SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/ **OUTDOOR RECREATION** 

Flathead Lake (B, C-2). At nearly 200 square miles, Flathead is the largest natural freshwater lak



an island park everal campgrounds and icnic areas. and nearby

Middle Fork, Flathead River. (Donnie Sexton) championship golf courses, it's one of Montana's favorite getaway

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 area (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)

Jewel Basin Hiking Area. (Chuck Hane

• 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.

Winter Sports. Downhill ski areas include the ig 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

#### 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

Smokejumpers Base and Aerial Fire Depot (D-2). Near Missoula iternational 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 St. Mary Bridge, Glacier National Park. (Clruck Ha

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).



explored this river and camped on its banks. Wildlife Refuges. Benton Lake (C-5) and Freezeout Lake (C-4), both near Great Falls, draw tens of thousands of waterfowl (including tundra Floating the upper Missouri. (Donnie Sexton) 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 their encounters with the Plains Indians.

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. Wahkpa Chu'gn (B-7), near Havre, is the best-preserved bison 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 northcentral Montana in canvas and in bronze sculpture. The museum has the world's largest collection of his art and memorabilia, plus other

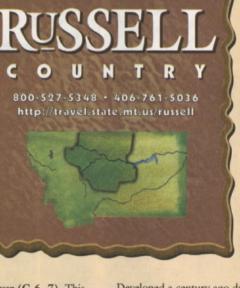
SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/

**OUTDOOR RECREATION** 

Fishing. Northcentral Montana offers everything

from wild trout to northern pike, bass and walleye.





Vestern art. Includes his original log cabin dio and home.

Charles M. Bair Family Museum (E-6). Near Martinsdale. A treasury of European ntiques, 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.

Havre Beneath the Streets (B-7). Havre. Developed a century ago during construction of the Great Northern Railroad,

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

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

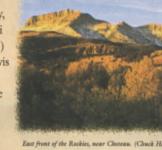
#### ALSO WORTH NOTING

Gros Ventre tribes. Rocky Boy's (B-7), south of

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.

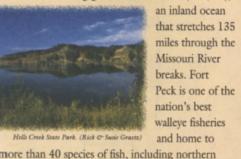
#### SCENIC ROUTES

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) s 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 East front of the Rockies, near Choteau. (Chuck Han nterpretive signage.



#### SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/ OUTDOOR RECREATION

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



Hells Creek State Park. (Rick & Susie Graetz) and home to

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 ellk 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

#### CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS

cranes and 10 different species of ducks.

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/

**OUTDOOR RECREATION** 

Bighorn 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

Bighorn River (G-9) to paddlefish snagging on the



Fort Union Trading Post 800-653-1319 · 406-653-1319

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 f elegant dinners, is now visitor center.

Indian and statesman.

al celebrations include the Red Bottom

wwww in Frazer (June) and the Iron Ring

owwow in Poplar (July). Sitting Bull Historic

Sitting Bull, Sioux Chief, as a great American

Monument in Plentywood (A-12) commemorates

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 trave information and interpretive exhibits of the homestead era.

Rodeos. An outgrowth of both Indian and cowboy traditions. odeos occur throughout the region each summer. The Wild Horse Stampede in Wolf Point (B-11) in July

## arries 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.

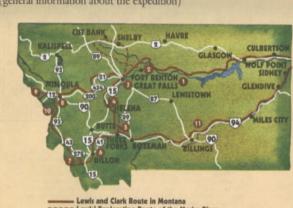
needs a Montana in their life.

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.

The official state seal, adopted in 1893, bears the motto "Oro y Plata," meaning gold and silver in Spanish



There's a wealth of information about our state free for the asking. Call 800-VISIT MT (800-847-4868), Rm. 8HM (outside MT) or 406-444-2654 to request information about lodging, camping, fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, golf or other activities. TDD 406-444-2978. Internet address is http://travel.state.mt.us/ • Kids can play on http://kids.state.mt.us/



#### **NEZ PERCE TRAIL**

n Oregon and Idaho to escape war. For six months and 1,170 miles, 800 Nez Perce out-maneuvered the U.S. Army in nearly a dozen battles. Today, you can follow the Nez Perce or "Nee-me-poo" National Historic Trail through Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana.



# Lewis and Clark Route in Montana - Lewis' Exploration Route of the Marias River

You'll find many significant stops along the Nez Perce Trai in Montana. The Nez Perce entered Montana at Lolo Pass and easily bypassed a blockade at "Fort Fizzle" near

Gibbon's forces launched a savage surprise attack on the sleeping camp, only to be turned back with heavy losses. At Canyon Creek Battlefield near Laurel, U.S. Army forces were again foiled in their attempt to capture the Nez Perce between the Yellowstone and Musselshell Rivers. The Bear Paw Battlefield, 16 miles south of Chinook, is the site of the Nez Perce surrender on October 5, 1877. Other sources of information are: USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807



### 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 ead the list of the region's est-known rivers. Popular kes include Clark Canyon eservoir, south of Dillon; eorgetown Lake, west of

#### (R. Valentine Atkinson) Hiking. Four federally

naconda; and Canyon

ry, Hauser and Holte

kes, northeast of Helena.

protected wilderness areas and several national forests offer hiking, camping, horseback riding and fishing. The Anaconda-Pintler Vilderness (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.

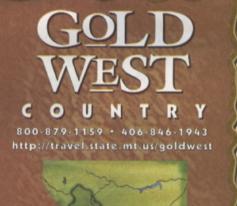
Lewis & Clark Caverns State Park (F-5). Between Three Forks and Whitehall on MT 2. Visit the most elaborate imestone caverns in the Northwest. Daily cave tours in summer. Hiking, camping, visitor center.

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 ong 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.



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

> econd 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

'irginia City's place in history as Montana's

Ghost Towns. Three of Montana's best

reserved ghost towns are Bannack State Park

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.

Historic Nevada City. (Donnie Se 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 apital. 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 278. Enjoy camping, hiking, fishing, ghost towns, snowmobiling and downhill and cross country skiing.



## 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 alpin

popular among hikers.

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 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.

lakes scattered across it Hiking. As if ellowstone Nationa Park weren't enough outhcentral Montana ffers two magnificer

rilderness areas and

everal national forests. The Absaroka-Beartooth northern edge and offers more than 700 miles of

hiking trails. To the west, the Lee Metcalf Caster National Forest. (Donnie Sexton) Wilderness offers plenty of hiking in the Spanish

Peaks and Madison Range. The Crazy Mountains and Bridger Range are also Natural Bridge (G-6). South of Big Timber. Spectacular falls and river

### 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

Bull elk in summer. (Carol Pol emonstrates 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

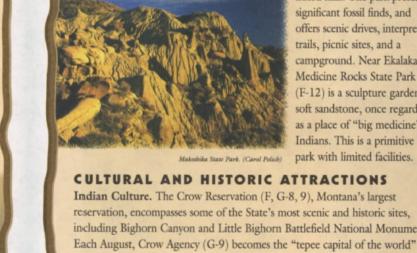
#### exhibits and Indian artifacts. Soak up downtown Bozeman, where shopping and dining can fill your day. ALSO WORTH NOTING

SCENIC ROUTES

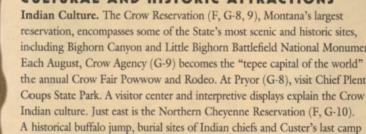
Grizzly Discovery Center — A Bear And Wolf Preserve (H-5). Educational facility devoted to the preservation of these threatened animals.

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.



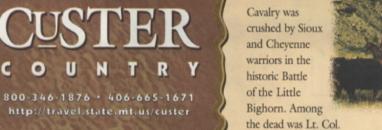
the Wyoming border.



headquarters and hosts the Northern Cheyenne Powwow in July. Ashland is home of the Cheyenne Indian Museum. Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (G-9). Southeast of

Hardin. On June 25, 1876, the U.S.





lower Yellowstone (D-12), southeastern Montana offers a mix of game fish. Two favorite walleye fisheries are beautiful Bighorn Lake (G-8), south of Hardin, and Tongue River Reservoir (G-10), south off the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation near State Parks. Two of Montana's most unusual parks

protect unique land forms. At Glendive, Makoshika State Park (D-12) is a badlands area where wind and water have created caprocks, pinnacles, hog-back ridges and gnificant fossil finds, and offers scenic drives, interpretive rails, picnic sites, and a npground. Near Ekalaka. Medicine Rocks State Park

## F-12) is a sculpture garden of soft sandstone, once regarded as a place of "big medicine" by

ndians. This is a primitive

including Bighorn Canyon and Little Bighorn 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

are of interest. Lame Deer is tribal

before the Battle of the Little Bighorn

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) home of the "World-Famous Jaycee 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 area 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

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

home to a state Visitor Center.

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.

## LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

shown here.

Among the sites that are readily accessible are:

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

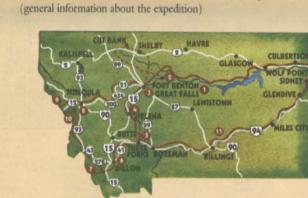
interpretive sites in both Fort Benton (2) and Great Falls (3); Giant Springs Heritage State Park and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls (3), where Clark discovered a huge "fountain or spring" during an 18-mile portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri; 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 clifts 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 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 Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 2127, Great Falls, MT 59403 (information about the expedition's portage route around the Great • 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) Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 36800, Billings, MT 59107



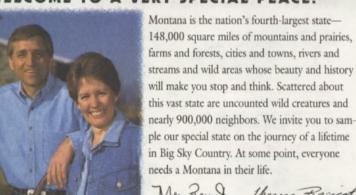
In the summer of 1877, five bands of Nez Perce Indians fled their homeland

NEZ PERC TRAIL Missoula. At Big Hole National Battlefield near Wisdom, Colonel

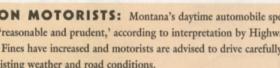
Big Hole National Battlefield, P.O. Box 237, Wisdom, MT 59761







Mary Ramod Theresa Racicat or Marc Racicot, Theresa Racicot



#### MONTANA'S STATE SYMBOLS

