

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.



Flathead Lake (Dennis Seaton)

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.

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). Other hiking "musts" are the Jewel Basin Hiking Area (B-2) and Glacier National Park (A-2).

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

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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 historical structures, Fort Owen (E-2) in Stevensville for its interpretation of frontier commerce and trade, and the Museum of the Plains Indian (B-3) for its comprehensive collection of Blackfeet Indian tribal artifacts and history of the tribes of the Northern Great Plains. Both the Blackfeet Nation, 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 Seeley-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).

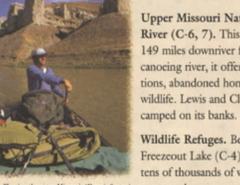


St. Mary Bridge, Glacier National Park (Chuck Haney)

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/ OUTDOOR RECREATION

Fishing. Northcentral Montana offers everything from wild trout to northern pike, bass and walleye. Top trout streams include the Missouri, Marias and Smith rivers, as well as Big Spring Creek near Lewistown. Tiber, Fresno, Byrum and Lake Frances are favorite warmwater lakes and reservoirs.

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.



Fishing the upper Missouri (Dennis Seaton)

Upper Missouri National Wild 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 Frezewater 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.



Lewis and Clark Historic Trail Interpretive Center

RUSSELL COUNTRY

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Western art. Includes his original log cabin studio and home.

Charles M. Bair Family Museum (E-6). Near Martinsdale. A treasury of European antiques, Indian artifacts and original Western art. Once the home of a wealthy sheep rancher.

Dinosaur Digs. A discovery near Choteau (C-4) changed the way paleontologists think about dinosaurs. Visit Choteau's Old Trail Museum to see this area's significance in dinosaur research.

Fort Benton Historic District (C-6). As a trading post, fort and head of steamboat navigation, this town was once the world's innermost port and played a key role in the opening of the Northwest.



Herd in Big Sky country (Dennis Seaton)

Have Beneath the Streets (B-7). Have. 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 northcentral Montana. Fort Belknap (B-8) is home to the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre tribes. Rocky Boy's (B-7), south of Have, 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.

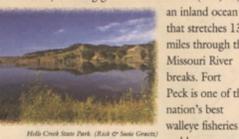
ALSO WORTH NOTING
Charlie Russell Chew-Choo Dinner Train. Tour the central Montana landscapes aboard the Central Montana Rail (seasonal, based in Lewistown, D-7). While in Lewistown, visit the Big Springs Trout Hatchery, which produces about half the total trout stocked in Montana's freshwater lakes.



East front of the Rockies, near Chinook (Chuck Haney)

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/ OUTDOOR RECREATION

Fishing. The northern Great Plains of Montana's northeast corner are dotted with several lakes and reservoirs, including giant Fort Peck Lake (C-9, 10),



Little Crow Lake State Park (Rick O'Shea Center)

an inland ocean that stretches 135 miles through the Missouri River breaks. Fort Peck is one of the nation's best walleye fisheries and home to more than 40 species of fish, including northern pike, catfish, sauger and sturgeon. The Yellowstone and Missouri rivers support these species as well as the ancient paddlefish.

Fort Peck Lake (C-9, 10). In addition to fishing, this vast body of water offers boating, camping and sightseeing. With 1,600 miles of shoreline, the lake offers unlimited exploration.

Little Rocky Mountains (C-8). An island of mountains on a sea of plains, the Little Rockies have been drawing visitors ever since Butch Cassidy and Kid Curry chose them as a favorite hideout. The area is rich in history, minerals and recreation opportunities. Campgrounds near Zortman make good base camps for outing.

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 ibis. 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.



Indian woman (Ray Tadi)

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

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Tribal celebrations include the Red Bottom Powwow in Frazer (June) and the Iron Ring Powwow in Poplar (July). Sitting Bull Historic Monument in Plentywood (A-12) commemorates Sitting Bull, Sioux Chief, as a great American Indian and statesman.

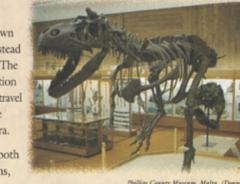
Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site (B-12). The Missouri River's pre-eminent fur trading post from the 1830s to the Civil War is north of Fairview. Bourgeois House, once the setting of elegant dinners, is now a visitor center.

Fort Peck Summer Theatre (B-10), Fort Peck. Musical 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 Scooby (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.



Phillips County Museum, Malta (Dennis Seaton)

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; Geogreotown Lake, west of Anaconda; and Canyon Ferry, Hauser and Hotter 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 Scapogot 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 Monida. 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.



Madison River (B. Valentine Atkinson)

GOLD WEST COUNTRY

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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 Towle 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 Geogreotown Lake; the magnificent peaks of the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness form the backdrop. To the south is the Pioneer Mountains Scenic Byway (F-3, G), which offers 40 miles of backcountry driving between MT 43 and Hwy 278. Enjoy camping, hiking, fishing, ghost towns, snowmobiling and downhill and cross country skiing.



Highline route (Robbery Sublett)

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/ OUTDOOR RECREATION

Fishing. From the free-flowing Yellowstone to the picture-perfect Gallatin, the rivers of southcentral Montana draw anglers from around the world. Yellowstone National Park's rivers and lakes are as beautiful to behold as they are fun to fish. The Beartooth Plateau (G-6) has 400 alpine lakes scattered across it.

Hiking. As if Yellowstone National Park weren't enough, southcentral Montana offers two magnificent wilderness areas and several national forests. The Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness (G-6) adjoins Yellowstone Park on its northern edge and offers more than 700 miles of hiking trails. To the west, the Lee Metcalf Wilderness offers plenty of hiking in the Spanish Peaks and Madison Range. The Crazy Mountains and Bridger Range are also popular among hikers.

Natural Bridge (G-6). South of Big Timber. Spectacular falls and river canyon. Constrained by a deeply cut chasm, the river flows over a 100-ft. precipice during high water, creating Boulder River Falls.

Winter Sports. Three of Montana's most popular ski areas are in Yellowstone Country. 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 park. 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.



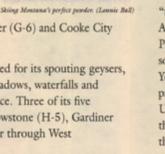
Carter National Forest (Dennis Seaton)



Old Faithful, Yellowstone National Park (Dennis Seaton)



Skiing Montana's perfect powder (Lester Reid)



Custer's Last Stand Remountments, Hardin (Dennis Seaton)

YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY

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CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS

Depot Center (F-6). 200 W. Park, Livingston. Restored 1902 Northern Pacific railroad station offers historic and artistic views of the Yellowstone Park region.

Madison Buffalo Jump State Park (F-5). Off I-90 between Bozeman and Three Forks. This site demonstrates a hunting technique used by Indians 2,000 years ago. Interpretive displays explain how bison were stampeded over a cliff.

Missouri Headwaters State Park (F-5). North of Three Forks. Preserves the historic site where Lewis and Clark discovered the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers—headwaters of the mighty Missouri River. Campground, interpretive displays, hiking trails, fishing and floating.

Museum of the Rockies (F-5). Bozeman. Best known for its world-class dinosaur collection, the museum also has a planetarium, extensive history exhibits and Indian artifacts. Soak up downtown Bozeman, where shopping and dining can fill your day.

ALSO WORTH NOTING
Grizzly Discovery Center — A Bear And Wolf Preserve (H-5). Educational facility devoted to the preservation of these threatened animals.

SCENIC ROUTES
All roads leading to Yellowstone National Park are memorable in their own way. The most famous is Beartooth Highway (G-7), described by former CBS correspondent Charles Kuralt as "the most beautiful drive in America." (Closed in winter.) The Paradise Valley route (G-6), US 89 south of Livingston, follows the Yellowstone River all the way to the park. The Gallatin Canyon (G,H-5), US 191 south of Bozeman, follows the beautiful Gallatin River between the Madison and Gallatin ranges.



Elk in museum (Leland Polak)

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/ OUTDOOR RECREATION

Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area (G-8). South of Hardin. Red rock canyon walls, hiking trails, boating, fishing and camping make this one of Montana's favorite recreation areas.

Fishing. From premier trout fishing on the Big Horn River (G-9) to paddlefish snagging on the lower Yellowstone (D-12), southeastern Montana offers a mix of game fish. Two favorite walleye fisheries are beautiful Big Horn Lake (G-8), south of Hardin, and Tongue River Reservoir (G-10), south of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation near the Wyoming border.

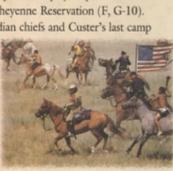
State Parks. Two of Montana's most unusual parks protect unique land forms. At Glendive, Makoshia State Park (D-12) is a badlands area where wind and water have created caprocks, pinnacles, hog-back ridges and fluted hills. The park preserves significant fossil finds, and offers scenic drives, interpretive trails, picnic sites, and a campground. Near Ekalaka, Medicine Rocks State Park (F-12) is a sculpture garden of soft sandstone, once regarded as a place of "big medicine" by Indians. This is a primitive park with limited facilities.



Makoshia State Park (Leland Polak)

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS
Indian Culture. The Crow Reservation (F, G-8, 9), Montana's largest reservation, encompasses some of the state's most scenic and historic sites, including Big Horn Canyon and Little Big Horn Battlefield National Monument. Each August, Crow Agency (G-9) becomes the "tepee capital of the world" at the annual Crow Fair Powwow and Rodeo. At Pryor (G-8), visit Chief Plenty Coups State Park. A visitor center and interpretive displays explain the Crow Indian culture. Just east is the Northern Cheyenne Reservation (F, G-10). A historical buffalo jump, burial sites of Indian chiefs and Custer's last camp before the Battle of the Little Big Horn are of interest. Lame Deer is tribal headquarters and hosts the Northern Cheyenne Powwow in July. Ashland is home of the Cheyenne Indian Museum.

Little Big Horn Battlefield National Monument (G-9). Southeast of Hardin. On June 25, 1876, the U.S.



Custer's Last Stand Remountments, Hardin (Dennis Seaton)

CUSTER COUNTRY

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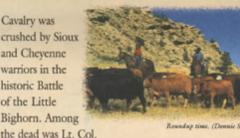
Cavalry was crushed by Sioux and Cheyenne warriors in the historic Battle of the Little Big Horn. Among the dead was Lt. Col. George A. Custer. Battlefield includes a visitor center, museum, conducted and self-guided tours.

Memorable Cities. Montana's largest city and its most unabashed cowboy town are in Custer Country. Billings (F-8) is a regional hub and cultural center. Get oriented at the visitor center on South 27th St., and enjoy great shopping, restaurants, museums and galleries, including the Western Heritage Center and the Moss Mansion. Kids will enjoy ZooMontana, a 70-acre wildlife park on the southwest edge of the city. Miles City (E-11) is home of the "World-Famous Jayce Buckin' Horse Sale," held here every May. Spend some time on Main Street in this friendly Western town, then dig deeper at the Range Riders Museum. The Custer County Art Center, housed in the old waterworks plant, features regional art.

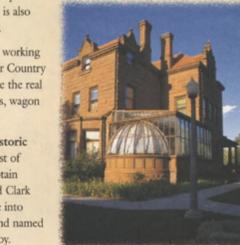
Museums. In addition to Billings' Western Heritage Center and the Range Riders Museum in Miles City, visit the Big Horn County Historical Museum and State Visitor Center (F-9) in Hardin for its cultural exhibits and art history. In Ekalaka (F-12), the Carter County Museum has one of Montana's finest collections of fossils, including the nearly complete skeleton of an Anatosaurus, or duck-billed dinosaur. The Lady Cameron Gallery in Terry (D-11) features photographs of eastern Montana as seen through the eyes of a spirited British pioneer photographer. The Wibaux County Museum (D-12) offers comprehensive area history, including the impressive Pierre Wibaux House. Wibaux is also home to a state visitor center.

Working Ranches. Authentic working farms and ranches across Custer Country give you a chance to experience the real west. Participate in cattle drives, wagon rides and more.

Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark (F-8). 30 miles east of Billings on I-94. In 1806, Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition carved his signature into this massive sandstone block and named the site for Sacajawea's baby boy.



Ranching time (Dennis Seaton)



Monte Mariano, Billings (Dennis Seaton)

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

Retrace 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 (3), 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 and 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 Pompeys 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