

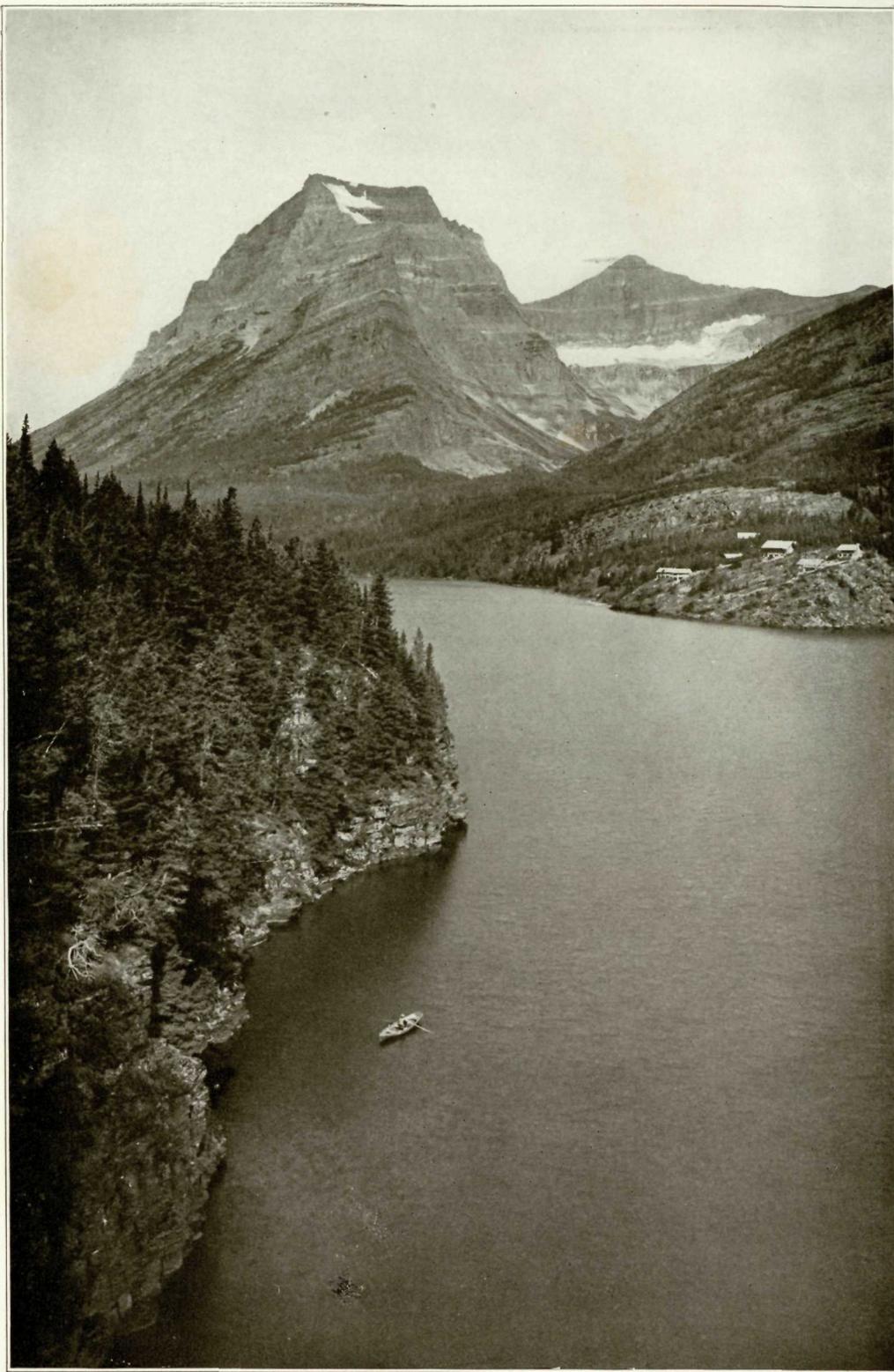


GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FRANKLIN K. LANE, *Secretary*



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

THE SUPREME GLORY OF THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK IS ITS LAKES
A glimpse of beautiful St. Mary Lake and Going-to-the-Sun Mountain



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

ST. MARY CHALET, TYPICAL OF GLACIER ARCHITECTURE

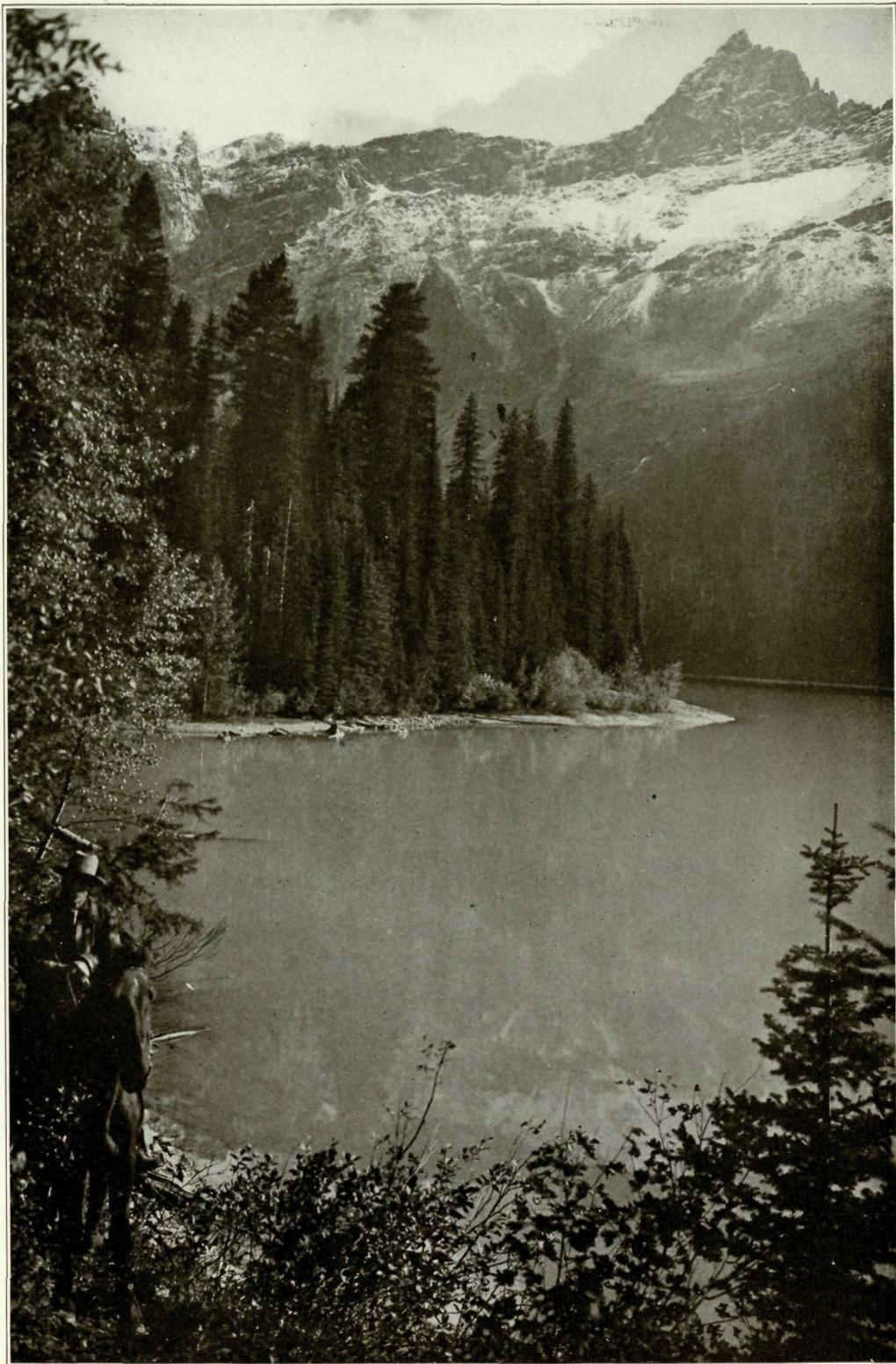
AN ALPINE PARADISE

NOTWITHSTANDING the sixty glaciers from which it derives its name, the Glacier National Park is chiefly remarkable for its picturesquely modeled peaks, the unique quality of its mountain masses, its gigantic precipices, and the romantic loveliness of its two hundred and fifty lakes.

Though most of our national parks possess similar general features in addition to those which sharply differentiate each from every other, the Glacier National Park shows them in special abundance and unusually happy combination. In fact, it is the quite extraordinary, almost sensational, massing of these scenic elements which gives it its marked individuality.

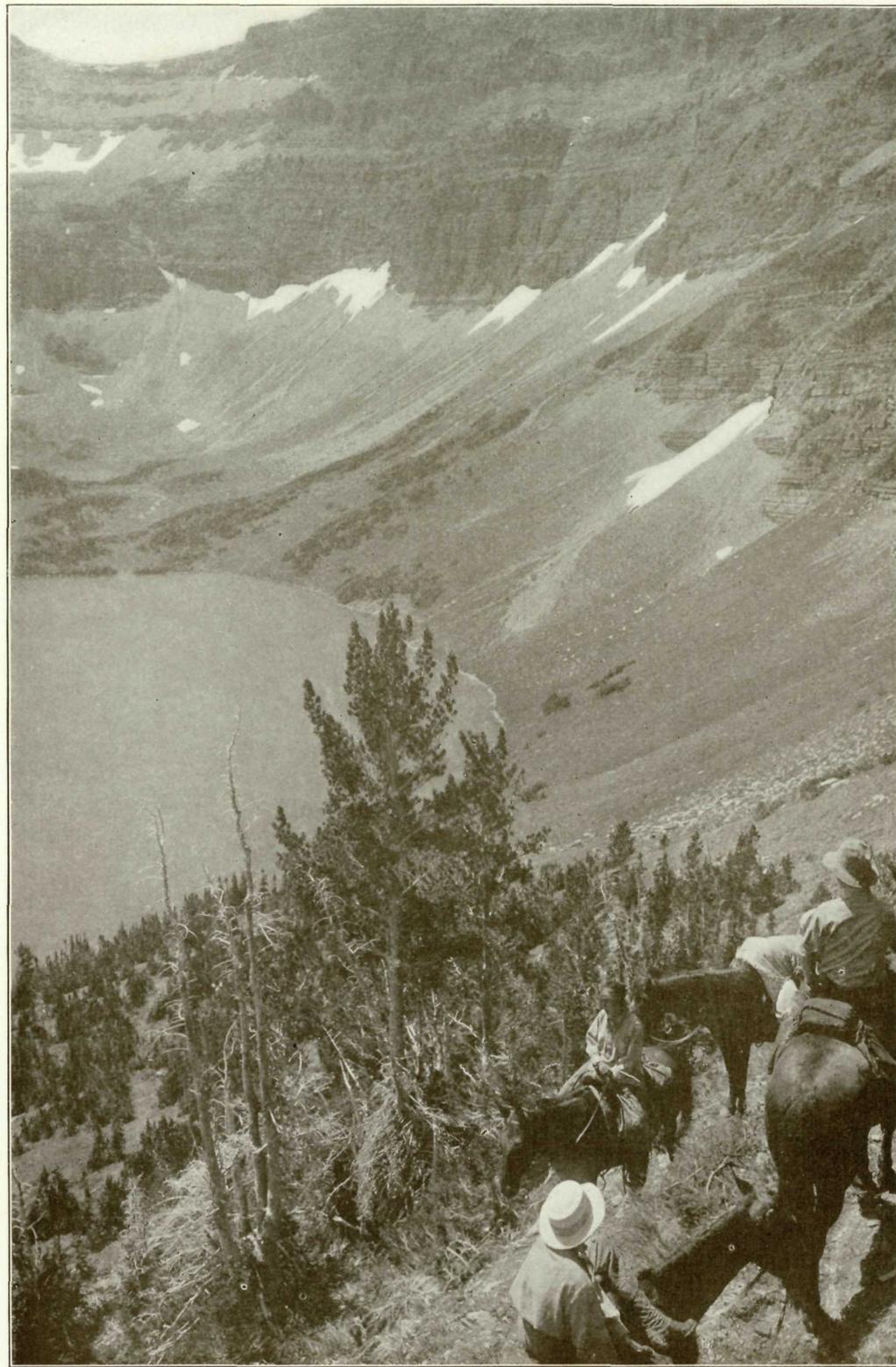
The broken and diversified character of this scenery, involving rugged mountain tops bounded by vertical walls sometimes more than four thousand feet high, glaciers perched upon lofty rocky shelves, unexpected waterfalls of peculiar charm, rivers of milky glacier water, lakes unexcelled for sheer beauty by the most celebrated of sunny Italy and snow-topped Switzerland, and grandly timbered slopes sweeping into valley bottoms, offer a continuous yet ever changing series of inspiring vistas not to be found in such luxuriance and perfection elsewhere.

And this rare scenic combination is not alone of one valley of the park, but is characteristic of them all; so that it is difficult to single out any part of these



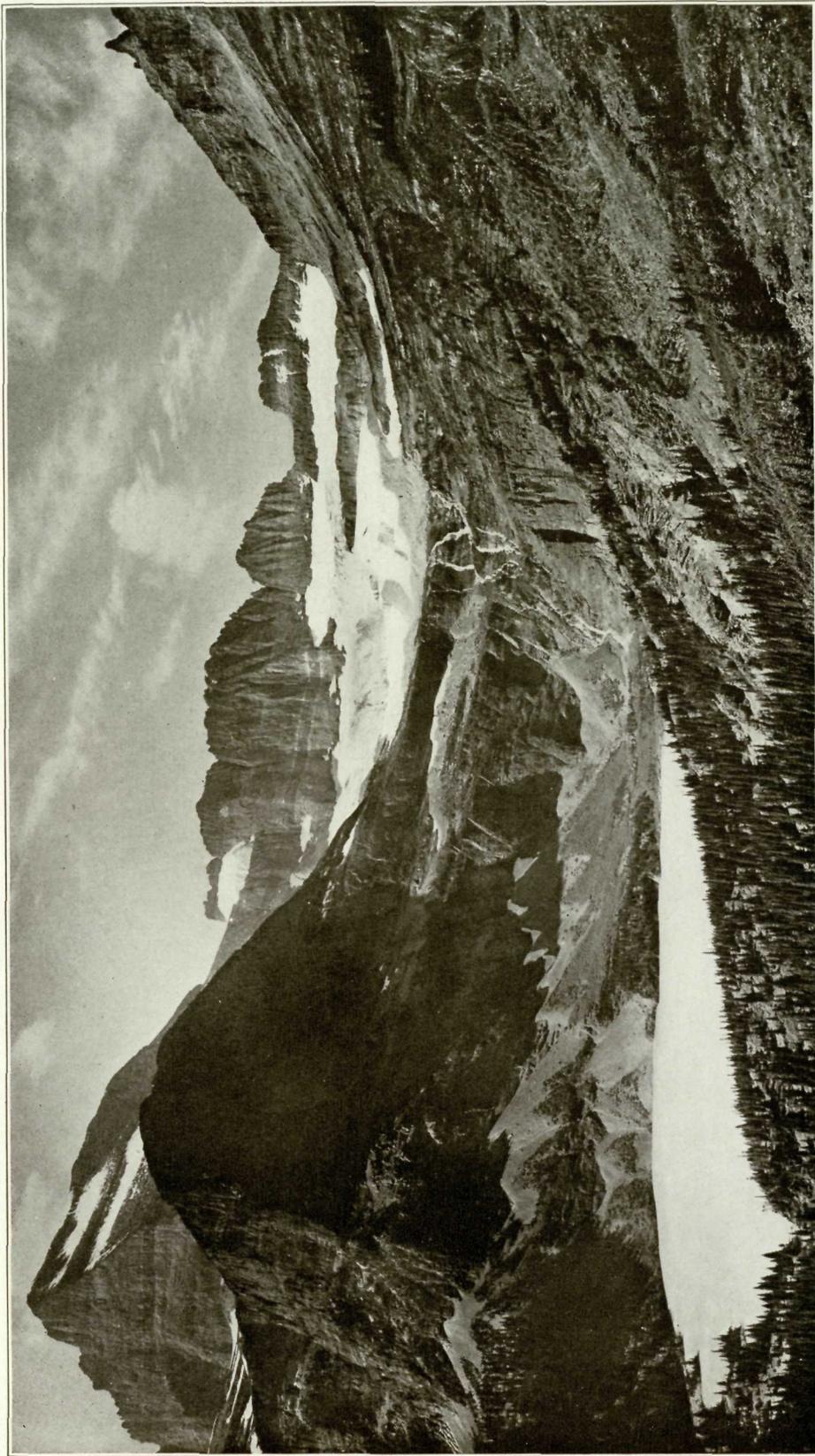
Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

YOU SEEM MENACED BY GLACIERS AND WATERFALLS UPON EVERY SIDE
Avalanche Lake lies in a cirque whose precipices rise thousands of feet



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

AT THE VERY END OF THE WORLD
So at least it seems until you find your way out over the new Dawson Pass Trail



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

FAMOUS GRINNELL LAKE WITH THE PICTURESQUE GRINNELL GLACIER ABOVE, WHENCE IT DERIVES ITS PARTLY MILKY GLACIAL WATERS
 Camping at the head of the lake you see the glacier above you thrusting over the rocky shelf like the eaves of a house



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

CLIMBING THE UPPER REACHES OF THE BLACKFEET GLACIER

fifteen hundred square miles that is more beautiful, more remarkable, or more strikingly diversified than any other.

The Glacier National Park lies in northwestern Montana, abutting the Canadian boundary. It incloses the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains at that point; in fact, from one spot known as the Triple Divide, waters flow into the Pacific Ocean, Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

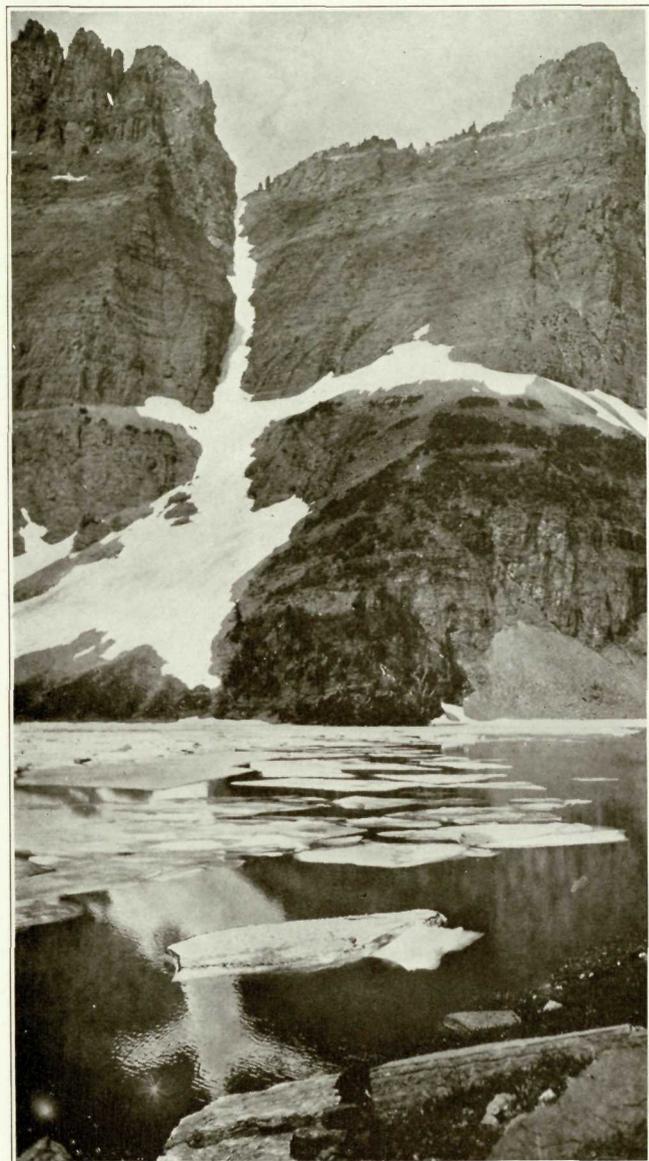
It is interesting that Glacier's peculiarly rugged topography is practically limited to the park's boundaries. To the north, in Canada, the mountains subside into low, rounded ridges. To the south and west, though still fine, they lose the quality of majesty. Easterly lie the plains.

The transcontinental railway traveler skirts the park without hint of the supreme beauty so near at hand. But let him stop at Glacier Park station or at Belton and, after swift rides in auto-stages, see something of the beauties of Lake St. Mary, Lake McDermott, Bowman Lake, or Lake McDonald, and he will instantly understand the attractive force which draws thousands across the continent, and will some day draw thousands across the seas, to stand spell-bound before these awe-inspiring examples of nature's noblest handiwork.

MAKING A NATIONAL PARK

HOW nature, just how many millions of years ago no man can estimate, made the Glacier National Park is a stirring story.

Once this whole region was covered with water, probably the sea. The earthy sediments deposited by this water hardened into rocky strata. If you were in the park to-day you would see broad horizontal streaks of variously colored rock in the mountain masses thousands of feet above you. They are discernible in the photographs in this book. They are the very strata that the waters deposited in their depths in those far-away ages.



Photograph by Ellis Prentice Cole

ICEBERG LAKE WHEN FLOES DRIFT IN AUGUST

How they got from the seas' bottoms to the mountains' tops is the story.

According to one famous theory of creation, the earth has been contracting through unnumbered cycles of time. Just as the squeezed orange bulges in places, so this region may have been forced upward. In fact, this is what must have happened at this particular spot. The geologist learns to accept such theories without question, for, though he cannot realize the vast periods of time and awful forces involved in a movement of this kind, the evidence of it is so plain that it is incontestable.

Under this incalculable pressure from its sides and below, the bottom of the sea gradually rose and became dry land. The pressure continued, and the earth's crust at this point, like the skin of the squeezed orange, bulged in long irregular lines. In time these became mountains.



Photograph by L. D. Lindsley

ONE OF THE WILDEST SPOTS ON EARTH IS PTARMIGAN LAKE

Then, when the rocky crust could no longer stand the strain, it cracked.

Gradually the western edge of this great crack was forced upward and over the eastern edge. This relieved the internal pressure and the overlapping edge settled into its present position. Geologists call this process *faulting*. The edge that was forced over the other edge is called the *overthrust*.

The edge thus thrust over was four or five thousand feet thick. It crumbled into peaks, precipices, and gorges. It must have afforded a spectacle of sublime ruggedness, but without the transcendental beauty of to-day.

Upon these mountains and precipices and into these gorges the snows and the rains of uncounted centuries of centuries have since fallen, and the ice and the frost and the rushing waters have carved them into the area of distinguished beauty which is to-day the American Switzerland.

To picture to yourselves this region, imagine a chain of very lofty mountains twisting about like a worm, spotted everywhere with snow fields, and bearing glistening glaciers.

Imagine these mountains crumbled and broken on their east sides into precipices sometimes four thousand feet deep and flanked everywhere by lesser peaks and tumbled mountain masses of smaller size in whose hollows lie the most beautiful lakes you have ever dreamed of.



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

THE PEAK OF BLACKFEET MOUNTAIN IS TYPICAL OF GLACIER SCENERY



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

BIRTH OF A CLOUD ON THE SIDE OF MOUNT ROCKWELL



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

TWO THOUSAND FEET SHEER FROM FLOWERS TO LAKE
Unnamed lake on new trail up the Triple Divide



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

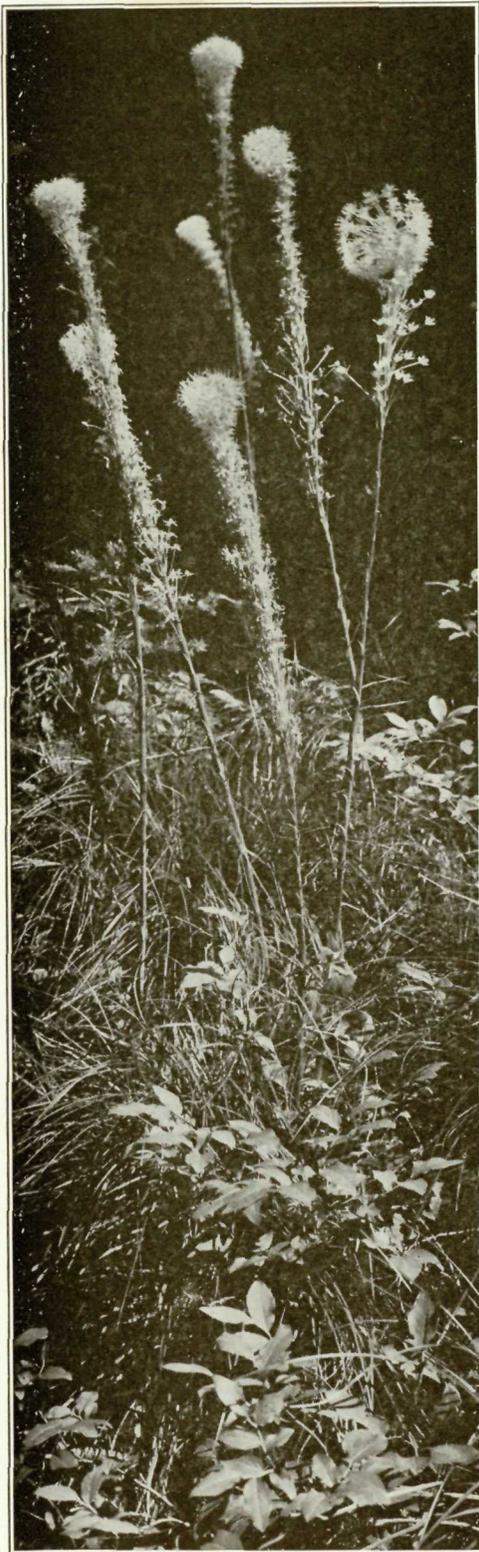
EARLY MORNING CLOUD-EFFECTS AT TWO MEDICINE LAKE
Romantic Rising-Wolf Mountain is seen in middle distance



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

IT IS THE ROMANTIC, ALMOST SENSATIONAL MASSING OF EXTRAORDINARY SCENIC ELEMENTS WHICH GIVES THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK ITS MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
Beautiful St. Mary Lake with Going-to-the-Sun Camp in the foreground. Citadel Mountain in left center, Fusillade Mountain to their right

ITS LAKES AND VALLEYS



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

THE supreme glory of the Glacier National Park is its lakes. The world has none to surpass, perhaps few to equal them. Some are valley gems grown to the water's edge with forests. Some are cradled among precipices. Some float ice-fields in midsummer.

From the continental divide seven principal valleys drop precipitously upon the east, twelve sweep down the longer western slopes. Each valley holds between its feet its greater lake to which are tributary many smaller lakes of astonishing wildness.

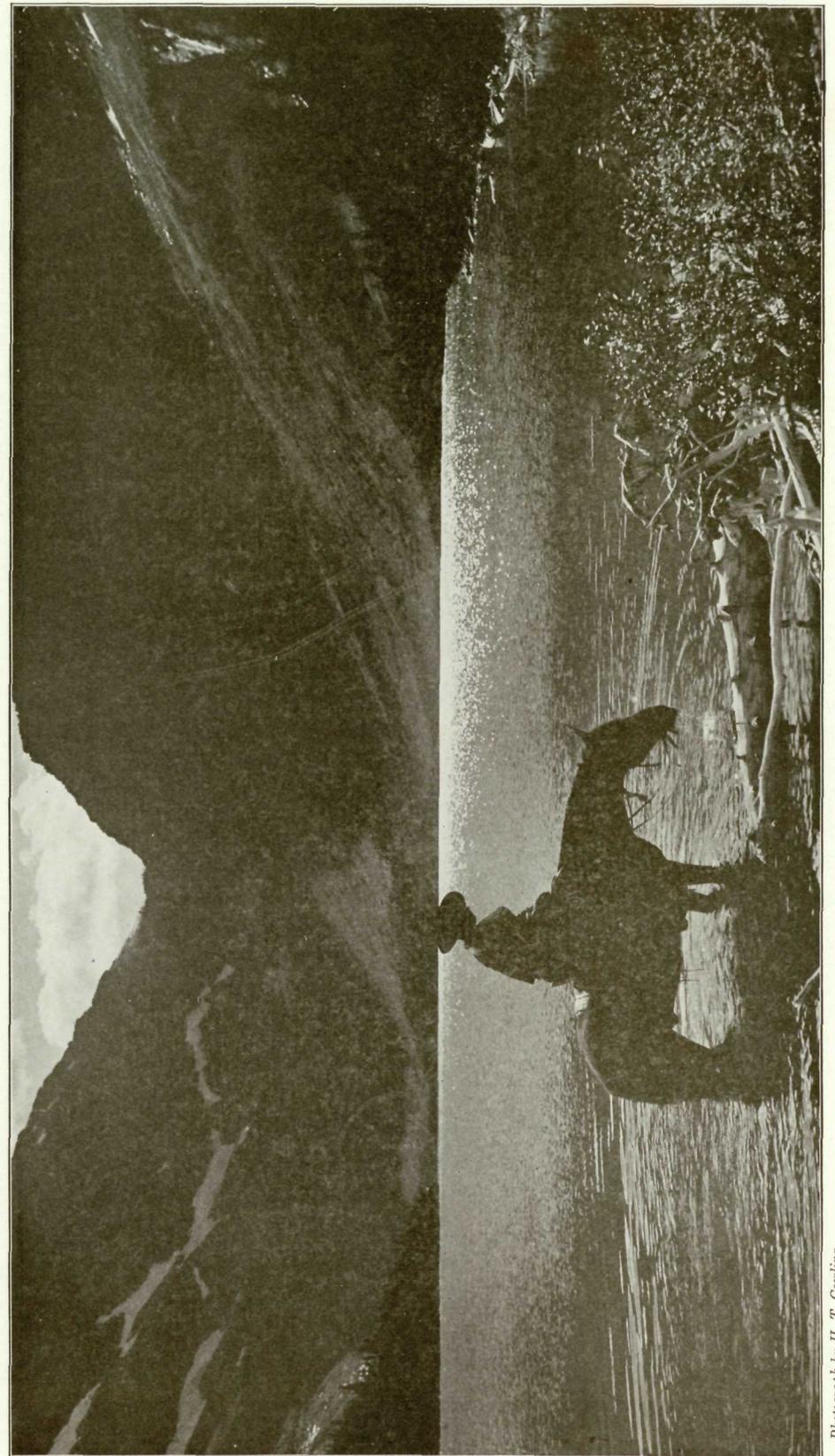
On the east side St. Mary Lake is destined to world-wide celebrity, but so also is Lake McDonald on the west side. These are the largest in the park.

But some, perhaps many, of the smaller lakes are candidates for beauty's highest honors. Of these Lake McDermott with its minaretted peaks stands first—perhaps because best known, for here is one of the finest hotels in any national park and a luxurious camp.

Upper Two Medicine Lake is another east-side candidate widely known because of its accessibility, while far to the north the Belly River Valley, difficult to reach and seldom seen, holds lakes, fed by eighteen glaciers, which will compare with Switzerland's noblest.

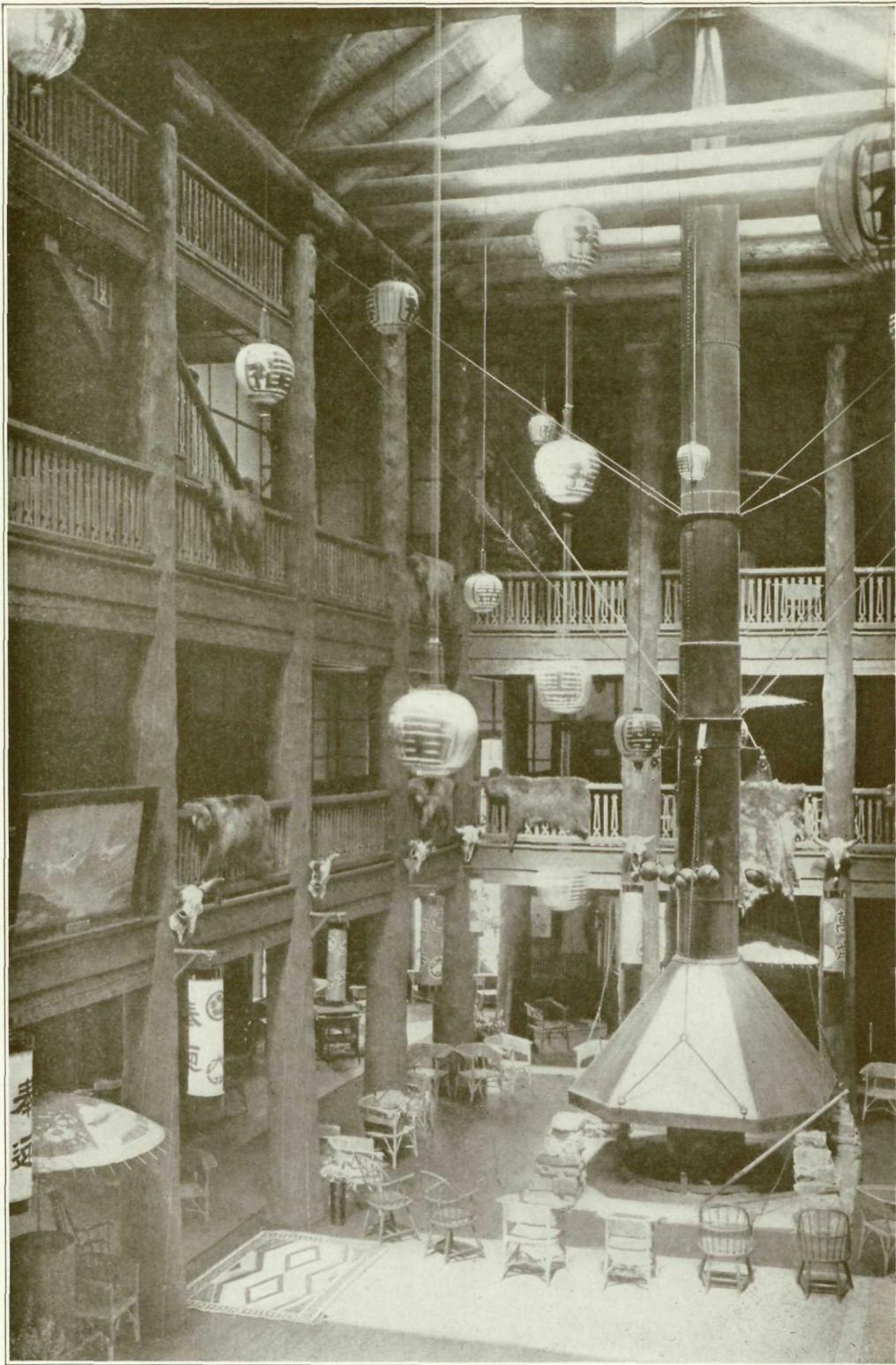
The west-side valleys north of McDonald constitute a little-known wilderness of the earth's choicest scenery, destined to future appreciation.

The continental divide is usually crossed by the famous Gunsight Pass trail, which skirts giant precipices and develops sensational vistas in its serpentine course.



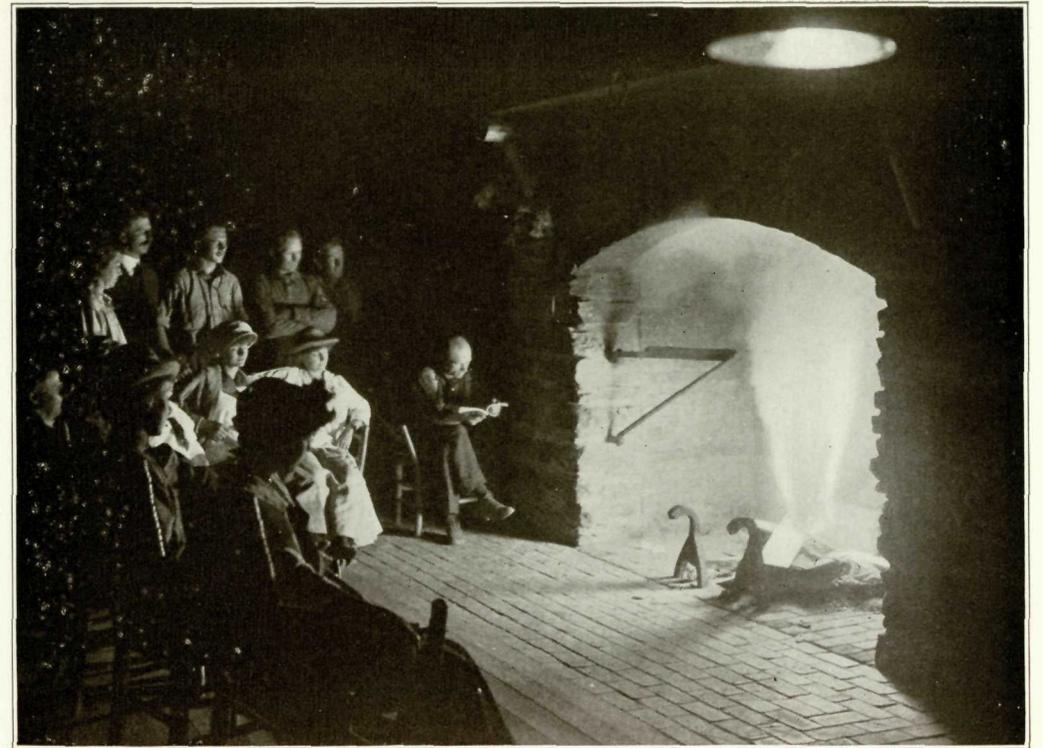
Photograph by H. T. Coxing

AFTER SUNSET AT UPPER TWO MEDICINE LAKE



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

INTERIOR OF MANY GLACIERS HOTEL, LAKE McDERMOTT



Photograph by L. D. Lindsley

THE END OF THE DAY

COMFORT AMONG GLACIERS

A SMALL but imposing aggregate of the scenery of the Glacier National Park is available to the comfort-loving traveler. There are two entrances, each with a railroad station. The visitor choosing the east entrance, at Glacier Park, will find auto-stages to Two Medicine Lake, St. Mary Lake, and Lake McDermott.

At the railway station and at Lake McDermott are elaborate modern hotels with every convenience. At Two Medicine Lake, at St. Mary and Upper St. Mary Lakes, at Cut Bank Creek, at Lake McDermott, at Gunsight Lake, at a point below the Sperry Glacier, and at Granite Park are chalets or camps, or both, where excellent accommodations may be had at modest charges.

The visitor choosing the west entrance, at Belton, will find camps and chalets there, and an auto-stage to beautiful Lake McDonald, where there is a hotel of comfort and individuality in addition to public camps.

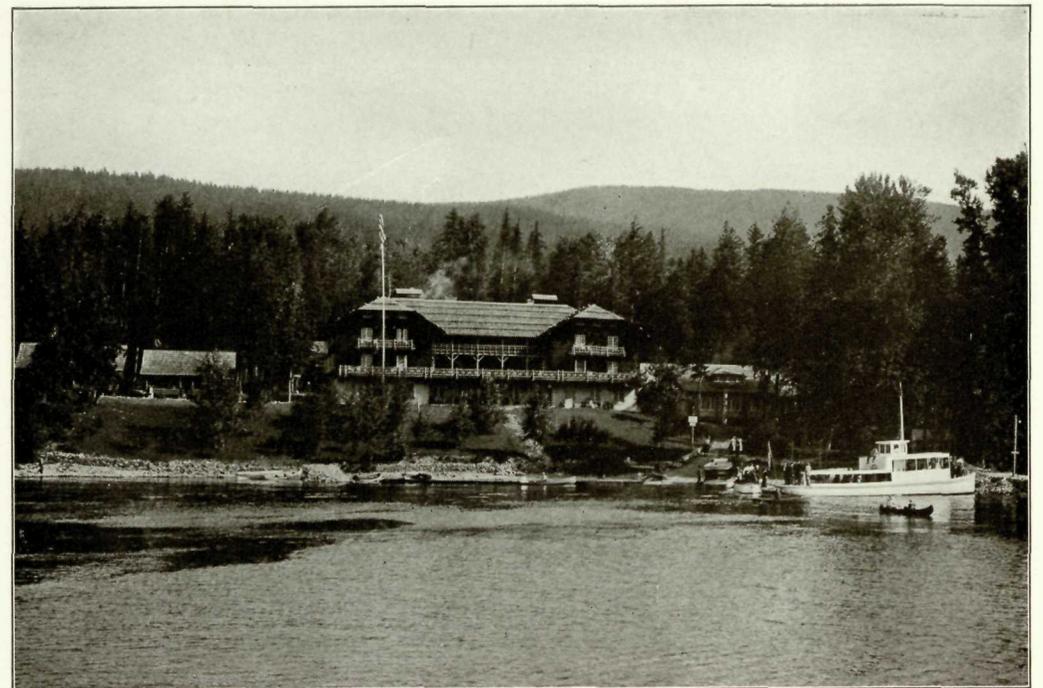
There is boat service on Upper St. Mary Lake and Lake McDonald.

But if the enterprising traveler desires to know this wilderness wonderland in all its moods and phases, he must equip himself for the rough trail and the wayside camp. Thus he may devote weeks, months, summers to the benefiting of his health and the uplifting of his soul.



Photograph by L. D. Lindsley

THE MOUNTAINEERS ON TOUR—WASH-DAY AT NYACK LAKE



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

THE COMFORTABLE HOTEL NEAR THE HEAD OF LAKE McDONALD



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS

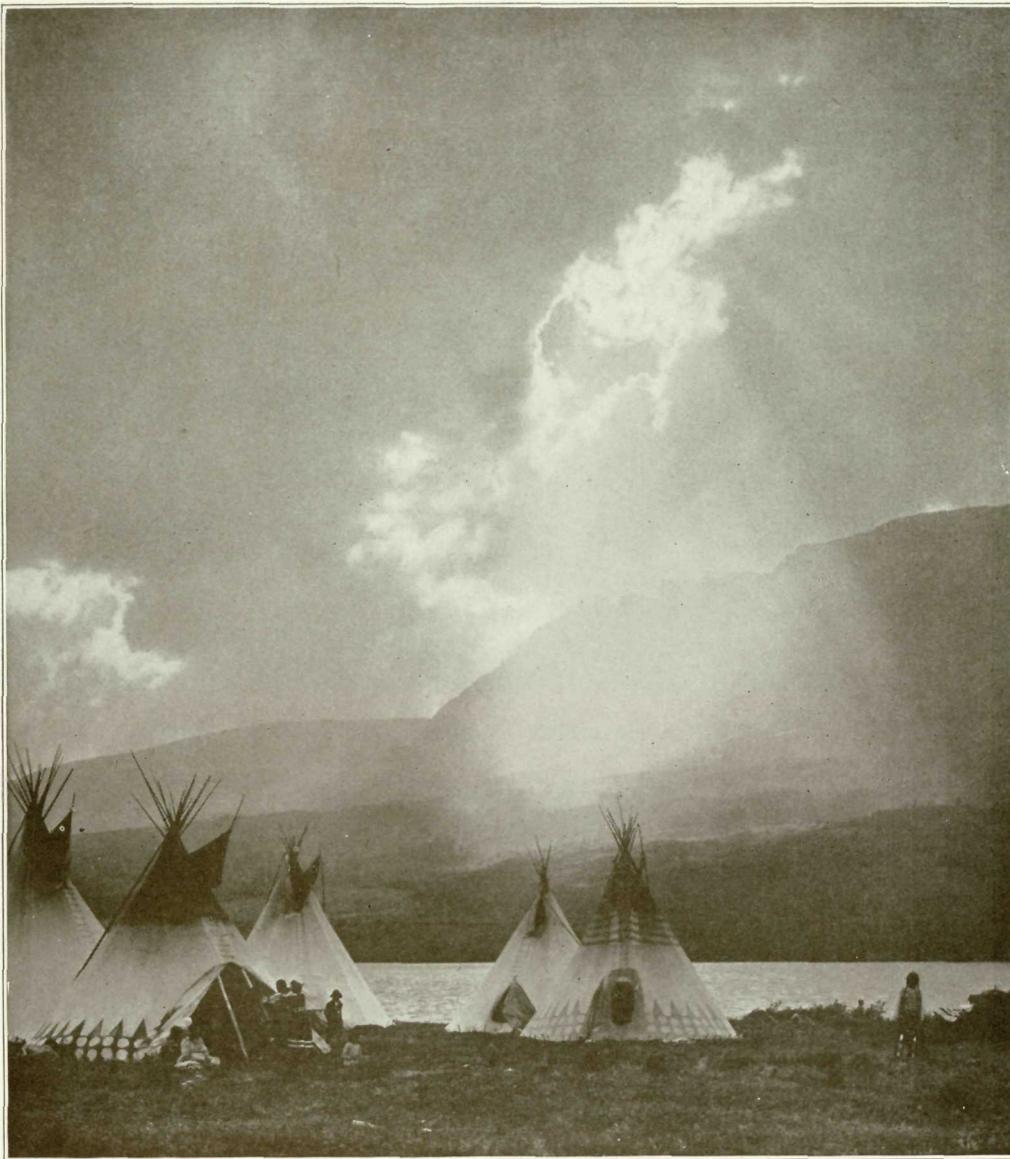
Mary Roberts Rinehart lunching after a morning's trouting on Flathead River



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

A LITTLE FUN IN AUGUST SNOW

Stopping for a frolic on the White Trail of Piegan Pass

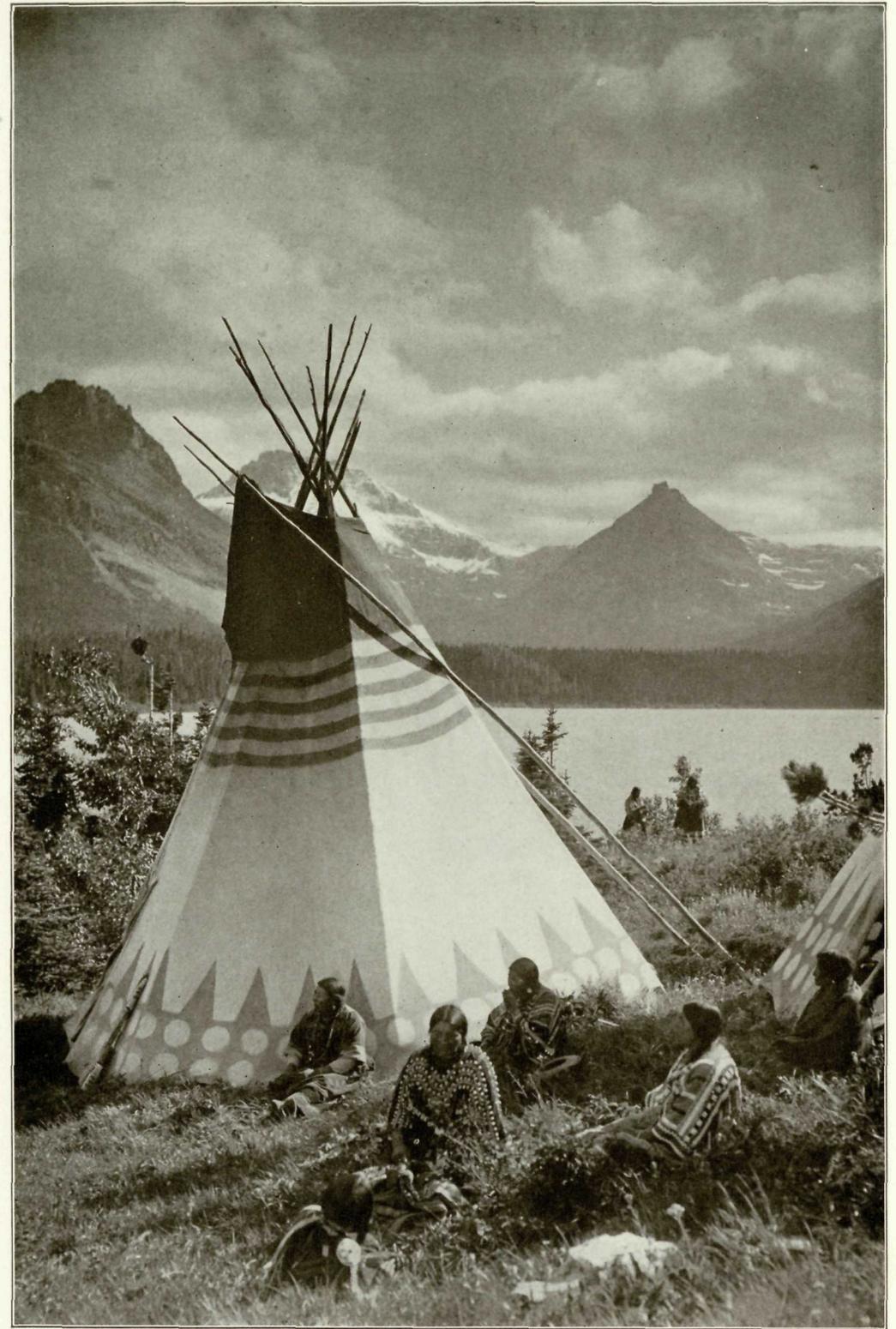


Photograph by H. T. Cowling

CLEARING AFTER THE STORM

PURCHASED FROM INDIANS

QUONCE this region was the favorite hunting ground of the Blackfeet Indians, whose reservation adjoins it on the east. It was then practically unknown to white men. In 1890 copper was found and there was a rush of prospectors. To open it for mining purposes Congress bought the region from the Indians in 1896, but not enough copper was found to pay for the mining. After the miners left few persons visited it but big-game hunters until 1910, when it was made a national park.



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

BLACKFEET INDIAN CAMP ON TWO MEDICINE LAKE
Glacier National Park was once their hunting ground

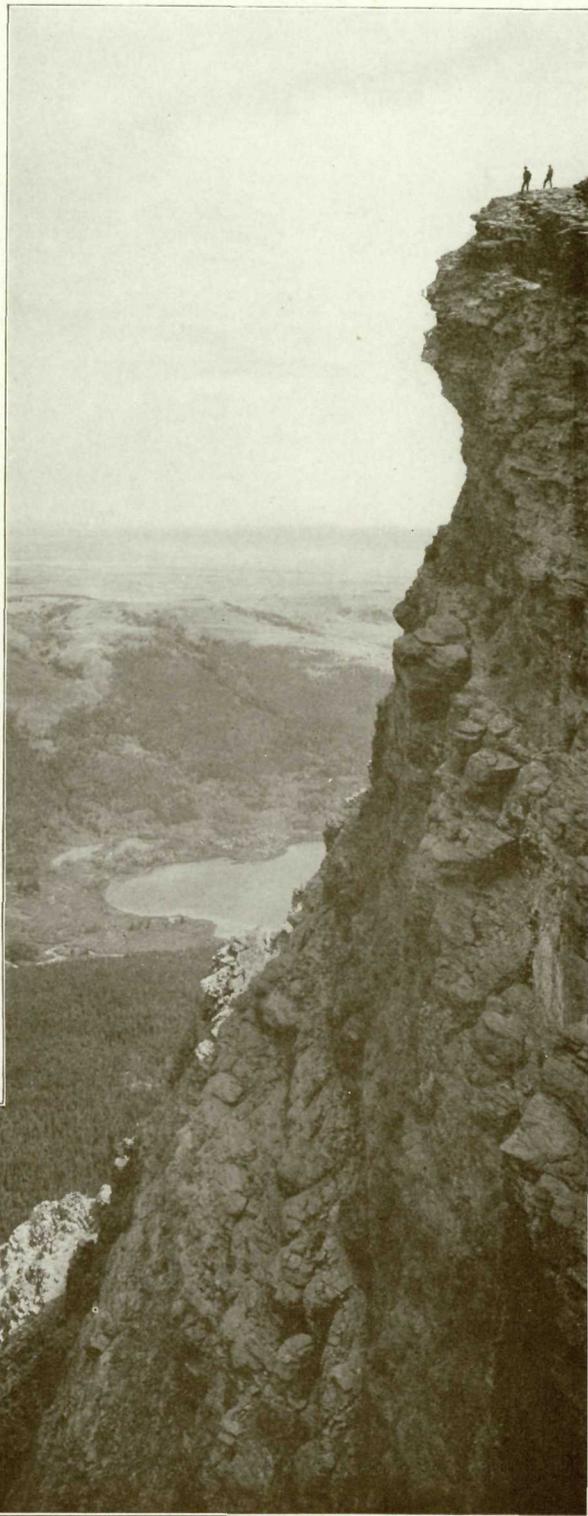
CREATURES OF THE WILD

GLACIER, once the favorite hunting ground of the Blackfeet and now for fifteen years strictly preserved, has a large and growing population of creatures of the wild. Its rocks and precipices fit it especially to be the home of the Rocky Mountain sheep and the mountain goat.

Both of these large and hardy climbers are found in Glacier in great numbers. They constitute a familiar sight in many of the places most frequented by tourists.

Trout fishing is particularly fine. The trout are of half a dozen Western varieties, of which perhaps the cutthroat is the most common. In the larger lakes the Mackinaw is caught up to twenty pounds in weight.

So widely are they distributed that it is difficult to name lakes of special fishing importance.



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

SUMMIT OF APPISTOKI MOUNTAIN

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

Arranged chronologically in the order of their creation

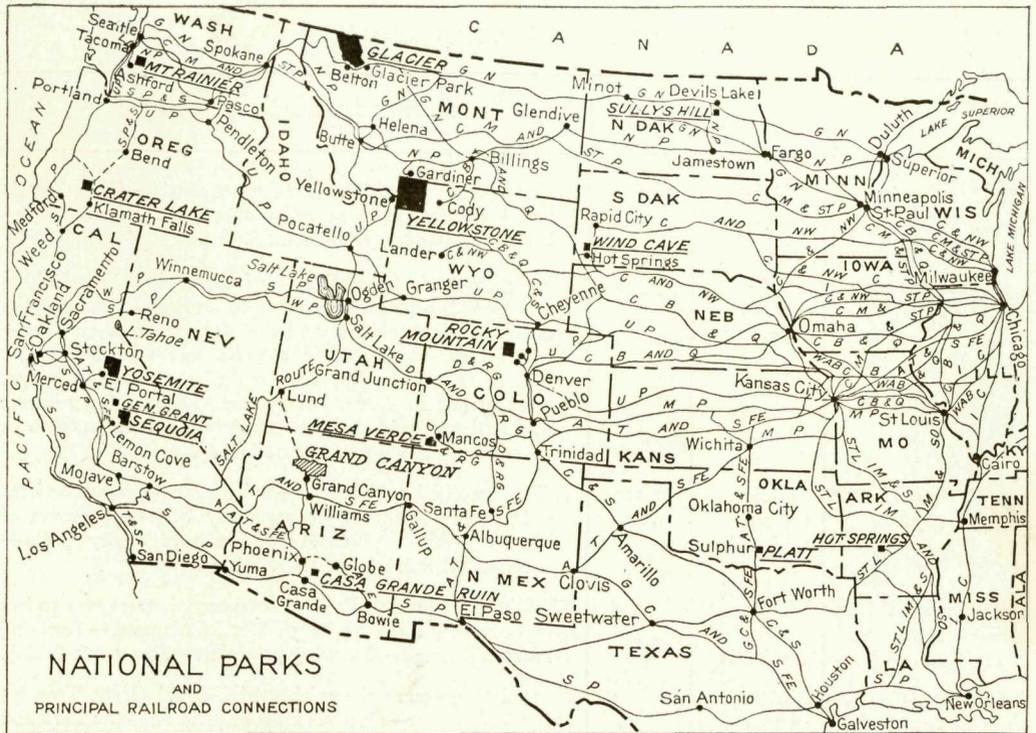
[Number, 14; Total Area, 7,290 Square Miles]

NATIONAL PARK and Date	LOCATION	AREA in square miles	DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS
HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION 1832	Middle Arkansas	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding-houses in adjacent city of Hot Springs—bath-houses under public control.
YELLOWSTONE 1872	North-western Wyoming	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petri-fied forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness inhabited by deer, elk, bison, moose, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, beaver, etc., constituting greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Altitude 6,000 to 11,000 feet—Exceptional trout fishing.
YOSEMITE 1890	Middle eastern California	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Large areas of snowy peaks—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
SEQUOIA 1890	Middle eastern California	237	The Big Tree National Park—12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Fine trout fishing.
GENERAL GRANT 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—six miles from Sequoia National Park and under same management.
MOUNT RAINIER 1899	West central Washington	324	Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—Forty-eight square miles of glacier, fifty to five hundred feet thick—Remarkable sub-alpine wild-flower fields.
CRATER LAKE 1902	South-western Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano, no inlet, no outlet—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine trout fishing.
MESA VERDE 1906	South-western Colorado	77	Most notable and best-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
PLATT 1906	Southern Oklahoma	1½	Sulphur and other springs possessing curative properties—Under Government regulations.
GLACIER 1910	North-western Montana	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Peaks of unusual shape—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN 1915	North middle Colorado	358	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.

National Parks of less popular interest are:

- Sully's Hill, 1904, North Dakota.....Wooded hilly tract on Devil's Lake.
- Wind Cave, 1903, South Dakota.....Large natural cavern.
- Casa Grande Ruin, 1892, Arizona.....Prehistoric Indian ruin.

HOW TO REACH THE NATIONAL PARKS



The map shows the location of all of our National Parks and their principal railroad connections. The traveler may work out his routes to suit himself. Low round-trip excursion fares to the American Rocky Mountain region and Pacific Coast may be availed of in visiting the National Parks during their respective seasons, thus materially reducing the cost of the trip. Trans-continental through trains and branch lines make the Parks easy of access from all parts of the United States. For schedules and excursion fares to and between the National Parks write to the Passenger Departments of the railroads which appear on the above map, as follows:

ARIZONA EASTERN RAILROAD	Tucson, Ariz.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY	1119 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY	226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.	547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.	Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY	Railroad Building, Fourth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn.
GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE RAILWAY	Galveston, Texas.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD	Central Station, Chicago, Ill.
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY	Railroad Building, Fifth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn.
SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE RAILROAD	Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY	Flood Building, San Francisco, Calif.
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM	Garland Building, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
WABASH RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY	Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif.

For information about sojourning and traveling within the National Parks write to the Department of the Interior for the Information circular of the Park or Parks in which you are interested.



REMEMBER THAT

GLACIER BELONGS TO YOU

IT IS ONE OF THE GREAT NATIONAL PLAYGROUNDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR WHOM IT IS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR