation system and annihilated Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer's Companies. The battle catapulted Custer's standing as an American hero, and became a rallying point for the military's subjugation of Native Americans in the West. The battle has become an icon in American culture.

Park Mission Statement

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument preserves, protects, and interprets the historic, cultural, and natural resources, including lands pertaining to the Battle of the Little Bighorn. The monument provides visitors with an understanding of the historic events leading up to the battle, the encounter itself, and the consequences by both the military and American Indian contingents for the enjoyment of future generations.

PRIME RESOURCES

Prime resource lands are defined as those resources that made a direct contribution to establishing the park as a unit of the National Park System and are related to the park's purpose and significance. Other lands within the park are also important; they protect and support the prime resource. The site's primary resources are the cemetery, the battlefield, the archeological remains, and the museum and archival collections. The cultural landscape and historic scene are integral to the site's significance and its interpretation.

Battlefield

Both portions of the monument, Custer Battlefield and Reno-Benteen Battlefield, retain an extremely high degree of visual integrity. Compared with other nationally significant battlefields, this monument has suffered relatively few serious impacts since 1876. Therefore, a related purpose of the monument is to manage and preserve the natural resources as part of the effort to preserve the appearance and historical integrity of the battlefield.

National Cemetery

National cemeteries, in general, are established for the interment of those who have faithfully served in the Armed Forces of the United States. These cemeteries are greatly revered, not only by the families of those interred there, but by patriotic, civic, military, and veterans' organizations.

The first hasty burials on Little Bighorn Battlefield were made three days after the 1876 battle, wherever a body was found. In 1879, the Secretary of War established a national cemetery on the Little Bighorn Battlefield in Montana Territory, for the purpose of protecting these graves. The remains of most of the Custer soldiers were moved to a mass grave in 1881. Five years later, President Grover Cleveland reserved a square mile of the battlefield for what was then called the the National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation. The reservation was transferred from the war department to the National Park Service in 1940 and renamed Custer Battlefield National Monument by Congress in 1946. In 1991, Congress authorized name change from Custer Battlefield National Monument to Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, and the cemetery was changed from Custer Battlefield National Cemetery to Custer National Cemetery.

With the 1886 Executive Order came broader "military purposes." The Indian Wars came to a close. Numerous forts throughout Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas were abandoned. Most of the Indian campaigns on the northern plains are represented by burials in the national cemetery, including Fetterman's Debacle, Wagon Box and Hayfield Fights, Big Hole, and Battle of the Bear Paw. The Army removed veterans and their dependents from abandoned post cemeteries to Custer National Cemetery.

These Indian War graves are in the 6.21 acre portion of the monument that is administered and maintained as a national cemetery. The cemetery was officially closed in 1978. The cemetery contains the graves of nearly 5,000 veterans and dependents through the Viet Nam War. Despite the

controversy surrounding the 1876 events, the national cemetery has been and should continue to be a place of honor for all Americans. The Service should strive to utilize this as a common ground of understanding.

Museum and Archives

In FY95, the park's museum collection was estimated to be 119,021 items. The museum collection, including a large and significant archival collection, contains a wide range of items. The primary collections include personal items belonging to Custer, Native American items, U.S. Cavalry accoutrements, documents, rare books, interpretive photographs, and works of art. A "living history" hands-on collection exists for exhibit and interpretive purposes in the visitor center, but is managed separately from the museum collection by the Interpretive Division. Most recently, 100 different plant specimens were acquired, but have not yet been accessioned and catalogued into the museum collections. Additionally, historic headstones removed and replaced from both the battlefield and cemetery are currently being stored in the non-operational water treatment pump house.

Indian Memorial

In 1991, Congress authorized a name change from Custer Battlefield National Monument to Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, and the Indian Memorial was also authorized to honor native American participation in the battle. A final design was chosen in 1996. The site is being prepared for construction. Groundbreaking for the memorial is targeted for late 1999 with dedication in 2000.

PURPOSE OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Resource Management Plan is a tiered planning document, supplementing the General Management Plan. It is intended to provide a working foundation that supports the various legal mandates that bear upon resource management actions at Little Bighorn Battlefield NM. This document is intended to be a flexible, dynamic working document that will identify actions necessary for the proper long range management of the cultural and natural resources of the park.

Specifically, the objectives of the Resource Management Plan are to:

1. Provide an overview of the park's natural and cultural resources.

2. Provide an analysis of both the natural and cultural resource management needs. This includes a description of the threats to park resources and an assessment of the status of available baseline information.

    a. Identify, inventory and assess Little Bighorn's natural and cultural resources and natural processes in order to form the basis for management strategies.

    b. Identify and evaluate the effects of human-caused impacts to park resources to form the

basis for implementing management strategies.

3. Prescribe long-term strategies to address the park's most important resource problems and research needs. This includes a set of proposed actions, including budget estimates, developed into resource management project statements. These project statements are prioritized in order of importance to protect park resources.

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PROGRAM AND NEEDS

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- Preserve, protect, and manage all prime resources.
- Preserve the natural and cultural landscape within and outside the park boundary.
- Provide interpretive facilities and programs that enhance the visitors' understanding of the battlefield's primary mission of preserving and protecting resources related to the battle.
- Develop strategies to work with local landowners, the BIA, and the Crow Tribe that will result in cooperative management relationships.
- Improve facilities by addressing deficiencies related to the museum collections, staffing requirements, storage space, exhibits, parking lots, tour road, etc.

CURRENT THREATS

Safety Concerns with the Park Tour Road - Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument's original tour road was dirt built through the monument in 1938. It has since been overlaid with gravel and asphalt, but not widened to accommodate increased traffic and larger vehicles. The present road has no centerline or shoulders and has been identified as a major safety hazard in the park (Safety Report 1998). The Calhoun Loop portion of the tour road has received approximately 15 feet of additional resource damage due to vehicles pulling off where there is no shoulder. Several alternatives have been considered to lessen resource damage such as a new parking lot down below the monument and the use of mass transit into the park proper.

Encroachment on the Cultural Landscape - Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is classified as a Historic Zone, consisting of two separate sites: Custer Battlefield proper and the Reno-Benteen area, connected by a 4.1 mile paved road totaling 765.34 acres. The battlefield is surrounded by the Crow Indian Reservation. The majority of these lands are allotted lands, or are under private ownership. Encroachment on the cultural landscape is a major concern. Two private museums have recently been constructed at Garryowen, the site of the opening attack of the battle between the Seventh Cavalry and Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe. Another landowner installed a well and parking lot adjacent to the Reno-Benteen Battlefield and right-of-way with plans to

develop the land for commercial use at the head of Cedar Coulee.

Parking Problems and Visitor Center Relocation - The parking lot and visitor center was built in 1951. Visitation in 1998 totaled 370,000. The present facilities do not meet these parking demands. Further expansion of the parking lot is not an option due to encroachment onto the historic resources (battlefield and cemetery). The anticipated Indian Memorial will further impact inadequate parking facilities. The General Management Plan calls for the visitor center to be relocated to Garryowen, MT.

Other Issues

- Exotics and non-native plants - research the extent and locations of exotics in the park; develop priorities and methods for removal.
- How to address items left at the new Indian Memorial.
- Ethnobotany - research the uses and significance of the surrounding vegetation to past and present inhabitants.
- Vegetation management and fire - research the history of fire and its role in maintaining the native plant communities and the historic scene.
- Expand baseline inventories of natural resources (air, water, flora, fauna, and geology/soils).

BASELINE RESOURCE INFORMATION
Cultural Resources

Sites

Definition: Sites are distinguished pieces of ground upon which occurred some historic or prehistoric human activity or which are significantly associated with historic or prehistoric events, persons, or cultures.

The primary resource administered by the National Park Service consists of the two battlefield localities presently within the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument boundaries.

Relics of the battle have been of interest to the general public since the end of the battle. Such artifacts were first collected immediately after the battle (DuMont 1974; Hutchins 1976). Prior to the establishment of the monument, relic collecting was a favorite past-time within the park boundaries as well as across the entire battlefield and associated Native American campsite. Relic collecting continues to be a favorite past-time on adjacent private lands. One collector has published his interpretation of the battle from his personal findings (Weibert 1985). A major attempt to compile the data collected by private individuals was conducted by Historian Jerome

Greene (1973). He analyzed and plotted the distributional patterns of battlefield related artifacts from several private collections. His investigations formed a basic foundation for later professional archeological investigations.

The first systematic investigations of the battlefield occurred when the park historian, Don Rickey, conducted limited metal detecting investigations on and around the battlefield (Rickey 1958). He provided an accurate record of his findings and collected his finds. These materials were placed in the park collection.

The first formal archeological investigations of the monument occurred in 1958 when an archeological project was initiated in response to the proposed construction of a visitor footpath at the Reno-Benteen Defense site (Bray 1958). Bray mapped several of Rickey's finds and excavated several test trenches. The combined efforts of the two investigators resulted in the confirmation of the defense perimeter, the field hospital location, and identification of several individual rifle pits. Three incomplete soldier burials were also recovered. These remains were reinterred at the national cemetery in August 1958. The remains were again exhumed in 1986 (Conner 1986) in preparation for reburial of an additional soldier's remains that had been discovered since that time. A small archeological survey was conducted in 1977 for a waterline alignment at Reno-Benteen; however, no cultural resources were identified (Bennett 1977).

No further baseline data was produced until 1983 when a range fire burned off the vegetation at the monument. The subsequent archeological investigation (Fox 1983) resulted in the identification of battle related artifacts and several natural features. The archeologist recommended that a full-scale inventory project be implemented.

Between 1984 and 1985, Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) staff and volunteers conducted a survey using a metal detector and traditional archeological survey methods over the entire monument (Scott and Fox 1987; Scott et al. 1989). The data produced from the surveys revealed new information regarding troop and warrior positions and glimpses of the course of the battle itself. Although the surveys recovered some 6,000 battle-related artifacts, these amount to an estimated 30% of the total items deposited upon the two battlefield localities within the monument.

One of the objectives of this survey was to determine whether or not the headstone markers, particularly the paired markers, actually denoted original soldier graves. Since only 210 soldiers were presumed to have died on the Custer field, it has long been speculated that approximately 43 markers were spurious in nature. Of the 253 markers on the Custer field, only 37 were examined. Of these, 11 were paired (22 markers). This sample revealed that during the reburial in 1877-1879 and 1881, numerous remains were left on both battlefields. In addition to small bones and partially articulated remains, one nearly-complete skeleton was discovered in a very shallow burial on the Custer field.

During these investigations, a number of prehistoric sites and isolated projectile points were also identified. These are documented in an inventory report (Scott 1987). Two prehistoric sites were

evaluated by testing in 1989 and found to be not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (Scott 1989).

No Native American dead were buried on the field, as it was customary for families and friends to remove the bodies for burial elsewhere. However, a few casualty locations have been handed down through Native American oral tradition or were marked with rock cairns erected within a few years of the battle; these are documented in the park files. The park, in conjunction with tribes, will mark Native American casualties with markers of red granite which will be placed behind the original rock cairns. The park anticipates dedication on Memorial Day of 1999.

Another archeological project was undertaken in 1989 (Scott 1991). This project focused upon the suspected location of a military equipment disposal area near the Reno-Benteen defensive position. The result was confirmation of a dump, but it yielded fewer artifacts of lesser importance for research purposes than had been anticipated. Other such disposal sites may exist outside the monument boundaries. The 1989 season not only saw the excavation of the dump but also mitigative excavation at Marker 7 on the Custer battlefield. A chance find of some human remains on private land at the Reno Retreat crossing was added to the project as well.

In 1992, MWAC archaeologists conducted additional archeological investigations at the monument. One project concerned the proposal to exhume seven graves in the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery that purported to contain soldier remains found on the battlefield between 1903 and the 1940s (Scott 1992a). A second project was the field investigations related to a small re-inventory project conducted during the cemetery exhumation project (Scott 1992b). The location of the planned Deep Ravine overlook adjacent to the Custer National Cemetery was re-inventoried with negative results.

In Fiscal Year 1992, at the request of the park, the bulk of the archeological collection was returned to the park from the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) in Lincoln, NE were it had undergone analysis, and treatment for long-term storage. The park requested the material back from MWAC in order to make these items and their related archival records more accessible to researchers. The park also wanted to utilize some of the archeological items in the new exhibits. In FY96, at the request of the park, the remaining 6,800 archeological items still in storage at MWAC were returned to the park along with the remaining field notes, photographs, videos, and other assorted archival materials. Of these collections 800 items are catalogued and 6,000 are uncatalogued.

An important resource consideration, which affects the categories of Sites and Objects, is the archeological resources that still lie outside the present monument boundaries. For many decades, these lands have been considered essentially as "fair game" by relic hunters. Many artifacts and much data has already been lost. It cannot be overemphasized that these resources must be considered as an integral part of the larger battlefield resources, regardless of property lines. Given the many unknowns about this engagement, which contribute largely to the universal attraction of this place, the Service cannot afford to ignore relic hunting and other detrimental activities on

adjacent lands. MWAC staff have recently started to explore the adjacent lands with the permission of private property owners. Work in 1993 focused on mapping relic find locations at the site of the Native American camp, the Reno Attack, and the Reno Retreat Line. This work was on private lands and the mapping project was intended to record find locations outside of the monument to increase the available interpretive and management data bases on the field of battle (Scott 1993). Archeological investigations outside of the present monument boundaries continued in 1994 and 1995 (Scott 1994,1995).

One of the enduring mysteries of the battlefield is the whereabouts of approximately 28 members of Company E. It is supposed their remains lie in or near Deep Ravine. The archeological projects of the 1980s did not reveal the location of the probable mass burial, though the work did produce useful negative evidence. It still seems probable that these remains lie near the head of Deep Ravine, but erosion has deposited at least 8 feet of overburden on them. In the summer of 1996, MACTEC and Coleman Research Corporation conducted a ground-penetrating radar investigation of the Deep Ravine. Results of this investigation revealed anomalies which may warrant further study.

Structures

Definition: Structures are works of humans, consciously constructed to serve some form of human activity. See Appendix F for List of Historic Structures.

Battlefield. There are no structures directly related to the 1876 Battle of the Little Bighorn except earthen rifle pits discussed under Cultural Landscapes. Two monuments, the Custer Memorial (1881, HS-0031) and the Reno-Benteen Memorial (1930, HS-0032), and approximately 250 white marble headstones (HS-0033), one representing each soldier, were placed on the battlefield in 1890.

National Cemetery. Structures associated with the National Cemetery include the Superintendent's House (HS-0001), an army-pattern quarters constructed for the Cemetery superintendent in 1893-1894. The two story stone building is in good condition and the exterior retains a high degree of integrity despite minor modifications. The interior has been modified for adaptive use. Original plans and specifications exist for this building, as well as a 1977 NPS Historic Structures Report. In 1998, the Superintendent's house was restored/rehabilitated into the park library and historians office. The project was primarily a restoration, using original colors. Except for the first floor, all the original walls remain.

A turn-of-the-century U.S. Army flagpole, originally a ship's mast (HS-0036), was erected in 1908 and still stands within the approximate center of the cemetery. Few historical documents exist for this structure.

A number of stone monuments, including the Fort. C.F. Smith Memorial (HS-0316B) and the Bear Paw Monument (HS-1236B), along with larger headstone markers and smaller white marble grave markers exist in the national cemetery.

Museum and Archives

Collections. In 1997, the Collection Management Report (CMR) for the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (LIBI) estimated the total size of the park's museum collection to be 119,021 items. The museum collection, including a large and significant archival collection, contains a wide range of items composed of various materials including paper, fabric, leather, fur, feathers, horn, bead and quill work, metal, ceramics, stone, paint, and wood.

The first collection category includes personal items that belonged to Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer. His wife, Elizabeth (or Libbie), donated many of her husband's belongings at the time of her death "to the Public Museum or Memorial which may be erected on the battlefield of the Little Bighorn in Montana." The Custer collection includes: uniforms, weapons, insignia, miscellaneous military accoutrements, documents, books, photographs and personal items dating from Custer's early military career to his death in 1876.

The second collection category is unfortunately small, but concentrates on Native American items, primarily material culture items from the Northern Plains tribes who participated in the Battle of the Little Bighorn. Artifacts include clothing, weapons, horse equipment, jewelry, and ceremonial items. However, this category also contains a few items which either belonged to family members of the participants, who were located nearby in the Indian Camp during the battle, or were retrieved by them after the battle had ended. An important sub-category of the Native American materials, identified by the park staff, but not currently represented in the park's collection, are materials relating to the role of the Indian (Crow and Arikara) scouts in the battle. The overall lack of Native American artifacts, particularly the gaps in the collection in the area of Indian camp and scouts materials has been identified in the park's 1988 Scope of Collections Statement (SOCS) as a future area for research and new acquisitions.

The third collection category includes U.S. Cavalry accoutrements, primarily firearms, military equipment, horse tack, uniforms, insignia, as well as the personal belongings of the military and civilians who participated in the battle. This category, with the exception of horse equipment and enlisted men's uniforms, is well represented.

The fourth collection category consists of archives and manuscripts which includes documents, historic photographs, rare books, maps, oral histories, ledger drawings, and ephemeral materials relating to the battle and participants from both sides of the conflict; the establishment of the national military cemetery; the significance and consequences of the Northern Plains Indian Wars to American Indian and Euroamerican cultures, and the park's own unique history.

The fifth collection category is comprised of works of art which includes eight framed oil paintings (two of very large size), prints, watercolors, and numerous bronze sculptures.

The park also maintains a collection of items for interpretive purposes including two detailed battlefield dioramas, a three dimensional battlefield map, and a significant and growing hands-on

living history collection of reproduction items representing both sides of the conflict. The living history collection is used exclusively for exhibit demonstrations, or interpretive consumptive use purposes. This living history collection is managed by the park's interpretive staff as an educational collection and is carried on a separate property list. The living history collection is also funded, inventoried, stored, and managed separately from the existing museum collections.

The park's total catalogued museum collection includes 30,899 artifacts, from four major disciplines including: archeology, ethnology, history, and archives. The largest portion of the collection is the archival resource, comprised of 110,338 items. Archeological materials recovered from the battlefield make up the second largest percentage of the collection, followed by historic and ethnographic materials. The park also had one paleontological specimen, a portion of a Plesiosaur (marine reptile), which was excavated from the national cemetery in 1977 and transferred as an undocumented loan to Dinosaur National Monument (DINO) in Vernal, Utah. In 1980, the specimen was transferred by DINO to the Department of Paleobiology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

Under the biology discipline, the park recently acquired approximately 100 different plant specimens that have been accessioned, but not cataloged into the museum collection. The purpose, use, and storage requirements of this herbarium collection has been added to the park's 1998 Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS). The plant specimens were collected from the native prairie within the boundaries of the national monument by Little Bighorn College students, through a Cooperative Agreement, during the June 1996 Summer Field School.

Additionally, a series of historic headstones (markers) removed from both the battlefield and the adjacent military cemetery during the U.S. Army's and the NPS's management of the site, are currently in storage in the park's old sewer treatment system pump house.

All the museum collection materials have been accessioned, however only 30,899 (26%) of the collection has been catalogued into the NPS, Automated National Catalog System (ANCS). A cataloging backlog of 88,122 items (74%), consisting mostly of archival materials remains to be catalogued.

Landscapes

Definition: Cultural landscapes are complex resources that range from large rural tracts covering several thousand acres to formal gardens of less than an acre. Natural features such as landforms, soils, and vegetation are not only part of the cultural landscape, they provide the framework within which it evolves. In the broadest sense, a cultural landscape is a reflection of human adaptation and use of natural resources. The character of a cultural landscape is defined both by physical materials and by use, reflecting cultural values and traditions.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is the tool used to determine what significant (Register eligible) cultural landscapes are present at Little Bighorn. The Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is the primary guide to treatment and use of a cultural landscape. Currently, no cultural landscape

work has been done in Little Bighorn National Monument.

Battlefield. The Custer Battlefield, Reno-Benteen Battlefield and ridges between these areas, the Indian village site and primary viewshed surrounding the monument are all important elements associated with the Battlefield cultural landscape. Many of the surrounding lands also contain artifacts and sites related to the battle. These lands should be preserved and protected from activities that would adversely affect their historic and interpretive values.

The only structures presently identified on the Battlefield land are the Earthen Fortification/Rifle Pits (HS-0034). Most of these pits were examined, defined, and restored as part of the 1958 archeology project. However, terrain played a key role in determining the tactical movements during the battle, and additional structural features (such as observation points, fields, roads, and watercourses, etc.) may be located during the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) of the Battlefield.

National Cemetery. The cemetery is divided into eight sections. Elements contributing to the significance of the cemetery landscape include the monuments, flag poles, grave markers, walks, drives, entrance gate and fence, trees and other plant materials, the Superintendent's House, and associated features.

Ethnography/Ethnohistory

The battle of Little Bighorn has generated multiple views regarding its significance. From the standpoint of the nineteenth century immigrant, the battle was a pivotal event in a long series of clashes with American Indian people. This crushing defeat in battle proved to be a serious incentive for the U.S. military to end American Indian resistance to immigrant settlement throughout the west. For American Indians, the battle was (and continues to be) seen as a major victory (albeit a temporary one) for a way of life which had witnessed continuous, and often unacceptable pressures from immigrant settlers moving permanently onto the Great Plains and intermountain west. From an ethnographic perspective, the battle became, and remains to this day, a significant symbolic event for two major cultural groups (Indian and non-Indian) seeking to maintain their respective values and lifeways in the face of cross-cultural contact and conflict.

Ethnographic resources related to the battlefield are not well documented. From a contemporary cultural anthropological perspective there is a need to determine the extent to which the battle plays a role in the worldview of Indian and non-Indian alike. That this defeat for the U.S. military remains an importance event historically and symbolically for non-Indian people is evidenced by the hundreds of books published to date which tell and re-tell the story of the battle.

Little Bighorn enthusiasts are known for their ongoing efforts to preserve the site and the memory of the valorous defeat of the 7th Cavalry at the hands of the Sioux and Cheyenne. On the other side, descendents of tribal peoples who participated in the battle continue to refer to the event as a heroic and proud defense of their homeland from the encroachment of non-Indian immigrants. There can be little doubt that the battle of the Little Bighorn has found a permanent

place in the contemporary legends and mythologies of both Indian and non-Indian peoples.

American Indians affiliated with the site are those tribes whose ancestors participated in the battle. These include the Northern Cheyenne, Lakota, Arapahoe, Arikara, and the Crow tribes. Other tribal groups, though not affiliated through some historic participation in the battle, have themselves come to view the conflict as a uniquely important event that helped to bolster Indian pride in the face of continuous efforts to remove them from their homelands. Little is know of these contemporary Indian interpretations of the site and the event itself. The non-Indian Custer enthusiasts and the local and regional non-Indian communities continue to view the battle as an integral event shaping their own history and character.

From an ethnographic perspective, these non-Indian groups should also be viewed as having a significant cultural affiliation with the park. In many ways, the battle of the Little Bighorn was a battle between vastly different cultural traditions and worldviews–and these views for both groups need to be documented as ethnographic resources. The cultural differences between these groups have obviously lessened over the years, but differences persist. Future ethnographic work for the battlefield should focus on documenting contemporary attitudes and perceptions of the importance of the battle and the battle site from the perspective of Indian and non-Indian peoples alike.

NAGPRA

In compliance with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, the park completed the required NAGPRA Summary in 1993 and NAGPRA Inventory in 1995. The 1993 service-wide NAGPRA summary for LIBI included a list of approximately 95 potential items that fall under NAGPRA categories. The items include medicine bundles or bags, charms, rattles, pipes, and other items. In August 1994, these objects were videotaped under contract by the University of Arizona, administered by WACC. The purpose of the videotapes is to assist with tribal consultation concerning NAGPRA items in the park's collections. The cultural affiliation of all items has not been determined and the affiliation of many items on the summary remains unknown.

On August 21, 1996, representatives from Lakota Oglala from Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota visited the park to examine collections affiliated with their individual tribe and/or band. On August 20, 1996, and again from October 28-29, 1996, the park sponsored NAGPRA consultation meetings in Billings, MT to discuss NAGPRA issues and the repatriation of human remains. The human remains were not part of the park's museum collection, but had been turned over to the park (1996) as the result of a NAGPRA/ARPA investigation associated with the park and a separate return to the park by the relatives of a former historic period collector from the Little Bighorn Valley.

Following the results of a non-destructive analysis and examination by physical anthropologist at University of California, Chico, who attempted to identify the remains for possible cultural affiliation, the park chose to consult with the various potentially affiliated tribes and repatriated all

theatre, a major concern to visitor safety, and moles and mice have been found inside storage areas. No formal comprehensive Integrated Pest Management plan has been developed for the monument.

Currently, some cemetery trees are dying and the park has not decided if replacements will be an acceptable alternative. Cemetery Spruce trees of unknown origin (mostly likely from nursery stock) are beginning to age and die. If the designed landscape is to be maintained, new trees need to replace the dying ones that have been removed. Most likely, area nurseries would be able to provide replacements that are similar in appearance. However, if a more natural landscape is considered, replacement with native juniper or cedar may be more appropriate.

Paleontology
The park has one paleontological specimen, a portion of a Plesiosaur (marine reptile), which was excavated from the national cemetery in 1977 and transferred as an undocumented loan to Dinosaur National Monument in Vernal, Utah. In 1980, this specimen was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The fossil remains include a nine foot section of backbone, containing 50-60 separate vertebrae, a rib, and a portion of the pelvis.

Air/Viewshed
Baseline data is available on air quality for the monument at a weather monitoring station with Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). We are under contract with the National Atmospheric Disposition Program (NADP) to monitor contaminants in the rain.

Water
No formal comprehensive survey has been done on water in the monument, including fisheries. However, state Department of Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection Agency, and Montana Fish and Game probably have some information on water and fisheries conditions that exist in the Little Bighorn river. Currently, the USGS has initiated a water monitoring project which will provide comprehensive baseline data for the Little Bighorn river. Water monitoring begins in 1999.

Lands
All land within the monument boundaries is classified as a Historic Zone and is entirely under Federal ownership. The original 602.89-acre parcel has been fenced to exclude livestock since 1891. The Reno-Benteen unit was fenced in 1954.

The land area of the monument is comprised of two disconnected plots: Custer Battlefield proper and the Reno-Benteen Battlefield. The latter is located 4.1 miles south along the east side of the river. The area between the two battlefields is non-indian lands, indian allotted lands, or Crow tribal lands. Most lands on the east bank are used for livestock grazing, while lands on the west bank are used primarily for farming.

A boundary expansion of more than 11,000 acres is proposed in the 1995 updated General

Management Plan. The Custer Battlefield Preservation Committee has acquired more than 1,100 acres. The Land Preservation Committee has an additional 1,000 acres under contract. However, the Crow tribe has gone on record as opposing any expansion of the battlefield citing loss of land base within the reservation.

Fire Management

Natural fire is recognized as a prime factor in the evolution and continuation of grassland ecosystems. The monument is committed to a suppression only policy in the absence of a fire management plan. For the preservation of these natural grasslands and the suppression of invasive weeds, fire will be required over time, natural or prescribed.

The maintenance of the cultural landscapes would involve fire since an unburned grassland becomes a shrub dominated community over time. As seen with the 1983 fire, most sagebrush was eliminated and the native grasses returned. Minimal exotics were detected.

Considerations for future prescribed burns are to understand the natural fire regime for these community types, and fire frequency, size, and intensity. Also, the ethnographic values of the area should be considered. For example, did the Native Americans burn the area for hunting and warfare purposes. Complete information on natural and unnatural fire regimes is not known at this time.

Endangered Species

No formal survey by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Montana Heritage Program has been done at the monument for flora or fauna threatened or endangered species. However, there are comprehensive inventories of flora completed (Bock et al. 1987). No T&E species were identified at that time.

Visitor Impacts/Trails

No formal comprehensive baseline or monitoring program is in place at the monument, even though the staff has noticed an increase in "social trails" throughout the monument where no maintained trails exist. Several of these side trails have developed on small pull-off areas along the park road. Even with the dense grass coverage, these trails appear quite rapidly and begin to attract others to walk on them. Off trail hiking is not encouraged by the monument due to the easy disturbance of the soils and grasses. The park is addressing the opening of two trail sites- Deep Ravine and Crazy Horse/Keogh. An EA is expected to be out spring of 1999. Expectations are that with the use of these two trails other less defined "social trails" will receive less illegal use.

Information Management

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and ARCVIEW programs have been installed at the park and training will be provided to resource staff. Some GIS work on boundaries and grave sites has been completed by the Air Force Academy and the Department of Defense. Cultural and

archeological surveys have been completed in the park, but they need to be converted into an ARCVIEW format.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

SCOPE OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES

Cultural Staffing, Organization, and Funding

The park's museum and archival collections are currently managed by a GS-1015-09 Museum Curator and intermittent staff (available from three to six month periods) from Volunteers-In-Parks (VIP), Student Conservation Association (SCA), and student interns from Colleges and universities Additionally, the park staff is assisted periodically by professional curators, archivists, archaeologists, and conservators from the IMSO, Western Archeological & Conservation Center (WACC), Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC), Museum Management Program, CSD Washington Office (MMP-WASO) and Harper's Ferry Center (HFC).

Natural Staffing, Organization, and Funding

The natural resource responsibilities are incorporated into the GS-0025-11 Chief Ranger position at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. Only a minimal amount of time (<10%) can be spent on natural resource management. At this time, additional FTE's are needed to fully meet the demands of natural resource project needs. Additional training in both natural and cultural management is necessary for this position to fulfill job requirements. Minimal responsibilities involving natural resources would include maintaining Resource Management Plan and PMIS databases with annual updates, coordination of research and Investigator's Annual Reports, writing proposals for Natural Resource funding calls, managing and implementing an Integrated Pest Management program, maintaining the Natural Resource Bibliography and information management.

Type of NPS Employee	**FTEs - Resources Work**		
	Natural	Cultural	Total
Research Scientists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resources Specialists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Park Rangers Resource Management	0.2	0.2	0.4
Park Rangers Resource Protection	0.1	0.2	0.3
Park Rangers Resource Interpretation	0.1	3.5	3.6
Maintenance Personnel	0.2	1.0	1.2
Total Resource Personnel	0.6	4.9	5.5
Total Park FTE: 16.0 Total PERCENT: 34%	3%	31%	

FIVE YEAR PROGRAM STRATEGY

Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader context.

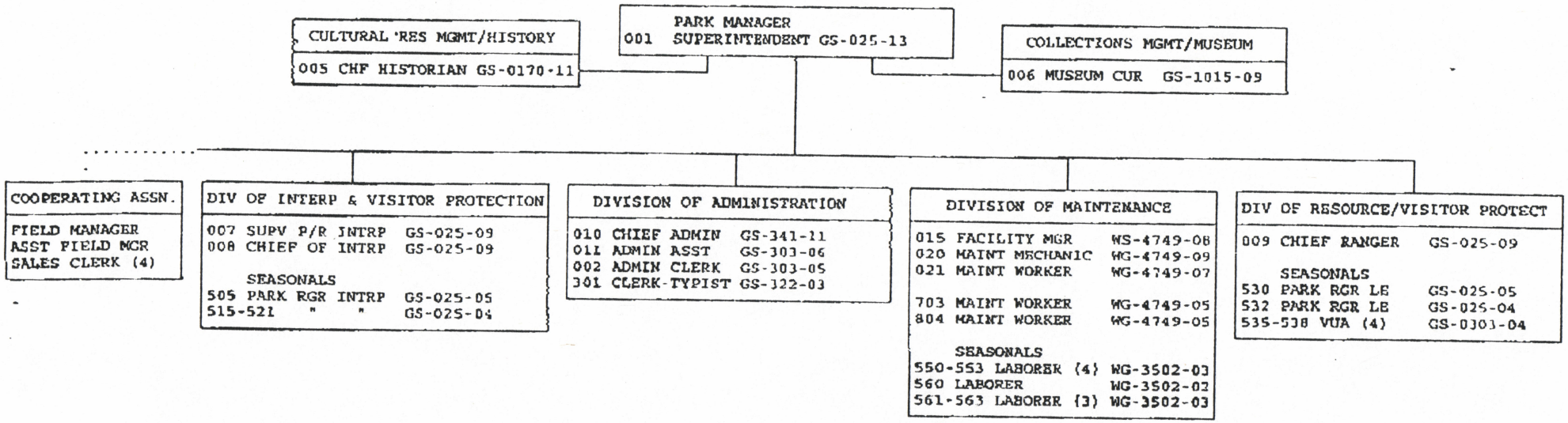
Long-term goals (GPRA):

- 50% of the parks cultural landscapes listed on the cultural landscape inventory are in good condition.
- 100% of the 3 archeological sites within the park are in good condition.
- The number of reported incidents of looting or vandalism of the 3 archeological sites are reduced by 5% from the 1997 level.
- 100% of the baseline inventory, evaluation, and cataloging of each category of cultural resource of the parks approximately 25,000 museum objects is completed.
- 25% of the major external impacts on park resources will be identified and cooperative mechanisms for mitigation will be in place.

APPENDIX A. PRESENT STAFFING

LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

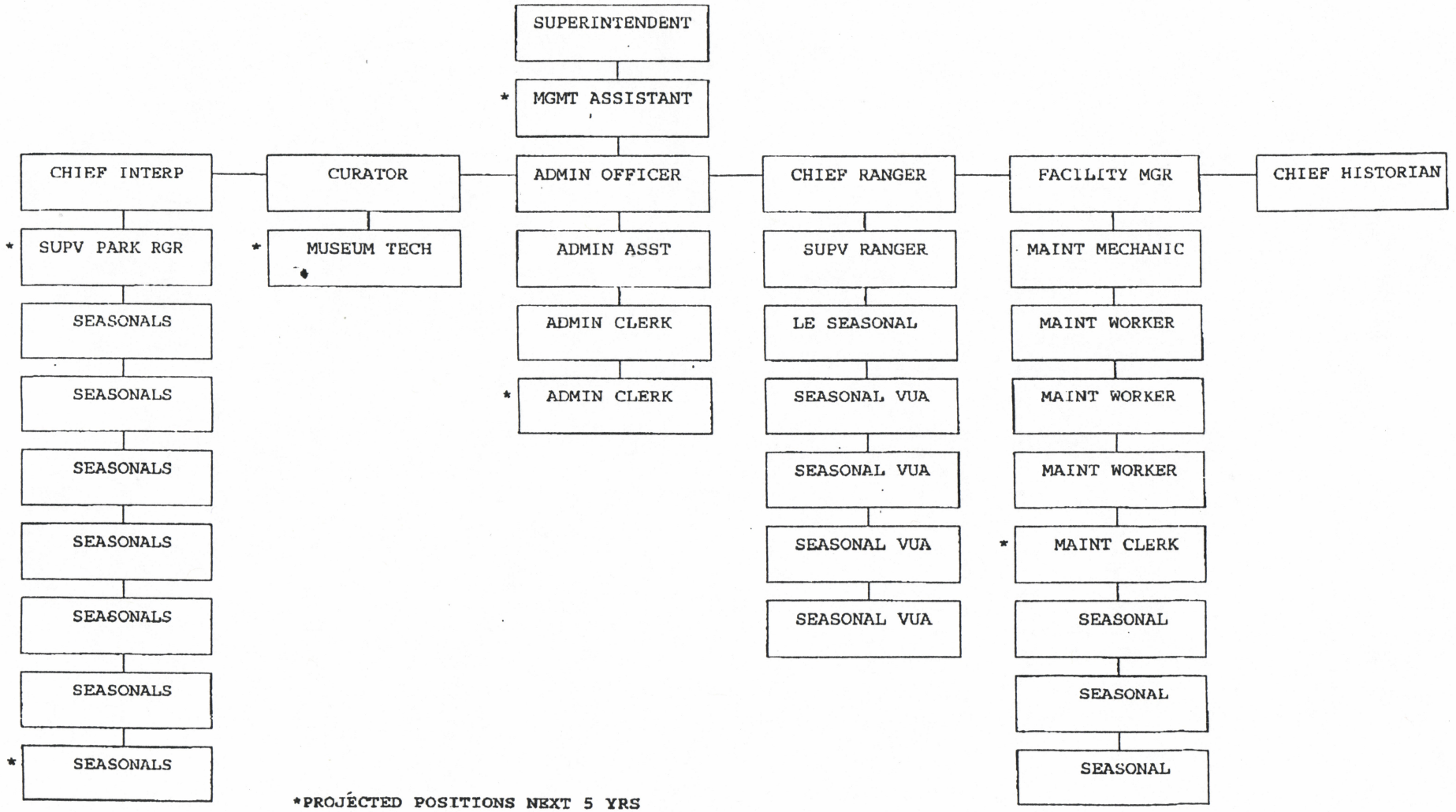
1380-LIBI



APPROVED: Neil P. Mar 5/15/97
SUPERINTENDENT DATE

APPENDIX A. LONG-TERM STAFFING NEEDS

ORGANIZATION CHART
LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT
1380-LIBI



*PROJECTED POSITIONS NEXT 5 YRS

Appendix B. CULTURAL RESOURCES TABLES

Cultural Resource Documentation Checklist

Place an X in the appropriate column. Leave columns blank if document is not required for the park. Remember that items in the first section, Planning Documents, may also apply to natural resources. See NPS-28, Chapter 2 for description of each inventory or study.

CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST			
TITLE	**CURRENT AND APPROVED**	**INCOMPLETE; NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING**	**NEEDED**
PLANNING DOCUMENTS			
Preauthorization and Authorization			
Statement of Management (SFM)		1990	
Outline of Planning Requirements (OPR)		1992	
General Management Plan (GMP)	1986/1995		
Development Concept Plan (DCP)	1995		
Resources Management Plan (RMP)	1996 (interim)		
Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP)			X
SERVICEWIDE INVENTORIES LIST, CATALOGS AND REGISTERS			
Cultural Resources Bibliography (CRBIB)		X	
Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI)	X		
List of Classified Structures (LCS)	X		

CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST			
TITLE	**CURRENT AND APPROVED**	**INCOMPLETE; NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING**	**NEEDED**
National Catalog of Museum Objects		X	
National Register of Historic Places	1966, 1987		
BASIC CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTS			
Archeological Overview and Assessment			X
Archeological Identification Studies		1984/85	
Archeological Evaluation Studies			X
Ethnographic Overview and Assessment			X
Ethnographic Oral Histories and Life Histories		1987	
Ethnographic Program			X
Historical Base Map			X
Historic Resource Study (HRS)			X
Park Administrative History		1958, 1980	
Scope of Collection Statement		1985	X
SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDIES AND PLANS			
Archeological and Ethnographic Collections Studies	Archeo. Collection done		
Archeological Data Recovery Studies	Done as needed.		

CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST			
TITLE	**CURRENT AND APPROVED**	**INCOMPLETE; NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING**	**NEEDED**
Collection Management Plan			X
Collection Storage Plan		1992 (minimum)	
Collection Condition Survey	94 Textile Collec.; 95 Ethnog. Collec.	1997 Archival Collec.	Archeo. Collec.; Hist. Collec.; Archival Collec.
Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)			X
Ethnohistory			X
Exhibit Plan		Phase I , II, & III 1994	
Historic Furnishing Report	Not Applicable		
Historic Structure Preservation Guide (HSPG)			X
Historic Structure Report	Superintendent's Lodge (HS-1)		
Social Impact Study			X
Special History Study			X
Traditional Use Study			X
Museum Housekeeping Plan (Preventive Conservation)			X
Emergency Disaster Plan			X
Integrated Pest Management Plan			X
Fire Protection and Security Survey			X

Appendix C. NATURAL RESOURCES BASELINE INFORMATION

Current and approved, incomplete and needs revision or updating, or does not meet the recommended minimal set of natural resource information listed in Appendix A of NPS-75.

NATURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST			
INVENTORY COMPONENT	**CURRENT AND APPROVED**	**INCOMPLETE; NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING**	**NEEDED**
Historical Data Base		X	
Species Information:			
Species List		X	
Biologic Survey		X	
Species Distribution		X	
Digital Vegetation Map			X
Digital Cartographic Data			X
Digital Soils Map			X
Digital Geology Map			X
Water Resource Inventory			X
Water Quality Data		X	
Air Quality Station		X	
Air Quality Data		X	
Precip/Meterological Data		X	

Appendix D. PROJECT STATEMENTS

FY2000 SEPA PROJECTS

1. Repoint Stone House Basement $12,000
2. Museum Exhibit Object Treatment $20,000
3. Museum Collection (Paper) Conservation Treatment $20,000
4. Painting Conservation Treatment $17,800
5. Oral History $30,000
6. Prepare Rapid Ethnogrpahic Overview $15,000
7. Administrative History $60,000
8. Conduct Cultural Landscape Inventory $5,000
9. Improve Museum Collection Workspace $66,100
10. Convert Historic Photograph Collection to CD-ROM
11. NAGPRA Consultation $40,000
12. Archeology/Markers $20,000
13. Archeology/Geophysical, Reno-Benteen $30,000
14. Prepare/Restore Deep Ravine Trail $25,000
15. Museum Exhibit Upgrade $25,000
16. Parks As Classrooms $10,000
17. Asphalt VIP Trailer Pad $8,000
18. Replace Cushman $11,000
19. Replace Quarters, Siding/Windows $84,000
20. Update NR Inventory $50,000
21. Construct Detached Restrooms $80,000

Total: $609,100+

FY1999 Projects Funded

1. CRPP/Reassemble/Recatalog LBH Archive Collections $21,600
2. BC/Catalog LBH Archives $51,100
3. MC/Improve Archives Storage $60,700
4. ARPA Equipment/Per $3,000

Projects - Other Funding Sources

1. Clean Cemetery Headstones $6,000
2. Repaint Exterior Visitor Center $14,000
3. Recarpet visitor Center $11,000
4. Install Pesticides Trees $2,000
5. Rehab Cemetery Irrigation system $25,000
6. Rebuild Cemetery Street $23,000
7. Wheelchair Lift $40,000 (Repair/Rehab)
8. Reburials Other Military Posts $5,000
9. Aerial Inventory Battlefield $10,000
10. Replace Boundary Fence $40,000 (Repair/Rehab)

11. Prepare NHL Form for LIBI $20,000
Total: $196,000

Future Projects

1. Conduct History Collection Condition Survey $20,000
2. Complete Collection Management Plan $10,000
3. Upgrade ANCA $30,000
4. Photograph Museum Collection

Potential Project Statements

CULTURAL

Archeology

LIBI-C-100.001 Update Cultural Sites Inventory
LIBI-C-101.001 Archeological Survey: Private Lands Outside the Monument Boundary
LIBI-C-104.001 Archeological/GeophysicalInvestigations of Marker Sites
LIBI-C-105.001 Archeological/GeophysicalInvestigations of Rifle Pits

Battlefield and National Cemetery

LIBI-C-200.001 Amend National Register Nomination
LIBI-C-201.001 Identify Location of American Indian Casualties and Place Markers
LIBI-C-201.002 Verify and Plot (GIS) Original and Replacement Markers

Museum and Archives

LIBI-C-300.001 Manage/Upgrade ANCS Museum Database
LIBI-C-300.002 Upgrade Museum Property Accountability
LIBI-C-300.003 Conduct Appraisal of Museum Property
LIBI-C-300.004 Improve Archives Storage
LIBI-C-300.005 Catalog Archives (Backlog)
LIBI-C-300.006 Conduct Collection Condition Surveys - Archives, History & Archeology Collections
LIBI-C-300.007 Complete Collection Management Plan (CMP)
LIBI-C-300.008 Museum Collections Conservation/Treatment/Stabilization-Artifacts on Exhibit & Storage
LIBI-C-300.009 Complete Collection Storage Plan (CSP)
LIBI-C-300.010 Develop/Implement Environmental Monitoring Program
LIBI-C-300.011 Upgrade Exhibits - Complete Phase III
LIBI-C-300.012 Photograph Museum Collection
LIBI-C-300.013 Update Scope of Collection Statement
LIBI-C-300.014 Improve Museum Collections Storage and Curatorial Workspace Areas

Cultural Landscapes

LIBI-C-400.001 Conduct Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

LIBI-C-400.002 Prepare Cultural Landscape Management Plan

NAGPRA
LIBI-C-500.001 NAGPRA Consultation, Museum Deaccession and Repatriation

Ethnography
LIBI-C-550.001 Interviews with Indian and Non-Indian Groups Affiliated with the Little Bighorn Battle
LIBI-C-550.002 Research Ethnobotany for the Tribal Lands

Historic Resources
LIBI-C-600.001 Update Administrative History
LIBI-C-601.001 Prepare Environmental History
LIBI-C-603.001 Historic Resource Study: Reburials from Other Western Forts
LIBI-C-604.001 Repointing of Basement Walls in Superintendent's House

Indian Memorial
LIBI-C-700.01 Prepare Indian Memorial Management Guidelines

NATURAL
I&M (Inventory and Monitoring)
LIBI-N-100.001 Natural Resources Baseline Information Assessment/Evaluation
LIBI-N-101.001 Complete Minimum Level Baseline Information for Natural Resources
LIBI-N-102.001 Prepare A Long-Term Monitoring Plan for Natural Resources
LIBI-N-104.001 Aerial Inventory of Battlefield

IPM (Integrated Pest Management)
LIBI-N-200.001 Prepare IPM Plan for Little Bighorn BNM
LIBI-N-201.001 Pest Control in Museum Collections

LIBI-N-107.001 Spider Mite Control in Trees at Custer National Cemetery
LIBI-N-105.001 Prepare Weed (Exotics) Management Plan

Air and Water
LIBI-N-106.001 Control Erosion Along Deep Ravine (Little Bighorn River)

Flora and Fauna
LIBI-N-400.01 Survey Park Lands for T&E Species

Geology, Soils, and Cartography
LIBI-N-500.001 Provide Training to Staff On Use of GIS/GPS Systems

Fire
LIBI-N-103.001 Prepare Fire Management Plan

Information Management
LIBI-I-700.001 Develop Management GIS Capability: ARCVIEW

General
LIBI-N-801.001 Replace Boundary Fencing

Appendix E. RESOURCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND GUIDELINES

The National Park Service is mandated to carry out management with respect to a variety of federal environmental laws and guidelines including, but not limited to, the following:

Natural Resources:

Bald and Golden Eagles Protection Act of 1940 as Amended in 1962 and 1973 (16 USC 668)
Clean Air Act as Amended in 1977 (42 USC 7401)
Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531)
Executive Order 11988 (Floodplains)
Executive Order 11990 (Wetlands)
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 135)
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC 661)
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 USC 460d)
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703)
Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976 (16 USC 1901)
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6901)
Safe Drinking Water Act of 1968 (42 USC 300f)
Water Resources Planning and Standards Act of 1965 (42 USC 1962)
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 USC 1001)
Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 USC 1131)

Cultural Resources:

Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 1)
Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 416-467)
Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 431-433)
National Trust Act of 1949 (Public Law)
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470) and Federal Agency Responsibilities under Section 110 of the national Historic Preservation Act (FR 53:4727-46), Amended 1980, 1992
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321)
Executive Order 11593 (1971) (36F.R. 8921)
Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 174)
American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 USC 1996)
Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470)
National Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2997)

Museum Properties Management Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f)
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (43 CFR 10)
Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800)
Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (FR 48:44716-40)
Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation of Historic Structures (36 CFR 67)

Legislative History

August 1, 1879 – The battlefield was officially recognized and designated as a national cemetery of the Fourth class by General Order No. 78. Headquarters of the Army.

December 7, 1886 – Executive Order No. 337443, established the boundary, approximately 1 mile square, for the National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation.

Act of April 14, 1926 – The Reno-Benteen Battlefield was acquired and the Army was ordered to take charge of the site in August 1930 (44 Stat. 168).

Act of April 15, 1930 – All rights, titles, and interests of Crow Indians from whose reservation the battlefield was carved were granted tot he United States (46 Stat. 168).

Custer Battlefield Deed No. 8, 1937, granted to the United States government a right-of-way extending from the Custer Battlefield to the Reno-Benteen Battlefield through Crow Indian (allotted) land.

August 10, 1939 – A public historical museum was authorized (53 Stat. 1337).

June 3, 1940 –Executive Order No. 8428, transferred management of the area to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, effective July 1, 1940.

Act of March 22, 1946 (P.L. 79-332) – Custer Battlefield National Cemetery was redesignated Custer Battlefield National Monument.

On May 1, 1987, Last Stand Hill Site, Reno-Benteen Site, and the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Act of January 3, 1991 (H.R. 848) – Custer Battlefield National Monument redesignated Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. An Indian memorial to honor native American Participants in the battle was authorized. Custer Battlefield National Cemetery was designated.

Appendix F. INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Context/Theme

Definition: A cultural context is the framework for evaluating the significance of resources as related to ethnographic, historic or prehistoric themes.

In 1994, the National Park Service History Division revised the Service's thematic framework. The following themes from the framework could be applied to the monument:

I. Peopling Places
- 1. Family and the life cycle
- 3. Migration from within and without
- 5. Ethnic homelands
- 6. Encounters, conflicts and colonization

III. Expressing Cultural Values
- 6. Popular and traditional culture

IV. Shaping the Political Landscape
- 2. Governmental institutions
- 3. Military institutions and activities
- 4. Political ideas, cultures and theories

Because the new thematic categories are so broad and conceptual, historians acknowledge that the older framework is still useful for comparative purposes. *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program*, 1987, assigned the following theme to the monument:

X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
- C. Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict
  - 3. The Northern Plains

In a broader interpretation, additional themes from that publication apply to the monument:

I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations
- 1. Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact
  - h. Native Adaptations to Plains Environments
- 2. Establishing Intercultural Relations
  - c. Military Scouts
  - e. Defending Native Homelands
  - h. New Native Military Alliances
- 3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation
  - a. Transfer of Technology to Native Peoples
  - b. Forced and Voluntary Population Movements

d. Changing Settlement Types

5. Becoming Native American
6. The Myth of the Vanishing Native

e. Contemporary Reservations and Villages

XXXIII. Historic Preservation

G. The Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884-1949

1. Battlefield Preservation

4. The National Park Service and the New Deal

G. HISTORIC STRUCTURES

IDLCS	PARK	STRUCTURE NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME OF THE RESOURCE	NR STATUS	NR DATE
11525	LIBI	HS-0001	Superintendent's House (National Cemetery)	1	5/ 1/1987
11530	LIBI	HS-0002B	Bear Paw Battle Monument (National Cemetery)	1	5/ 1/1987
23057	LIBI	HS-0003A	Mary Shilling Headstone	1	5/ 1/1987
23058	LIBI	HS-0004B	John Mcvey Headstone -National Cemetery Sect.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23059	LIBI	HS-0026A	Francis Hubner Headstone - National Cemetery Sec.A	1	5/ 1/1987
11520	LIBI	HS-0031	Custer Memorial	1	5/ 1/1987
11521	LIBI	HS-0032	Reno-Benteen Memorial (Reno-Benteen Battlefield)	1	5/ 1/1987
11522	LIBI	HS-0033	Stone Markers (Custer Battlefield)	1	5/ 1/1987
11523	LIBI	HS-0034	Earthen Fortifications (Reno-Benteen Battlefield)	1	5/ 1/1987
11526	LIBI	HS-0036	Iron Flagpole (National Cemetery)	1	5/ 1/1987
23060	LIBI	HS-0037	Historical Graves "Civil War" Style	1	5/ 1/1987
23061	LIBI	HS-0038	Historic Graves "Spanish American War" Style	1	5/ 1/1987
23062	LIBI	HS-0039	Grave Stones "General Type"	1	5/ 1/1987
23063	LIBI	HS-0102B	William Hale Low Headstone - Nat.Cemetery, Sect.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23064	LIBI	HS-0126A	Charles H Raymond Headstone - Nat. Cemetery,Sec.A.	1	5/ 1/1987
23065	LIBI	HS-0136A	Margaret J. Littlejohn Headstone, Nat.Cem.Sec.A.	1	5/ 1/1987
23066	LIBI	HS-0194B	Charles O Bradley Headstone, National Cem.,Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23067	LIBI	HS-0290A	Richard And Lena Mercer Headstone, Nat.Cem.,Sec.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23068	LIBI	HS-0296A	Sylvia Wyatt And Geo. Morrison, Nat. Cem., Sec. A	1	5/ 1/1987
23069	LIBI	HS-0316B	Ft.C.F.Smith Memorial, National Cemetery, Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23070	LIBI	HS-0370A	George Fleury Headstone, National Cemetery, Sec A.	1	5/ 1/1987
23071	LIBI	HS-0372A	Aquila Coonrad Headstone, National Cemetery, Sec.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23072	LIBI	HS-0375A	James Birch Headstone, National Cemetery, Sect.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23073	LIBI	HS-0381B	John A. Manley Headstone,NationalCemetery, Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987

IDLCS	PARK	STRUCTURE NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME OF THE RESOURCE	NR STATUS	NR DATE
23074	LIBI	HS-0387B	Hattie Rehberg Headstone, National Cemetery,Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23075	LIBI	HS-0398A	Margaret & Theodore Smith Headstone, Nat.Cem.Sec.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23076	LIBI	HS-0460A	White Swan Headstone, National Cemetery, Sec. A.	1	5/ 1/1987
23077	LIBI	HS-0480B	James Brown Headstone	1	5/ 1/1987
23078	LIBI	HS-0483B	Ben Cornelius Jones Headstone, Nat.Cemetery Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23079	LIBI	HS-0487B	Roy Turner Headstone	1	5/ 1/1987
23080	LIBI	HS-0545A	Michael Cornwall Headstone, Nat. Cemetery,Sect.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23081	LIBI	HS-0546A	William Phillips/Newton Scott, Nat.Cem.Sect.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23082	LIBI	HS-0570A	John Dalton Headstone, Nat. Cem., Sec. A	1	5/ 1/1987
23083	LIBI	HS-0573B	Geo C. Booth Headstone, National Cemetery,Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23084	LIBI	HS-0577B	Thomas & William Donaldson Headstone,Nat.Cem.Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23086	LIBI	HS-0671B	William James Daly Headstone, Nat.Cemetery,Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23087	LIBI	HS-0686A	Patrick Quigg Headstone	1	5/ 1/1987
23088	LIBI	HS-0697A	Annie H Tyrell Headstone, National Cemetery, Sec A	1	5/ 1/1987
23112	LIBI	HS-0701A	Florence Tyler Headstone, National Cemetery,Sec.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23089	LIBI	HS-0714A	A.H. Mayer Headstone, National Cemetery, Sec. A	1	5/ 1/1987
23090	LIBI	HS-0744A	Emily Van Orsdale & Arthur Logan Headstone, Sec.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23091	LIBI	HS-0745A	Capt.Wm.Logan & John Van Orsdale, Nat.Cem.Sect. A	1	5/ 1/1987
23092	LIBI	HS-0746A	Capt. Gerhard Headstone, National Cemetery,Sect. A	1	5/ 1/1987
23093	LIBI	HS-0765B	Bella Ross Headstone, National Cemetery, Section B	1	5/ 1/1987
23094	LIBI	HS-0767B	Mary Glen Headstone, National Cemetery, Section B	1	5/ 1/1987
23095	LIBI	HS-0768B	Mary A. & Matilda Lov, National Cemetery, Sect. B	1	5/ 1/1987
23096	LIBI	HS-0789A	John Kirley Headstone, National Cemetery, Sect. A	1	5/ 1/1987
23097	LIBI	HS-0792A	Hartwill G. Jones Headstone, Nat. Cem., Sec. A	1	5/ 1/1987
23098	LIBI	HS-0814A	Harry Newton Hazlett, National Cemetery, Section A	1	5/ 1/1987

IDLCS	PARK	STRUCTURE NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME OF THE RESOURCE	NR STATUS	NR DATE
23099	LIBI	HS-0820A	Raymond Leary Headstone, National Cem,Section A	1	5/ 1/1987
23100	LIBI	HS-0821A	John Leary Headstone, National Cemetery,Section A	1	5/ 1/1987
23101	LIBI	HS-0835A	Minnie & John Grover Headstone, Nat.Cemetery,Sec.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23102	LIBI	HS-0876A	Robert Timpany Headstone, National Cemetery,Sect.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23103	LIBI	HS-0952A	William Walker Headstone, National Cemetery, Sec.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23104	LIBI	HS-0957B	William Haigler Headstone, National Cemetery,Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987
23105	LIBI	HS-0960A	James N Davis Headstone, National Cemetery, Sec.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23106	LIBI	HS-0965A	John Cruis Headstone, National Cemetery,Section A	1	5/ 1/1987
23107	LIBI	HS-1040A	John Coale Headstone, National Cemetery, Section A	1	5/ 1/1987
23108	LIBI	HS-1045A	James Pryor Headstone, National Cemetery, Sec. A.	1	5/ 1/1987
23109	LIBI	HS-1053A	Thomas Logan Headstone, National Cemetery, Sect. A	1	5/ 1/1987
23110	LIBI	HS-1057A	Clifford Ross Headstone, National Cemetery,Sect.A	1	5/ 1/1987
23111	LIBI	HS-1141B	Lewis Rains Paul Headstone, Nat. Cemetery, Sect.B	1	5/ 1/1987
11529	LIBI	HS-1236B	Bear Paw Monument (National Cemetery)	1	5/ 1/1987
23085	LIBI	HS-601AA	John J Crittenden Headstone, Nat.Cemetery Sec.B	1	5/ 1/1987

64 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

SELECTED REFERENCES

Bennett, Connie
1977 Preconstruction Archeological Investigations at Custer Battlefield National Monument. Memo report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Bock, J.H., C.E. Bock, and M.O. Stone
1987 The Effects of Fire on Northern Mixed Grassland Vegetation at Custer Battlefield National Monument, unpublished.

Bray, Robert
1958 A Report of Archeological Investigations at the Reno-Benteen Site Custer Battlefield National Monument June 2-July 1, 1958. Ms. on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Conner, Melissa A.
1986 Exhumation of Grave 402, Block B, Custer Battlefield National Cemetery. Rocky Mountain Region Archeological Project Report, dated April 8, 1986. Ms. on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

DuMont, John
1974 *Custer Battle Guns*. Old Army Press, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Fox, Richard A., Jr.
1983 Archeological Investigations at Custer Battlefield National Monument. Ms. on file, Rocky Mountain System Support Office, National Park Service, Denver.

Greene, Jerome A.
1973 Evidence and the Custer Enigma: A Reconstruction of Indian-Military History. *The Trail Guide* 17(1&2):3-56.

Hutchins, James S.
1976 *Boots and Saddles at the Little Bighorn*. Old Army Press, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Rickey, Don, Jr.
1958 Administrative History of Custer Battlefield National Monument Crow Agency Montana. Ms. on file, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana.

Scott, Douglas
1987 Prehistoric Resources of Custer Battlefield. Rocky Mountain Region Archeological Project Report, dated April 1, 1987. On file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1989 Testing and Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Sites at Custer Battlefield National Monument.

Rocky Mountain Region Archeological Project Report, dated September 1989. On file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1991 *Papers on Little Bighorn Battlefield Archeology: The Equipment Dump, Marker 7, and the Reno Crossing.* Reprints in Anthropology No. 42. J and L Reprint Co., Lincoln, Nebraska.

1992a Exhumation of Little Bighorn Battle-related Human Remains from the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery. Rocky Mountain Region Archeological Project Report, dated May 20, 1992. On file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1992b Deep Ravine Overlook Site Little Bighorn National Battlefield, Montana. Rocky Mountain Region Archeological Project Report, dated July 14, 1992. On file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1993 Archeological Mapping of the Pitsch Property: The Valley Flight Segment of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, Montana. Rocky Mountain Region Archeological Project Report, dated August 31, 1993. On file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1994 Archeological Inventory of the Dyck and Adjacent Properties. Rocky Mountain Region Archeological Project Report, dated May 20, 1994. On file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1995 A Look at Cedar Coulee and Sharpshooter Ridge: Archeological Inventory of the Faron Iron Property near Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. Ms. on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Scott, Douglas and Richard Fox, Jr.
1987 *Archeological Insights into the Custer Battle: A Preliminary Assessment.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Scott, Douglas D., Richard A. Fox, Jr., Melissa A. Conner, and Dick Harmon
1989 *Archaeological Perspectives on the Battle of the Little Bighorn.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Weibert, Hank
1985 *Sixty-six Years in Custer's Shadow.* Privately published, Billings, Montana.

SCOPING PROCESS AND LIST OF PREPARERS

Staff from the Intermountain System Support Office (previously Rocky Mountain System Support Office) in Denver met at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument with park staff from the monument and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area during the work week beginning September 16, 1996. The purpose of the scoping session was to initiate completion of an existing draft resource management plan. The assembled work group addressed the scope of the plan, identified needed revisions, and identified resource management issues and project statements to address those issues. Participants in the work sessions are listed below:

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument:
Gerard Baker, Superintendent
Michael Stops, Chief Ranger
Cliff Arbogast, Chief of Maintenance
Kitty Deernose, Park Curator
John Doerner, Chief of Interpretation/Historian

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area:
Rick Lasko, Chief of Resources Management
Laura Hudson, Resource Management Specialist

Rocky Mountain System Support Office:
Tom Wylie, Natural Resource Program Manager
Greg Kendrick, Cultural Resource Program Manager
Lysa Wegman-French, Historian
Matt Wilson, Curator
Tom Keohan, Historical Architect
Steve DeVore, Archeologist
Dave Ruppert, Ethnographer, IMSO

Western Archeological and Conservation Center: Lynn Mitchell, Archivist

Final Preparers (1998-99)
Neil Mangum, Superintendent, LIBI
Mike Stops, Chief Ranger, LIBI
Laura Hudson, Natural Resource Specialist, IMDE