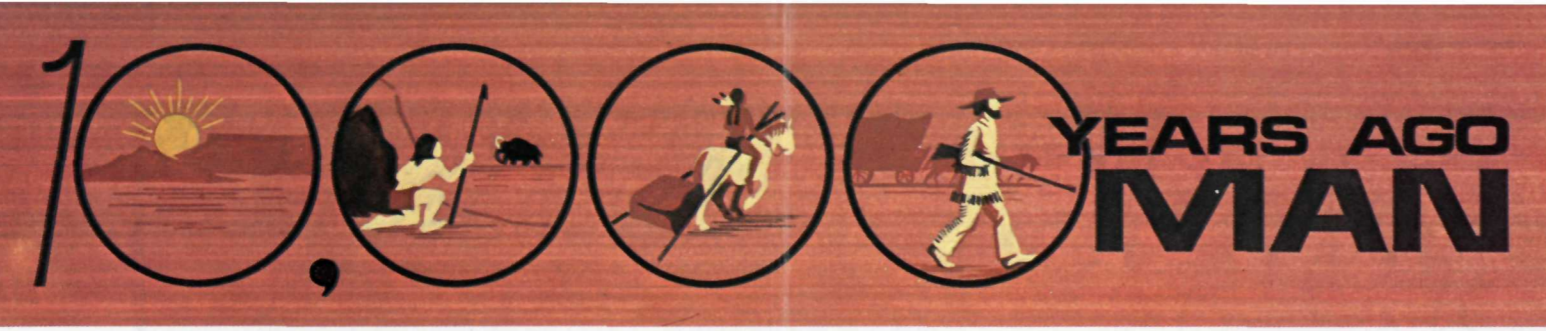
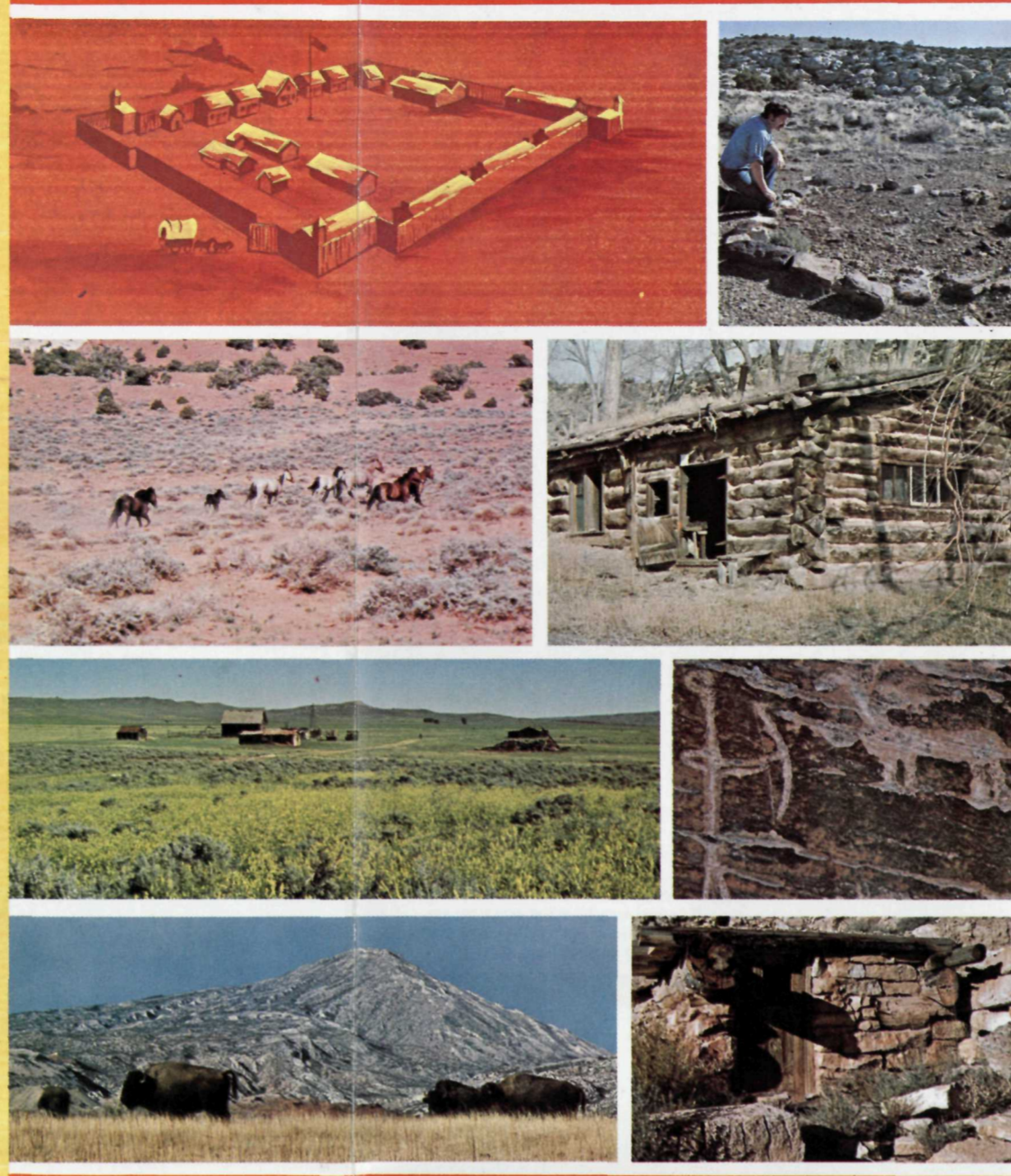
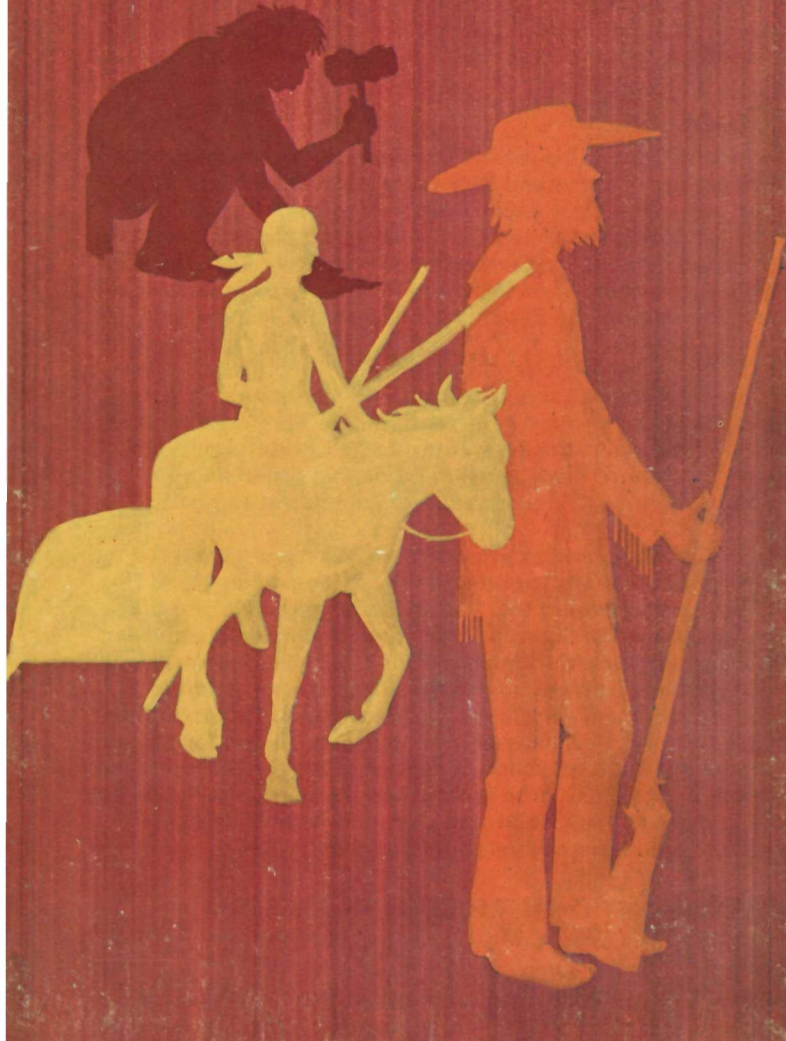
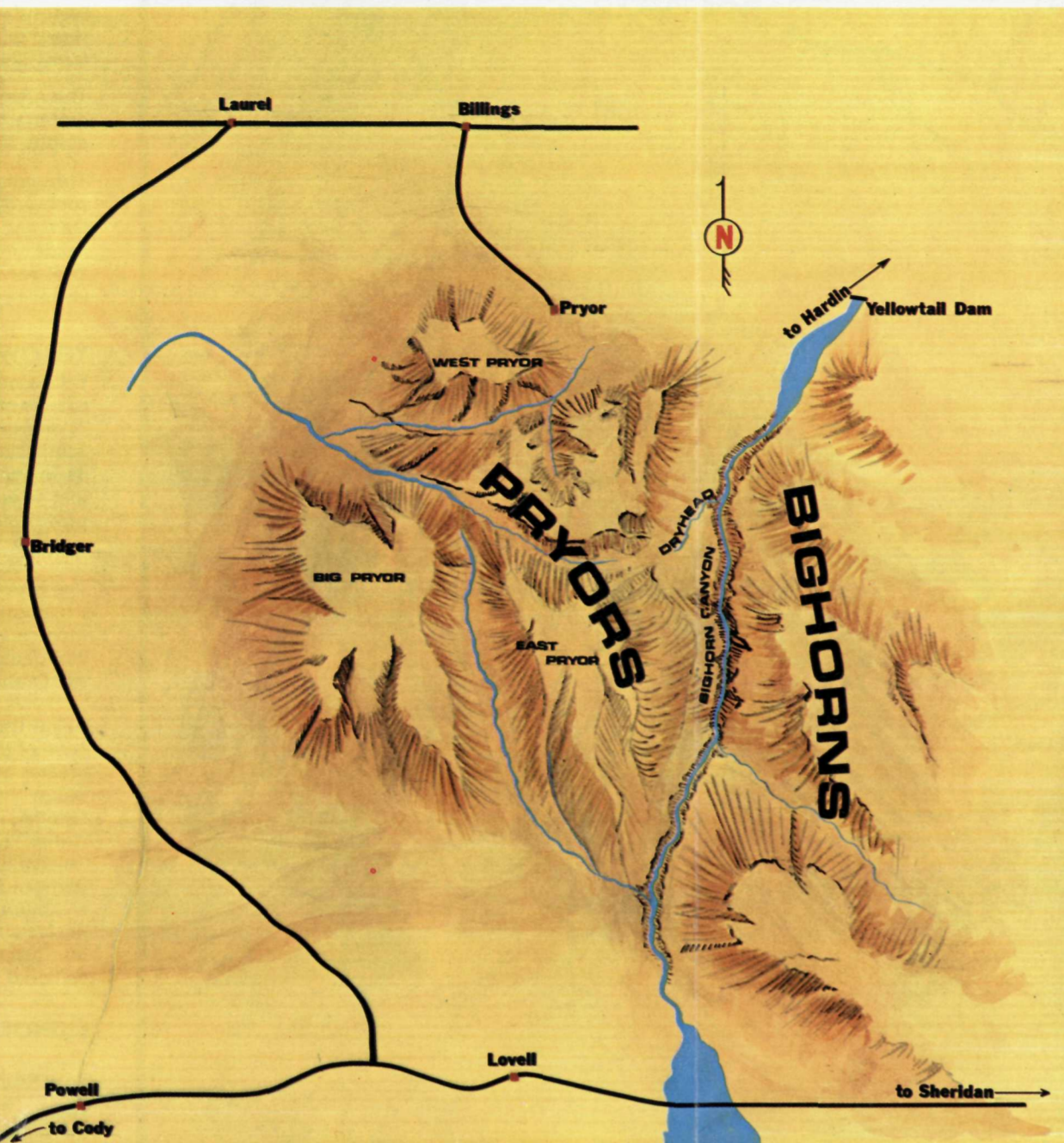


BIGHORN CANYON

PRYOR MOUNTAIN AREA



Rich in historic, scenic, and recreational value!



HISTORY AND PREHISTORIC CULTURE

Petroglyphs, tepee rings, and rock cairns are indications that ancient men once lived in the Pryor-Big Horn area. Log cabins, old graves, mines, and fences remind us of pioneer settlers and miners. Archaeologists and historians have studied these relics and historic documents and can tell us much about people and events of the past.

Feel free to explore, but remember: It is unlawful to destroy, deface, or disturb historic or prehistoric objects from State, Federal, or Indian lands. Collecting arrowheads and digging into archaeological sites is prohibited by law. Our nation's cultural heritage is a priceless resource; help preserve it for future generations.

Paleo-Indians

Humans first made their home in the Pryor-Big Horn area 10,000 years ago. These early people were nomadic hunters armed with atlatls (spear throwers) and short, stone-tipped spears. Roaming the prairies and mountains on foot, small family bands hunted now extinct forms of bison, horse, mammoth, and other Ice Age animals. A quartzite quarry where big game hunters found material for their stone projectile points and a few places where they may have camped are known. This scant evidence plus a few stone tools are the only reminders of these early hunters in the Pryor-Big Horn area.

Meso Indians

The giant Ice Age animal herds had disappeared by 7,500 years ago, and a new way of life began. Archeological evidence of roasting pits and grinding stones indicates greater utilization of seeds, roots, and berries to supplement hunting.

Through spring and summer, edible plants were abundant and hunting was good. Spring was the time of bulls and shoots, and young, tender game was plentiful. In late summer, seeds, nuts, rose hips, and a variety of berries—buffaloberries, service berries, chokecherries, and elderberries—were ripe for harvest.

Tough and hardy as these men were, they had to seek shelter when winter storms blew in from the north with driving snow and bitter cold. Each band found protection in a sheltered spot or by moving into a small cave or under a rock overhang. Living off dried meat and berries and an occasional big game kill, they waited for spring.

The Plains Indian Culture

During the 1500's, the plains bison apparently began to increase in numbers and spread over a wide area becoming a dependable source of food. Abandoning the hard, dull work of gathering roots and berries, the Plains Indians relied more and more on bison hunting. These people were efficient Big

game hunters, using the bow and arrow and bison jumps and traps. Entire herds might be destroyed by stampeding them over a cliff or into a trap where they could be killed.

Ancestors of the modern horse existed in the Americas during the Ice Age, but they became extinct, with the mammoth, before 7,500 years ago. In the mid-1600's, the Spanish introduced the now domesticated horse to the Indians of the southwest. By 1750, most high plains tribes, including the Crow, had acquired the horse and a new life style based on increased mobility and leisure.

Crow Indians

Ancestors of the Crows were a Siouan speaking people who lived along the banks of the Missouri River in present-day North Dakota. They grew corn, made pottery, and lived in earth lodges. Around 1600, they divided into two factions. One group, the Hidatsa, remained along the Missouri. The other group, the Crow, migrated westward becoming bison hunters and nomads and acquiring the horse.

By the late 1700's, the Crow had reached Big Horn country and claimed most of what is now eastern Montana and northern Wyoming as homeland. The Crow were a proud, handsome people forced to constantly defend their rich hunting grounds against Blackfeet to the north and Sioux to the east.

Exploration and Fur Trade

The Crow Indians were well established when Francois Antoine Larocque followed their ancient route from North Dakota to the Big Horn Mountains. The first known non-Indian to visit the Crow, he met them at the mouth of the Bighorn River in 1805.

One year later, Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition explored the mouth of the Bighorn River and Pryor Creek. Pryor Creek was named by Clark for a member of his group—one Sergeant Pryor. Pryor Creek originates in the Pryor Mountains.

Gold Mining and Indian Wars

When gold was discovered in western Montana, the Big Horn region received brief but significant notoriety in the pages of American history. The discovery opened the Bozeman Trail as a means of supply and access between Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and Virginia City, Montana. Traces of this trail which forded the Bighorn about 3 miles below Yellowtail Dam can still be seen on both banks of the river.

In 1866, an infantry post, Fort C. F. Smith, was established downstream from the Bozeman Trail. This was the northernmost of a chain of forts built to protect travelers from Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, who considered the trail an encroachment on their hunting grounds.

The fort was abandoned in 1868 when, after 2 years of isolation, blizzards and constant threat of attack, the troops were withdrawn to southern Wyoming on the demand of Chief Red Cloud. Almost before the soldiers were out of sight, Sioux tribesmen set fire to whatever would burn.

As more settlers entered the area during the next 20 years, conflicts were unavoidable. In 1876, Gen. George Custer and some 270 men of the 7th Cavalry met death on the Little Big Horn at the hands of Sioux warriors. Custer Battlefield National Monument is located 15 miles south of Hardin, Montana on Interstate 90.

Homesteading and Early Ranching

During the 1890's, the northern Big Horn Basin and Pryor Mountain areas were being settled. Cattle ranchers headquartered along river bottoms and ran stock in the mountains during summer. The present Sage Creek Ranger Station is a hand-beveled log house and barn originally built in 1893. It became a Ranger station in 1907.

By 1900, the Wyoming farming communities of Lovell, Cowley, Fannie, and Deaver had been established. Early residents built and heated their homes with wood, with the nearest good supply being the Pryor Mountains. In 1901, about 20 men from Cowley, Byron, and Lovell constructed the first wagon trail up the south side of the Pryors. It went by way of Coye Creek and Demijohn Flats. Today, this scenic trail—the Crooked Creek Road—can still be driven.

In 1901, the Burlington and Missouri River railroad began service between Warren and Pryor through Pryor Gap. It was discontinued in 1911. The town of Bowler, now abandoned, rose and fell with the railroad.

HISTORICAL INTEREST

PRYOR MOUNTAINS

Located west of Bighorn Canyon, the Pryor Mountains offer high wildflower meadows, abundant wildlife and splendid scenic views. These areas are managed for a variety of uses by the Custer National Forest and Bureau of Land Management. In keeping with the natural setting of the Pryors, primitive campgrounds, picnic areas, and scenic overlooks are provided.

Numerous caves offer excitement for spelunkers. Big Ice Cave, noted for its large ice formations and crystals, has been developed by the U.S. Forest Service for use by the general public. Sanitary facilities (but no water) and a shaded picnic area are provided at its entrance. A good gravel road provides access on East Pryor Mountain to Dryhead Overlook, an eagle's eye view of Dryhead Creek and Bighorn Canyon. A jeep trail leads from the overlook to Mystery Cave and scenic vistas within the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range.

Throughout the Pryors, steep canyons and vertical cliffs are the rule, but nowhere are they more awesome than along Crooked Creek Canyon. Driving the primitive road along Crooked Creek is an unforgettable experience. The road winds through colorful Vermilion Valley, the Demijohn Flat tepee rings, a series of intimate "hollows," and colorful geological formations.

Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range

In 1968, 32,000 acres in the Pryor Mountains were set aside to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management as a wild horse range. Today, 130 to 140 wild horses freely roam the range. You may glimpse a band of these horses near Sykes or Britton Springs or from Sykes Ridge Road. They also can be seen from the paved road extending into the eastern part of the range.

Red buttes, deep canyons, summer wildflower displays, and spectacular vistas from a picturesque backdrop for the horses and make a visit memorable even if you don't see a wild horse. To truly appreciate the area, however, you must leave your vehicle and hike into the remote wild lands away from any trace of man and experience with the "winddrinkers" a breath of freedom.

BIG HORN MOUNTAINS

The northern end of the Big Horn Mountains is easily accessible from U.S. Hwy. 14A and provides an attractive natural setting for a variety of recreation uses. For the sightseer each twist and turn of paved highway offers a new view. Mountain meadows, subalpine forests, canyons, waterfalls, and streams provide opportunities to photographer, painter, and casual viewer. Convenient campgrounds and picnic areas are provided by the Bighorn National Forest and Bureau of Land Management.

The Medicine Wheel is among the most perplexing attractions of the Big Horns. The origin and purpose of the medicine wheel remains a mystery. Located on a high mountain ridge it is a stone circle 65 feet in diameter with 28 stone spokes extending from the center.

Porcupine Creek, as well as its tributaries—Trout and Deer Creeks—offers a real challenge to rugged fishermen. The hike into and out of the canyon requires stamina, but the rewards may well make the trip worthwhile.

For naturalist and historian, the Little Mountain country offers a wealth of interest. The area is rich in natural history. From several breathtaking vantage points along Devil's Canyon, millions of years of earth's history are revealed. Bighorn Caverns, Horse Thief Cave, and Natural Trap Cave offer subterranean adventure.

CROW INDIAN RESERVATION

The Crows have been friendly toward non-Indians from earliest contacts. In 1825 the Crow tribe and the United States signed the first treaty of friendship and in 1851 the first reservation was established. Today approximately 1,500,000 acres remain in tribal ownership. Approximately 4,000 Crow Indians live on the reservation.

Buffalo Pasture

From the early 1930's on, the Crows reserved a portion of the Big Horn Mountains for their bison herd. This herd was killed off as part of the nationwide brucellosis (Bang's disease) eradication program in the 1960's. In 1972 and 1973, the Crows restocked the pasture with 100 bison from Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota.

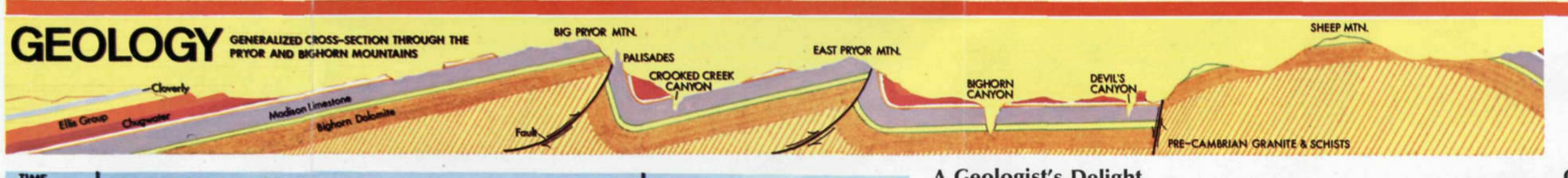
You can see the buffalo pasture by looking south across Black Canyon from the road leading to Ok-A-Beh and Pretty Eagle Point. With field glasses, you may be able to see bison grazing free in the pasture.

Chief Plenty Coups State Monument

Plenty Coups, whose name means "Many Achievements," was the last great chief of the Crows.

During the difficult time of the Indian wars and later as a representative of his people in Washington, Chief Plenty Coups provided the strong leadership and personal example necessary to bring the Crows into the changing lifeways forced upon them by the coming of a new culture.

In 1928, 4 years before his death at the age of 80, Plenty Coups dedicated his land and homesite on Pryor Creek as a park and recreation area for enjoyment of "all the people." Known as Chief Plenty Coups State Monument, the area offers attractive picnic facilities and a museum with exhibits depicting the history of the Crow tribe and the life of their chief.



TIME PERIODS	FORMATION NAMES	FOSSILS
MESOZOIC	ROOKER CREEK SANDSTONE	Fish Scales
	THERMOPOLY SHALE	Sykes Mountains
	CLOVELLY	
	MORRISON	Dinosaur
	ELLS GROUP (BURBANK)	Tetrapods, Crinoids, Ostracods
PALEOZOIC	CHUGWATER	
	TENSLEEP SANDSTONE	Trilobites, Crinoids, Ostracods
	AMSDEN	Trilobites, Crinoids, Ostracods
	MADISON LIMESTONE	Trilobites, Crinoids, Ostracods
JEFFERSON DOLOMITE		Trilobites, Crinoids, Ostracods
BIGHORN DOLOMITE		Trilobites, Crinoids, Ostracods
DEATWOOD		Trilobites, Crinoids, Ostracods
PRE-CAMBRIAN SCHISTS AND GRANITE		Trilobites, Crinoids, Ostracods

A Geologist's Delight

Geological forces have created a land offering a diversified landscape of contrasting features—forested mountains, prairie uplands, deep canyons, and broad valleys.

The forces have distorted and bowed once-level layers of rock into immense swells called anticlines. The largest, a great arch extending along an axis southward from Yellowtail Dam, forms the Big Horn Mountains.

Immediately upstream from Yellowtail Dam, the Bighorn River has sliced deep into the earth. Spectacular limestone cliffs, almost a half-mile high, loom over Bighorn Lake. These and other colorful cliffs in the area contain fossils: relics of times when this region was a shallow sea or a coastal area of dinosaur-inhabited, tropical marshes. Exposed rocks span more than 500 million years.

The Pryor Mountains are the result of huge blocks being uplifted like trapdoors. This faulting has formed characteristic, steep north and easterly escarpments and gentle, canyon-cut western slopes.

Agates and Fossils

Collectors will find the Pryor-Big Horn country productive. A number of interesting materials can be found, including Dryhead agate, banded chert, geodes, and a variety of moonstone and petrified wood. Collectable fossils include graptolites, belemnites, oysters, crinoid stems, and corals.

A number of sites in the area have yielded early cretaceous land vertebrates including dinosaurs; but remember it is unlawful to collect vertebrate fossils on federal land. Vertebrates include all mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and birds.

Before collecting, remember to get permission from private landowners, and be sure to comply with State and Federal regulations regarding off-road vehicle use. Remember also that collecting arrowheads and disturbing historic or archeological sites is prohibited by federal and state law.



PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Variation in plant and animal life here can be spectacular. From subalpine meadows at 9,000-10,000 feet to desert and prairie at 3,000-4,000 feet, changes in animal and plant communities are due to variations in the physical environment.

Mountains

The Pryor and Big Horn Mountains are characterized by high subalpine plateaus, deep canyons and steep escarpments. High winds and heavy snowfalls, generally abundant moisture and moderate summer temperatures, influence plant and animal communities.

Subalpine plateaus serve as forage areas for bighorn sheep, mule deer, and elk; pikas, marmots, coyotes, bobcats, pocket gophers, chipmunks, and squirrels also make the plateaus their home. Eagles, hawks, and falcons hunt over open meadows and along escarpments.

Forests provide cover for a variety of birds and animals. Oregon junco, pine siskins, blue grouse, and Clark's nutcracker are common along forest edges. Douglas and alpine fir, Engelmann spruce, lodgepole and limber pine and aspen are present.

Upland Prairie and Foothills

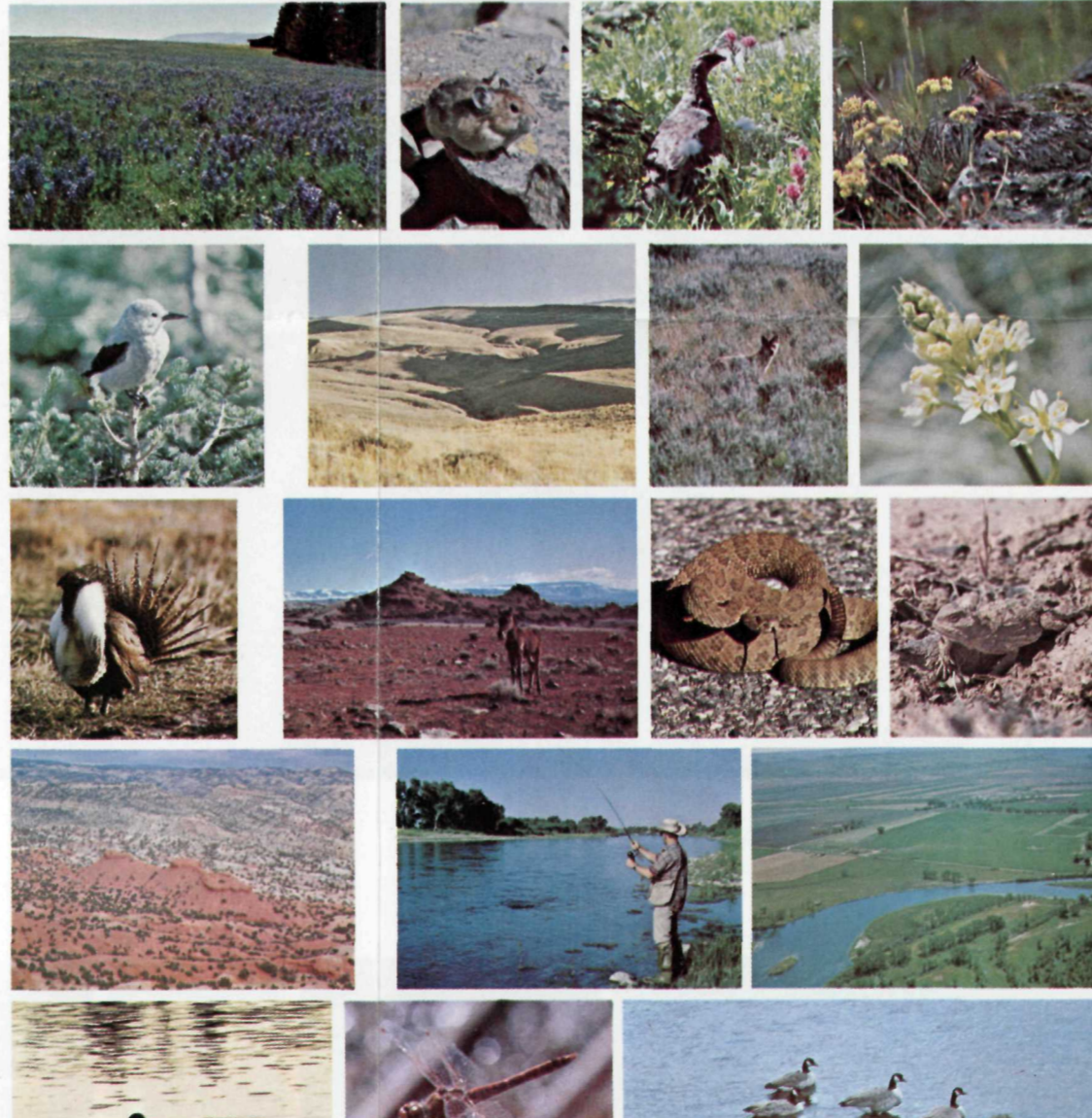
On plains and hills surrounding the mountains, grass and sagebrush form the dominant vegetation. Occasional juniper and limber pine stands occupy areas of more abundant moisture. Once the natural home of bison herds, the prairies are now inhabited by antelope, sage grouse, sharp-tail grouse, prairie dogs, and small birds. Coyotes, foxes, hawks, and eagles hunt open grasslands. These areas are productive cattle-grazing lands.

Desert

South of the Pryor Mountains is an area of low rainfall, barren red buttes and desert vegetation. Most moisture results from intermittent storms and runoff from summer showers. Animals living in this area adapt to the climate by seeking shelter in shades or in burrows during hot summer days. Utah juniper and an occasional limber pine are the only trees found in the area. Some of the most spectacular desert country is included in the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range.

Wetlands

In marked contrast to prairies and desert is the lush growth along streams, rivers, and lakes. Cottonwoods, willows, and shrubs such as chokecherry are characteristic. The best time to visit wetlands is in spring when trees, marshes, and lakes seem to be alive with sounds of singing birds. You might startle a muskrat or beaver along a shore or catch a glimpse of a great blue heron fishing. Throughout the Pryors and Big Horns, water holes and streams are often vivid with colors and smells of wildflowers.



Caves

Madison limestone in the Pryor and Big Horn Mountains and along Bighorn Canyon is home to a number of caves and caverns. Major caves are indicated on this map and can be visited under certain restrictions. If you are properly prepared, cave exploration can be safe as well as fun.

Basic Rules for Cavers

- Never cave alone. A party of three is the minimum for safety.
- Always go with competent, experienced leaders.
- Always carry adequate clothing including a jacket or warm sweater, hard hat, and sturdy shoes or boots. Coveralls are recommended.
- Always carry three independent sources of light per person.
- Always carry an emergency supply of food and water.
- Do not mistake skill, natural ability or good physical condition for experience, although all help.
- Register with the managing agency before caving, check out upon return, and always leave a schedule for your return with family or friends.
- Mark your trail with cairns or reflectorized markers. Remove the markers on your way out.
- NEVER BREAK FRAGILE FORMATIONS, CARVE INITIALS, LITTER, PAINT ON WALLS OR LEAVE ANYTHING IN A CAVE. PACK EVERYTHING OUT THAT YOU PACKED IN.

● GEOLOGIC POINTS OF INTEREST

SAFETY

Although this area can provide an outstanding recreation experience during periods of good weather, its variable weather can also turn a pleasant trip into tragedy. Sudden, violent storms can occur in any season creating slippery roads and freezing conditions.

If lost, keep calm. Improvise a shelter and keep dry and warm. To summon help, use three signals that can be heard or seen. Do not walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.

Go prepared. When you depart the beaten path, tell someone where you are going; take a good map, compass, first-aid kit, food, water, matches, and extra clothing. Avoid overexertion.

The visitor should be alert to the dangers of exposure and take adequate precaution in planning his trip to be sure that he has adequate, warm, windproof, clothing.

Keep a safe distance from cliffs, canyons, sinkholes, and mine shafts.

First-aid kit. Because poisonous snakes are a possibility, a snake-bite kit is recommended as part of your first-aid kit.

Use of Motor Vehicles

Operate vehicles on roads where they won't leave scars on the land or vegetation. Generally, travel off roads and trails is prohibited on Federal lands.

All motor vehicles and motor vehicle operators must be licensed and must comply with State vehicle laws.

Most roads in the mountainous areas are not developed for all weather use. Sudden storms will make these roads impassable for several days. Be prepared to stay and wait for the road surface to dry.

Some roads and trails within the Pryor-Big Horn area are closed to use by motor vehicles. Closures occur in areas where trails are steep and vehicle operation would prove hazardous to the rider and other trail users. In other areas, soil conditions will not support vehicle traffic.

In the National Forests only designated roads are open to vehicles. All others are closed.

Outdoor Manners

Protect all property from damage, including signs, buildings, machinery, water developments, picnic tables, trees, and fences. Leave gates as you find them.

Waste or trash disposal. The dumping or discharging of any waste or trash, including human wastes, into the waters of the area is not allowed. All vessels must have a waste receptacle aboard.

Careful planning and thoughtful preparation can help you in experiencing a pleasant and rewarding visit to this magnificent land.

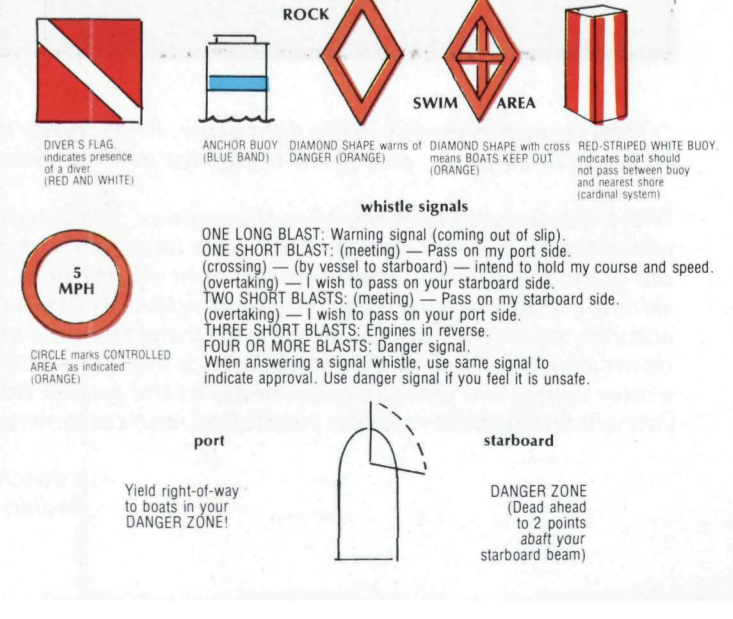
TIPS FOR YOUR BOATING SAFETY

Boating on the waters of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area must be in accordance with Federal and State regulations, which are posted at each launching ramp. You are urged to follow these basic safety tips:

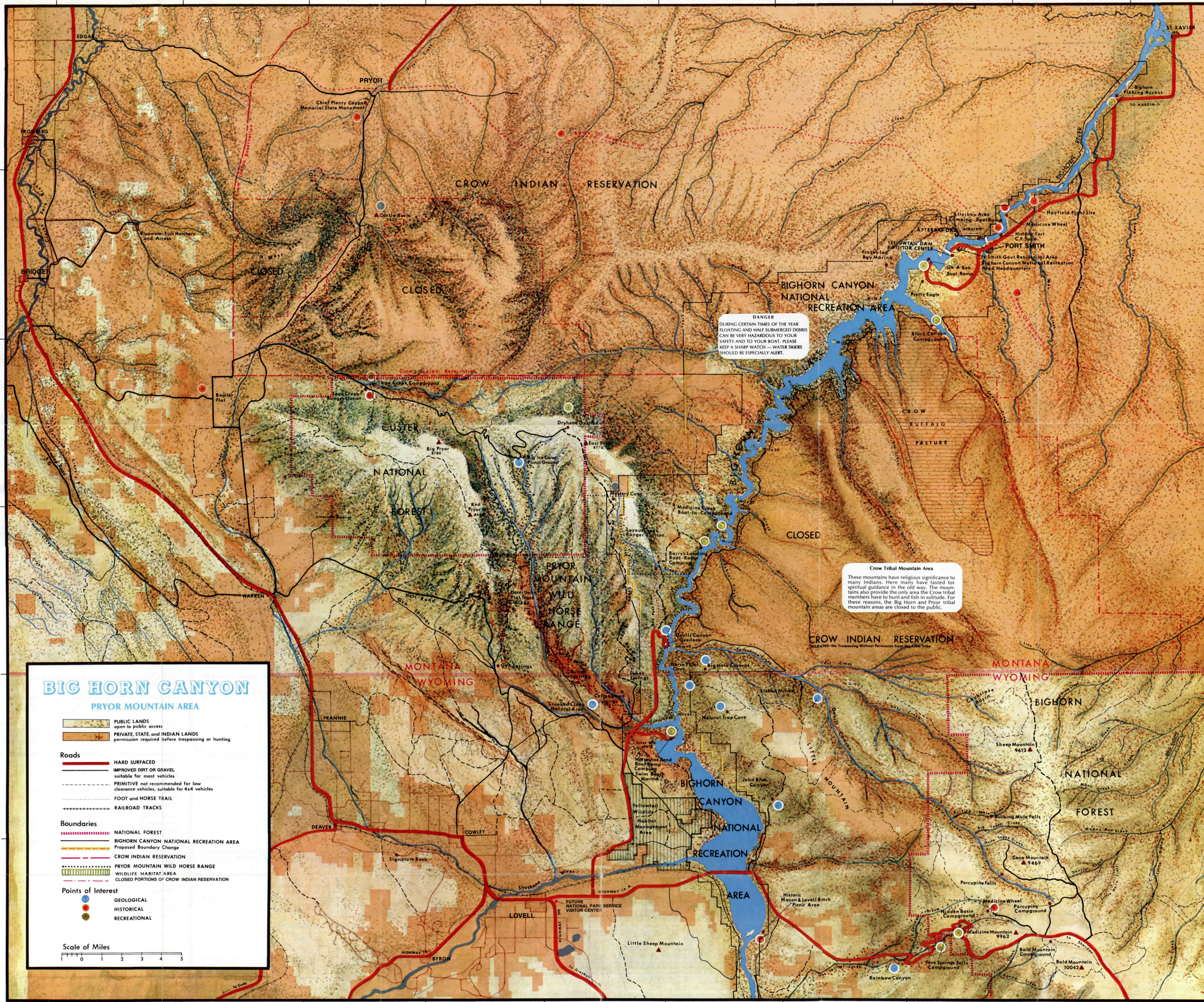
Should you encounter boating difficulties in the canyon, beach your craft and remain with it. Foot access in and out of the canyon is difficult and even though you might make the top at certain locations, you would be many miles from overland help. If you remain with your craft, the water patrolman will be able to find you.

While on the water, wear your lifejackets.

Avoid the small size canyons during inclement weather; a flood hazard exists in these areas. Look for high-water marks in these drainages; if you camp, camp above them.



● SCENIC & RECREATIONAL INTERESTS



BIGHORN CANYON

The Bighorn Canyon — Pryor Mountain Area lies within a region of great scenic diversity, where the middle Rocky Mountains spill onto the Great Plains. Here, in south-central Montana and north-central Wyoming, cuttablelands extend the feeling of the plains into the mountains.

Broad, relatively flat valleys are bordered by low, grassy hills north and south. East and west, the land rises to the Big Horn and Pryor Mountains. Cattle and sheep graze the upland prairies and foothill mountain zones and irrigated farms dot the valleys.

The area has a quality, a mystique, in which its basic elements — canyon, mountains and prairies, plants and animals, and its expressive, colorful culture — all contribute to a strong feeling that this indeed is "The West."

Through eons of time, Bighorn River has cut deeply into the earth forming rock walls thousands of feet high. Bighorn Canyon is the setting for Yellowstone Dam and Bighorn Lake. Today the Canyon is accessible by car over paved roads and by boat on the Bighorn Lake. For your enjoyment, the National Park Service operates campgrounds, boat ramps, scenic overlooks, and a visitor center along the major access routes through the recreation area.

YELLOWTAIL DAM

Yellowtail Dam, rising 525 feet above the canyon floor, is situated in the narrow mouth of Bighorn Canyon and backs up waters of the river for some 71 miles creating one of the most scenic manmade lakes in the world. The dam, a tall, variable-thickness arch type, is the highest in the Missouri River Basin and creates one of the largest reservoirs in volume — 1,375,000 acre-feet — on the tributary system of the Missouri River. Tours of the Dam and power plant are provided by the Bureau of Reclamation. Inquire at visitor center.

The reservoir, named Bighorn Lake, is used for the generation of power, irrigation, recreation, enhancement of fish and wildlife, sediment retention, municipal and industrial water, and flood control. High, colorful cliffs; deep, wooded canyons; and sports such as fishing, boating, water skiing, swimming, and sightseeing are the recreation highlights of the lake.

Below the dam, the canyon comes to an abrupt end. Waters discharged at the base of the dam are again briefly captured by a small regulating dam. This creates an afterbay impoundment that has an easily accessible shore line. Below the regulating dam, the Bighorn River, now running cold and clear, resumes its meandering course through broad, level valley terrain on its way to the Yellowstone River. Temperature of the water discharged from Yellowtail Dam provides ideal conditions for trout. Float trips down the Bighorn River are becoming popular with people who are out for a day of relaxation and enjoyment. Construction of Yellowtail Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation began in April, 1961. The last bucket of mass concrete was put into place during October 1965. Yellowtail Dam and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area were dedicated on October 31, 1968.

BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Fort Smith Area

The small community of Fort Smith, Montana, lies at the northernmost tip of the Big Horn Mountains. Here, aboriginal hunters once stalked abundant herds of bison and other kinds of game. The area is still remote by today's standards and was even more so before 1961 when construction of Yellowtail Dam began. The Fort Smith community contains several small businesses plus housing and offices of the Bureau of Reclamation, which administers the Yellowtail Dam Project and the National Park Service, which administers Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. The area can be reached by Montana 313 from Hardin, Montana, 44 miles to the northeast.

The Bozeman Trail, Old Fort C. F. Smith, Hayfield Fight Site, and associated historical sites are other visitor attractions. A boat ramp at Ok-A-Beh provides access to Bighorn Lake. Besides boat ramps, a courtesy dock, modern fish-cleaning station, restrooms, and an information and first-aid station are available.

Horseshoe Bend Area

Located 13 miles from Lovell, Wyoming, via U.S. 14A, this arid country appeals to the summer recreationist who likes hot, sunny days and cool nights. Beautiful redrock outcropping with sparse vegetation and a broad expanse of water make this a favorite area for water skiing and other forms of water-oriented recreation. Activities at Horseshoe Bend are year round with winter ice fishing supplementing summer fun. Facilities include a 120-site campground, attended swim beach, boat launch ramp, fish-cleaning station, sewage-dump station, food and marina provisions. North of Horseshoe Bend is awesome Devil's Canyon Overlook; south is the Wyoming State Game and Fish Department's Wildlife Habitat Area.

Barry's Landing

Fifteen miles north of Horseshoe Bend you will find more primitive facilities for camping and picnicking. A boat ramp has been cut through steep rock walls providing access to this spectacular area.

HOW TO USE THIS MAP

The area on this map can be easily reached by using a standard highway map. Once there, check your desired route, paying attention to the type of road you wish to follow. Refer to the legend on the map for types of access roads as well as land administration. Some roads are suitable only for four-wheel drive vehicles, some are on private land.

Remember that status of ownership is subject to periodic change. Permission from landowners is required to enter or cross private lands, whether posted or not. This also pertains to state lands whose leasees control access rights and to lands within the Crow Indian Reservation.

This map is a general orientation to the Pryor — Big Horn area. It should provide enough information so you can have a safe, enjoyable visit. For more detailed information consult special purpose maps.

Backpackers, hunters, or anyone traveling the back country should use detailed topographic maps available from the U.S. Geological Survey. Local merchants often stock these modestly priced quadrangle maps (see index map).

10N 10W	10N 9W	10N 8W	10N 7W	10N 6W	10N 5W	10N 4W	10N 3W	10N 2W	10N 1W
11N 10W	11N 9W	11N 8W	11N 7W	11N 6W	11N 5W	11N 4W	11N 3W	11N 2W	11N 1W
12N 10W	12N 9W	12N 8W	12N 7W	12N 6W	12N 5W	12N 4W	12N 3W	12N 2W	12N 1W
13N 10W	13N 9W	13N 8W	13N 7W	13N 6W	13N 5W	13N 4W	13N 3W	13N 2W	13N 1W
14N 10W	14N 9W	14N 8W	14N 7W	14N 6W	14N 5W	14N 4W	14N 3W	14N 2W	14N 1W
15N 10W	15N 9W	15N 8W	15N 7W	15N 6W	15N 5W	15N 4W	15N 3W	15N 2W	15N 1W
16N 10W	16N 9W	16N 8W	16N 7W	16N 6W	16N 5W	16N 4W	16N 3W	16N 2W	16N 1W
17N 10W	17N 9W	17N 8W	17N 7W	17N 6W	17N 5W	17N 4W	17N 3W	17N 2W	17N 1W
18N 10W	18N 9W	18N 8W	18N 7W	18N 6W	18N 5W	18N 4W	18N 3W	18N 2W	18N 1W
19N 10W	19N 9W	19N 8W	19N 7W	19N 6W	19N 5W	19N 4W	19N 3W	19N 2W	19N 1W

- For More Information:**
- CLUSTER NATIONAL FOREST**
Supervisor's Office
P.O. Box 2556
Billings, Montana 59103
Red Lodge Ranger District
Red Lodge, Montana 59068
 - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 458
Fort Smith, Montana 59035
 - BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST**
Medicine Wheel District
P.O. Box 367
Lovell, Wyoming 82431
 - BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**
Supintendent
Crow Agency, Montana 59022
 - CROW TRIBAL COUNCIL**
Crow Agency, Montana 59022
 - BUREAU OF RECLAMATION**
Regional Director
P.O. Box 2553
Billings, Montana 59103
Yellowtail Project
P.O. Box 51965
Hardin, Montana 59035
 - MONTANA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME**
Helena, Montana 59601
1125 Lake Elmo
Billings, Montana 59101
 - WYOMING GAME & FISH COMMISSION**
Bighorn Basin District
P.O. Box 988
Cody, Wyoming 82414
 - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**
Billings District
P.O. Box 2020
Billings, Montana 59101
Worland District
P.O. Box 119
Worland, Wyoming 82401

BIG HORN CANYON
PRYOR MOUNTAIN AREA

Public Lands:
 PUBLIC LANDS open to public access
 PRIVATE, STATE, and INDIAN LANDS permission required before trespassing or hunting

Roads:
 HARD SURFACED
 IMPROVED DIRT OR GRAVEL suitable for most vehicles
 PRIMITIVE not recommended for low clearance vehicles, suitable for 4x4 vehicles
 FOOT and HORSE TRAIL
 RAILROAD TRACKS

Boundaries:
 NATIONAL FOREST
 BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
 Proposed Boundary Change
 CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
 PRYOR MOUNTAIN WILD HORSE RANGE
 WILDLIFE HABITAT AREA
 CLOSED PORTIONS OF CROW INDIAN RESERVATION

Points of Interest:
 GEOLOGICAL
 HISTORICAL
 RECREATIONAL

Scale of Miles

"(This) country is exactly in the right place. It has snowy mountains and sunny plains; all kinds of climates, and good things for every season. . . ."

When the summer heat scorches the prairies, you can draw up under the mountains, where the air is sweet and cool, the grass fresh, and the bright streams come tumbling out of the snow banks. There you can hunt elk, the deer, and the antelope, when their skins are fit for dressing; there you will find plenty of bears and mountain sheep. In the autumn, when your horses are fat and strong from the mountain pastures, you can go down into the plains and hunt buffalo, or trap beavers on the streams. And when the winter comes on, you can take shelter in the woody bottoms along the rivers; there you will find buffalo meat for yourselves, and cottonwood bark for your horses. . . ."

— A description by Arapooish, a Crow Indian chief, to an early fur trader.

