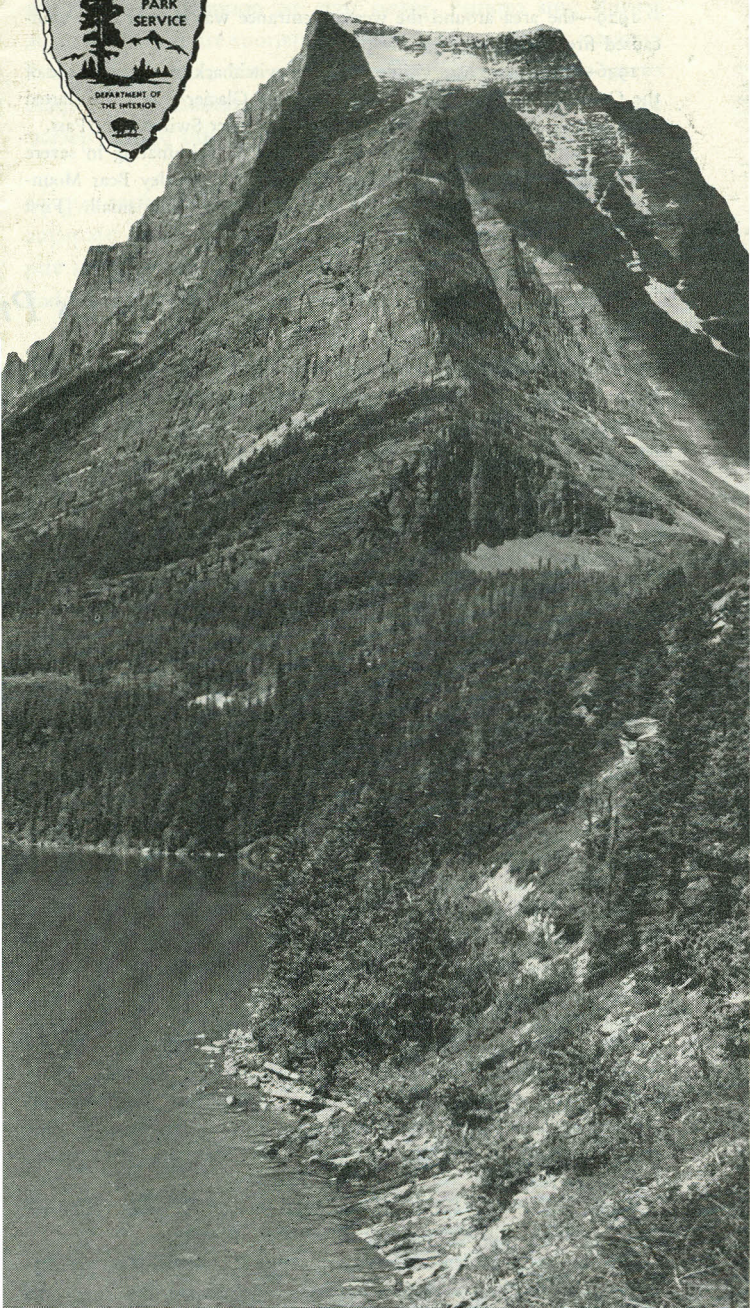


GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK

• MONTANA



UNITED STATES SECTION • WATERTON-
GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK

MONTANA

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK lies athwart the Rocky Mountains of northwestern Montana and contains one of the most spectacularly scenic portions of the whole range. Its glaciers are among the few in the United States which are easily accessible. The park is part of the National Park System owned by the people of the United States and administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

In the national parks the scenery, the wildlife, and the objects of historic, prehistoric, and scientific interest are carefully preserved and displayed for the benefit of the public. Legislation creating the National Park Service provides that these areas shall be administered in such a manner as to leave them "unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Thus, while visitors are urged to make full use of the park, they are requested to help in this conservation of it by avoiding damage to any of the park features.

Glacier National Park was established by act of Congress on May 11, 1910, and comprises approximately one million acres. Among its high peaks are more than 60 glaciers and 200 beautiful lakes. In the summer months it is possible to visit some of the glaciers and most of the lakes with relatively little difficulty. Horseback and foot trails reach almost all of the sections of the park. While no glaciers are accessible by road, many of them are readily reached by trail.

WARNING ABOUT WILD ANIMALS

This park, mostly wilderness, is the home of many wild animals, which roam it unmolested. Though they may seem tame, they are not! Some have been known to attack visitors without apparent provocation and have caused serious injury. Watch them at a safe distance; when driving, do not stop unless you can pull off the road; and stay in your car. For your safety, we must enforce the regulation which prohibits feeding or molesting these wild animals. Campers, and those who frequent roads and trails on foot, should exercise constant care to avoid attacks and injuries.



Waterton Lake, with Prince of Wales Hotel and Waterton Park Townsite in foreground (Hileman Photo)

International Peace Park

The Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, comprising Glacier National Park in the United States and Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada, was established in 1932 by Presidential proclamation, as authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Canadian Parliament.

At the dedication exercises in June 1932, the following message from the President of the United States was read:

"The dedication of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is a further gesture of the good will that has so long blessed our relations with our Canadian neighbors, and I am gratified by the hope and the faith that it will forever be an appropriate symbol of permanent peace and friendship."

In the administration of these areas each component part of the Peace Park retains its nationality and individuality and functions as it did before the union.

Persons planning to visit Canada can obtain information about Canadian-American exchange and customs requirements at any information office in the park.

How to Reach the Park

By Automobile.—Glacier National Park may be reached by motorists over a number of modern highways, including U. S. Nos. 2, 10, 89, and 93. From both east and west sides, highways run north to Canadian national parks.

Detailed information may be secured from local travel bureaus or chambers of commerce.

By Rail.—The park is on the main transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway. For information regarding

railroad fares and service, apply to railroad ticket agents or address the Passenger Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. Regular bus service is provided by the Glacier Park Transport Co. for persons arriving by rail.

By Bus.—The Intermountain Transportation Co. operates busses to West Glacier from Missoula on the south, and to East Glacier Park from Shelby, Great Falls, and the East. The Great Falls Coach Lines Co. also serves the park from Great Falls where connections are made to eastern points. On the north, the Glacier Park Transport Co. connects at Waterton Lake with the Central Canadian Greyhound Lines from Lethbridge or Macleod.

By Airplane.—Northwest Airlines' planes land at Flathead County Airport, 26 miles west of West Glacier. Western Airlines, which connects at Salt Lake City with United Air Lines' main transcontinental route and at Butte and Helena with Northwest Airlines, provides service to Cut Bank Airport, 48 miles east of East Glacier Park. On-call service for air passengers will be provided by the Glacier Park Transport Co., but arrangements should be made with the air lines before starting.

Park Highways

The spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Highway links the east and west sides of the park, crossing the Continental Divide at Logan Pass (elevation 6,664 feet). Logan Pass is usually closed by snow until June 15. The Going-to-the-Sun Highway, 50 miles in length, connects with U. S. No. 89 at the St. Mary Entrance and with U. S. No. 2 at West Glacier. A narrow dirt road follows the North Fork of the Flathead River to Bowman Lake and Kintla Lake.

St. Mary Lake, Little Chief Mountain, and Going-to-the-Sun Highway
(Hileman Photo)



U. S. No. 89 and State Route 49 (The Blackfeet Highway), along the east side of the park, is an all-weather road leading from Browning and the village of East Glacier Park to the International Boundary Line at Carway.

The picturesque Chief Mountain International Highway branches from U. S. No. 89 at Kennedy Creek, leading around the base of Chief Mountain and across the International Boundary to Waterton Lakes National Park. Branch highways lead from U. S. No. 89 into the Two Medicine and Many Glacier Valleys. A narrow dirt road leads into the Cut Bank Valley.

U. S. No. 2 (The Theodore Roosevelt Highway) follows the southern boundary of the park from the village of East Glacier Park to West Glacier, a distance of 57 miles.

Spring and Fall Visits to Glacier

Roads around the boundary of Glacier National Park are usually open by May 15, and the Going-to-the-Sun Highway by June 15. Hotels and cabin camps open on June 15. Before that date visitors can find accommodations at camps and hotels outside the park or on private lands within the park.

Before July 1 the park presents unusual scenic effects—high snowbanks along roads, mountains covered with winter snow, and wildflowers in profusion at lower and middle elevations.

The normal season is from June 15 to September 10, but the highway across Logan Pass is usually open until October 15, weather permitting. Fall visitors find charm in the brilliant color of the deciduous trees with the high peaks covered with the first snows as a background. After September 10 it is well to inquire locally about road conditions and accommodations before entering the park.

There are no winter uses of the park at present, although visitors can usually find accommodations at West Glacier or East Glacier Park.

Trails

Glacier National Park, with over 1,000 miles of trails, is the foremost trail park. Trips to remote wilderness parts of the park, on foot or by horseback, can be readily arranged. This is the finest way to see the park and enjoy the wilderness character of the little-used back country.

The Waterton Valley, the Belly River country, and the Bowman and Kintla Lakes valleys are among the most magnificent and isolated parts of the park. Overnight trail trips are required to see them. Overnight trips to Sperry or Granite Park Chalets offer individuals or groups opportunity for interesting hikes without carrying camping equipment. There is a hiker's shelter at Gunsight Lake. ASK A PARK RANGER FOR TRAIL INFORMATION.



Trick Falls on Two Medicine Creek (Grant Photo)

How the Park Was Sculptured

The features which make Glacier National Park spectacular result from a series of geological events, occurring through millions of years. The story of these events can be read in the valleys; in the cataracts and cascades pouring into them from the "hanging valleys" high above; in the lofty peaks; in the glaciers cupped in basins back among the peaks; in the foaming streams—in all these, and in the rocks themselves which are actually the pages of geological history.

During the long period of geologic time, when this region lay beneath the sea, great thicknesses of sand, silt, and lime mud accumulated on the ocean floor, were compressed, and gradually changed to sandstone, shale, and limestone. Later pressure and heat brought additional changes. Also, volcanic action forced molten lava into cracks in the rock and between some of the layers.

After this stage, there followed a general uplift of the land and the withdrawal of the sea.

Since the rocks varied in thickness and character and the upward pressures were not exerted evenly, buckling, folding, and fracturing occurred. In places there were displace-

ments—what geologists call "faults." Along one fault, a huge mass of rock was pushed upward, then shoved north-east 15 to 18 miles. This is the famous Lewis overthrust. Chief Mountain, standing on the plains, is a spectacular remnant of the uplift and overthrust mass from which the surrounding rocks have been eroded away.

At this period the entire Rocky Mountain area was being subjected to compression and uplift which caused mountain building. No doubt this was also the time when the shale, sandstone, and limestone were changed to generally harder and denser rocks—argillite, quartzite, and dolomite—the rocks we see today.

During the period of slow uplifting and faulting, newly formed streams were continuously at work, cutting deeper and deeper into the mountain mass. Deep, narrow canyons and sharp ridges and peaks were formed.

A change in climate resulted in the formation of huge ice sheets over northern North America and Europe. In the Glacier region there were heavy snows. These, compressed by their own weight, formed large ice fields. As they formed, portions of these fields began to flow, with infinite slowness, down from the heights into and through the stream valleys, shearing rock from the canyon walls, gouging out the basins in which lie the lakes of today, and giving the valleys their U shape. The little side valleys were not cut so deep by the ice, so they ended abruptly high above the main valleys. From these hanging valleys the streams plunge or cascade sometimes hundreds of feet.

At high elevations, near the heads of the valleys, snow and ice, plucking away at the mountainside, have formed huge amphitheatres, called cirques. In many of these are glaciers, small compared to those of the great Ice Age, engaged in their ages-old task of wearing away the rocks.

Trees and Flowers

In Glacier, as nearly everywhere in the West, most of the trees are evergreens. These forests include redcedar, hemlock, fir, spruce, lodgepole pine, white pine, and Douglas-fir. Deciduous trees include cottonwood, larch, aspen, birch, and alder, making a brilliant show of fall color, usually in early October. There are about 30 species of trees in the park.

The colorful display of the wildflowers is one of the greatest charms of Glacier. In the high mountain meadows they are at their best in July. Showiest is the bear grass, with a tall, stately head of tiny white lilies, which blooms successively from valley floors to alpine meadows as the season progresses. Glacier lilies in the high meadows are also spectacular in early summer. Spring flowers are found at the edge of the retreating snowbanks until fall. There are over a thousand known species of wildflowers in the park.

Animals

Wildlife is abundant and varied. Mountain goats, moose, elk (wapiti), mule and white-tail deer, grizzly and black bears, and coyotes are present in large numbers. While not as numerous as formerly, a good stock of bighorn (mountain sheep) remains. The marten, mink, otter, badger, and cougar are interesting meat-eaters. The rare fisher and wolverine also are present. Beavers are abundant on the streams and conies squeak from the rock slides. Ground squirrels and chipmunks are numerous and frequently tame. It is wisest to enjoy them without actual contact, however, for some rodents have been known to carry dangerous diseases.

Animals of the park are wild animals and should be treated as such. The bears (many of which frequent the park roads and some campgrounds), while apparently friendly, cannot be trusted and are potentially very dangerous. **OBSERVE THEM ONLY FROM A SAFE DISTANCE.** Regulations which prohibit the feeding, molesting, touching, or teasing of wild animals will be enforced for the protection of all visitors.

Among the birds recorded in the park, those that attract the greatest attention are the osprey, water ouzel, ptarmigan, Clark's nutcracker, thrush, and the renowned golden and bald eagles.

Indians and Glacier National Park

Few Indians ever ventured into the high mountains of the park before the coming of the white man. Yet, so frequently did they use its trails for hunting and warfare, or camp in midsummer along its lakes and streams on the edge of the plains, that the park has an Indian story that is of especial interest. This relationship is clearly indicated by the large number of place names which had their origin in the legends of the Indians. Except for a few plateau Indians who had strong plains characteristics, all tribes were of that most interesting of Indian types, the Plains Indian.

Bighorn are among the interesting animals to be seen in Glacier
(Hileman Photo)



Mountain goats are frequently seen along the trails (Hileman Photo)

The Museum of the Plains Indian

The Museum of the Plains Indian on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, at Browning, 12 miles east of East Glacier Park, interprets the life of the Indians of the Great Plains region in the days when these Indians roamed the open grasslands east of the Rockies and hunted in the mountains of the present Glacier National Park. Exhibits in the museum interpret the dependence of the Plains Indian on wandering herds of buffalo, their use of the dog and horse, their patient skill as artists and craftsmen, their prowess as warriors, and their religious life. There are six remarkably realistic miniature scenes of typical Indian activities, in addition to carefully selected and artistically displayed specimens and a series of mural paintings by Indian artists. The museum is operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the United States Department of the Interior.

In the same building is an arts and crafts center, serving as a central market for genuine Indian handicrafts of the present-day Indians of the Northern Plains Reservations.

Historic Events

- 1670 Grant to Hudson's Bay Company included north-east portion of present park.
- 1804-5 Meriwether Lewis reached a point 40 miles east of present park. Chief Mountain was indicated as King Mountain on expedition map.
- 1810 First probable crossing of Marias Pass by white man.
- 1846 Hugh Monroe, known to the Indians as Rising Wolf, is said to have visited and named St. Mary Lake.
- 1853 Cut Bank Pass crossed by A. W. Tinkham, engineer of exploration party with Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory.

- 1854 James Doty explored eastern base of the range and camped on Lower St. Mary Lake.
- 1872 International boundary survey authorized, which fixed location of present north boundary of park.
- 1882-83 Prof. Raphael Pumpelly made explorations in the region.
- 1889 John F. Stevens explored Marias Pass as location of railroad line.
- 1891 Great Northern Railroad built through Marias Pass.
- 1895 Purchase of territory east of Continental Divide from the Blackfoot Indians to be thrown open to prospectors and miners.
- 1901 George Bird Grinnell, in Century Magazine, first called attention to the region and need for its conservation.
- 1910 Bill establishing Glacier National Park was signed by President Taft on May 11. Maj. W. R. Logan became first superintendent.
- 1932 Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park dedicated.
- 1933 Going-to-the-Sun Highway opened to travel throughout its length.
- 1934 Franklin D. Roosevelt first President to visit Glacier National Park.
- 1938 Chief Mountain International Highway opened to Waterton Lakes National Park.

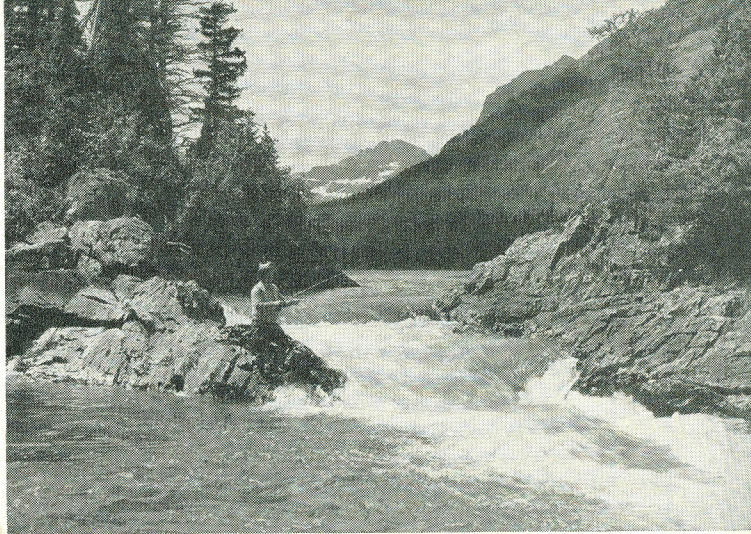
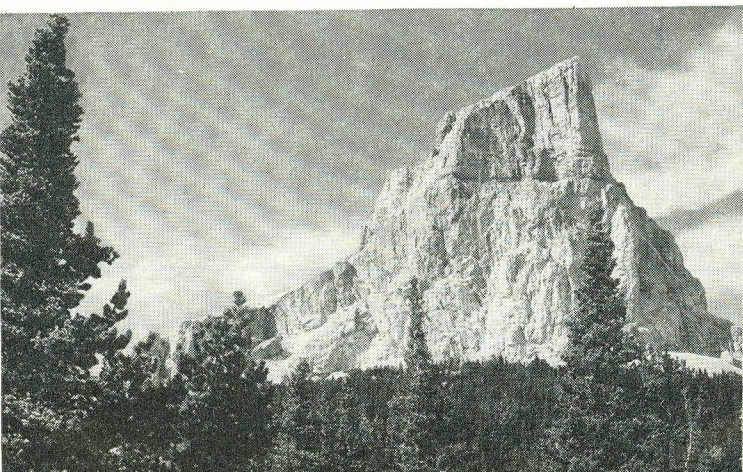
Administration

Headquarters of the park are at the West Entrance, adjacent to West Glacier, Mont. The officer of the National Park Service in immediate charge is the superintendent, whose address is Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Mont. All comments regarding service in the park should be addressed to him.

Park Ranger Service

Ranger stations are located at all main points of interest and rangers are at various points throughout the park to serve the visitors. **ASK A PARK RANGER.**

Chief Mountain (Hileman Photo)



Fishing in Glacier National Park (Hileman Photo)

Interpretive Service

During the regular season—June 15 to September 10—park ranger naturalists render this service to visitors at Apgar, Lake McDonald, Avalanche Campground, Logan Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Point, Many Glacier, and Two Medicine, conducting daily field trips and furnishing information. Evening talks, usually illustrated with natural color slides or movies, are given at the hotels. Talks are also given in the evening at certain campgrounds. There is no charge for this service.

Park ranger naturalists accompany some of the launch trips operated by the boat companies. Leaflets covering the ranger naturalist program are available on request at entrance stations, information offices, hotels, and cabin camp offices.

From May 15 to October 15 visitors will find place name signs and roadside exhibits along major roads in the park. Self-guiding nature trails may be found at Avalanche Campground and at Trick Falls in the Two Medicine area.

Fishing

The lakes and streams of Glacier National Park support a fish population native to the Rocky Mountain region. Cutthroat, eastern brook, rainbow, and Dolly Varden are the most numerous of the game species. The larger mackinaw trout are found in St. Mary, Crossley, and Waterton Lakes. Opening of the fishing season coincides with the State of Montana opening date and closes October 15. Waterton Lake conforms to the Canadian season. Information on other exceptions may be obtained from park rangers. **NO FISHING LICENSE REQUIRED IN PARK.**

It will be helpful for creel census if all fishermen will report their catch to the nearest park ranger.

Season

Pre-Season.—May 15 to June 15—All roads open except Going-to-the-Sun Highway. Limited accommodations in privately owned cabin camps in and adjacent to the park.

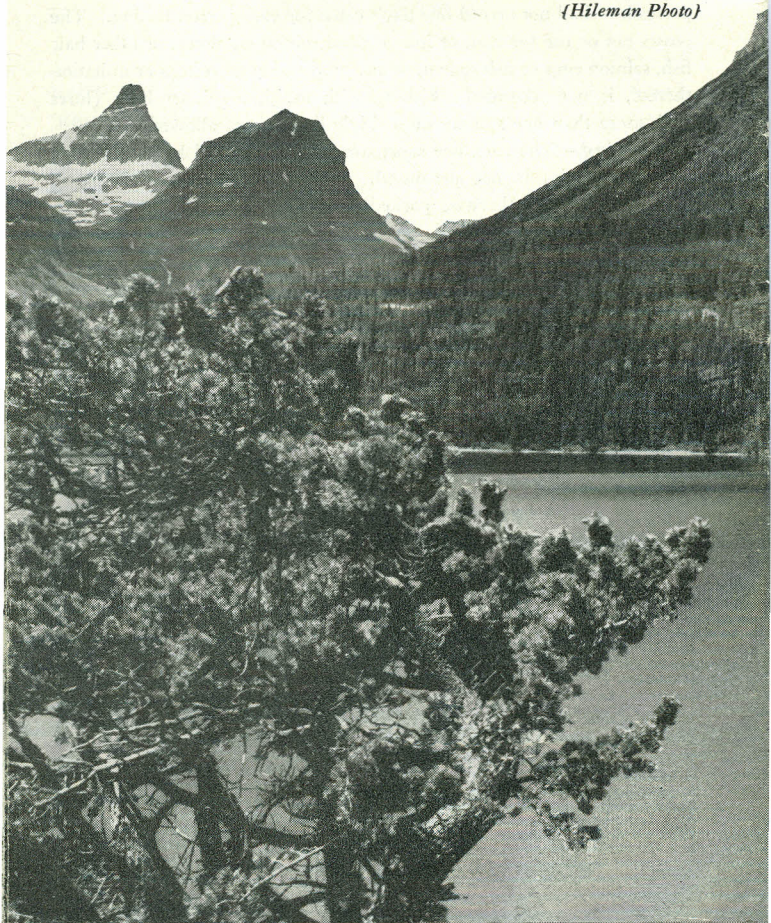
Regular Season.—June 15 to September 10—All roads open and concessioner facilities in operation, including hotels, chalets, cabin camps, launches, saddle horses; also naturalist service. Rising Sun and Swift Current cabins remain open until September 15.

Post-Season.—September 10 to October 15—All park roads open until closed by snow. Accommodations same as pre-season.



GOING-TO-THE-SUN MOUNTAIN

{Hileman Photo}



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Douglas McKay, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*

Free Public Campgrounds

Major campgrounds for use of visitors are located at Sprague Creek, Avalanche Creek, Rising Sun, Many Glacier, Two Medicine, and Apgar Village. These campgrounds are equipped with fireplaces, tables, sanitary facilities, and running water.

Smaller automobile campgrounds for those desiring solitude are located at Kintla Lake, Bowman Lake, Polebridge, Quartz Creek, Logging Creek, Fish Creek, Walton Ranger Station, and Cut Bank. Fireplaces, tables, and toilets are in most of these camps.

Hikers desiring to camp away from these designated campgrounds must secure a fire permit from the nearest ranger. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds unless a written fire permit has been secured from a ranger.

Trailer Space is available in all campgrounds except Sprague Creek.

It is advisable to bring a small gasoline or kerosene stove for cooking.

Accommodations

All accommodations and services provided for the convenience of the visitors, unless otherwise stated, are operated under contract with the Government, and rates are approved by the National Park Service.

For information concerning rates or reservations, address the Glacier Park Co. Their address from June 1 through October 15 is East Glacier Park, Mont.; October 16 through May 31, is 1310 Great Northern Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Hotels, Chalets, and Cabins.—The Glacier Park Co. operates the hotel and chalet system in and adjoining the park. This includes Glacier Park Hotel, accommodating 306; Many Glacier Hotel, 390; and Lake McDonald Hotel, 130. Hotels are open from June 15 to September 10.

Chalets are located at Granite Park and Sperry. Open from July 1 to September 1, lodging only. Staple foods and supplies may be purchased from attendants. Two Medicine Chalet will not be open during 1953, but groceries will be sold and light lunches served at the store.

Cabin camps are located at Rising Sun and Many Glacier. Stores and coffee shops are operated in connection with these cabin camps. Housekeeping cabins are available at Many Glacier. Only sleeping accommodations are to be had at the Rising Sun cabins. Meals may be obtained at the coffee shops and hotels.

Additional cabin facilities are available on private lands within the park at Apgar Village and near Lake McDonald Hotel. Facilities are also available along the highways adjacent to the park.

A coffee shop, soda fountain, and camp store are located at the Many Glacier and Rising Sun campgrounds and cabin

areas. There is also a general store at Lake McDonald and at Apgar Village. The stores carry a complete line of campers' supplies and photographic film.

All-Expense Tours.—The park concessioners have jointly arranged attractive all-expense tours, which include bus fare, meals, hotel lodging, and launch excursion. Trips which include the Prince of Wales Hotel, Waterton Lakes National Park, are also available.

Information concerning rates or reservations may be secured from the Glacier Park Co.

Transportation.—Bus service is maintained between all hotels, including the Prince of Wales Hotel, in Waterton Lakes National Park, and the Two Medicine Chalets. Sufficient time is allowed at Two Medicine Lake to fish or enjoy a launch trip.

Saddle Horses.—Horses may be engaged for trips in the park at Many Glacier and Lake McDonald Hotels and Two Medicine Chalets.

Boats.—Regular launch service is available on Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent, Josephine, and McDonald Lakes. Regular launch service is maintained between the townsite in Waterton Lakes National Park and the head of Waterton Lake in Glacier National Park.

Rowboats are available at Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent, Josephine, and McDonald Lakes. Season June 15 to September 10.

Post Office, Telephone, and Telegraph.—Post offices are at East Glacier Park, West Glacier, Babb, Polebridge, and (from June 15 to September 10) Lake McDonald, Mont. Telephone and telegraph service is available at all hotels and chalets.

Publications

Publications dealing with Glacier's animal life, trees, flowers, birds, fish, geology, etc., as well as topographic maps, are for sale at park headquarters, Going-to-the-Sun Point Information Office, and Many Glacier and Two Medicine Ranger Stations, as well as at the hotels and chalets. Mail orders can be filled by writing to the Glacier Natural History Association, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Mont.

Topographic Map of Park, 35 cents.

Guide Book to Glacier National Park, \$1.35.

Motorist's Guide to the Going-to-the-Sun Highway, 30 cents.

Geological Story of Glacier National Park, 30 cents.

Glaciers and Glaciation, 30 cents.

Plants of Glacier National Park, \$1.05.

Trees of Glacier National Park, 55 cents.

101 Wild Flowers of Glacier National Park, 55 cents.

(Prices include cost of postage.)

Forest Protection

Forest Fires.—Forest fires are a terrible and ever-present menace. Thousands of acres of burned forest are proof of some person's criminal carelessness or ignorance. The major fire record is as follows:

1910—one of the most disastrous fire years in the history of the Northwest. Results are visible along U. S. No. 2.

1916—burned area in the Two Medicine Valley.

1926—several large fires entered the park from the west. The area northwest of Lake McDonald burned.

1929—the area around the western entrance was burned by a man-caused fire starting west of the park.

1936—the burned area visible from the switchback on the west side of the Going-to-the-Sun Highway and at Many Glacier was a fire started by lightning on the Glacier Wall which swept over Swiftcurrent Pass.

1945—unusually dry year, with little rainfall, culminating in severe dry lightning storm August 25, starting 28 fires. Curley Bear Mountain fire burned 290 acres; all others extinguished while small. First use of parachute jumpers for fire fighting in Glacier.

Fire Prevention.—Park rangers, assisted by fire-control aides, constitute the fire organization. Lookout stations are located strategically where observers maintain a constant watch for forest fires. Telephones and radios provide communication between fire personnel. Tools and equipment are kept at key locations.

Anyone discovering a forest fire should report it to the nearest ranger station, hotel, road camp, or park headquarters.

Campfires should be built only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry periods, fires should be lighted only in stoves provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to hotel and camp areas. Notices are then posted accordingly. Permits to build fires at any camp sites other than in auto camps must be procured in advance from a park ranger.

Visitors must be sure that campfires are put out before leaving them, even for a few minutes. The fires may be extinguished by thoroughly mixing ashes with water.

Help Us Protect this Park

Park regulations are designed for the protection of the natural features of the park, as well as for the welfare and safety of visitors. The following synopsis is for the general guidance of visitors. The complete regulations may be seen at park headquarters and at ranger stations.

Fires.—Fires are the greatest menace to the forests of Glacier National Park. *Know your fire is out before you leave it.* Fire permits must be obtained from a ranger to build fires away from designated campgrounds.

Speed Regulations.—Automobile and other vehicles shall be operated so as to be under safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accidents. Speed limit is 45 miles per hour unless otherwise posted; one-and-a-half-ton trucks and over, 35 miles per hour. Keep gears enmeshed and out of freewheeling on grades.

Parking.—Vehicles stopping for any reason shall be parked so as not to interfere with travel on the road. No parking on curves.

Accidents.—All accidents, of whatever nature, should be reported as soon as possible by the persons involved to the nearest ranger station or to park headquarters.

Fees.—Automobile, \$1; motorcycle, \$1; trailer, \$1 additional.

All fees are deposited in the United States Treasury and are not available for expenditure in the park. Congressional appropriations are the only source of funds for administration or development.

Camps.—Camping is restricted to designated campgrounds. The limit of stay is 30 days, except at Sprague Creek where the limit is 15 days. Burn all combustible garbage in your campfire; place tin cans and unburnable residue in garbage cans. Do not contaminate watersheds or water supplies.

Preservation of Natural Features.—Trees, flowers, and other vegetation, and all wildlife, rocks, or fossils may not be disturbed, injured, or destroyed.

Dogs and Cats.—Dogs and cats must be kept on leash, crated, or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times.

Fishing.—The park limit is 10 fish for each person fishing per day, except that the total catch shall not have a net weight in excess of 15

pounds and one fish per day for each person fishing. The limit in possession shall not exceed one day's catch for each person fishing. The possession or use for bait, of live or dead minnows, chubs, or other bait fish, salmon eggs or fish spawn, or any preparation therefrom or imitation thereof, is not permitted. Fishing with multiple spinner baits (lures with more than one spinner on a single line) is not allowed.

Hunting.—The park is a sanctuary for wildlife and hunting within park boundaries is not permitted. Unless adequately sealed, cased, broken down, or otherwise packed to prevent their use while in the park, firearms are prohibited, except upon written permission from the superintendent.

Wild Animals.—The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of wild animals is prohibited.

Lost and Found Articles.—Persons finding articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses. Articles not claimed by the owners within 60 days will be returned to the finders.

Offenders charged with violations of the rules and regulations are tried at park headquarters by the United States Commissioner.

WHEN IN DOUBT ASK A PARK RANGER!








Private Lands

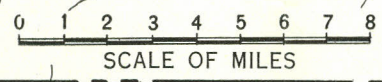
Private lands within the park were either owned or had been filed upon prior to the time legislation was enacted which established the park. These private lands and structures thereon are not part of the park facilities and the rights of the property owners should be respected.

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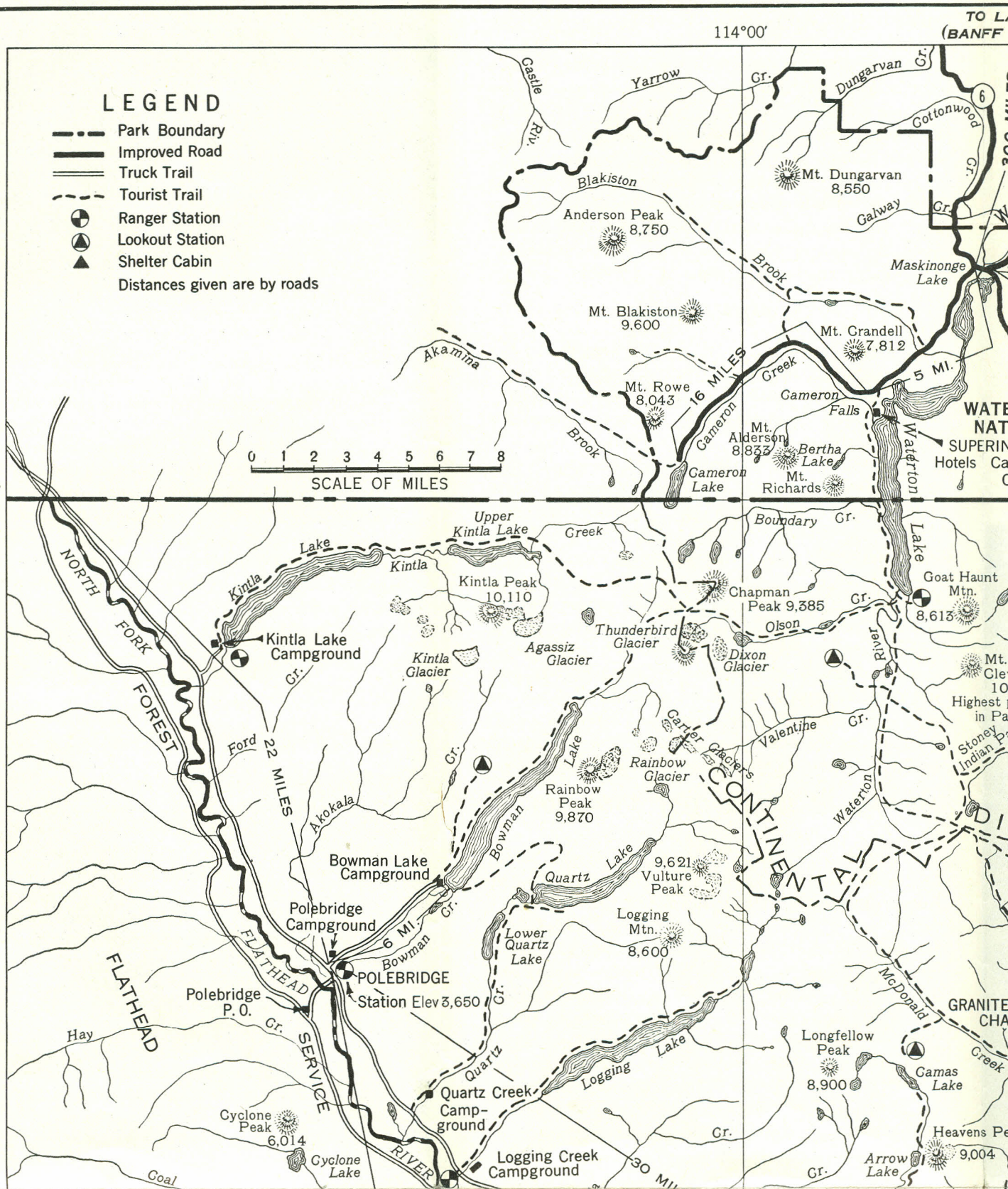
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LEGEND

-  Park Boundary
 -  Improved Road
 -  Truck Trail
 -  Tourist Trail
 -  Ranger Station
 -  Lookout Station
 -  Shelter Cabin
- Distances given are by roads



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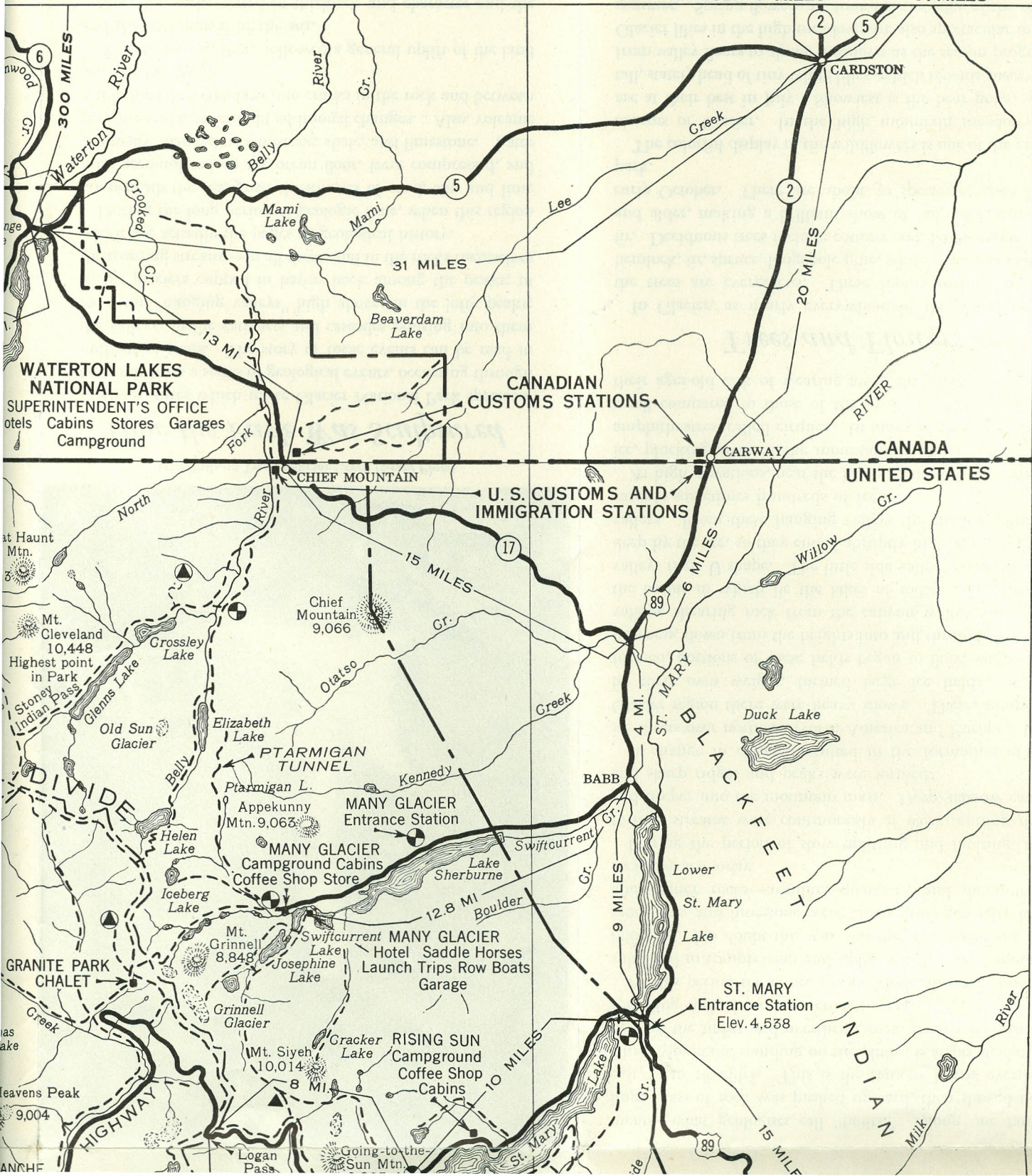
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TO LAKE LOUISE
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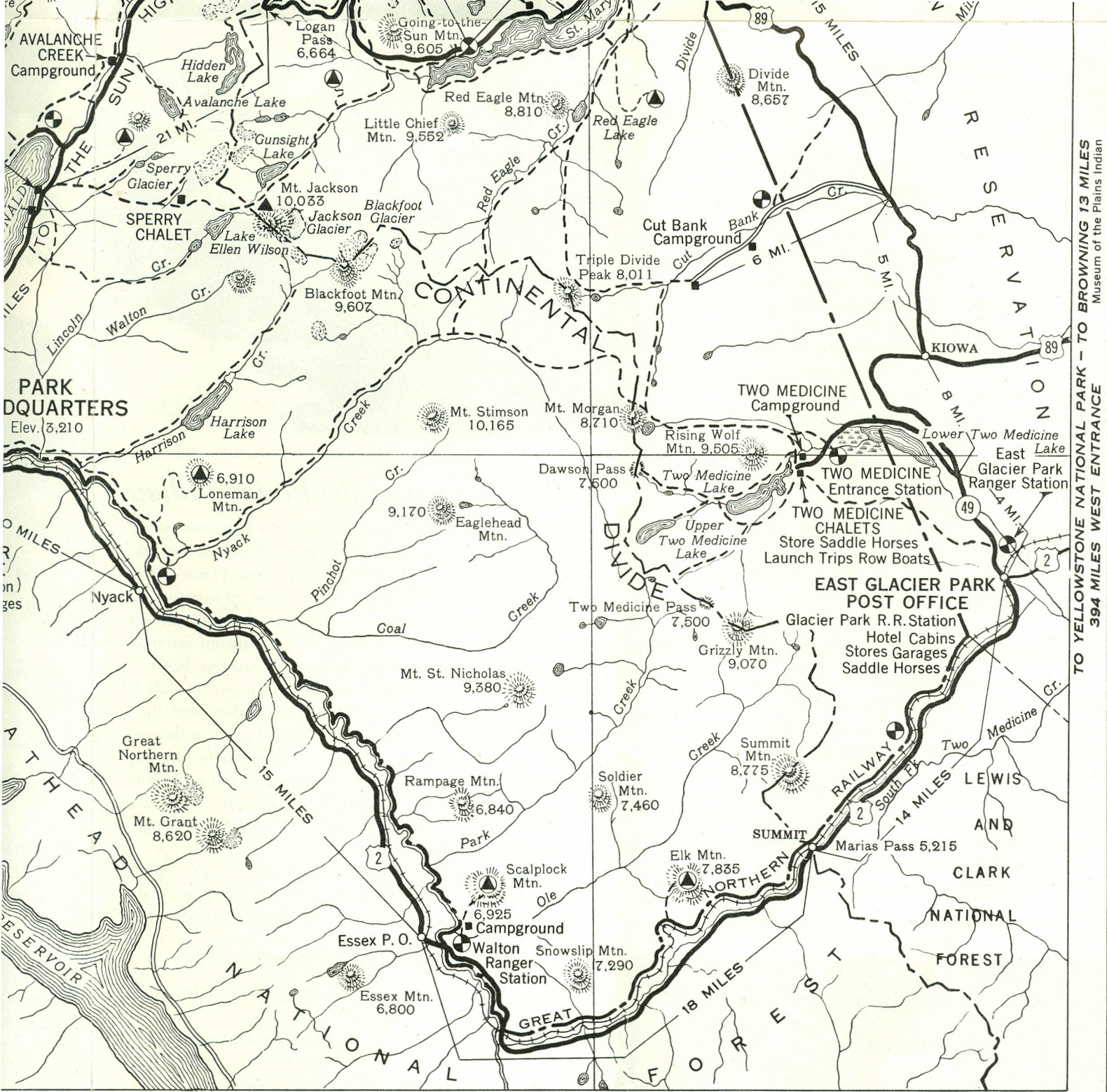
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TO MACLEOD 39 MILES

TO LETHBRIDGE
71 MILES



49° 00'



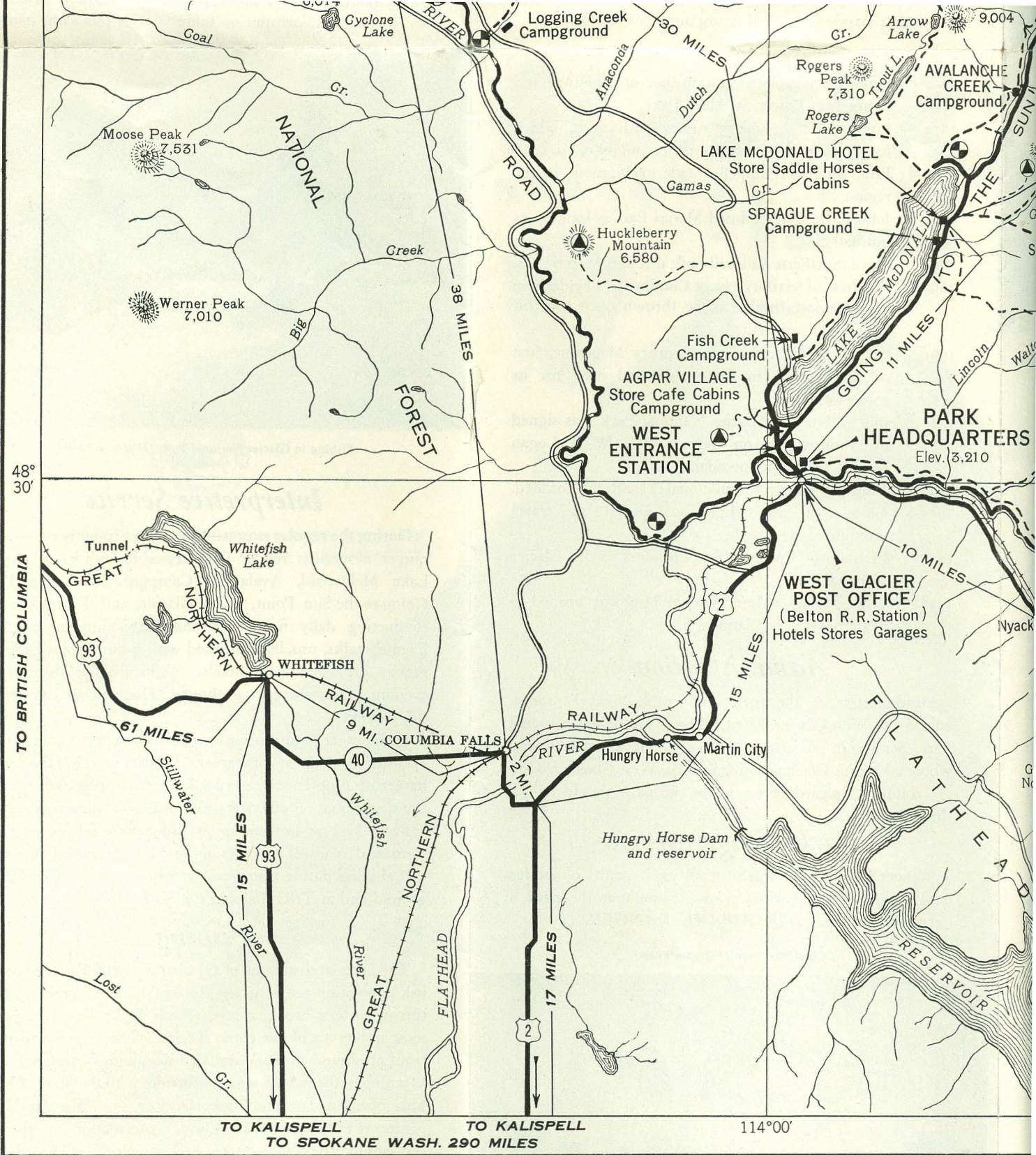
BLIND ROAD TO SPOTTED BEAR RANGER STATION 50 MILES

113°30'

Revised Nov. 1952 NP. GLA. 7001

TO YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK - TO BROWNING 13 MILES
 Museum of the Plains Indian
 394 MILES WEST ENTRANCE

GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK



GUIDE MAP OF WATERTON—GLACIER NATIONAL PARK