

**SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/
OUTDOOR RECREATION**

Flathead Lake (B, C-2). At nearly 200 square miles, Flathead is the largest natural freshwater lake west of the Mississippi. With an island park, several campgrounds and picnic areas, fishing, boating and nearby championship golf courses, it's one of Montana's favorite getaways.

Glacier National Park (A, B-2, 3). Called "North America's crown jewel," this natural haven is filled with alpine glaciers, sparkling lakes, deep forests, wildflowers, waterfalls and wildlife. The 52-mile Going-to-the-Sun Road (open June to mid-October) crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the scenic Garden Wall. More than 700 miles of trails make Glacier a favorite among hikers. It's also a World Heritage site. Open year-round.

Hiking. Eight federally protected wilderness areas (nearly 2 million acres) welcome hikers, horseback riders and other nonmotorized travelers:

- Bob Marshall, the "flagship of the nation's Wilderness fleet" (C-3)
- Great Bear (B-3)
- Cabinet Mountains (B-1)
- Rattlesnake (D-2)
- Selway-Bitterroot (E-2)
- Welcome Creek (E-2)
- Mission Mountains and Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness (C-2)
- Anaconda-Pintler (F-2, 3).

National Bison Range (D-2). Off US 93 at Moiese. This national treasure protects one of the most important remaining herds of American bison. Visitor center and year-round self-guided auto tour.

Ross Creek Cedar Grove Scenic Area (B-1). MT 56, south of the Bull River. Walk among cedars more than 500 years old and 250 feet tall on this handicapped accessible interpretive trail. Picnic area.

Wild & Scenic Flathead River (A, B, C-2, 3). The South, Middle and North Forks of the Flathead River form the nation's longest wild and scenic river system—stretching 219 miles. Rafting, kayaking, fishing.

**GLACIER
COUNTRY**

800-338-5072 • 406-837-6211
http://travel.state.mt.us/glacier



Winter Sports. Downhill ski areas include the Big Mountain (B-2); Montana Snowbowl (D-2); Marshall Mountain (D-2); Lost Trail Powder Mountain (F-2); Turner Mountain (A-1) and Blacktail Mountain Ski Area (C-2). You'll also find many areas for cross country skiing and snowmobiling.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS
Mansions. Find frontier culture in Kalispell's Conrad Mansion (B-2), the Victorian home of the city's founder, and in the country estate of Marcus Daly (E-2), built in Hamilton by one of Montana's "copper kings." Both were built in the late 1800s.

Missions. See the influence of the Catholic Church on Montana history at St. Ignatius Mission (D-2), built against the backdrop of the Mission Mountains in 1854, and at St. Mary's Mission (E-2), the first Catholic mission in the Northwest, established in 1841 in Stevensville.

Museums. Visit the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula (D-2) for its interpretive of frontier commerce and trade, and the Museum of the Plains Indian (B-3) for its comprehensive collection of Blackfoot Indian tribal artifacts and history of the tribes of the Northern Great Plains. Both the Blackfoot, headquartered in Browning (B-3), and the Flathead Reservation (C-2), home of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes and the People's Center in Pablo, are in Glacier Country.

Also Worth Noting
Smokejumper Base and Aerial Fire Depot (D-2). Near Missoula International Airport. Headquarters for the USDA Forest Service smokejumpers. Tours Memorial Day-Labor Day.

Memorial Rose Garden (D-2). Rose Park in Missoula, 2,500 rose bushes maintained as a memorial to the casualties of WWII and Montana's Vietnam veterans.

SCENIC ROUTES
The Trail of the Great Bear is an international scenic corridor that links Yellowstone National Park to Canada's Banff National Park. It includes Waterton-Glacier National Park, the Bob Marshall Wildlands Complex and the Flathead Valley. Other scenic drives include the Seelye-Swan Highway (MT 83 between Clearwater Junction and Bigfork), the Flathead Lake Loop (US 93, MT 82 & 35), and Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park (A-2).

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Giant Springs Heritage State Park (C-5). East edge of Great Falls. One of the world's largest freshwater springs, noted by Lewis and Clark in 1805. Fish hatchery, visitor center, picnicking and eleven-mile River's Edge Trail for non-motorized use.

Upper Missouri and Scenic River (C-6, 7). This remote stretch of river flows 149 miles downriver from Fort Benton. A great canoeing river, it offers scenic views, rock formations, abandoned homesteads and abundant wildlife. Lewis and Clark explored this river and camped on its banks.

Wildlife Refuges. Benton Lake (C-5) and Freecreek Lake (C-4), both near Great Falls, draw tens of thousands of waterfowl (including tundra swans and snow geese) during spring and fall migrations. Both offer excellent viewing opportunities.

Winter Sports. Downhill areas include Showdown (E-6), Teton Pass (C-4) and Bear Paw (B-7). There are many other areas for Nordic skiing and snowmobiling.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS
Bear Paw Battlefield (B-7). South of Chinook. This site marks the surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce on Oct. 5, 1877, after a 1,170-mile retreat. One of Montana's three units of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Buffalo Jump Sites. Wahpuka Chu'gn (B-7), near Havre, is the best-preserved kill site in this area; Ulm Pishkun State Park (C-5), west of Great Falls, is thought to be the largest prehistoric bison kill site in the U.S.

C.M. Russell Museum Complex (C-5). Great Falls. Famed Western artist Charlie Russell interpreted the landscapes and lifestyle of north-central Montana in canvas and in bronze sculpture. The museum has the world's largest collection of his art and memorabilia, plus other

**RUSSELL
COUNTRY**

800-527-5348 • 406-761-5036
http://travel.state.mt.us/russell



Developed a century ago during construction of the Great Northern Railroad, this hidden community housed the Wah Sing Laundry, Tamale Jim's, a bordello, opium den and more.

Indian Culture. Two of Montana's seven Indian reservations are located in north-central Montana. Fort Belknap (B-8) is home to the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre tribes. Rocky Boy's (B-7), south of Havre, is home to the Chippewa-Cree tribe.

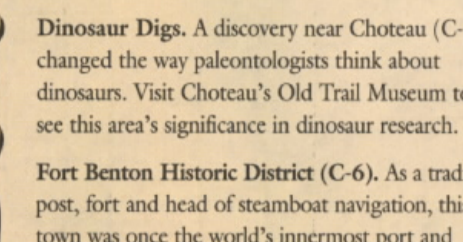
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center. Located along the Missouri River in Giant Springs Heritage State Park, Great Falls. Exhibits detail the 1804-1806 expedition and their encounters with the Plains Indians.

Also Worth Noting
Charlie Russell Chew-Choo Dinner Train. Tour the central Montana landscapes aboard the Central Montana Rail (seasonal, based in Lewistown, D-7). While in Lewistown, visit the Big Springs Trout Hatchery, which produces about half the total trout stocked in Montana's freshwater lakes.

SCENIC ROUTES
The 71-mile Kings Hill National Scenic Byway (D, E-5, 6) offers mountain scenery, history and recreation. The 81-mile Missouri Breaks National Backcountry Byway (C-7, 8) is a fair-weather route with access to the Lewis and Clark and Nez Perce National Historic Trails and the C.M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge. The 105-mile C.M. Russell Trail (US 87 between Great Falls and Lewistown) offers side trips and roadside turnouts with interpretive signage.

**MISSOURI
RIVER
COUNTRY**

800-653-1319 • 406-653-1319
http://travel.state.mt.us/missouririver



Fort Peck Summer Theatre (B-10), Fort Peck. Musicals and drama every weekend in the historic Fort Peck Theater, June-August.

Museums. The Powerhouse Museum at Fort Peck Dam (B-10) chronicles the construction of Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir. The museum also has an impressive display of fossils—more than 400 specimens—gathered from the surrounding Fort Peck fossil field. In Sidney (C-12), visit the MonDak Heritage Center for its extensive exhibits of area history and art. In Scobey (A-11), visit the Pioneer Town and Museum, largest homestead museum in the Northwest. The Culbertson Visitor Information Center (B-12) has statewide travel information and interpretive exhibits of the homestead era.

Rodeos. An outgrowth of both Indian and cowboy traditions, rodeos occur throughout the region each summer. The Wild Horse Stampede in Wolf Point (B-11) in July carries on an exciting heritage that dates back to 1901.

SCENIC ROUTES
Explore a portion of the C. M. Russell Wildlife Refuge on a two-hour, 20-mile car route that begins and ends on US 191, north of the Missouri River. This is a fair-weather route that offers views of deer, waterfowl, raptors and, in season, the nation's largest remaining prairie elk herd. The Pines Recreation Area (C-10), 30 miles southwest of Fort Peck, offers another good route for viewing the refuge. Both the Bowdoin (B-8) and Medicine Lake (B-12) wildlife refuges also offer self-guided auto tours.

Wildlife Refuges. The Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (C-8, 9, 10) sprawls across 1.1 million acres of plains. It supports Montana's only prairie elk herd, plus mule deer, red fox and a great diversity of birds. Near Malta, Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge (B-8) supports nesting colonies of white pelicans, black-crowned night herons and rare white-faced ibises. In Northeast Montana, Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge (B-12) encompasses a small prairie wilderness and a lake. Photograph great blue herons, white pelicans, sandhill cranes and 10 different species of ducks.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS
Fort Peck Indian Reservation (B-10, 11, 12). Fort Peck is home to the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes. A prosperous industrial park in Poplar houses metal fabrication and production sewing enterprises. The Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Culture Center and Museum in Poplar features permanent exhibits of tribal heritage, arts and crafts.

**SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/
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Big Sky (G-5) is known for its perfect powder and destination resort atmosphere. Bridger Bowl (F-5) is famous for "cold smoke," steep chutes and wide-open bowls. Red Lodge Mountain (G-7) is in the midst of a major expansion. West Yellowstone is the "snowmobile capital of the world." Headquarters for an extensive snowmobile trail system, this lively community outside Yellowstone Park offers full services. Gardiner (G-6) and Cooke City (G-6) also have developed snowmobile trails.

Yellowstone National Park (H, I-5, 6). Renowned for its spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling cauldrons, mountains, meadows, waterfalls and wildlife, Yellowstone is a rare and extraordinary place. Three of its five entrances are in Yellowstone Country at West Yellowstone (H-5), Gardiner (G-6) and Cooke City (G-6). Winter travelers enter through West Yellowstone or Gardiner.

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RIVER
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800-653-1319 • 406-653-1319
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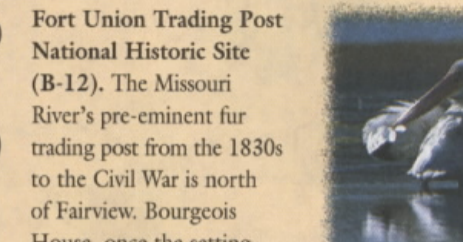
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LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

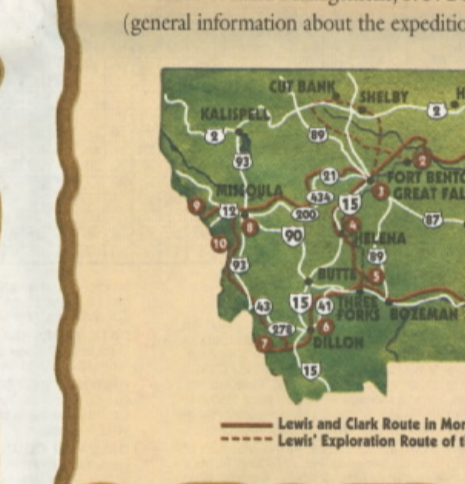
Trace the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through Montana. In just over 28 months—from May 1804 to September 1806—Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traveled more than 8,000 miles on foot, on horseback and by boat. More than a quarter of that distance was spent in Montana, where much of the land they explored remains unchanged. Follow them through Montana along portions of many state, U.S. and interstate highways, on the map below. Look for the Lewis and Clark Trail sign shown here.

Among the sites that are readily accessible are: interpretive sites in both Fort Benton (2) and Great Falls (3), Giant Springs Heritage State Park and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls (8), where Clark discovered a huge "fountain or spring" during an 18-mile portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri; the Gates of the Mountains (4), north of Helena on I-15, where the Missouri flows through a narrow passage flanked by what Lewis described as "the most remarkable cliffs that we have yet seen"; Missouri Headwaters State Park near Three Forks (5), where the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers join to form the Missouri; Beaverhead Rock State Monument (6), an important landmark north of Dillon on MT 41; Lemhi Pass (7), west of Rt. 324 in Southwestern Montana, where Lewis and Clark crossed the Continental Divide on their journey westward; Travelers Rest (8), near the junction of US 12 and 93 south of Missoula, where the expedition split parties on the return trip east; Lolo Hot Springs (9), on US 12 southwest of Missoula, where the expedition camped; Lolo Pass Visitor Center (10), on US 12 at the Montana-Idaho border, which has an interpretive site, and Pompey Pillar (11), off I-94 east of Billings, where Clark carved his signature in a large sandstone rock along the Yellowstone River.

Commercial boat tours retrace the river route of Lewis and Clark at the Gates of the Mountains (4), and in the scenic White Cliffs area of the Missouri River (1).

One of the best ways to learn more about the expedition is by traveling with one of the condensed versions of the Lewis and Clark Journal, available in many bookstores. Other sources of information are:

- Travel Montana, 800-VISIT MT or 406-444-2654 (interpretive map of the Lewis and Clark Trail published by the National Park Service)
- Great Falls Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 2127, Great Falls, MT 59403 (information about the expedition's portage route around the Great Falls of the Missouri)
- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, 406-727-8733, Great Falls, MT (exhibits detail encounters with the Plains Indians)
- Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, P.O. Box 3434, Great Falls, MT 59403 (general information about the expedition)
- USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807 (information about the expedition in the Northern Rockies)
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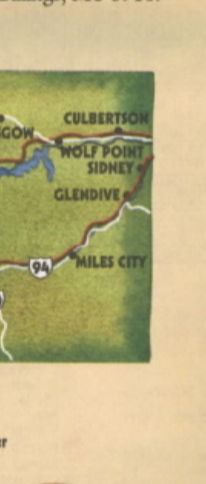
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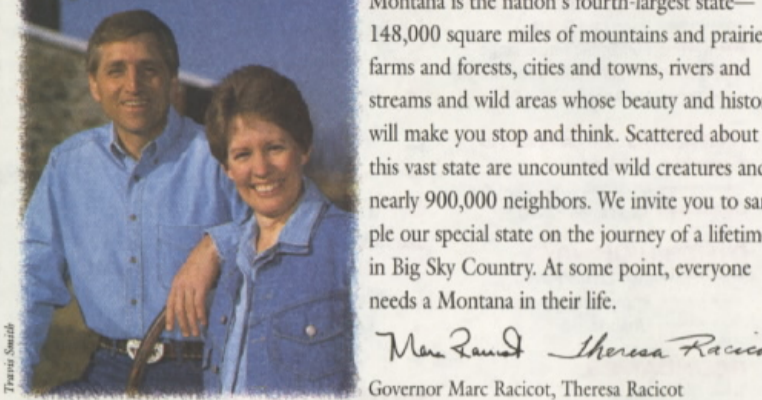
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WELCOME TO A VERY SPECIAL PLACE.



Montana is the nation's fourth-largest state—148,000 square miles of mountains and prairies, farms and forests, cities and towns, rivers and streams and wild areas whose beauty and history will make you stop and think. Scattered about this vast state are uncounted wild creatures and nearly 900,000 neighbors. We invite you to sample our special state on the journey of a lifetime in Big Sky Country. At some point, everyone needs a Montana in their life.

Marc Racicot Governor Marc Racicot, Theresa Racicot

ATTENTION MOTORISTS: Montana's daytime automobile speed limits are now "reasonable and prudent," according to interpretation by Highway Patrol officers. Fines have increased and motorists are advised to drive carefully according to existing weather and road conditions.

MONTANA'S STATE SYMBOLS



There's a wealth of information about our state free for the asking. Call 800-VISIT MT (800-847-4668), Box 8844 (outside MT) or 406-444-2654 to request information about lodging, camping, fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, golf or other activities. TDD 406-444-2678.

Internet address is <http://travel.state.mt.us> • Kids can play on <http://kids.state.mt.us>

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Cover photo: Hiking in the Absaroka-Bearrooth Wilderness. (Rick and Steve Gatz)

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**Montana
1998-99 OFFICIAL STATE
HIGHWAY MAP
FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION**



**SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/
OUTDOOR RECREATION**

Fishing. Many of Montana's fabled blue-ribbon trout streams flow through here. The Madison, Big Hole, Missouri, Beaverhead and Jefferson head the list of the region's best-known rivers. Popular lakes include Clark Canyon Reservoir, south of Dillon; Georgetown Lake, west of Anaconda; and Canyon Ferry, Hauser and Holter lakes, northeast of Helena.

Hiking. Four federally protected wilderness areas and several national forests offer hiking, camping, horseback riding and fishing. The Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness (F-3) straddles the Continental Divide southwest of Anaconda; the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness (D-4) is north of Helena; the Scapegoat Wilderness (D-3), north of Lincoln, adjoins the Bob Marshall Wildlands Complex; and the Bear Trap Canyon (G-5), a unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness, parallels the Madison River northeast of Ennis.

Lewis & Clark Caverns State Park (F-5). Between Three Forks and Whitehall on MT 2. Visit the most elaborate limestone caverns in the Northwest. Daily cave tours in summer. Hiking, camping, visitor center.

Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge (H-4). Centennial Valley Road between West Yellowstone and Mondak. One of North America's most important nesting areas for the rare trumpeter swan. Wildlife viewing, hiking, fishing, canoeing, camping. Unimproved road.

Winter Sports. Downhill ski areas include Discovery Basin (F-3), Great Divide (D-4) and Maverick Mountain (G-3). Additional scenic areas for cross country skiing and snowmobiling abound.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS
Big Hole National Battlefield (F-3). West of Wisdom on MT 43. Nez Perce Indians and U.S. Army troops fought here in 1877—a dramatic episode in the long struggle to confine the Nez Perce and other tribes to reservations. A visitor center and museum make this site the most fully developed of Montana's three units of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

**GOLD
WEST
COUNTRY**

800-879-1159 • 406-846-1943
http://travel.state.mt.us/goldwest



Ghost Towns. Three of Montana's best preserved ghost towns are Bannack State Park (G-3), site of Montana's first gold strike in 1862; Garnet (D-3), an 1870s gold camp, and Elkhorn (E-4), whose frontier architecture still stands as a reminder of Montana's 1880s silver boom. Virginia City and Nevada City (G-4) are authentically preserved and restored mining camps from the gold rush era. An 1863 gold strike brought thousands of prospectors to the area and secured Virginia City's place in history as Montana's second territorial capital.

Deer Lodge (E-4). Once home to one of the nation's largest 19th-century ranching empires, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site has been preserved as a working ranch and visitor center. While in Deer Lodge, visit the Old Prison Complex (which houses Montana's territorial prison), the Montana Law Enforcement Museum, the Towe Ford Museum and the Powell County Museum. Two more museums, Yesterday's Playthings and Frontier Montana, are across the street.

Mining Cities. Butte (F-4) was built on copper, Helena (E-4) on gold. Butte, once known as "the richest hill on Earth," offers tours of historic mines and monuments, plus the World Museum of Mining. Helena, once the "Queen City of the West," is the state capital. Visit its historic walking mall, St. Helena Cathedral, original Governor's Mansion and Montana Historical Society Museum.

Also Worth Noting
Madison Canyon Earthquake Area (H-5), west of Yellowstone National Park. On August 17, 1959, a major earthquake slid half a mountain into the canyon, creating Quake Lake. Memorial, visitor center and scenic vista.

SCENIC ROUTES
The Pintler Scenic Route (E-3). Follows MT 1 between Drummond and Anaconda, off I-90. Travel across high mountain passes and along the scenic shores of Georgetown Lake; the magnificent peaks of the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness form the backdrop. To the south is the Pioneer Mountains Scenic Byway (F-G-3), which offers 40 miles of backcountry driving between MT 43 and Hwy