1958 Montana HIGHWAY MAP

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Keep Montana Green

SMOKEY

Montana Fishing and Hunting

Montana's vast outdoors offers 32,000 miles of well-stocked fishing streams. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Columbia and Saint Lawrence—and their many tributaries which flow down from high mountain country give the angler a wide choice. Lakes number more than 1,500.

There are plenty of fish—rainbow, cutthroat, Loch Leven, brook, brown, Dolly Varden, whitefish, yellow perch, blue perch, bass, freshwater drum, ling and sockeye salmon.

The non-resident fishing license fee is $10 for the season or $3 for 6 days. No license is required for children under 15, or for fishing in the waters of Yellowstone National Park. Fee for the season or 5 days is $1.50.

Game fish found in Montana are shared-failed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, pheasant, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and chukar.

Game birds must make for good hunting.

Deer, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, bear, cougar, bobcat, wolverine, muskrat, beaver, otter, mink, fox, coyote, raccoon and Lake trout.

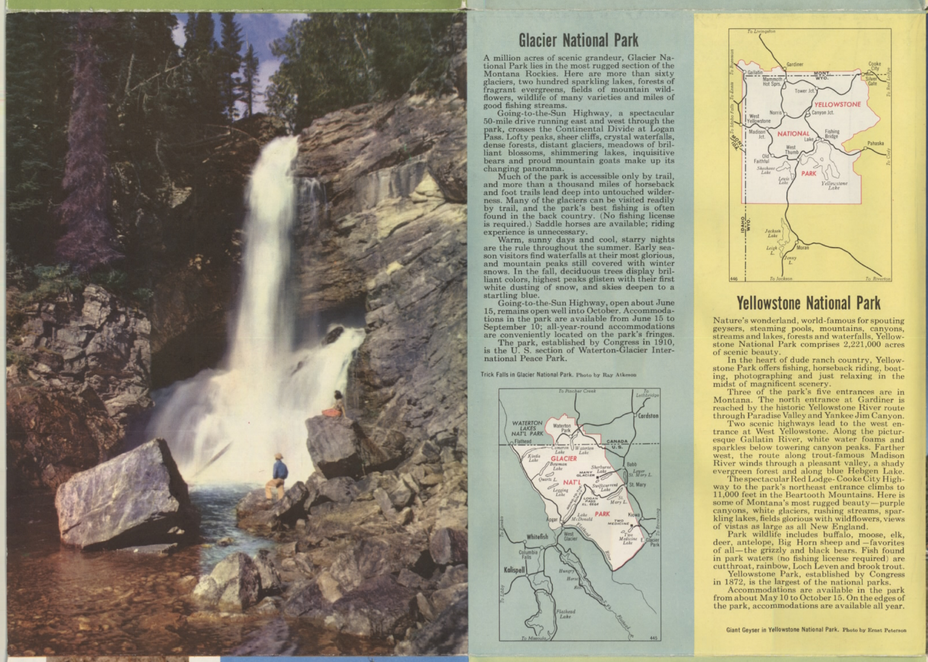
There are over 32,000 miles of well-stocked fishing streams. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Columbia and Saint Lawrence—and their many tributaries which flow down from high mountain country give the angler a wide choice. Lakes number more than 1,500.

For details on fishing streams, hunting areas, seasons and license fees, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana.

Fishing in Montana. Photo by Ernest Peterson, courtesy of the Montana Power Company.

NATIONAL FORESTS

Beaverhead National Forest—2,131,115 acres
Bitterroot National Forest—1,132,96 acres
Custer National Forest—7,027,20 acres
Deerlodge National Forest—2,256,15 acres
Flathead National Forest—2,156,89 acres
Gallatin National Forest—1,342,00 acres
Helena National Forest—1,140,00 acres
Kootenai National Forest—652,36 acres
Lewis and Clark National Forest—1,267,06 acres
Lolo National Forest—2,256,62 acres



Glacier National Park

A million acres of scenic grandeur, Glacier National Park lies in the most rugged section of the Montana Rockies. Here are more than sixty glaciers, two hundred sparkling lakes, forests of fragrant evergreens, fields of mountain wildflowers, wildlife of many varieties and miles of good fishing streams.

Going-to-the-Sun Highway, a spectacular 50-mile drive running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass. Lofty peaks, sheer cliffs, crystal waterfalls, dense forests, distant glaciers, meadows of brilliant blossoms, shimmering lakes, inquisitive bears and proud mountain goats make up its changing panorama.

Much of the park is accessible only by trail, and more than a thousand miles of horseback and foot trails lead deep into untouched wilderness. Many of the glaciers can be visited readily by trail, and the park's best fishing is often found in the back country. (No fishing license is required.) Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm, sunny days and cool, starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious, and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow, and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Highway, open about June 15, remains open well into October. Accommodations in the park are available from June 15 to September 10; all-year-round accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes.

The park, established by Congress in 1910, is the U. S. section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Trick Falls in Glacier National Park. Photo by Ray Atkeson

Yellowstone National Park

Nature's wonderland, world-famous for spouting geysers, steaming pools, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forests and waterfalls, Yellowstone National Park comprises 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty.

In the heart of dude ranch country, Yellowstone Park offers fishing, horseback riding, boating, photographing and just relaxing in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Three of the park's five entrances are in Montana. The north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon.

Two scenic highways lead to the west entrance at West Yellowstone. Along the picturesque Gallatin River, white water foams and sparkles below towering canyon peaks. Farther west, the route along trout-famous Madison River winds through a pleasant valley, a shady evergreen forest and along blue Hebgen Lake.

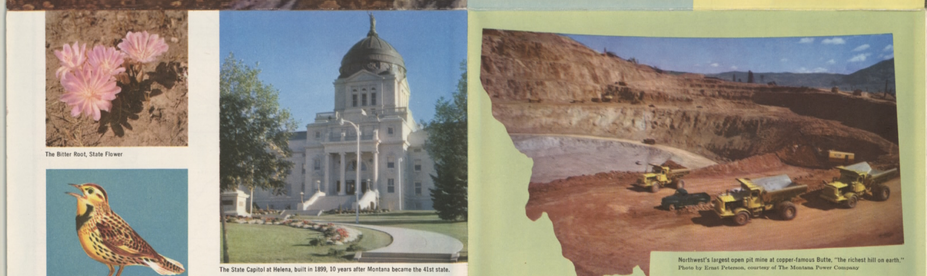
The spectacular Red Lodge–Cooke City Highway to the park's northeast entrance climbs to 11,000 feet in the Beartooth Mountains. Here is some of Montana's most rugged beauty—purple canyons, white glaciers, rushing streams, sparkling lakes, fields glorious with wildflowers, views of vistas as large as all New England.

Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep and—favorites of all—the grizzly and black bears. Fish found in park waters (no fishing license required) are cutthroat, rainbow, Loch Leven and brook trout.

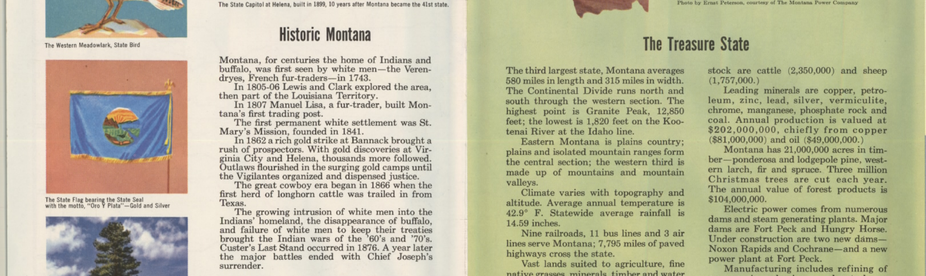
Yellowstone Park, established by Congress in 1872, is the largest of the national parks.

Accommodations are available in the park from about May 10 to October 15. On the edges of the park, accommodations are available all year.

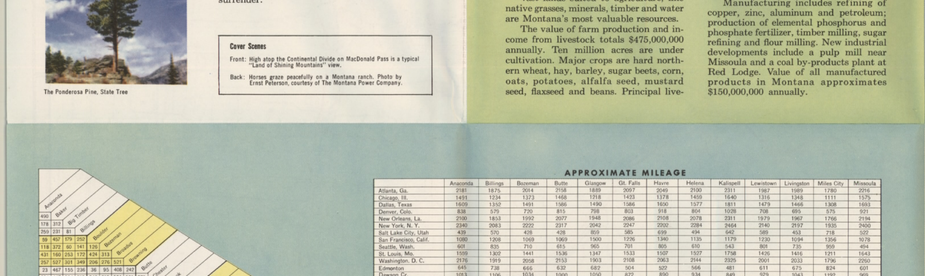
Giant Geyser in Yellowstone National Park. Photo by Ernest Peterson



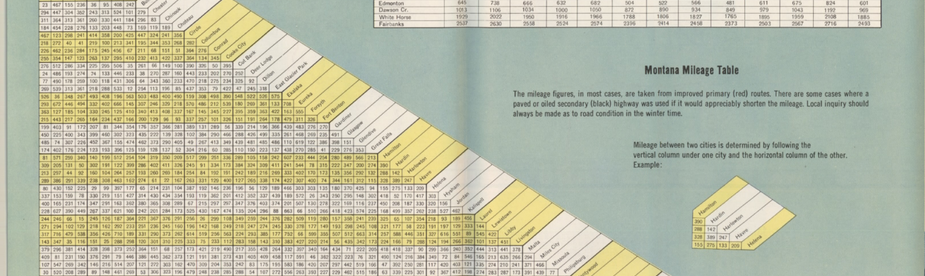
The Bitter Root, State Flower



The Western Meadowlark, State Bird



The State Flag bearing the State Seal with the motto, "Oro Y Plata"—Gold and Silver



The Ponderosa Pine, State Tree

The State Capitol at Helena, built in 1899, 10 years after Montana became the 41st state.

Historic Montana

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendrye, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-06 Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807 Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission, founded in 1841.

In 1862 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo, and failure of white men to keep their treaties brought the Indian wars of the '60's and '70's. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender.

Cover Scenes

Front: High atop the Continental Divide on MacDonald Pass is a typical "Land of Shining Mountains" view.

Back: Horses graze peacefully on a Montana ranch. Photo by Ernest Peterson, courtesy of The Montana Power Company.

Northwest's largest open pit mine at copper-famous Butte, "the richest hill on earth." Photo by Ernest Peterson, courtesy of The Montana Power Company

The Treasure State

The third largest state, Montana averages 580 miles in length and 315 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,850 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line.

Eastern Montana is a plains country; plains and isolated mountain ranges form the central section; the western third is made up of mountains and mountain valleys.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual temperature is 42.9° F. Statewide average rainfall is 14.59 inches.

Nine railroads, 11 bus lines and 3 air lines serve Montana; 7,795 miles of paved highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to agriculture, fine native grasses, minerals, timber and water are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of farm production and income from livestock totals $475,000,000 annually. Ten million acres are under cultivation. Major crops are hard northern wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flaxseed and beans. Principal livestock are cattle (2,350,000) and sheep (1,757,000.)

Leading minerals are copper, petroleum, zinc, lead, silver, vermiculite, chrome, manganese, phosphate rock and coal. Annual production is valued at $202,000,000, chiefly from copper ($81,000,000) and oil ($49,000,000.)

Montana has 21,000,000 acres in timber—ponderosa and lodgepole pine, western larch, fir and spruce. Three million Christmas trees are cut each year. The annual value of forest products is $104,000,000.

Electric power comes from numerous dams and steam generating plants. Major dams are Fort Peck and Hungry Horse. Under construction are two new dams—Noxon Rapids and Cochrane—and a new power plant at Fort Peck.

Manufacturing includes refining of copper, zinc, aluminum and petroleum; production of elemental phosphorus and phosphate fertilizer, timber milling, sugar refining and flour milling. New industrial developments include a pulp mill near Missoula and a coal by-products plant at Red Lodge. Value of all manufactured products in Montana approximates $150,000,000 annually.

State Parks

Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana's featured state park, is the largest limestone cavern in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Cavern is easy to reach and fun to explore.

Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights.

The cavern is all electrically-lighted, and is safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs up the hillside from park headquarters to near the cavern entrance, and an electric tram completes the trip.

Inside the cavern, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-around temperature of 46°, well-constructed trails lead downhill. No climbing is necessary.

Guided tours take 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is $1.00 for adults; 50c for children.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:

May 1—June 15: 8 a.m. to 5. p.m.
June 15—Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Labor Day—Sept. 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

Lewis and Clark Cavern. Photo by Ernest Peterson

Parks and Monuments

Bannack State Monument—21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91.
Bitterroot Lake State Park—20 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles north of Marion, off U.S. 2.
Bridger Mountain State Park—16 miles north of Bozeman in Bridger Canyon (winter only).
Canyon Ferry Recreation Area—20 miles southeast of Helena off U.S. 10 N.
Flathead Lake State Park—15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93.
Fort Owen State Monument—At Stevensville off U.S. 93.
Hell Creek State Park—34 miles north of Jordan off Montana 18 on Fort Peck Reservoir.
Hooper State Park—At Lincoln on Montana 20.
Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park—13 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10-S.
Lone Pine State Park—3 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2.
Makoshika State Park—3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10.
Medicine Rocks State Park—17 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7.
Missouri River Headwaters State Monument—3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10.
Rock Creek State Park—35 miles south of Fort Peck on Fort Peck Reservoir.
Tiber Dam State Park—18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir.
West Shore State Park—20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93.
Yellow Bay State Park—20 miles north of Polson on Montana 35.
Whitefish Lake State Park—At Whitefish on U.S. 93.

STATE FORESTS

Clearwater State Forest—18,000 acres
Coal Creek State Forest—20,000 acres
Lincoln State Forest—8,000 acres
Stillwater State Forest—90,000 acres
Sula State Forest—14,000 acres
Swan River State Forest—42,000 acres
Thompson River State Forest—30,000 acres

APPROXIMATE MILEAGE

	Anaconda	Billings	Bozeman	Butte	Glasgow	Gt. Falls	Havre	Helena	Kalispell	Lewistown	Livingston	Miles City	Missoula
Atlanta, Ga.	2181	1675	2014	2158	1889	2097	2049	2190	2311	1867	1989	1780	2216
Chicago, Ill.	1495	1224	1373	1466	1318	1403	1378	1410	1640	1318	1348	1111	1375
Dallas, Texas	1809	1332	1491	1586	1490	1586	1650	1577	1811	1479	1466	1308	1693
Denver, Colo.	838	579	735	815	799	853	918	894	1028	708	695	575	977
New Orleans, La.	2100	1833	1992	2077	1948	2086	2108	2078	2391	1979	1967	1766	2194
New York, N. Y.	2340	2063	2222	2317	2042	2247	2202	2284	2484	2142	2157	1935	2400
Salt Lake City, Utah	439	570	428	428	809	585	699	494	542	589	453	718	522
San Francisco, Calif.	1080	1208	1080	1069	1300	1276	1396	1135	1179	1230	1094	1356	1078
Seattle, Wash.	901	833	710	653	965	701	805	610	543	805	735	995	464
St. Louis, Mo.	1509	1302	1441	1536	1347	1533	1507	1527	1758	1426	1416	1211	1642
Washington, D. C.	2176	1919	2058	2153	1903	2108	2063	2144	2325	2001	2033	1796	2250
Edmonton	645	738	666	632	662	304	327	566	481	611	675	824	607
Dawson Cr.	1013	1106	1034	1000	1050	872	890	934	849	979	1043	1192	969
White Horse	1925	2022	1950	1916	1966	1768	1606	1827	1763	1950	1959	2108	1883
Fairbanks	2537	2630	2558	2524	2574	2396	2214	2456	2373	2563	2567	2716	2433

Montana Mileage Table

The mileage figures, in most cases, are taken from improved primary (red) routes. There are some cases where a paved or oiled secondary (black) highway was used if it would appreciably shorten the mileage. Local inquiry should always be made as to road condition in the winter time.

Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other. Example:

	Anaconda	Butte	Helena	Missoula
Billings	256	141	217	267
Bozeman	128	143	74	174
Havre	155	279	133	209

Montana's Historical Markers

U. S. 2

Fort Union—4 mi. E. Bainville
Fort Peck Reservation—At Poplar
Wolf Point—1 mi. W. Wolf Point
Buffalo Country—6 mi. N. Glasgow
Sleeping Buffalo Rock and Cree Medicine Rock—At Malta
Cattle Brands—1 mi. E. Malta
Early Day Outlaws—4 mi. W. Malta
Fort Belknap Reservation—6 mi. E. Harlem
Battle of Bear's Paw—At Chinook
Havre—1 mi. E. Havre
Sweet Grass Hills—4 mi. E. Chester
City Bold Gets The Warm—2 mi. E. Shelby
Blackfeet Nation—1 mi. E. Browning
Lewis Canyon—2 mi. E. Columbia Falls
Kootenai River—7 mi. E. Troy

U. S. 10

Pierre Wilduse—4 mi. E. Wilduse
Glendive—1 mi. W. Glendive
Powder River—1 mi. W. Terry
Tongue River—1 mi. W. Miles City
Cattle Brands—3 mi. W. Hathaway
Rosebud River—2 mi. W. Rosebud
Buffalo and Indians—2 mi. E. Sanders
Junction Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers—1 mi. W. Big Horn
Junction—At Custer
Pompey's Pillar—2 mi. W. Pompeys Pillar
Sacrifice Cliff—1 mi. E. Billings
Junction Missouri River—7 mi. W. Laurel
William Thomas—3 mi. E. Greycliff
Benacre or Bozeman Trail—At Big Timber
John M. Bozeman—14 mi. E. Livingston
Bozeman Pass—13 mi. W. Livingston
Gallatin Valley—3 mi. E. Bozeman
Three Forks of the Missouri—1 mi. E. Three Forks

First Discovery of Gold in Montana —8 mi. W. Garrison
Bear Meath—1 mi. W. Beermouth
Junction of Hell Gate and Big Blackfoot Rivers—At Milltown
Hell Gate and Missoula—3 mi. E. Missoula
Mullan Road—2 mi. E. Dedburgia
Holexandr—2 mi. W. Saltese

U. S. 10-A

Anaconda—3 mi. E. Anaconda
Atlantic Cable Quartz Lode—12 mi. W. Anaconda
Southern Flint Creek Valley—1 mi. S. Hall
Flathead Indians—1 mi. W. Revalli
Thompson Falls—1 mi. E. Thompson Falls

U. S. 10-N

That's Gold In Them That Hills—8 mi. N. Townsend
Mullan Road—2 mi. E. Elliston

U. S. 10-S

Lewis and Clark Expedition—10 mi. E. Whitehall
Father DeSmet—10 mi. E. Whitehall
Butte—1 mi. W. Butte
Deer Lodge Valley—5 mi. S. Deer Lodge

U. S. 12

Powder River—29 mi. E. Miles City
Red Lodge Country—3 mi. N. Red Lodge
Cooke City—At Cooke

U. S. 87

Fort C. F. Smith—1 mi. S. Lodge Grass
Garrymen—At Garrymen
Crow Indians—1 mi. S. Crow Agency
Buffalo Country—10 mi. W. Hardin

Crow Country—1 mi. W. Roundup
Fort Maginnis—14 mi. E. Lewistown
Judith Basin Country—1 mi. W. Lewistown
Judith River—1 mi. W. Hobson
Black Eagle Falls—At Great Falls
Fort Benton—2 mi. N. Fort Benton
Marias River—1 mi. S. Loma
Fort Assiniboine—6 mi. S. Havre

U. S. 89

Emigrant Gulch—29 mi. N. Gardiner
Shields River Valley—3 mi. S. Wilsall
Indian Trail Valley—8 mi. S. Wilsall
Sulphur Springs—At Cascade
Blackfeet and Buffalo—5 mi. N. Choteau
Captain Meriwether Lewis—10 mi. N. Dupuyer

U. S. 91

Oregon Trail—9 mi. S. Armstead
Lewis and Clark—1 mi. W. Armstead
Bannack—11 mi. S. Dillon
Big Hole River—2 mi. N. Melrose
Meadervile—3 mi. N. Butte
Mining Country—1 mi. N. Basin
Freighters—2 mi. N. Jefferson City
Mullan Pass Engineers—5 mi. S. Helena
Last Chance Gulch—1 mi. N. Helena
Gates of the Mountains—19 mi. N. Helena
Missouri River Canyon—16 mi. S. Cascade
Whoop-Up Trail—3 mi. N. Conrad

U. S. 93

Alexander Ross—At Sula
Rocky Mountain Laboratory—At Hamilton
Fort Owen—2 mi. N. Stevensville
Traveler's Rest—1 mi. S. Lolo
Jedediah Smith—2 mi. S. Arlee
Mission Valley—1 mi. S. St. Ignatius

Fort Connah—6 mi. N. St. Ignatius
Tobacco Plains—1 mi. S. Eureka

U. S. 191

Targhee Pass—9 mi. W. West Yellowstone

U. S. 212

Southeastern Montana—At Broadus

U. S. 310

Jim Bridger, Mountain Man—2 mi. S. Bridger

STATE ROUTES

Mont. 1—Reynold's Pass—24 mi. S. Lincoln
Mont. 6—Crazy Mountains—4 mi. W. Harlowton
Mont. 7—Ekalaka—1 mi. N. Ekalaka
Mont. 18—Indian Country—1 mi. W. Jordan
Mont. 18—Fort Musselshell—2 mi. E. Moore
Mont. 23—Fort Shaw—1 mi. W. Fort Shaw
Mont. 23A—Old Fort Gilbert—5 mi. N. Sidney
Mont. 24—Old Fort Peck—1 mi. W. Fort Peck
Mont. 35—Sun River—3 mi. N. Augusta
Mont. 36—Virginia City—At Virginia City
Mont. 36—Nevada City—1 mi. W. Virginia City
Mont. 38—Ruby Valley—2 mi. S. Alder
Mont. 38—Robbers Roost—5 mi. S. Sheridan
Mont. 41—Jefferson Valley—5 mi. N. Twin Bridges
Absaroka-Red Lodge Road—Jorgen Stevens' Mansion—5 mi. S. Absarokee

This year marks the centennial of Montana's first gold discovery, at Gold Creek