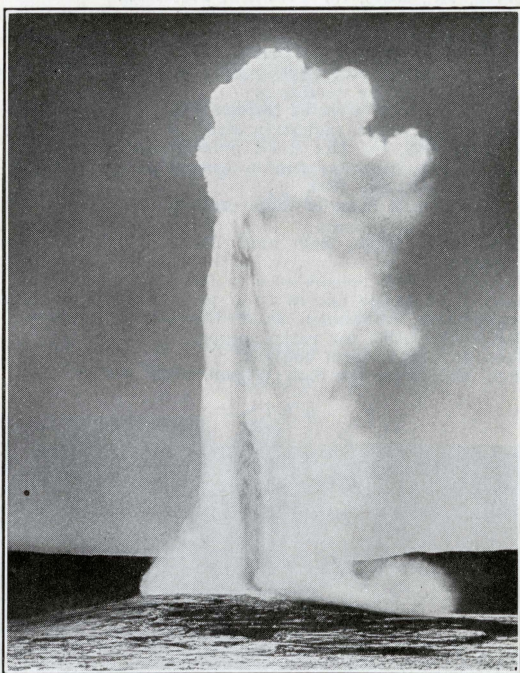


BOZEMAN

Invites You

TO

MONTANA'S SCENIC WONDERLAND



Old Faithful

Courtesy Northern Pacific Ry.

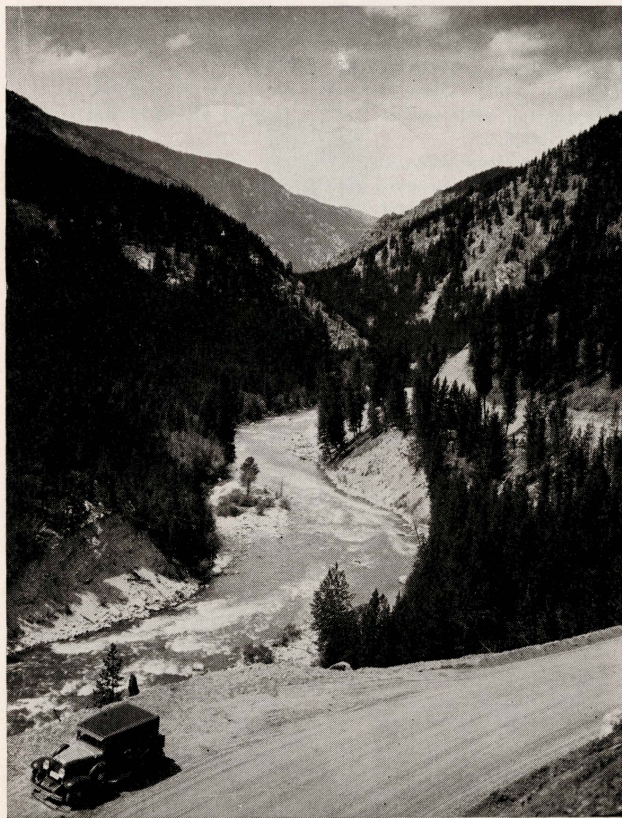


Bozeman
Chamber of Commerce

BOZEMAN, MONTANA



Bee Hive Mountain in Spanish Peaks

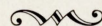


Along the Gallatin Way to
Yellowstone National Park

Northern Pacific Ry. Photo

Place Names and Altitudes

- Baldy, Mt., 8800, owing to smooth slopes along the crest.
 Bee Hive, Mt., 10500, in Spanish Peaks. From shape.
 Big Horn, Mt., 10300. Big Horn sheep found on summit during summer months.
 Blackmore, Mt., 10196, named for Lady Blackmore who died and was buried in Bozeman in 1872.
 Bozeman Pass, 6001, for John M. Bozeman, its discoverer.
 Bridger, Mt., 9106, and canyon, for Jim Bridger, scout and guide.
 Castle Rock, 8000, resemblance to old castle.
 Gallatin, Mt., 10967, for Albert Gallatin, secretary of treasury at time of Lewis & Clark expedition.
 Granite Peak, 10400, in Tobacco Root range. Structure.
 Hardscrabble Mt., 9200, in Bridger range.
 Hilgard Mt., 11290. South end of Taylor Peaks.
 Hollow Top, Mt., 10631, from shape.
 Hyalite, Mt., 10100, from Hyalite crystal deposits on peak and in locality.
 Jefferson, Mt., 10640, for President Jefferson.
 Lava Lake, 7000, old crater and lava flow on mountain above lake which was formed by immense rock slide.
 Lone Mt., 11194, from its situation.
 Maid of the Mist, Mt., 10000. Face is visible when mist covers part of the mountain.
 Potosi Peak, 10,300, west of Bozeman in Tobacco Roots.
 Ramshorn, Mt., 10246, mountain sheep range in early days.
 Ross Peak, 8799, for Jim Ross, pioneer settler.
 Sacajawea, Mt., 9550, for Indian woman guide of Lewis & Clark expedition, 1805.
 Sage Peak, 10614, head of Sage creek on Madison-Gallatin divide.
 Shedhorn, Mt., 10100, from shed horns of game animals, mostly elk.
 Sphinx, Mt., 10844, resemblance to face on south slope.
 Tobacco Root range named from plant growing in abundance there. Botanical name *Valeriana edulis*.
 Taylor Peak, 11293, for early trapper.
 Wedge, Mt., 10508, from contour.
 Wilson, Mt., 10194, for Sam Wilson, early settler.



Cattle on Taylor's Fork, Upper Gallatin Canyon



Maid of the Mist Mountain

U. S. Forest Service Photo

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help," sang the Psalmist two thousand years ago. The quest of man through the ages is found in the mountains. He has instinctively raised his eyes in aspiration and reverence to the heights. Spiritual exaltation, mental exhilaration, and physical invigoration are his who holds communion with the high mountains. Splendid roadways winding through passes and canyons permit visitors to traverse the ranges from side to side and spend some time upon the lower slopes.

Clear cool air brings refreshing slumber to the weary traveler and with it ambition for new delights, new experiences, and new beauties with the coming day. Dawn. Shafts of light from the red sun climbing up the eastern sky,

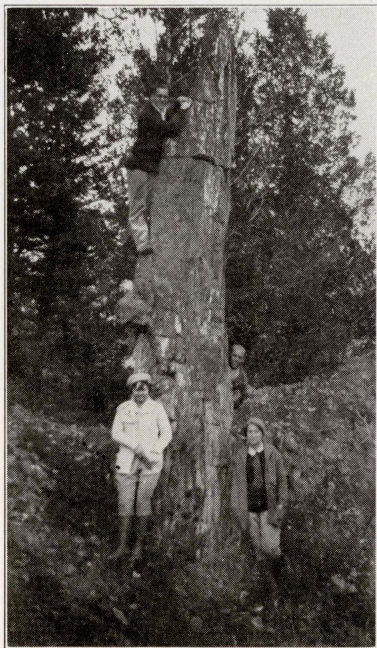
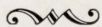
steal noiselessly along touching snow fields and rocky summits, revealing unsuspected forms as each passing moment brings new lights and shadows, illuminating the depths until all is aglow and the eye turns for relief to somber crags.

Fifteen canyons within easy reach of Bozeman display the rugged grandeur of the Rockies. In the great Gallatin National Forest lie perfect lakes ringed round with pine woods while beyond are grim precipices and glaciers. Rivers plunge headlong in great waterfalls. Gray, red, and yellow coloring of the rocks is softened by the luxuriant green of parklands and forests. Form, color, height, and depth unite to impress the sense with mountain majesty.

Yellowstone National Park, oldest and most celebrated of the Nation's playgrounds, contains more and greater geysers than all the rest of the world together. Its tempestuous past is readily apparent in the many layers of petrified trees interspersed with lava flows on Specimen Ridge, and in the variegated colorings of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone whose walls, carved and etched by erosion through the ages, drop steeply to the foaming green river far below. The Great Fall, nearly twice the height of Niagara, with kaleidoscopic color of the canyon, presents a scene which enjoins silence upon the beholder.

Toothlike peaks of the Grand Teton National Park leave nothing to be desired by skilled alpinist, geologist, photographer or student of nature. A superb array of lakes formed by glacial moraines and deep canyons still bearing on polished sides evidence of glacier power which gouged them out, add interest for the visitor.

Bozeman provides a splendid center for activities in this wonderland.



Petrified
Stump on
Specimen
Ridge



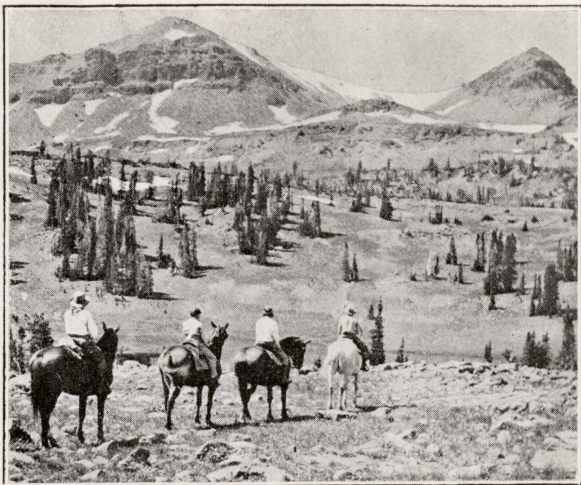
Great Fall and Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

Courtesy Northern Pacific Ry.



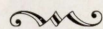
Ramshorn Lake and Peak

U. S. Forest Service Photo

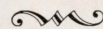


Typical Timberline Meadow in Spanish Peaks

Alexander Art Shop Photo

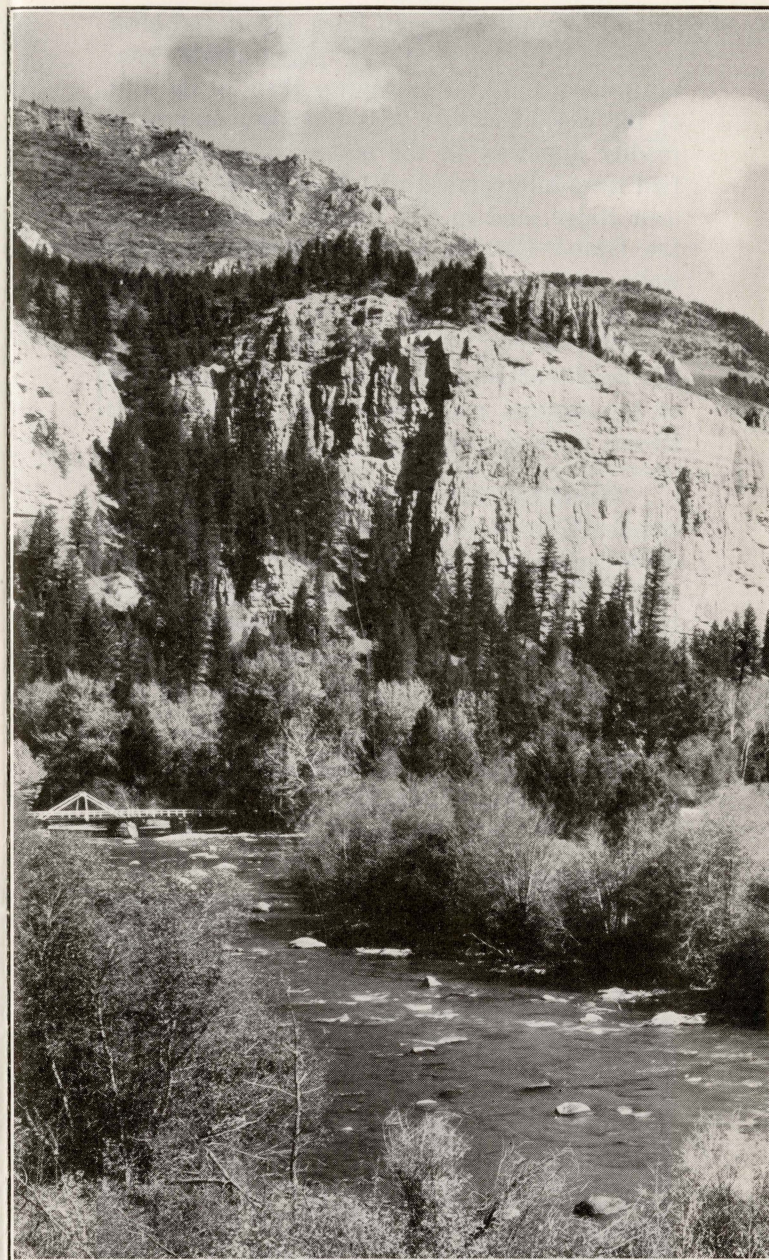


Eight hundred miles of excellent Forest Service trails invite short trips on foot or longer excursions by saddle horse to points of interest off the highway. Sure-footed horses and experienced guides are available.



Palisades Along Gallatin Way

Northern Pacific Ry. Photo

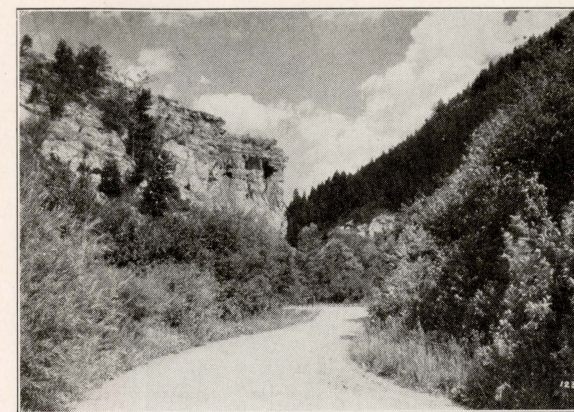


Gallatin River Near Squaw Creek Ranger Station

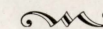
Courtesy Northern Pacific Ry.

Should you lure
From his dark haunt beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your finest art.

—THOMPSON.

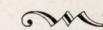


Entrance to Bridger Canyon



But on and up, where Nature's heart
Beats strong amid the hills.

—RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES.



“OLD JERRY”

Alexander Art Shop Photo

Visitors to Yellowstone Park and Gallatin Forest may see bear, deer, elk, moose, bison, antelope, and occasionally mountain sheep in their native habitat.

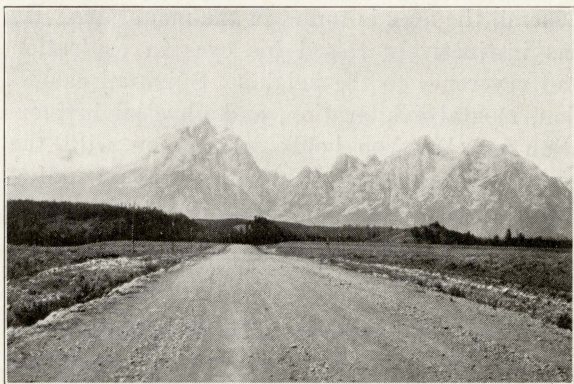


Arch Falls, Hyalite Canyon

U. S. Forest Service Photo



Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her.
—WORDSWORTH.



Grand Teton National Park Is
an Easy Day's Drive from Bozeman



BOZEMAN CHRONICLE PRINT

BOZEMAN

Named for John M. Bozeman, pioneer. Founded 1864.

Incorporated 1883. Commission-Manager government.

Altitude 4773 feet.

Assessed value 1932, \$10,591,698.

Banks, three.

Building permits average 1928-32, \$187,877.

Churches: Principal denominations represented.

Climate: Average annual temperature 41.2 degrees. Precipitation 18 inches.

County seat of Gallatin County.

Electric power from private corporation.

Fire department has modern motor equipment.

Fraternal: All leading societies have chapters.

Gallatin County valuation 1932, \$40,574,169.

Garages: Well equipped storage and service stations.

Golf: Two nine hole courses.

Hotels: Accommodations to suit every taste and purse.

Industries: Cannery, Flour and Cereal Mills, Seed Pea Warehouses.

Library: 14,000 volumes.

Montana State College enrollment 1200.

Natural gas for fuel.

Newspapers: One daily, two weekly.

Parks: Four. Area 28 acres. Pavement 16½ miles.

Population 1930 census 6,855. College students not included.

Postal receipts 1932, \$48,746.

Roads: Paved, crushed rock and gravel surfaced, County 157 miles; State and Federal 164 miles. Total surfaced 321 miles in county.

Schools: High school valued \$200,000. Pupils 673, teachers 26. Four grade schools valued \$450,000. Teachers 36, pupils 1050. One parochial, teachers 7, pupils 190.

Telephones 2250.

Theatres: Two with first run pictures.

Tourist Parks: Two cabin camps.

Transportation: Northern Pacific Railway; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

Water: Gravity flow from pure mountain streams with ample pressure.



Gallatin Valley Grain Field