

1956

WELCOME . . . to the Land of Shining Mountains



Governor J. Hugo Aronson

As governor of Montana, the Treasure State, I am pleased to extend a warm welcome to all visitors to our state. It is our hope that this map will aid you in the enjoyment of the many scenic, historic and recreational attractions to be found in the Land of Shining Mountains.

Montana is a western state with western atmosphere. Our brand of entertainment includes rodeos, Indian ceremonies, dude ranch life, sight seeing and plenty of hunting and fishing.

Our far-reaching system of black topped highways will lead you to the many vacation areas. In addition, Montana maintains nine port of entry greater stations to supply the tourist with needed information, and the state's 109 roadside historical markers will give you Montana's history in capsule form.

Enjoy yourself while in Montana and come back again often.

Sincerely yours,
J. Hugo Aronson

J. Hugo Aronson
Governor of Montana

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

1. Montana speed limits: reasonable and prudent to existing conditions in the day time; 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required; except where zoned and posted for lower speeds. No truck shall be operated at a speed greater than 45 miles per hour.
2. Vehicles entering main highways from side road or drive must come to complete stop before entering highway and yield right-of-way to vehicles traveling main highway.
3. Vehicles must drive to right of center line at all times except when passing another car. Never pass on hills or curves. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to make a safe passing before you try to do so.
4. Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle, changing direction, stopping or slowing down on the highway. Blow horn to warn the car ahead you are going to pass—Left turn, left hand and arm extended horizontally; Right turn, left hand and arm extended upward; Stop or Slow Down, left arm extended downward.
5. Observe and obey all warning signs, such as School Zone, Stop, Slow, Danger, Curve, etc. They are placed there at considerable expense for your protection.
6. Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the clear road visible ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy.
7. When meeting at night or passing from the rear, dim your lights. Don't be afraid to dim first (courtesy promotes safety).
8. Slow down when approaching any child, pedestrian, bicycle, livestock, parked car, or other obstruction on the highway. Be prepared for the unexpected.
9. Don't stop or park on the main traveled portion of the highway, especially on hills or curves. Pull out on the shoulder. It's safer for you and other cars.
10. Report all accidents resulting in death, personal injury or property damage of an apparent extent of \$25.00 or more to the Highway Patrol.
11. Be careful. An alert, careful driver is the best insurance against all accidents.
12. PREVENT FOREST FIRES—USE YOUR ASH TRAY.



OLD FAITHFUL The world's most famous geyser is a top attraction in the largest and oldest of all national parks—Yellowstone. Three entrances to Yellowstone are by way of Montana at Cooke City, Gardiner, and West Yellowstone. Within Yellowstone's forested plateau of 3472 square miles are 10,000 geysers and thermal lakes, paint pots, fossil forests, huge Yellowstone lakes, colorful grand canyon of the Yellowstone, and one of the largest game sanctuaries in the country abounding in bear, deer, elk, moose and other wild animals.



THE "HIGH ROAD" Most spectacular entrance or exit of Yellowstone Park is the Red Lodge-Cooke City highway that follows one of the oldest Indian trails in the state. The Red Men called it "the path above the eagles" because it winds in three gigantic switchbacks up and over the Beartooth plateau at an elevation of 10,943 feet. From this top of the world highway can be seen the highest peaks of Montana, eternally snow-capped. Lakes are alongside and the road runs through a carpet of alpine flowers such as dryad, fireweed, Rocky Mountain laurel, columbine, daisies and asters.



APPROXIMATE MILEAGE

	Anaconda	Billings	Bozeman	Butte	Glacier	Helena	Kalispell	Livingston	Miles City	Missoula
Atlanta, Ga.	2167	1907	2077	2273	2049	2243	2250	2130	2287	2022
Chicago, Ill.	1368	1411	1307	1367	1487	1427	1492	1507	1355	1385
Dallas, Texas	1534	1271	1413	1509	1579	1619	1619	1737	1400	1387
Denver, Colo.	987	737	853	881	867	853	867	853	711	687
New Orleans, La.	1899	1899	2021	2117	2187	2227	2122	2045	2008	1960
New York, N. Y.	2383	2098	2240	2336	2355	2271	2296	2201	2164	2214
San Francisco, Calif.	1907	1773	1731	1879	1906	1933	1945	1908	1787	1752
St. Louis, Mo.	1592	1332	1474	1579	1474	1564	1535	1574	1457	1448
Washington, D. C.	2222	1980	2128	2214	2113	2113	2113	2086	2076	2076
White House	2064	2135	2047	2058	2076	1899	1919	1986	1971	2006
Washington, D. C.	2064	2135	2047	2058	2076	1899	1919	1986	1971	2006
Washington, D. C.	2064	2135	2047	2058	2076	1899	1919	1986	1971	2006

MONTANA MILEAGE TABLE

The mileage between two points is found at the intersection of the vertical column of figures under the name of one point, and the horizontal line of figures opposite the name of the other point.

All distances are computed by way of trunk lines. Some may be materially shortened by use of secondary or county roads. Inquire locally.

	Anaconda	Billings	Bozeman	Butte	Glacier	Helena	Kalispell	Livingston	Miles City	Missoula
Anaconda	0	100	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360
Billings	100	0	100	130	160	190	220	250	280	310
Bozeman	150	100	0	100	130	160	190	220	250	280
Butte	180	130	100	0	100	130	160	190	220	250
Glacier	210	160	130	100	0	100	130	160	190	220
Helena	240	190	160	130	100	0	100	130	160	190
Kalispell	270	220	190	160	130	100	0	100	130	160
Livingston	300	250	220	190	160	130	100	0	100	130
Miles City	330	280	250	220	190	160	130	100	0	100
Missoula	360	310	280	250	220	190	160	130	100	0



LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN A state park, this cavern is the largest in the Pacific Northwest. Beautifully lighted, it features two main rooms with multi-colored stalagmites, stalactites, clusters, flowstone and other formations. Guided tours from May to November. The Cavern tour takes 1½ hours.



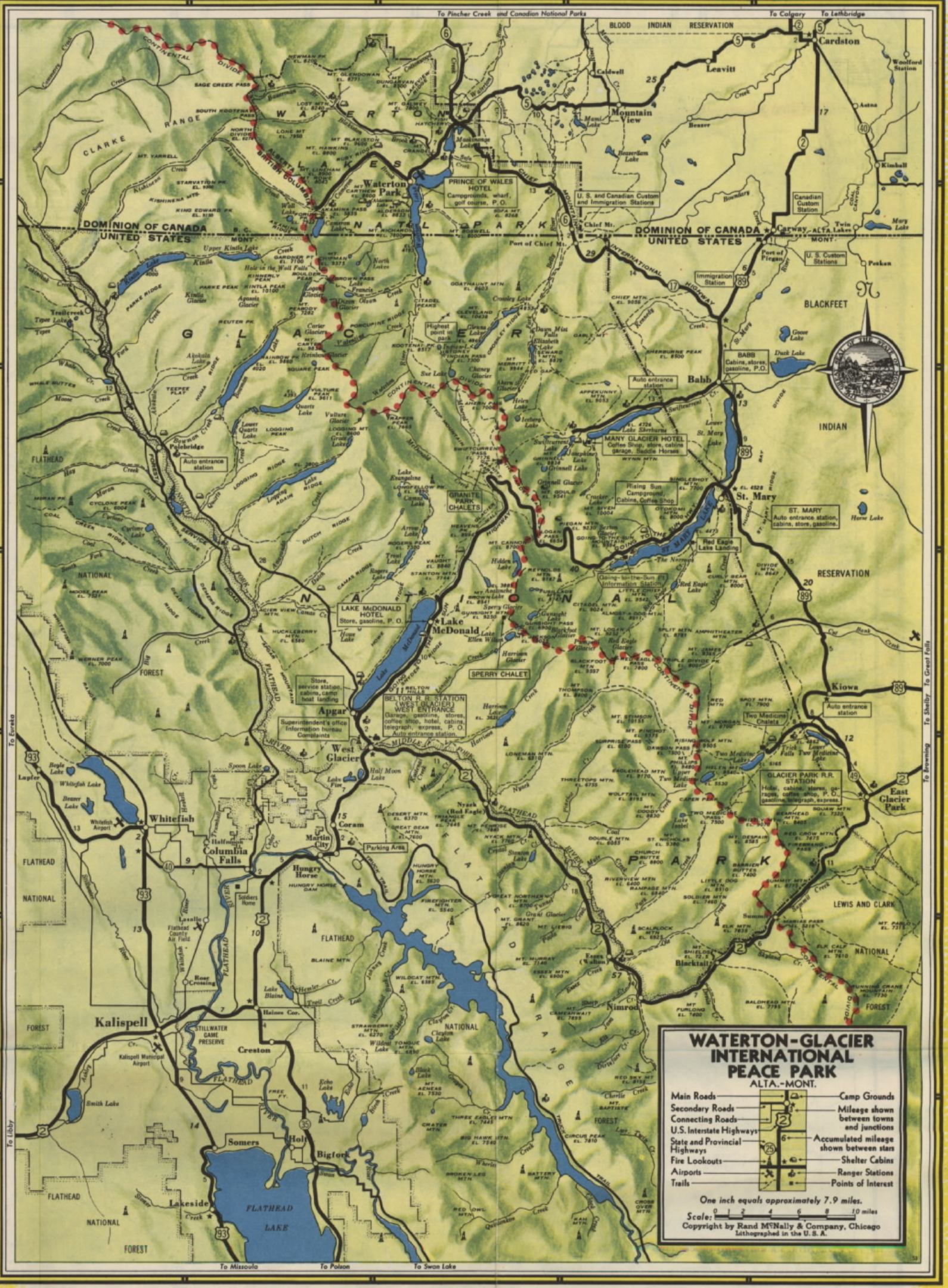
MISSOURI RIVER CANYON Between Helena and Great Falls U. S. Highway 91 winds along the Missouri river following an old Indian road. Walls of the canyon are mottled with tints of red, moss green and yellow, and weird formations of all shapes and sizes tower above the highway.



RANGE RIDER OF THE YELLOWSTONE Alongside Chief Black Otter Trail on the rickracks above Billings is this statue, posed by Bill Hart, old-time western movie star. Other points of interest on the trail include Boothill cemetery, and graves of Chief Black Otter and Indian Scout Yellowstone Kelly.



FORT PECK DAM Largest earth fill dam in the world. Fort Peck has tamed the mighty Mo by impounding the Missouri for a distance of 175 miles. Nearly four miles long, the dam measures 21,026 feet in length with a height of 250 feet, and has a concrete spillway a mile long. Fort Peck Lake has a shore line of 1600 miles and boasts a great variety of fish.



THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

The Alaska Highway, extending from Dawson Creek, B. C. to Fairbanks, Alaska, is 1,223 miles long and is kept open to traffic throughout the year. Permits to travel on the highway are not required, but arrangements for accommodations should be made in advance.

Restrictions on travel may be made on short notice at any time by Highway maintenance authorities because of road conditions or damage to bridges.

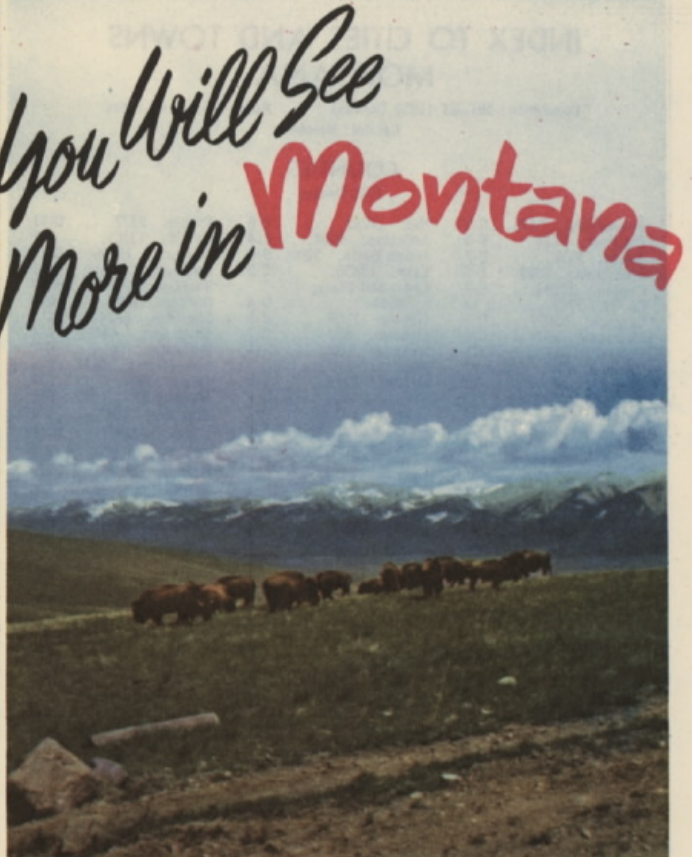
Roadside facilities, overnight accommodations, and automobile repairs and services are limited along the highway. Among centers offering the most complete overnight accommodations are Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, Lower Post, Teslin, Whitehorse, Burwash Landing, and Fairbanks. Public campgrounds are maintained at several locations in the Yukon Territory for the convenience of travelers equipped for camping and carrying their own food and supplies.

Automobiles should be in first class mechanical condition, with travelers carrying sufficient car tools, spare tires, tubes, etc., for their own use. Assistance in matters of automobile repairs, food and shelter cannot be expected from Northwest Highway System maintenance camps.

The use of trailers and cabin trailers is permissible on the Highway but heavy trailers in conjunction with passenger cars is not recommended, owing to difficulties which might be encountered on some of the longer grades.

U. S. citizens passing through Canada to Alaska do not require passports, and as a general rule will experience no difficulty or delay at the border. They should, however, possess ample means of personal identification.

MONTANA GATEWAY TO ALASKA



you will see More in Montana

In majestic Montana you will discover an ideal vacationland. Here nights are cool and days are zestful with plenty of sunshine. There is no crowding. Nearly 6,000 miles of surfaced highways are waiting to lead you into this vast playground.

Montana offers a variety vacation program of fun and relaxation. Sight seeing tops the list. There are rodeos, dude ranches, Indian ceremonies, battlefields, bios ranges (above) and all kinds of outdoor recreational activities. Don't hurry through—it's a big state, take a day or two extra and really see the Land of Shining Mountains.



GLACIER NATIONAL PARK Established as the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, this mountain country is one of America's great playgrounds. Aside the Continental divide, it has over 60 living glaciers, 200 sparkling lakes, waterfalls by the mile and wildlife of all kinds. Picture takers rave about Glacier's towering mountains and masses of alpine flowers. Going to the Sun highway from Lake McDonald to St. Mary's lake is one of the most scenic roads to be found anywhere.



RICHEST HILL ON EARTH By yielding over four billion dollars worth of metallic and non-metallic products this hill at Butte rightfully has earned its title. Copper, zinc, lead and manganese are its principal metals. Known as the mile high and mile deep city, Butte is built at a mile high altitude in a bend of the Continental divide, and its mine workings extend to a depth of a mile below.



FLATHEAD LAKE Located in northwestern Montana, this is one of the largest bodies of fresh water west of the Great Lakes. It is 30 miles long, 10 miles wide and has an average depth of 220 feet. Black-topped highways encircle the lake. On the east shore are sweet cherry orchards and from the west shore can be seen the beautiful Mission and Swan mountains ranges. Boating and fishing for silver salmon, Dolly Varden trout, whitefish and bass are popular pastimes in this lake region.