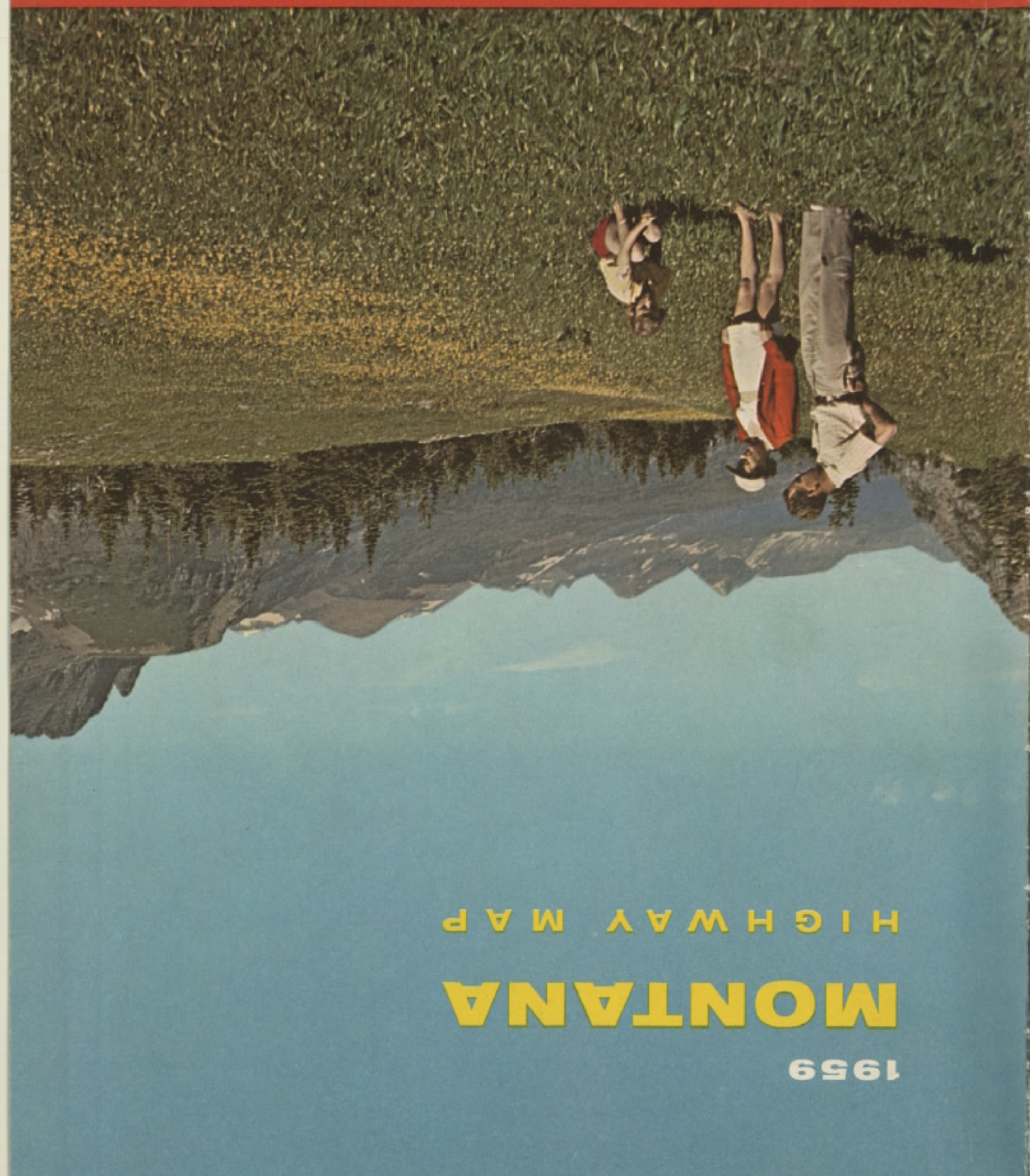
1959 MONTANA HIGHWAY MAP



1959 MONTANA HIGHWAY MAP
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Friendly Deer · Ernst Peterson

State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA

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Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park

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; 50¢ for children.

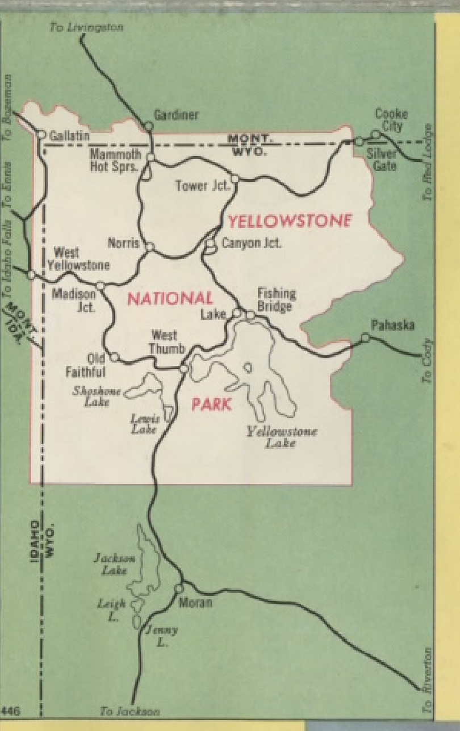
Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:

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.

Ernst Peterson

Lake McDonald
Lacy



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—favorite 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.

Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces
Ernst Peterson

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.

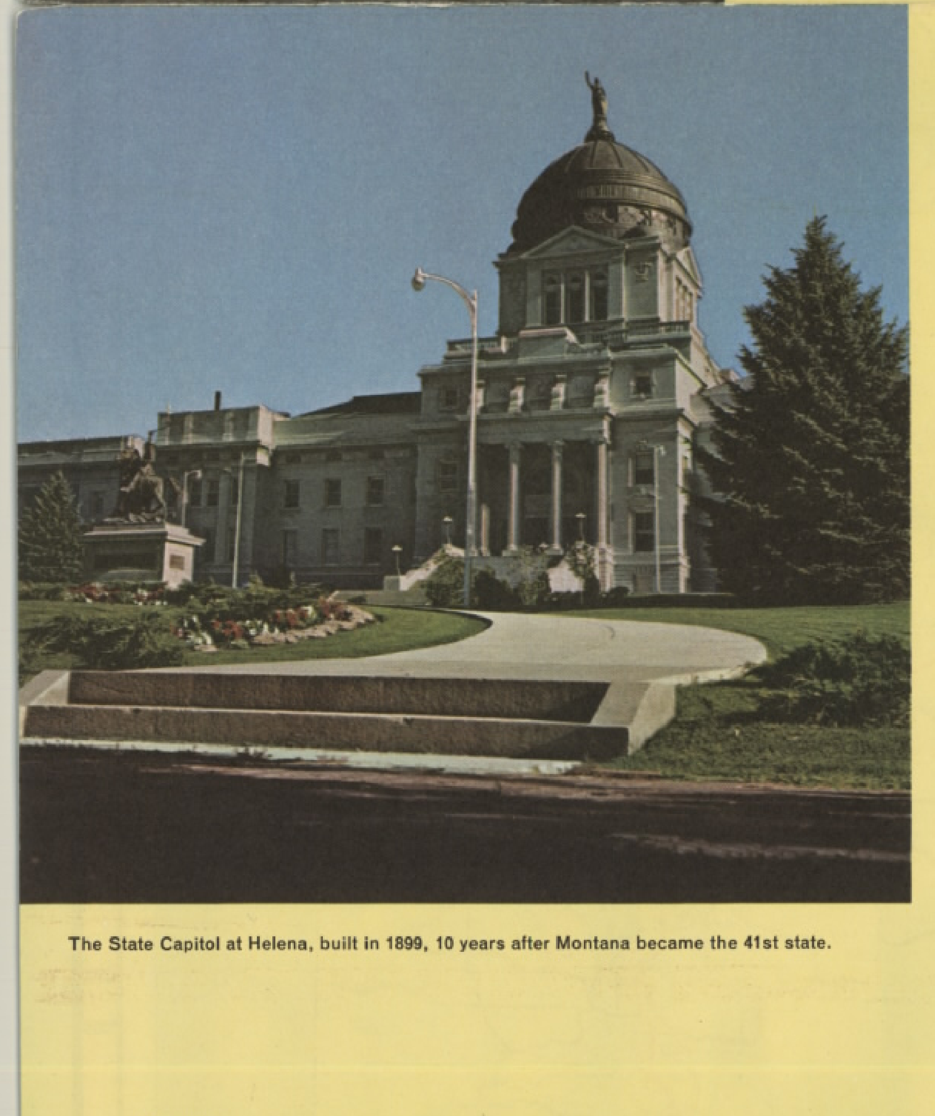
Going-to-the-Sun Highway, a spectacular 50-mile drive running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass. Lofty peaks, sheer cliffs, crystal waterfalls, dense forests, distant glaciers, meadows of brilliant blossoms, shimmering lakes, inquisitive bears and proud mountain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



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

Cover Scene
Wildflowers bloom all summer in the high mountain meadows of Glacier National Park. Photo by Ernst Peterson.

Montana · The Treasure State

MONTANA, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, 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.

The fourth 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 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; 8,245 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 $418,000,000 annually. Farms and ranches total 61 million acres. Major crops are hard northern wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flaxseed and beans. Principal livestock are cattle (2,395,000) and sheep (1,956,000.)

Leading minerals are copper, petroleum, zinc, lead, silver, vermiculite, chrome, manganese, phosphate rock and coal. Annual production averages some $200,000,000, chiefly from copper ($54,000,000) and oil ($70,000,000.)

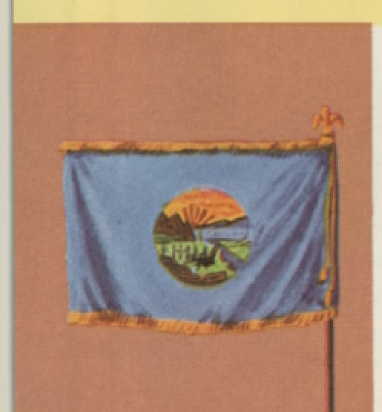
Montana has 21,000,000 acres in timber—ponderosa and lodgepole pine, western larch, fir and spruce. Three million Christmas trees are cut each year. The annual value of forest products is $88,000,000.

Electric power comes from numerous dams and steam generating plants. Major dams are Fort Peck and Hungry Horse. Under construction is a gigantic new dam at Noxon Rapids, a new power plant at Fort Peck and a new steam generating plant at Sidney. Cochrane Dam at Great Falls was completed in 1957.

Manufacturing includes refining of copper, zinc, aluminum and petroleum; production of elemental phosphorus and phosphate fertilizer, timber milling, sugar refining and flour milling. The value of all manufactured products in Montana approximates $242,000,000 annually.

HISTORIC FORT BENTON this year celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first steamboat on July 2, 1859, an event of vital importance in Montana's early development. Located at the head of navigation on the Missouri River, Fort Benton was a bustling transportation center in gold rush days. Visitors can see remains of the fort and a good museum in Fort Benton City Park, reached from U.S. 87.

Ernst Peterson



Left to right
The State Flag bearing the State Seal with the motto, "Oro Y Plata"—Gold and Silver
The Bitter Root, State Flower
The Ponderosa Pine, State Tree
The Western Meadowlark, State Bird

Montana State 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.

Chief Joseph Battlefield
16 miles south of Chinook off U.S. 2.

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 Cavern State Park
15 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
12 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.

Montana Fishing and Hunting

Montana's vast outdoors offers 32,000 miles of well-stocked fishing streams. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—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, brown trout, mackinaw, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, bass, freshwater drum, ling and kokanee (sockeye.)

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 or Glacier National Parks.

Moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, bear, caribou—even buffalo—make up Montana's big game population, numbering 350,000. In eleven national forests with eight wilderness areas, natural conditions are preserved which make for good hunting.

Game birds found in Montana are sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and chukar.

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

Madison River · *Ernst Peterson*

APPROXIMATE MILEAGE

	Anaconda	Billings	Bozeman	Butte	Glasgow	Gt. Falls	Havre	Helena	Kalispell	Lewistown	Livingston	Miles City	Missoula
Atlanta, Ga.	2181	1875	2014	2158	1889	2097	2049	2100	2311	1987	1989	1780	2216
Chicago, Ill.	1491	1234	1373	1468	1218	1423	1378	1459	1640	1316	1348	1111	1575
Dallas, Texas	1609	1352	1491	1586	1490	1586	1650	1577	1811	1479	1466	1308	1693
Denver, Colo.	838	579	720	815	798	803	918	804	1028	708	695	575	921
New Orleans, La.	2100	1853	1992	2077	1948	2086	2108	2078	2311	1979	1967	1766	2194
New York, N. Y.	2340	2083	2222	2317	2042	2247	2202	2284	2464	2140	2197	1935	2400
Salt Lake City, Utah	439	570	428	428	859	585	699	494	642	589	453	718	522
San Francisco, Calif.	1080	1208	1069	1069	1500	1226	1340	1135	1179	1230	1094	1356	1078
Seattle, Wash.	601	835	710	615	965	701	805	610	543	801	735	959	494
St. Louis, Mo.	1559	1302	1441	1536	1347	1533	1507	1527	1758	1426	1416	1211	1643
Washington, D. C.	2176	1919	2058	2153	1903	2108	2063	2144	2325	2001	2033	1796	2260
Edmonton	645	738	666	632	682	504	522	566	481	611	675	824	601
Dawson Cr.	1013	1106	1034	1000	1050	872	890	934	849	979	1043	1192	969
White Horse	1929	2022	1950	1916	1966	1788	1806	1827	1765	1895	1959	2108	1885
Fairbanks	2537	2630	2558	2524	2574	2396	2414	2458	2373	2503	2567	2716	2493

Montana Mileage Table
(Paved Highways only)

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:

Hamilton	Hardin	Harlowton	Havre	Helena
438				
296	142			
327	385	246		
163	275	133	208	