

Table 7. Montana listed species of concern and Federal birds of conservation concern recorded in the Bitterroot Valley and on Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge, Montana.

<i>Species</i>	<i>State species of concern¹</i>	<i>Federal birds of conservation concern²</i>	<i>Recorded using the refuge³</i>
Boreal toad ⁴	X	n/a	X
Trumpeter swan	X	—	X
Common loon	X	—	X
Horned grebe	X	X	X
Clark's grebe	X	—	X
American white pelican	X	—	X
American bittern ⁴	X	X	X
Great blue heron	X	—	X
Black-crowned night-heron	X	—	X
White-faced ibis	X	—	X
Bald eagle	X	X	X
Northern goshawk	X	—	X
Swainson's hawk	—	X	X
Golden eagle	X	X	X
Peregrine falcon	X	X	X
Prairie falcon	—	X	X
Black-necked stilt	X	—	X
Long-billed curlew	X	X	X
Marbled godwit ⁴	—	X	X
Short-billed dowitcher	—	X	X
Franklin's gull	X	—	X
Forster's tern	X	—	X
Black tern	X	—	X
Caspian tern	X	—	X
Common tern	X	—	X
Least tern	X	—	X
Black-billed cuckoo	X	X	X
Burrowing owl	X	X	X
Short-eared owl	—	X	X
Great gray owl	X	—	X
Flammulated owl	X	X	X
Black swift	X	X	X
Calliope hummingbird	—	X	X
Lewis's woodpecker ⁴	X	X	X
Pileated woodpecker	X	—	X
Willow flycatcher ⁴	—	X	X
Olive-sided flycatcher	—	X	X
Loggerhead shrike	X	X	X
Clark's nutcracker	X	—	X
Pinyon jay	X	—	X
Brown creeper ⁴	X	—	X
Winter wren	—	—	X
Veery	X	—	X

Table 7. Montana listed species of concern and Federal birds of conservation concern recorded in the Bitterroot Valley and on Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge, Montana.

<i>Species</i>	<i>State species of concern¹</i>	<i>Federal birds of conservation concern²</i>	<i>Recorded using the refuge³</i>
Sage thrasher	X	X	X
Le Conte's sparrow	X	—	X
Bobolink ⁴	X	—	X
Fringed myotis	X	n/a	X
Townsend's big-eared bat	X	n/a	X
Hoary bat ⁴	X	n/a	X
Bull trout ⁵	X	n/a	—
Boreal bluet	X	n/a	X
Boreal whiteface	X	n/a	X
Shining flatsedge	X	n/a	X
Guadalupe water-nymph	X	n/a	X

¹ Source: *Montana Natural Heritage Program 2012.*

² Source: *USFWS 2008.*

³ Source: *unpublished refuge data, includes casual sightings.*

⁴ *Proposed target species for refuge management.*

⁵ *Listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act as threatened.*

3.4 Cultural Resources and History

The following section describes the cultural resources and history of the refuge and the Bitterroot Valley, starting with the earliest documented occupation by Native Americans circa 12–15,000 years before present (B.P.). It then discusses Euro-American settlement in the valley and changes to the area's land uses, including those within the refuge boundary.

PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION

The cultural sequence for prehistoric occupation in this area is split into three major subdivisions based on Malouf (1956) including Early Hunter (10,000 to 6,000 before Christ [B.C.]), Middle Period (6,000 B.C. to Anno Domini [A.D.] 800), and Late Hunter (A.D. 800 to 1870).

Early Hunter

Woodside (2008) examined oral histories and other documentation to propose the presence of Paleo-Indians in Oregon and Washington before the flooding of Glacial Lake Missoula. Paleo-Indians, or Paleoamericans, is a classification term given to the first peoples who entered, and subsequently inhabited, the North American continent during the final glacial episodes of the late Pleistocene period. Woodside examined the Native American oral history of tribes in Oregon and Washington that described the cataclysmic flooding of Glacial Lake Missoula and how the tribes survived this event, dating about 15,000 years ago. Her research did cover other areas impacted by Glacial Lake

Missoula, including the refuge. Ryan (1977) recovered two Cascade Points (projectiles) while performing archaeological research along the Clark Fork River west of Missoula. These points are indicative of this period and definitive evidence of Paleo-Indian presence. Ryan hypothesized that the Clark Fork Valley was an important corridor connecting the Columbian Plateau and the Northern Plains. Ryan also found an abundance of sites containing prehistoric activity. Alternately, Ward (1973) found a small number of archaeological sites in the Bitterroot Valley; many were pictographs only and not considered evidence of this period, nor did they date to this period of time.

Middle Period

Glacial Lake Missoula receded about 12,000 B.P., according to Alt (2001). Eventually native people occupied the new valleys formed by this event. Ward (1973) searched the Bitterroot Valley for middle prehistoric evidence of occupation. She found 19 sites no older than 5,000 B.P. None contained the traditional pottery, roasting pits, tipi rings, battle pits, rock piles, or fishing gear associated with this time period. Many had pictographs, which connect site occupation to the middle period. Ward refers to other work including that done in 1951 by Carling Malouf and his University of Montana archaeology class who found jasper and flint chips at the mouth of the North Burnt Fork Creek (a small occupation site on the refuge) (Malouf 1952).

Late Hunter

Malouf (1952) notes that in A.D. 1730 the Shoshoni of Idaho gave horses to the Salish of this area. This significantly changed the culture of the Salish people. Malouf stated that the Salish have occupied western