Red Mountain, 9,000 feet, 4 miles southwest. Mount James, 9,365 feet, 5 miles west, Amphitheatre Mountain, 7,500 feet, 2 miles west, Basin Mountain, 4 miles south, Vicinity of Cut Bank Chalets

tractively located on the banks of the river six miles from the There is good fishing above the chalets. The chalets are atat the head of the valley, on the wall of the Continental Divide. which was at least 2000 feet thick. A small glacier is visible well rounded showing that it was once occupied by a glacier flows to the Missouri. The valley is long and narrow but It is drained by the Cut Bank River which eventually The Cut Bank Valley lies next north of the Two Medicine,

Points of Interest

The Cut Bank Valley

sood usning in two Medicine Lake and in river below Trick Palls, radise Park, Five miles up Paradise Creek, Big Horn Basin, 4 miles. Twin Falls, On Dawson Pass Trail, 5 miles, Falls at head of Lake, 15 mile from head, Mount Phillips. 9,485 feet.
Dawson Pass. Geven miles. 7,500 feet.
Two Medicine Pass. Eight miles. 7,675 feet.
Tyck Falls. 2 miles.
Bis Horn Basin & miles.

Mount Ellsworth: 8,600 feet, 2 miles south of Two Medicine Lake, pot Mountain, 7,900 feet, 8 miles north of Chalets. Appistokl Peak. 8,140 feet. On south shore of Two Medicine Lake. Mount Rockwell, 2,255 feet. At head of Two Medicine Lake. Pumpelly Pillar. 2 miles west of Two Medicine Lake. A remark-place of Place of Place of Two Medicine Lake. cenic Point, 2 miles, 7,505 feet, On Mt. Henry Trail. Lake. Rising Wolf was the Blackfeet name for Hugh Munroe of the Hudson's Bay Company who settled among that tribe in 1815 and was the the first white man in Montana.

Rising Wolf Mountain, 9,505 feet, On north shore of Two Medicine

Points of Interest

Medicine Chalets are located on the lower end of the lake. a commanding position it attracts unusual attention. The Two Rockwell at the head of the lake (9255 feet) is in such lake is the dominating peak in height (9505 feet) but Mt. Lakes. Rising Wolf Mountain on the middle or principal charming lakes, the Upper, Middle and Lower Two Medicine most beautiful in mountain framing and is occupied by three by one entering at Glacier Park Station. It is one of the Two Medicine is the first valley in the Park to be seen

The Two Medicine Valley

Mountains in Vicinity of Glacier Park Hotel

starting for or after returning from the interior of the Park, and this place is desirable for a resting place either before There is much of interest in and around Glacier Park Hotel

horse or, as many are doing now-a-days, walking, or as it is popularly known, the "hiking way." of the Park. Tourists leave the hotel either by auto, saddle ever, is over-shadowed by the greater attractions in the interior a distance of ninety miles. The beautiful scenic setting, how-Divide Mountain on the north to Heart Butte on the south, main range of the Rockies forming a wonderful panorama from hotel is located in the open rolling country. To the west is the station. This is the starting point for all trips in the Park. The Glacier Park station on the Great Northern Railway. The eastern and principle entrance to Glacier Park is at

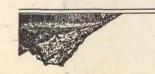
Glacier Park Entrance

Great Northern Railway Company and obtainable from any will be found in the booklets on Glacier Park issued by the is made in this pamphlet to outline tours. This information side and to the McDonald Valley on the west. No attempt mation will be confined to the principal valleys on the east what is reasonably accessible, therefore the following infor-The average tourist is of course primarily interested in

the atmosphere in Glacier Park adds much to its mystery Syrvey. This degree of newness and wildness which pervades by anyone except perhaps engineers of the U. S. Geological ones-many have not been named-some seldom, if ever, visited There are dozens of smaller valleys, tributary to the main

waters flow to the Pacific, Gulf of Mexico or Hudson Bay. through which run rivers originating on the glaciers whose disarray of peaks and valleys. There are 19 principal valleys are the valleys. The composition of the Park is a splendid and the north, and between these mountains and high ridges and ridges spur off in an irregular way to the east, the west of the Park. From the Continental Divide mountains, peaks Divide which runs nearly north and south through the center Everything in Glacier Park starts from the Continental

General Idea of the Country





Glacier

Vicinity of Cut Bank Pass McClintock Peak. 8,000 feet. (North).

Stimson Mountain, 10,155 feet, Second in height of the mountains of Glacier Park, 6 miles to westward,
Pinchot Mountain, 9,332 feet, 5 miles to southwestward, St. Mary Chalets. Via trail 24 miles over Triple Divide Peak. Two Medicine Chalets. Via Mt. Morgan Pass and Dry Fork Trail.

The St. Mary Valley

St. Mary Valley is the largest valley on the east side of the Continental Divide and contains a wealth of magnificent scenery. The valley is generally broad and open compared to other mountain valleys and it too shows the evidence of having been plowed out by a great glacier. The great charm of St. Mary Valley is the lake itself which is beautifully framed by imposing mountains on both sides of it. The ele vation of the lake's surface is 4400 feet while the summits of the surrounding mountains are over 9000 feet-nearly a mile above the water. St. Mary chalets are located at the lower end Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, perched 100 feet above the water on rock projection at the base of Goat Mountain. From the porches of the chalets one gets a marvelous picture looking far up the valley toward the Continental Divide.

Principal Features of St. Mary Region Vicinity of St. Mary Chalets-

Divide Mountain. 8,647 feet. From this peak Divide Creek starts toward the Arctic and forks of the Milk River start toward the Gulf. 6 miles south of Chalets.

White Calf Mountain. 7,500 feet. Just to the south of Divide Kootenai Mountain, 8,000 feet, Next to Divide Mountain, 6 miles Singleshot Mountain, 8,000 feet. At foot of St. Mary Lake, on north

Flattop Mountain. 8,340 feet. 4 miles northwest of Chalets. Split Mountain. 8,781 feet. Stands at head of Red Eagle Valley. An ancient glacier cleanly sliced away the north half of this peak.

On St. Mary Lake

On north shore of St. Mary Lake, in order from east to west: Whitefish Mountain, 6,500 feet. t Mountain. 8,816 feet. Like all of the peaks of this region,

the home of many Rocky Mountain goats.

Going-to-the-Sun Mountain. 9,594 feet. Translated the Indian name means The-face-of-Sour-Spirit-who-went-back-to-the-Su was-done Mountain. Sour Spirit, according to the Blackfeet lore, de scended from his Lodge of the Sun, instructed them in all usefu things, and then, returning to the Sun, for an inspiration to the tribe wrought the likeness of his face on the crest of this peak. I is to be seen there today in the snow patch near the top.

On south shore of St. Mary Lake, in order from east to west: Red Eagle Mountain. 8,500 feet. Named after the Blackfeet chief. Little Chief Mountain. 9,542 feet.

Vicinity of Head of St. Mary Valley Almost-a-Dog Mountain, 8.911 feet. Named for the Blackfeet chief, Citadel Mountain. 9,024 feet. 4 miles to the southwestward.
Fusilade Mountain. 8,747 feet. 5 miles up the valley, occupying the center of the picture. A remarkable steeple-like mountain. Seemingly of volcanic origin, Fusilade's sharp cone is in fact the result of the chiseling of ancient glaciers.
Reynolds Mountain. 9,147 feet. 5 miles to westward.
Clements Mountain. 8,764 feet. 6 miles to northwestward.

Running Rabbit Mountain, 7,680 feet, Near Java, Hearhead Mountain, 8,410 feet, 6 miles west of Hotel, Bison Mountain, 7,840 feet, 4 miles northwest of Hotel, Summit Mountain, 8,780 feet, Elk Mountain, 7,840 feet, ed Crow Mountain, 7,880 feet, 6 miles southwest of Hotel, Scenic Point, 7,505 feet, 8 miles northwest. Trail to Two Medicine crosses Scenic Point. cause of the outline of a squaw on its southern face. Mount Henry, 8,975 feet, 5 miles west of Hotel, From the summit of this peak a magnificent panciana of the Two Medicine Country on its north may be obtained. Squaw Mountain, 7,325 feet, 8 miles west of Hotel. So named be-

of the "lay of the land" and the relationship of one region to outlines of the Park. We will try to convey briefly an idea the processes which have brought about the present surface After reading the preceding pages one will have an idea of

Glacier



Vicinity of Gunsight Pass Mount Jackson: 10,023 feet. Fourth in height of the mountains of Glacier National Park. On south shore of Gunsight Lake. Named in honor of William Jackson, a one-time noted scout under Custer and Miles, and a member of Grinnell-Schultz party. Blackfeet Mountain, 9,597 feet. Named for the Blackfeet tribe. 2 miles east of Mount Jackson.

orthwest of Mount Jackson, across Gunsight Pass. unsight Lake. At Gunsight Chalets and at base of Mount Jackson.

Sperry Glacier Chalets. 4 miles west of Gunsight Pass.

Glaciers Accessible from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets

Two glaciers may be reached with comparative ease from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. Sexton Glacier, a small shelf glacier on the south side of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, is only six miles away and a good trail leads to the summit of it.

Blackfeet Glacier, the largest in the Park, is 12 miles aw but can be easily reached. It lies on the north side of the Continental Divide just east of Mount Jackson. The glacier is 31/2 miles in width, but if Harrison and Pum-

pelly Glaciers, which are really a part of this great ice sheet. are included it covers an area of more than 5 miles wide along the summit of the Continental Divide. Other glaciers that may be seen from the trails, but not

easily explored except by experienced mountain climbers, are Piegan Glacier on Piegan Mountain, and several small glaciers which are visible from the trail over Gunsight Pass.

The Red Eagle Valley

This valley is one of the undeveloped ones but it contains some of the finest scenic effects in the Park. There are no hotels or camp accommodations at present. It is most easily entered by starting from St. Mary Chalets. The Red Eagle is the first valley north of Glacier Park Station which is drained to Hudson's Bay. Its waters reach St. Mary Lake through Red Eagle Creek. The highest waterfall in the Park is in this valley, viz., Chief Falls, which has a drop of nearly 2000 feet; Red Eagle Lake and the Red Eagle Glacier are the predominant scenic features. The lake contains native cut-throat trout and affords splendid fishing.

The Many-Glacier Region

The next valley north of St. Mary is the Swift Current, drained by the Swift Current River to Hudson Bay. The area at head of the valley and contiguous to it is known as the Many-Glacier Region. This is the focal point from which trails adiate in several directions.

The Many-Glacier Hotel and Chalets are located on the banks of McDermott Lake. The Hotel is the largest of its kind in the Northwest and will house over 500 guests. From here one day trips by foot or horseback may be made to Cracker Lake. Iceberg Lake, Grinnell Lake, Grinnell Glacier, Granite Park and Piegan Pass. This also is the starting point for camping trips to the Belly River country and the undeveloped portions in the northern part of the Park.

ferentiate this region from all other mountain regions in North and the majestic and dainty water falls that combine to difon the mossy shelves, the turbulent, dashing mountain streams tion, the highly colored rocks, the glistening glaciers high up the hundreds of blue and green lakes, the wealth of vegeta-It is the marked individuality of the mountain formation,

and others the St. Mary Valley as the most beautiful.

the Two Medicine Region, some the Many-Glacier country

beautiful than another—some will select Granite Park, some

gle out one particular region in the Park and say that it is more

bination of scenic beauty is found in not only one or two of the

valleys but is true of all of them which makes it difficult to sin-

elers to excel those of Italy or Switzerland. This rare com-

coloring and mountain framing are pronounced by world trav-

balsam and in the valleys are scores of lakes that in beauty of

are beautifully timbered with spruce, lodge pole pine, fir and

slopes in protected spaces. The slopes leading to the valleys

feet high with interesting glaciers perched high up on their

tain tops connected by vertical walls ranging from 1000 to 4000

ter, consisting of a magnificent combination of rugged moun-

in America. The scenic features are truly Alpine in charac-

scenic effects to be found there today.

ure of this unique and beautiful scenery.

The mountain formation is very different from other regions

played an interesting and important part in producing the

last remnants of what were once immense masses of ice that

which covers about three square miles. These glaciers are the

few acres up to the great ice masses such as Blackfeet Glacier

within this area. These range from small glaciers covering a

that have some of the characteristics of glaciers are embraced more than sixty true glaciers and thirty or more snow fields

ease and a knowledge of them will greatly enhance his pleas-

Park can identify these structural features with comparative

With a little study and observation any visitor to Glacier

Mary's Lake but it is exposed at some point in most of the

striking impression of it is in Single Shot Mountain on St.

easily recognized wherever it is exposed. The tourist's first

band is one of the characteristic features of the Park and is

or band known as the "Diorite Intrusion." This slate colored

horizontally thru this Siyeh limestone is a broad dark ribbon

of Siyeh limestone which varies from grey to yellow. Running

red to a purple. Above the Grinnell Argillite lies 4000 feet

of Grinnell Argillite or red shale. This weathers from a deep

to every possible shade of green. Just above this is 2200 feet

Argillite or green shale. This is 8400 feet thick and weathers to a pale buff. Just above this comes a layer of Appehunny

and is 1600 feet thick. It is faint blue inside but weathers

for himself. The lowest of these is called the Altyn limestone

all of which the visitor at Glacier Park may easily distinguish

These Algonkian rocks lie in four differently colored strata,

profusion and magnificence of coloring as in Glacier Park.

rado but nowhere in the world are they displayed in such

of the rocks of this age appear in the Grand Canyon of Colo-

eighty million years ago as an ocean bottom sediment. Some

the Algonkian and it is estimated that they were laid down

Glacier National Park derives its name from the fact that

of very ancient highly colored rocks. The oldest of these is The Lewis Overthrust Fault exposes to view several strata Magnificent Rock Coloring

it, leaving a region of saw-tooth ridges and sharp peaks. back into the mountain mass until they completely dissected rocks. As time went on the streams cut farther and farther Running water was also a mighty agent in the carving of the were slightly softer than they were lower down in the valleys. scoured out by the ancient glaciers in places where the rocks Gunsight and Two Medicine, occupy rock basins that were Some of these lakes, such as Lake McDermott, Red Eagle, crowning glory of Glacier Park.

the lakes, both large and small, which are without doubt the cirques of which there are many but are the direct cause of "Glacial Cirques." The glaciers have not only produced the nountain slopes, forming picturesque basins which are called of the valley sides. They also had the power to cut in to the mountain tops are accentuated by the rounded, graceful forms they accomplished is visible to the traveler today as the jagged es of ages past but the work of cutting and carving which The present glaciers are the remnants of these gigantic mass-U" shaped valleys which are characteristic of glacial action. arections, extending twenty or thirty miles. They tormed no glacier exists today. Immense ice masses moved out in all that they have been occupied by ice although in many of them Nearly all the valleys in Glacier Park show by their forms

The Work of the Glaciers

immense fault known to geologists as the 'Lewis Overthrust,' The distance is about fifteen miles. On account of the extent of the movement and the excellence of the rock exposures this to the northeast from its original position is clearly shown. "That the mountain mass of the Park has been thrust far

toot hills as the mountains are approached from the east that is so conspicuous a feature of this mountain front. producing an overthrust fault. This explains the absence of tain rocks were pushed upward and over the rocks of the plains, side. It will be noted, therefore, that what are now the mounthe folds were pushed upward and over the rocks on the east went on, the crust broke and the rocks on the west side of their breaking limit and when the pressure continued, as time sands of years. At this stage the folds had nearly reached of time but probably extended over a period of many thou-"One must remember that this did not occur in a short space

folds were greatly enlarged. relief by the folding of the rocks. The pressure, although slightly relieved by the corrugation, still persisted and the folds were greatly enlarged were immovable and as the stresses accumulated they found to move toward the plains. The rocks of the plains, however, rocky crust began to move. The tendency was for the crust earth's crust, kinally the pressure became so great that the earth had been gathering energy and exerting pressure on the all was movement and change. Deep seated forces in the "There came a time, however, millions of years ago when

were first laid down. it is apparent that great changes have taken place since they As they are now far above sea level and not at all horizontal



Glacier National Park



Glacier

Mountains of Many-Glacier Region

Point Mountain. 8,500 feet. 3 miles southeast. Allen Mountain. 9,355 feet. 3 miles south.

Grinnell Mountain. 8,838 feet. Named after George Bird Grinnell,
during the Grinnell-Schultz explorations. One of the most imposing
of the Park's pyramidal peaks. Directly in front of Hotel. Mount Wilbur. 9,293 feet. 2 miles west of Hotel. Gould Mountain. 9,541 feet. 4 miles southwest of Hotel Altyn Peak. 8,000 feet. On north shore of McDermott Lake Mount Henkel. 7,500 feet. Immediately northwest of Altyn Peak. The Garden Wall, where the crest of the Continental Divide, immediately on the west of Grinnell, Gould and Wilbur mountains,

presents an almost sheer wall nearly a half-mile in height.
Appekunny Mountain. 9,053 feet. 3 miles north.
Seward Mountain. 8,879 feet. 5 miles north. Yellow Mountain. 8,500 feet. 7 miles northeast. Chief Mountain. 9,056 feet. 10 miles north. By reason of its isolation a notable landmark on the Park's east border; visible from the plains a distance of 150 miles. Swift Current Pass. 7,776 feet.

Principal Lakes

McDermott Lake, At Many-Glacier Hotel, One of the Park's most beautiful lakes, flanked by Grinnell Mountain, Gould Mountain, Mount Wilbur and Altyn Peak. Elevation 4,861 feet. Lake Josephine. Immediately southwest of McDermott Lake.
Grinnell Lake. Immediately southwest of Altyn Lake. Immediately
adjacent to Gould Mountain and to Grinnell Glacier. Distant by trail

Swift Current Lakes. Five picturesque small lakes lying in the Swift Current Valley along the trail to Swift Current Pass. Iceberg Lake, the most interesting of the natural phenomena of Glacier Park. The only iceberg lake in the United States. A lake at 6,050 feet altitude, situated in a glacial cirque with walls rising to a height of 2,500 feet, into which Iceberg Lake Glacier discharges, the summer through, miniature bergs that break from its overhanging base. Situated on the north of Mount Wilbur, distant by trail from the Many-Glacier Hotel 7 miles. Owing to the low temperature of the water of the Lake, these bergs are many weeks in melting, though Ptarmigan Lake. Lies in a glacial cirque in the general neighborhood of Iceberg Lake, distant by trail from the Many-Glacier Hotel 7 miles. Cracker Lake. At the head of Canyon Creek, and adjacent to Mount Siyeh. Siyeh Glacier is at the lake's head. Distant by trail

from Many-Glacier Hotel 7 miles.

Sherburne Lakes. A chain alongside the Automobile Highway approximately 5 miles east of Many-Glacier Hotel. The high dam at the east end of Sherburne lakes is for storing flood water to be used in Milk River Valley, Eastern Montana, for irrigation. Built by U. S.

The Glaciers

Grinnell Glacier, Between Grinnell and Gould Mountain, Visible from Many-Glacier Hotel. May readily be ascended and explored. Named by George Bird Grinnell during Grinnell-Schultz explorations. Swift Current Glacier. On the south of east gate to Swift Current Pass, Iceberg Lake Glacier. At Iceberg Lake, and the source of this remarkable lake's icebergs. Siyeh Glacier. On north face of Siyeh Mountain. Piegan Glacier. On east face of Piegan Mountain. Visible from Pie-

Granite Park and Vicinity

Nine miles west of Many-Glacier Hotel are the Granite Park Chalets. These two small stone buildings are perched up on an off-shoot of the Continental Divide nearly 7000 feet above sea level.

The location is a commanding one for scenic views and i is noted for these inspiring, stupendous mountain scenes rather than for any trips in the immediate vicinity. From Granite Park Chalets and the adjacent Swift Current Pass a tremendous panorama of mountains is overlooked. The most important of these peaks are:

Principal Peaks and Trails

Mount Cleveland, 10,438 feet. First in height of the mountains of Glacier National Park. Named in honor of President Cleveland. 12 miles north of Granite Park Chalets. West Flattop. 6,800 feet. 8 miles northwest. The divide-mountain containing headwaters of north-flowing Little Kootenai Creek and Kootenai Peak, 8,517 feet, 10 miles northwest of Granite Park Cathedral Peak. 8,000 feet. 8 miles northwest.

Longfellow Peak. 8,890 feet. 6 miles west. Trapper Peak. 7,665 feet. Aht-kyaht-kee Meh-stuck. 8 miles north-Meh-stuck. The-Maker-where-he-lives Mountain. 5 miles southwe-Mount Oberlin, 4 miles to southward.

Mount Cannon. 8,000 feet, 5 miles south.

Clements Mountain. 8,764 feet. 5 miles south. Piatt Path. A foot trail leads to the top of the Garden Wall. 2 Rosenwald Path. A foot trail, ¼ mile to Rosenwald Ridge, where fine view of peaks north to the Canadian boundary is obtainable. Named by Julius Rosenwald in 1915. Logan Pass Trail. 71/2 miles to Logan Pass, 16 miles to Going-to-the-Waterton Lake Trail leads north 18 miles to foot of Waterton Lake. Swift Current Pass Trail. 9 miles east to Many-Glacier Hotel.

Sperry Glacier Chalets

An attractive group of stone buildings set in a fine glacial cirque four miles west of Gunsight Pass and seven miles east of Lake McDonald. The feature of this region is Sperry Glacier, one of the fine ice sheets that is easily climbed. The mountains in this region are: Edwards Mountain, 9,055 feet. (North).

Mount Brown. 8,341 feet. (Northwest), Gunsight Mountain. (East). Lincoln Peak. (South). Lake Ellen Wilson. Occupies a glacial cirque on the west side of

Gunsight Pass, hemmed by Mount Jackson and Gunsight Mountain. Elevation 5.914 feet. Named for Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Twin Lakes. At north foot of Fusilade Mountain.

Belton and Lake McDonald Region Belton Station on the Great Northern Railway, is the

western entrance to the Park and to the entire Lake McDonald Region. Lake McDonald is the largest body of water in the Park. It occupies the lower end of the McDonald Valley and discharges its water to the Flathead River, thence to the Pacific Coast. It is well framed with beautiful mountains well wooded and with gentle slopes. It is the gateway to the central part of the Park, with horse trails leading to Sperry Glacier, Granite Park and Avalanche Lake. Several resorts have been built on the lower and the upper end. Lewis Hotel 10 miles up is an attractive hotel, nicely located with accommodations for 200 people. Good fishing in the lake and the creek which feeds it also in Flathead River from Belton to Columbia Falls.

was soft sand along the beach and of sun cracks and rain ripple marks which were made by the waves when the material in water. The evidence of this origin consists principally of osition that they were originally sediments laid down "The mountain rocks are very old and show by their form formation and descriptions are largely taken from Mr. Camp-

low pond or lake and consequently must have been horizontal.

prints. Most of the beds were therefore deposited in a shal-

the U. S. Geological Survey Department. The following in-Survey and which is contained in Bulletin No. 600 issued by that by Mr. M. R. Campbell of the United States Geological ological structure of these mountains has been written than Overthrust Fault. Probably no better description of the geern face of the mountains known to geologists as the Lewis and try to visualize what took place to form the abrupt east-To answer this we must go back several millions of years

are contained within the Park boundaries. practically all of the unusual formations and scenic effects to the north or south of it? It is remarkable but true that Why is Glacier Park different than other mountain regions The Lewis Overthrust Fault

in the lakes and in the rivers, if one is a fisherman, gamey rise sheer from their shores, and are ideal for boating. Both lakes are of many sizes and shapes—there are two hundred and fifty of them. Still, green waters mirror the peaks which

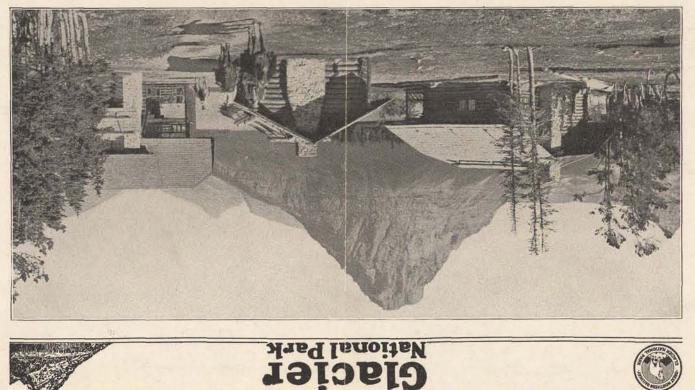
rivers go hurrying on again, down to the plains. The Park's the-Rockies, vivid green, sparkling and foaming; these rivers feed mile-high lakes-in-the-Rockies; out of these lakes the glaciers mighty cataracts tumble to beget hurrying rivers-innay be on and about the water. Down from the melting Glacier Park is a place where, to your heart's content, you

more than two hundred varieties. Violet, the Queen's Cup-wildhowers, berries and grasses of Devil's Walking Cane, the Star of the Morning, the Yellow saint Brush, the Mountain Lily, the Golden Water Lily, the where carpet the floors of these forested valleys-the Indian fragrant pine, and spruce, and balsam. Wildflowers everyup the mountainsides to timberline are splendid forests; of ancient glaciers into graceful U-shaped amphitheaters- and from the V-shaped declivities of streams scoured by the may get into the woods. Through all the Park's valleys-Glacier Park is a place where, to your heart's content, you

than fifteen hundred square miles of mountain magnificence. Blacier Park Station westward to the Flathead River; more Sark Station northward to the Canadian border, and from Northern Railway's transcontinental main line and Glacier earing the Continental Divide-outspread from the Great stackfeet Indians; rearing to two miles above sea level and cen argellite and yellow limestone; quaintly named by the drously sculptured by gigantic glaciers of the long ago; gorgeously colored above timberline by strata of red argellite, of the Rocky Mountains. Here the Montana Rockies-wonis America's foremost summer playground—it is a place where one may enjoy to their fullness the fascination LACIER NATIONAL PARK in the Montana Rockies

Glacier Park, A Mountain Playground

Chalets, Mount Rockwell and Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park.





Glacier



Mountains and Lakes

Stanton Mountain. 7.744 feet. At the head of Lake McDonald. Mount Brown. (See Vicinity Sperry Chalets.) Edwards Mountain. (See Vicinity of Sperry Chalets.)
Mount Vaught. 8,840 feet. 3 miles north of Stanton Mountain.
McPartland Mountain. 1 mile north of Mount Vaught.
McDonald Creek. Headwaters in region of West Flattop Mountain. Flows southward between Lewis and Livingston ranges and empties

prague Creek. Descends from neighborhood of Sperry Chalets to Snyder Creek. Descends from Sperry Glacier to Lake McDonald.
Mineral Creek. Flows south from neighborhood of Ahern Pass and
joins McDonald Creek about 2 miles west of Granite Park Chalets.
Avalanche Lake. Situated in the great Avalanche Basin, beneath
Sperry. 9 miles north of Lewis Hotel.
Sperry Glacier. 8 miles from Lewis Hotel.
Sperry Glacier Chalets are seven miles up the mountain from Lewis
Sperry Glacier Chalets are seven miles up the mountain from Lewis

perry Glacier Chalets are seven miles up the mountain from Lewis Wild Life

Being a game preserve of the United States, where huntnteresting animals. In the order of their importance as to numbers the animals of the Park are:

Rocky Mountain Goat. Great numbers of these picturesque creatures are to be glimpsed all along the main range of the Rocky Mountains throughout the Park. Particularly at Iceberg Lake, Cracker Lake and on the Passes.

Big Horn Sheep, Found in similar numbers and like localities as

the Rocky Mountain goat, but usually lower down on the slopes. Deer. Both the blacktail and whitetail deer are found in large numbers. The whitetail deer occur through the river and creek bottoms, Elk. Approximately 1,000 head of elk range through the densely timsections of the Park.

Three varieties of bear—the brown or cinnamon, the common

black, and the grizzly—exist in considerable numbers.

Moose. A small number of moose inhabit the Park. They are found chiefly in the valley of the Flathead River.

Fur Bearing Animals. Weasels, mink and martin exist in large numbers. In the streams several colonies of beaver occur. Marmots are found generally on all the passes and higher levels.

Grouse, Blue and ruffed grouse inhabit the Park in large numbers. Grouse. Blue and ruffed grouse inhabit the Park in large numbers. Ptarmigan. Occur frequently in the higher altitudes.

The Wildflowers

For the luxuriousness and variety of its wildflowers Glacier National Park is remarkable. In the valleys of the Park, and particularly along the shores of its lakes and streams, oftentimes in close proximity to the glaciers, wildflowers are everywhere. Over 110 varieties of wildflowers are native to the Park. They border the trails and roads and every valley and hillside seems to be decorated with their variegated hues. Canyon Creek, Cracker Lake, Piegan Pines, Grin nell Lake and Granite Park are a few of the regions of the Park that are especially notable for plant life. Below are listed the more prominent varieties of the Park's wildflowers, berries and grasses.

Devil's Walking Cane. Star of the Morning, Yellow Violet. Wild Hollyhock. Syringa.

Indian Paint Brush.

Bear Grass or Indian Basket Grass.

Horseback Riding

Glacier Park has over 300 miles of Mountain Trails. Horse back trips of a few hours or of several days form one of the popular pastimes. Over 600 saddle horses broken to mountain trail work required to meet the demand of tourists for regularly scheduled trips and for special trips. Horses and guides obtainable at Glacier Park Hotel, Many-Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalet and at Lewis's Hotel on Lake

One of the best means of seeing the beauties of the Park and also combining a healthful form of exercise is to walk from hotel to hotel and also cover the various side trips which are available at the various Hotels and Chalets Guides are not required on walking trips as is the case when horses are used, although walking guides are available for

Mountain Climbing

Mountain climbing is a healthful but more strenuous form of sport than either horseback riding or "Hiking." It has not as yet reached the degree of popularity in this country that it has in Switzerland, but the opportunity is here. In Glacier Park especially conditions are ideal for indulging in this form of recreation.

There are many peaks that are comparatively easy of ascent; others quite difficult and some that so far have defied the most hardy and expert climbers. New climbing clubs are being formed each year and members of these clubs are beginning to realize that Glacier Park offers a virgin field to conquer.

The Lakes of Glacier Park add perhaps as much to attractiveness as the mountains themselves. Two Medicine Lake, McDermott Lake, St. Mary Lake and Lake McDonald have good fleets of row boats on them and afford splendid opportunities for a few hours on the water in the shadows of the massive rock sides of the surrounding mountains.

"Camping Out"

Glacier Park has hundreds of splendid streams as well as lakes and probably no National Park in the world offers more or better opportunities to those who like the more primitive method of "getting close to nature," which a tent, a blanket, and fry pan offers. Along the bank of rollicking streams or in a sheltered spot on an enchanted lake one can take the life as hard or as leisurely as one desires.

In case the camping trip is such that the camp is to be moved from place to place frequently, pack horses are required to transport it as well as the supplies and saddle horses for the people. This form of outing is, for one or two people, quite expensive but when there are six or eight



to divide the expense between will cost only about \$12.00 to \$15.00 per day per person. This form of outing appeals to many because it practically combines all the other forms of recreation. Arrangements must be made well in advance for camping trips.

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Fish and Fishing

In effort to create and maintain the finest kind of trout fishing, the National Park Service, in conjunction with the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, have built and operate a fish hatch ery at Glacier Park. In addition to the black spotted trout and the cut-throat trout which are native to these waters, several other varieties have been introduced, viz., Eastern brook, rainbow, steelhead and grayling. The two latter are not yet developed. Several million young trout are planted each year and it is doubtful if better and more dependable trout fishing can be found anywhere in the country and certainly not within a few minutes walk from a comfortable

The best fishing waters are: Two Medicine Lake, for Black Spotted or Eastern Brook.

. Cut-throat, Rainbow.
. Black Spotted.
. Cut-throat, Rainbow. Red Eagle Lake . Cut Bank River . . Cut-throat. . Cut-throat. Eastern Brook. . Mackinaw or "Lake Trout" . Black Spotted. . Mary Lake North Fork of Kennedy Creek . Belly River. Glenns Lake ake McDonaldRainbow, Black Snotted, Cut-throat Flathead River . The fly casting rod and artificial fly is the method generally used. No license is necessary within the Park. The

the streams evidently drop too rapidly down the mountain slopes and do not form enough deep pools. Casting from shore or from a boat is the best method. If fishing in waters outside the Park a State fishing license required by law. This can be procured on application at

imit is 10 fish per day, no fish under seven inches to be taken.

The lake fishing is usually better than the stream fishing, as

July and August are the months when the trout rise to the fly the most freely. A grasshopper or small spinner is sometimes used to advantage. These trout are not "easy" to get. They are very shy. They strike quick and fight hard, but patience, perseverance, some skill and a little luck will reward the fisherman with as good

Further information regarding Glacier National Park may be obtained from any railroad agent or Tourist company, or by addressing the nearest company's representative.

a string as one could ask, and the hotels will gladly cook them

Fishing Tackle and Clothing for Sale

Park are on sale at all hotels and chalets. Also a full line of rods, fly books, various baits, spinners, lines, hooks, landing nets, etc., are carried and sold at prices no higher than one would pay in eastern cities for similar class of merchandise. Also a complete line of outing clothing, riding habits for both men and women, golf socks, shoes and boots are sold at Glacier Park and Many-Glacier Hotels.

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