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Organization:

Title:

Comments:

I reside in Wilsall, Montana, several miles north of the Anzick site in proximity to the Crazy Mountains. Livingston archaeologist Larry Lahren said "This burial is the most significant Paleoindian site in North America - representing the earliest evidence of religion in the Western Hemisphere and the oldest, most complete assemblage of funerary items left by the Clovis culture that lived here at least 11,000 years ago." Upon examination of the discovery, scientists found the Clovis people are direct ancestors of many Native Americans now living in North America.

For the Crazy Mountains, I ask the Forest Service to consider first and foremost the tribal perspective of Crow Nation, which lost most of its heritage (30 million acres) through forced removal. Incorporated herein by this reference is the opinion titled "Crazy Mountains deserve preservation" by Shane Doyle, EdD, Crow Tribal member and the program coordinator at the American Indian Institute in Bozeman; A.J. Not Afraid, Crow tribal chairman; and Adrian Bird, Jr., Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office lead monitor. The Crazy Mountains are a known area of tribal importance and considered a traditional cultural landscape.

I have hiked and backpacked the Crazy Mountains for the past 16 years and, while doing so, reflect upon the original land stewards. I ask the Forest Service to do the same in making its decision about this range.

Thank you for taking my comment into consideration.

Sheila Royston

Sources:

The Billings Gazette, May 21, 2019, Guest Opinion: Crazy Mountains deserve preservation by Shane Doyle, A.J. Not Afraid, Adrian Bird, Jr.

The Livingston Enterprise, April 17, 2019, Fort Parker - The First Crow Agency by Joseph Bullington
CGNF Plan Revision, Assessment - Areas of Tribal Importance, November 29, 2016 by Halcyon LaPoint, Heritage Program Lead; and Mike Bergstrom, Zone Archaeologist

Last Best News, March 30, 2014, Guest Editorial: What do we owe the Clovis child? by Larry Lahren
Nature International Journal of Science, February 12, 2014, The genome of a Late Pleistocene human from a Clovis burial site in western Montana by <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature13025>