Lewis and Clark Memorial, from Gordon Grant's original oil painting in the collection of the Montana Historical Society. Courtesy of the Montana Department of Highways.

Background: Lewis and Clark entering the Bitterroot Mountains at Lolo Pass. Illustration by Bob Scherer, sculptor.

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Montana Department of Highways
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

...and please drive carefully

The highways of Montana are among America's finest and have been designed to allow the traveler to enjoy all of our beauty, and to insure yourself of the best vacation possible. Observe traffic regulations and please use your safety belts.

Colonel Joseph R. Sax, Chief, Highway Patrol Bureau

Governor Thomas L. Judge and family

Governor Judge and family at the Pocahontas Memorial Fountain, Last Chance Gulch Pedestrian Mall, Helena

Montana's history is a living history—still close to the heartbeat of the Indian surface. You can watch wildlife in a natural environment, or picnic at campsites still used as old-time campgrounds. You can still see the ghost towns... still hear the heartbeat of a real-life adventure that's all around you.

Our history involved a setting of supreme natural beauty, and we're proud of the fact that we've kept it with you this year, and hope you discover this nation's unique wealth.

Montana Welcomes You

The Treasure State

Montana, 145 miles in length, 255 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line. Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual precipitation is 15 inches varying from 8.50 to over 100 inches. Average growing time between May 28 in January to 94.5 in July.

MONTANA was first seen by FRENCH fur traders in 1743. Lewis and Clark explored part was built in 1807 while the first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission founded in 1841, still standing today. Gold prospectors struck it rich in Bannack in 1862 with later strikes in Virginia City and Helena. The first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed from Texas in 1866. The Indian wars ended with Custer's Last Stand in 1876 and a year later Chief Joseph surrendered at the Battle of the Bear's Paw. MONTANA became a territory in 1864 and the 41st state in 1889. Today 6 railroads, 10 bus lines and 4 airlines serve Montana, 5,609 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

MONTANA has a land area of 93,157,952 acres richly endowed with natural resources. In addition to millions of acres of ideal range and cropland, other prominent commodities being utilized for domestic and world are water, copper, timber, coal, lead, oil and natural gas. Livestock is by far the most important agricultural product...but Montana is also a leading producer of wheat, barley, hay and sugar beets. Cash receipts from products exceed $1,168,500,000 while the total estimated value of harvest products is $578,116,000. Copper tops this field, followed by oil and gas. Production of low-sulphur coal is expanding rapidly as the nation seeks new energy supplies.

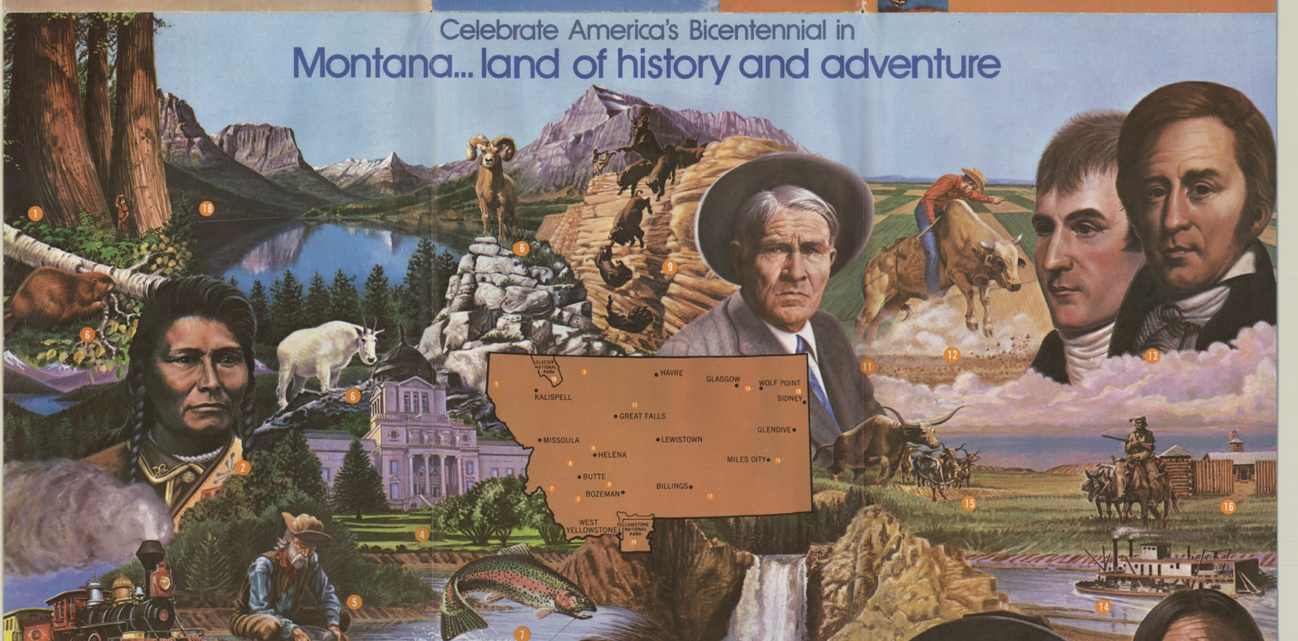
The timber industry harvests about 1.4 billion board feet lumber. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, manufactured wood products and over a million Christmas trees. Most of it starts out as currently under construction. The annual value added by manufacturing using coal as fuel. Two large additional mine-mouth generating plants is expected to increase power is by steam generating plants is tributed to Montana is more than $67,000,000 based primarily on processing of raw materials and agricultural commodities.

MONTANA

SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL EDITION

Official 1976 Highway Map

For FREE Distribution



Celebrate America's Bicentennial in

Montana... land of history and adventure

1 GIANT CEDARS

Before Columbus set his sails westward, tiny Western Red Cedars pushed up through the soil of northwestern Montana—stalwart trees when the first white man set foot in Montana. Today they're ancient giants—some as much as 12 feet wide and 175 feet high—preserved for man's admiration in the Ross Creek Scenic Area between Libby and Noxon on Montana 202. The Giant Cedars Nature Trail, an easy 30-minute walk, takes you through the giant grove.

2 THE NEZ PERCE AND CHIEF JOSEPH

The exodus of the Nez Perce Indians in 1877 took over 700 people on an 1,800-mile route across Montana, driving 2,000 horses before them. The battle with military forces at Big Hole broke their spirit, and their flight ended in defeat at the Bear's Paw Mountains. The Big Hole National Battlefield, between Wisdom and the Idaho border on Montana 42, has a museum, slide program and self-guiding battle site tour. The Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw, near Chinook off U.S. 12, marks the surrender of the Nez Perce Nation and the end of Montana's pioneer Indian wars.

3 WORKIN' ON THE RAILROAD

Completion of the northern transcontinental railroad was celebrated near Helena on September 8, 1883. Railroads made it easy to ship cattle, and Montana's great cattle era boomed on wild hay and railroad tracks. Today, six railroads cross Montana on 5,000 miles of main-line track, taking freight and passengers to all corners of the Big Sky State.

4 MONTANA'S CAPITOL

Montana's lusty state history has been conducted from her Capitol in Helena, built of native limestone and granite and decorated with marble, stained glass, paintings and statuary. The House of Representatives Chamber houses Charles M. Russell's magnificent painting of Lewis and Clark meeting Indians at Ross' Hole, valued at over $1 million. Helena grew out of a gold diggings called Last Chance Gulch—the name main street is called to this day. Grand old Victorian houses characterize Montana's capital city, along with the Montana Historical Society Museum and Charles Russell Gallery, a fine Gothic cathedral, Carroll College, and shops and galleries displaying the work of Montana artists.

5 MONTANA GOLD

Miners took $500 million in gold out of Montana in the 1800's, and Helena, Montana's capital, was the richest city in the country with more millionaires per capita than at any other address in the nation. Towns were born overnight and died as fast; bums turned into millionaires at the whim of fortune. Montana's gold never ran out. The market price made gold mining unprofitable, and the golden days ended. Today's gold miners are weekend prospectors and vacationers who swirl a pan of gravel in mountain streams for the fun of it, often thrilling to "color" just as prospectors did in the boom-or-bust days.

6 WORLD OF WILDLIFE

Montana has always been a haven for wildlife. Indian legends refer to buffalo, bear, deer, coyote and eagles. Lewis and Clark recorded grizzly, antelope, bighorn sheep, elk, and waterfowl by the thousands. Trappers made fortunes in the furs of beaver, otter and mink. Uncrowded, unspoiled Montana is still a wildlife kingdom, and wildlife-watching entertains residents and visitors alike. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and wild goats scramble to the peaks, deer browse along roads, elk bugle from mountain meadows, moose drink from lakes and streams, and bears grow fat on berries and grubs. Glacier National Park, 13 wilderness areas, Yellowstone National Park and 38 wildlife refuges offer views of animals that Indians believed were brothers in life.

7 FISHING COUNTRY

When trappers and traders first came to Montana, they found a land of plenty—fish on the menu to enthrive a daily diet of bear meat, bannock and beans. Miles of blue-ribbon trout streams and hundreds of lakes make Montana a fishing paradise. Perfect streams still produce favorite species like German Brown and rainbow along with native cutthroat, brook trout, Dolly Vardens, lake trout, Montana grayling, and beautiful golden trout—while warm-water fishermen revel in bass, northern pike, walleyes, crappies, catfish and giant paddlefish. Float fishing and trolling are superb and fly fishing is peerless...on streams and lakes that are legendary.

8 MONTANA GHOST TOWNS

Nearly 100 ghost towns, with their air of mystery and adventure, are scattered across Montana. Best known are Bannack, the mining camp that became Montana's first territorial capital, now a state monument 25 miles west of Dillon off Montana 278; mile high Elkhorn, northeast of Boulder off U.S. 91; Garnet, on the Beamrouth Road off U.S. 90 near Missoula; and Marysville, 22 miles north of Helena on Montana 279. Virginia City and Nevada City, 85 miles northwest of Yellowstone National Park on Montana 287, are completely restored.

9 BUFFALO!

In the days when Indian moccasins were soft upon the land, the ancient Montana landlords hunted buffalo in country that was paradise. Armed with only bows and ingenuity, Indians provided winter meat by stampeding buffalo over cliffs. Jump sites, called "pishkuns," were located at numerous places, but the best example is Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument near Logan off U.S. 90. The jump complex includes an old Indian village site where the buffalo meat was collected. Nearly 500 buffalo can still be seen at the National Bison Range at Moiese, 50 miles north of Missoula off U.S. 93.

10 PIONEERING WOMEN

Montana has always valued its women, and they proved their mettle in pioneer days. They walked beside wagons coming West, hauled water in buckets to nurture tender crops, made homes out of rowdy mining camps, taught school and raised families, shaped wilderness into a different environment. Montana's women still prove themselves: Montana elected Jeanette Rankin to Congress in 1917 and 1941—not only the first American Congresswoman, but also the first woman ever elected to a national parliament in the world.

11 CHARLES M. RUSSELL

Through the paintings and sculpture of Charlie Russell, the Old West lives forever...night camps on the prairie, buffalo, trappers, cowboys, Indians, horses, laughter and hard times, freedom and daring deeds. Russell was the spokesman of an era, and Montana's love for the great Western artist is matched by its pride in him. Russell's work is displayed in the C. M. Russell Gallery at the Montana Historical Society Museum in Helena and at the C. M. Russell Museum in Great Falls. The cabin in Great Falls where he lived and worked is open to the public.

12 MONTANA RODEO

In the daring days of old Montana, cowboys honed their skills in the everyday work of bronc-busting, wrestling steers and roping calves. From the cowboys' workaday world grew the sport of rodeo. There's a rodeo somewhere in Montana all summer long—big NRA and state MRA rodeos in the classic tradition, all-Indian rodeos, and Little Britches Rodeos for kids from 8 to 17. High school and college rodeos attract contenders who are getting serious about it, and there's even a rodeo school at Flathead Lake. Wolf Point, Miles City and Helena are leading stars in the rodeo scene, and stellar performances are held in towns across the state.

13 LEWIS AND CLARK

In 1804 Lewis and Clark penetrated the west on an epic journey to the Pacific Ocean. Nearly 2,000 miles of their great adventure led across what is now Montana, and many sections of their route are exactly as they were when the Corps of Discovery saw them over 170 years ago. Visit their campsites at Wolf Point, Gates of the Mountains and Three Forks...trace their incredible portage around the great falls of the Missouri...picnic at Travelers' Rest at the foot of Lolo Pass where the explorers gathered their breath for the trek over Lolo Trail...stand where Clark stood as he carved his name on Pompey's Pillar near Billings.

14 THE GREAT MISSOURI

The Missouri River twists across Montana from its headwaters high in the Rocky Mountains. The Missouri is more than a river—she's Montana's grand old gal that has seen history happen. The Lewis and Clark Expedition rowed canoes and hauled keelboats along the length of her, and later came steamboats freighting furs and pioneers. The first steamboat churned up the Missouri into Montana in 1853, but her swift currents had carried commerce for Indians and voyageurs long before. A keelboat is on display at Ft. Benton, and visitors still take float trips along the winding route of the Missouri.

15 CATTLE DAYS

Montana's great cattle era started in the 1850's with the trading of emigrants' worn-out cows. In 1864 a herd was driven in from California, and two years later 600 Texas longhorns were trailed from Dallas to Montana's Gallatin Valley. By the 1880's, $35 million in cattle spread over 75,000 square miles, and the cattle empire fattened on prairies of wild hay. Although Montana's cattle ranches now raise Herefords, Angus and Charolais, a few longhorns are on display in exhibition pastures at the National Bison Range at Moiese.

16 FORTS OF OLD MONTANA

Fur traders, pioneer settlements and Indian wars built forts across Montana. From Ft. Union on the Montana-North Dakota border, first of the great upper Missouri trading posts, to a flimsy fort contemptuously dubbed "Ft. Fizzle" at Lolo, the structures formed a network of commerce, communications and warfare. At Ft. Benton are the remains of a fur trading fort and steamer port, Ft. Peck is now a reservation agency, a blockhouse stands at Ft. Logan 20 miles northwest of White Sulphur Springs, and Ft. Owen, Montana's first settlement, is being rebuilt near Stevensville.

17 BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIGHORN

Indian treaties were broken by a nation's appetite for land and gold, and from shattered treaties came the ominous rumblings of war. On June 25, 1876, Lt. Col. George A. Custer led the 7th Cavalry in search of Cheyenne and Sioux. He found them...camped thousands strong on the banks of the Little Bighorn. Led by Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Gall, warriors swept through the ranks like prairie fire and left no soldier alive. Today the site of the famous conflict is the Custer Battlefield National Monument in the heart of the Crow Reservation, 15 miles south of Hardin on U.S. 90, with a museum, national cemetery, and a marked route through the battle site.

18 GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

For Blackfeet Indians, the wild region of peaks and sweeping ridges called Glacier National Park was a holy place, land made sacred by the Everywhere Spirit. White men put a more commercial value on it. As a resource in furs it was included in a series of claims that put it under the flags of England, France and Spain before it became part of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 ...and then Glacier saw eight different territorial governments before it settled into the State of Montana in 1889.

Although the first white man of record to cross the Park was a surveyor named A. W. Tinkham, who blazed a route in 1853, the land had been etched by trails long before. The Old North Trail, route of migrations of Mongolian peoples into the plains of North America from times beyond remembering, skims Glacier's eastern edge. Within the Park's 1,600 square miles are hundreds of miles of backcountry trails that lead to 50 living glaciers, dozens of waterfalls, and alpine meadows brilliant with wildflowers. Rich forests fill the air with a pungent smell, and 200 lakes sparkle in the sun.

Motorists driving spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Road cross the Continental Divide at Logan Pass—with towering Garden Wall dominating the skyline. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep play on peaks along with Rocky Mountain goats, and wander along roadways. Elk graze in meadows, and moose wade streams and lake shallows. Bald eagles soar lazily air and fish for spawning salmon in rushing streams.

Fishermen find eager trout in lakes and creeks (no fishing license is required), and things-to-do include trail rides and hikes to peak-top hiker's chalets. This year, Bicentennial programs will include exhibits of Blackfeet Indian culture at Glacier. Campgrounds with from six to 200 campsites invite relaxation, and superb accommodations include lodges, motor inns, and rustic cabins.

Glacier is usually open from mid-June to late September. For further information contact the Superintendent, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, MT 59936.

19 YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Furious volcanic explosions, crashing waves of ancient seas, grinding of immense glaciers, furious shuddering of earthquakes...wind and rain, storm and fury, fire and ice. Great forces worked together to create Yellowstone National Park, and the seething primal heat of the planet is still nearer the surface there than anywhere else.

Yellowstone was the ancestral home of the Tukuarikas, an extinct Indian tribe known as "Sheepeaters" whose last few members surrendered in 1878 and died in captivity. The first white man to see Yellowstone was mountain-man John Colter, whose reports of the Park's natural wonders were ridiculed as lies. Legendary Jim Bridger trapped for furs there in the mid-1800's and brought back tall tales of the region. Exploration parties verified reports of spouting geyers, boiling springs, thundering waterfalls and huge canyons, and in 1872 Congress established Yellowstone as the first national park in the world.

Old Faithful geyser is the most famous of Yellowstone's 10,000 hydrothermal features, but in the Park's 3,500 square miles wonders pile on top of wonders. Fuming hot springs and mud pots show the earth's primitive stages... deep green forests blanket the land...Yellowstone Falls plunges into the 1,200 foot deep Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone...islands dot Yellowstone Lake with its 100-mile shoreline...fighting trout surge through splendid water to make some of the finest fishing in the world (and no fishing license is required)...wildlife wanders through expansive meadows and along roads in the largest game preserve in America.

Extensive campgrounds make pleasant camping, and massive lodges provide fine hotel accommodations. Three of Yellowstone's five entrances are in Montana—and at West Yellowstone a jetport serves travelers during the summer.

Yellowstone's summer season is from early May to mid-October, while winter activities run from December through March. For further information contact the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190.

BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITIES

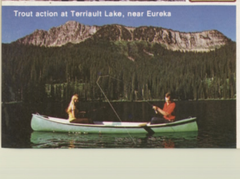
The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration has named 42 Bicentennial Communities in Montana for their proposed Bicentennial projects: Anaconda/Deer Lodge County; Billings; Bozeman/Gallatin County; Butte/Silver Bow County; Cascade County/Great Falls; Ft. Benton; Glasgow/Valley County; Glendive/Dawson County; Harlowton; Havre/Hill County; Helena/Lewis and Clark County; Miles City/Custer County; Plentywood/Sheridan County; Sidney/Richland County; Wolf Point/Roosevelt County; and the counties of Beaverhead, Big Horn, Blaine, Carter, Daniels, Fergus, Flathead, Glacier, Golden Valley, Granite, Liberty, Lincoln, Madison, McCone, Missoula, Musselshell, Powder River, Powell, Prairie, Ravalli, Rosebud, Teton, Toole, Treasure, and the Crow, Ft. Peck and Rocky Boy's Indian Reservations.

For complete list of events contact Montana Bicentennial Administration, Box 1776, Capitol Station, Helena, Montana 59601 (406) 449-3884

Montana... seeing and doing country

Skiing the powder snow at Big Mountain

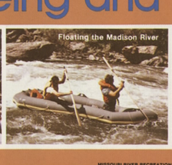
Back Packing in the Madison Range



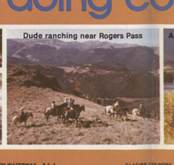
Trout action at Terriault Lake, near Eureka

Gold panning near Helena

North American Indian Days at Browning



Floating the Madison River



Dude ranching near Rogers Pass

Autumn's colors are something special

Going to the Sun Highway in Glacier National Park

Famous Old Faithful Geyser — Yellowstone National Park

National Register of Historic Places

Key numbers refer to location on the highway map

Prepared by National Park Service

GLACIER COUNTRY
- Cedar Grove Commercial — Lewis and Clark Trail, B-4
- Conrad House — Kalispell (early merchant), B-2
- Ft. Missoula Historic District — Missoula, D-3
- Two Medicine Fight Site — Lewis and Clark Trail, B-4

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY
- Chief Joseph Battlefield of the Bear's Paw State Monument, B-7
- Fort Benton, remains of, 1859 fort, G-6
- Fort Peck Agency — Poplar, B-11
- Grand Falls Portage, U.S. of Great Falls, Junction Highways 87, 89, 91, Lewis and Clark Trail, D-9
- Lewis and Clark Visitors District — Missouri River Trading Post, C-7
- Lewis and Clark Camp — at Slaughter River Landing, C-4
- Mullan Road — Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge, G-5
- Pablo National Bison Range — Roosevelt Memorial Wildlife Range, a Missouri River Project, E-3
- Russell Charles M. Original Studio and House, Great Falls, G-5
- Site of Fort Benton, G-6
- Waterfowl Production Area — Benton Lake Wildlife Refuge, G-5

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY
- Bear Paw Battlefield — Chinook area, B-12
- Fort Peck Agency — Poplar, B-11
- Hagen Site, pre-historic Indian, S-6, of Glendive, D-12
- Toll Mills — Hiway for map — Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, B-15
- Wheeler House Office — Helena, 1892 building, D-12

YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY
- Bannack Ghost Town — Ghost Town Station — U. S. — Bitterroot National Forest, F-2
- Bannack State Monument, 1st Montana Territorial Capital, Historic District, G-3
- Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, F-3
- Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, F-3
- Big Horn Gun — Garfield County Courthouse, F-12
- Bozeman Courthouse — Gallatin County Courthouse building and contents, F-6
- Butte, the richest hill on earth, Historic District, F-6
- Campion Chess Laboratory (USPH), Hamilton, E-2
- Chief Joseph Battlefield of the Bear's Paw Monument, C-8
- Clark Off, A.), Museum, Butte, F-6
- Daly (Marcus) Home, Anaconda, F-3
- Fortner Executive Mansion, Helena, E-4
- Fort Logan and Blockhouse, E-5
- Fort Owen State Monument, E-2
- Fraternity Hall — 1890's Architecture — Elkhorn Ghost Town, E-4
- Granite Ghost Town, F-4
- Harvard Free Library, Anaconda, F-3
- Helena Historic District, State Capitol, E-4
- Kootenai Ranger Station — Libby, Montana, E-4
- Lemhi Pass, Lewis and Clark Trail, H-3
- Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest, D-2
- Lolo Trail, Lolo National Monument, F-5
- Missoula Union Hall
- Superintendent's House — Granite Ghost Town, East of Philipsburg, E-3
- Old Courthouse — Virginia City, F-5
- Pictograph Cave State Monument, F-3
- Pictograph Cave State Monument, F-3
- Rockwell House — North of Lincoln, E-4
- St. Mary's Mission, Pharmacy, E-2
- Site of Camp Disappointment — Missouri River, F-5
- Summers Near, Lewis and Clark Trail, E-3
- Virginia City, 2nd Montana Territorial Capitol, G-4
- Wallace District

CUSTER COUNTRY
- Custer Battlefield, F-9
- Pompeys Pillar — Lewis and Clark Trail, F-8
- Rosebud Battlefield, 1876, 6 mi. s. of Kirby, G-10

NATIONAL MONUMENTS
- Custer Battlefield, F-9
- Big Hole Battlefield, F-3

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
- Bighorn Canyon, Yellowtail Dam, G-8

Montana State Parks and Monuments

Key numbers refer to location on the highway map

●LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS...F-5
Yellowstone Treasure Country
This limestone cave is located in the southwest. Naturally air-conditioned, stairways furnish safe and comfortable. Guided hours daily from May 1 to September 30 require 90 minutes at $1 for adults, 50¢ for children. Picnic and camping area, just off I-90 47 miles east of Butte.

MISSOURI RIVER RECREATION WATERWAY...B-5, 7
A series of five modern campsites are situated at intervals on the Missouri River between Fort Benton and Fort Peck Reservoir in Valley and Phillips Counties. The five sites are Coal Banks Landing, Cow Island Landing, Judith Landing, Hole-in-The-Wall and Slaughter River. On the route of Lewis and Clark.

●MISSOURI RIVER WOLF CREEK CANYON RECREATION ROAD...D-4
Charlie Russell Country
This scenic drive, covering approximately 20 miles north of Helena just off I-15 and continues north along Prickly Pear Creek and the Missouri River for about 30 miles. Camping, fishing and picnic sites are available along this scenic recreation area.

BANNACK MONUMENT...G-3
Beaverhead County
Montana's first territorial capital is now a ghost town...well maintained, full of history. Off U.S. 91 near Dillon.

—CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEGROUND...B-7
Charlie Russell Country
16 miles south of Chinook. Marks the final battle and surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce. After a siege six days where the famed warrior said: "From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."

—CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL...G-6
Charlie Russell Country
20 miles south of Billings on Pryor Indian relics museum. Last home of famous Crow chief.

—PICTOGRAPH CAVE MONUMENT...F-6
Yellowstone Treasure Country
Early Indian pictographs on cave walls.

—FORT OWEN MONUMENT...E-2
Bitterroot Mountain Country
Montana's first white settlement. Off U.S. 93 at Stevensville south of Missoula.

—MADISON BUFFALO JUMP MONUMENT...F-5
Yellowstone Treasure Country
7 miles south of Logan west of Bozeman off I-90. This buffalo jump (prehistoric) is one of the largest and best preserved buffalo jumps in Montana as long as 2,000 years ago or more.

●MISSOURI RIVER HEADWATERS MONUMENT...F-5
Yellowstone Treasure Country
Off I-90 near Three Forks. Lewis and Clark discovered the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers joining to form the Missouri.

GIANT SPRINGS STATE PARK...C-5
Great Falls Country
One of the largest fresh water springs in the world. Giant Springs flows at a measured rate of 338 million gallons of water per day. Discovered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805.

GLACIER COUNTRY
- Ashley Lake Recreation Area — west of Kalispell off U.S. 2, B-2
- Bainville Recreation Area — north of Helena near Holter Lake off I-15, B-4
- Beaver Creek Recreation Area — south of Power on Flathead Lake off U.S. 93, C-2
- Bitterroot Lake Recreation Area — west of Kalispell off U.S. 2, B-2
- Blacktail Deer Creek Recreation Area — south of Choteau off U.S. 91, C-2
- Foley Point State Recreation Area — northwest of Polson off U.S. 93, C-2
- Hungry Horse Recreation Area — west of Missoula off Montana 200, D-4
- Lake Mary Ronan State Recreation Area — northwest of Polson off U.S. 93, C-2
- Logan State Recreation Area — west of Kalispell off U.S. 2, B-1
- Lone Pine State Park — west off U.S. 2, B-2
- Thompson Falls State Recreation Area — west of Thompson Falls off Montana 200, C-1
- Whitefish Lake Recreation Area, C-2
- Whitefish State Recreation Area — east of Somers on Flathead Lake off Montana 206, B-2
- Wild Horse Island State Park — south of Kalispell on Flathead Lake off U.S. 93, C-2
- Wild Horse Island State Park Area — out of Wildhorse on Wildhorse Island off U.S. 93, B-2
- Wayfarers State Recreation Area — out of Bigfork on Flathead Lake off Montana 35, C-2
- Yellow Bay State Recreation Area — south of Bigfork on Flathead Lake off Montana 35, C-2

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY
- Beaver Creek Recreation Area — northeast of Lewistown off U.S. 191, C-8
- Upper Deer Creek Recreation Area — northeast of Shelby off U.S. 2, B-4
- Lion Flatiron State Monument — 15 miles northwest of Lion off I-15, C-5
- Missouri River Recreation Area — northeast of Fort Benton off U.S. 87, C-6
- Fort Maginnis State Monument — 25 miles northeast of Lewistown, D-7

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY
- Bear Creek State Recreation Area — south of Jordan off Montana 200, C-10
- Makoshika State Park — out of Glendive off I-94, D-12
- Nelson Reservoir State Recreation Area — east of Malta off U.S. 2, B-9
- Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area — southeast of Dagmar off Montana 24, C-10

YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY
- Big Timber State Recreation Area — 20 miles east of Missouri off I-90, E-3
- Canyon Ferry State Recreation Area — east of Helena off U.S. 12-287, E-6
- Cooney State Recreation Area — south of Columbus off I-10, H-5
- Cromwell Reservoir Recreation Area, D-5
- Deadman's Basin Recreation Area — east of Harlowton off U.S. 12, E-7
- Fort Parker State Recreation Area — northeast of Livingston off I-90, F-5
- Painted Rocks Lake State Recreation Area — south off Hamilton off I-93 and Montana 473, F-2

CUSTER COUNTRY
- Medicine Rocks State Park — north of Ekalaka off Montana 7, F-12
- Rosebud State Recreation Area — at Forsyth on the Yellowstone River, E-10

●Campground fee — —Day use only

Fees are required to be on leash in State and National Parks.