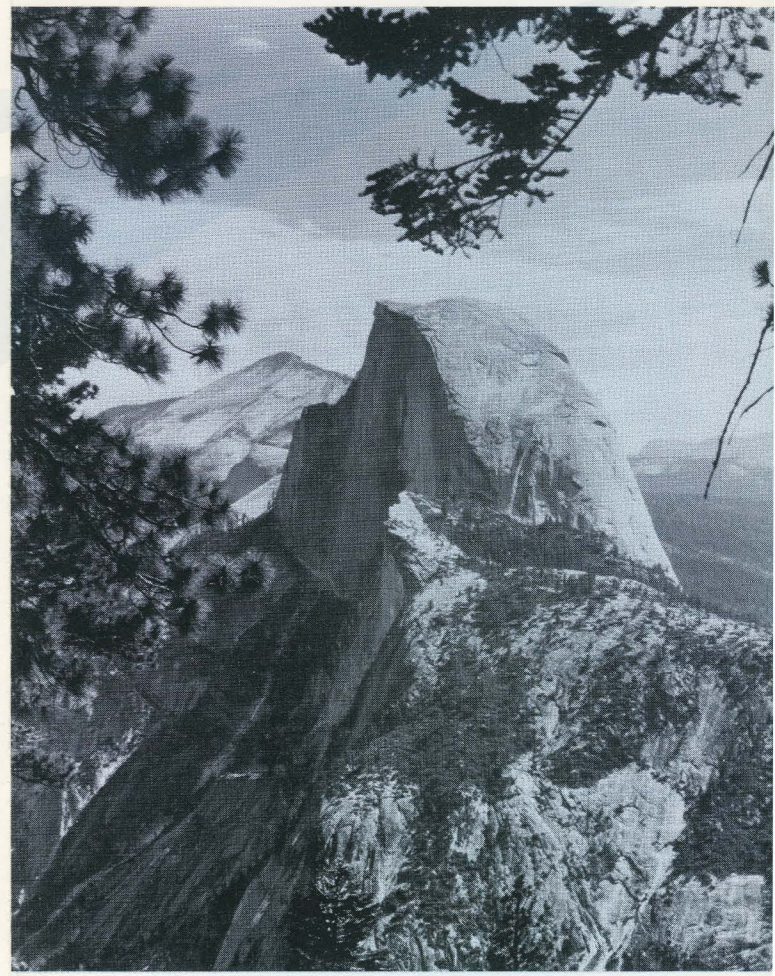


# Welcome aboard Amtrak's North Coast Hiawatha

You will be passing through  
the most dramatic country  
in North America.



tional opportunities. An estimated 5.5 million pleasure visitors come to Chicago annually, and another 2.2 million people are attracted by the 1,000 or more conventions, trade shows, and expositions that have made the city a convention capital. At Chicago, Amtrak offers convenient connections to numerous points around the compass.

There's no more satisfying way to cross our continent, or at least most of it, than by Amtrak. The view of American vistas is superb. The degree of comfort simply cannot be matched by any other form of public transportation, nor by private car. Reclining seatbacks, foot and legrests, and ample walking-around and stretching space are part and parcel of each Amtrak car, as is the pleasant attention from Amtrak personnel.

The North Coast Hiawatha is an all-reserved train equipped with a restaurant, roomettes and bedrooms as well as a coach and a beautiful Dome Lounge for unsurpassed views along with the matchless comfort.

Connecting service with the Hiawatha to major cities on the West and East Coasts to Midwestern cities via Chicago is an added plus for Amtrak travelers. All connections may be made at one station... Union Station, Chicago. For round-trip travelers between Seattle and Chicago, there's the option of going one way on the Hiawatha and the other direction on the Empire Builder, a train with equal comfort but different scheduling, routing, and scenic appeal.

Details are available from any Amtrak agent or local travel agency. Reservations? Information? Both are easy to get by using Amtrak's nationwide reservations network. Just use one of the numbers below and let us help you travel happily, comfortably and safely.

## AMTRAK INFORMATION/RESERVATION NUMBERS

**IF YOU ARE CALLING AN 800-NUMBER**  
...please remember all 800-numbers (in some areas 1-800) are toll-free, long-distance numbers. Consult the local telephone directory for the proper way to place toll-free calls.

British Columbia, Can. . . . .	(604) 682-5552
Idaho . . . . .	800-421-8320
Illinois (except Chicago) . . . . .	800-972-9147
Chicago . . . . .	(312) 786-1333
Minnesota . . . . .	800-621-0317
Montana . . . . .	800-421-8320
North Dakota . . . . .	800-421-8320
Washington . . . . .	800-421-8320
Wisconsin . . . . .	800-621-0353

For other locations, consult your telephone directory.

We hope you enjoyed this running description of the Hiawatha's scenic route, and we thank you for taking the trip with us. It's always nice to have you aboard.

**PORTAGE, WIS.** (Pop. 7,821—El. 817 ft.) is located between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Goods were once hauled, or "portaged," from river to river. Later a canal was dug to eliminate the portage, but the name stuck. Today, the town is center of a wealthy farming area, the fishing and water-sport activities at Swan and Silver Lakes, and the Cascade Ski Area.

Motor coach connections are available at **COLUMBUS, WIS.** (Pop. 3,789—El. 850 ft.) to Madison, the state capital and site of the University of Wisconsin.

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.** (Pop. 717,372—El. 588 ft.). The name Milwaukee is derived from Millioke, an Indian word meaning "good lands." The name still suits this city with its parks, parades, picturesque lakefront and progressive school system. Principal products are auto bodies and parts, machinery, farm implements, meat, leather and, of course, the famous beers and malt liquors.

Located at the confluence of the Milwaukee and Kinnickinnic rivers, it is on the shore of Lake Michigan.

**GLENVIEW, ILL.** (Pop. 24,880—El. 639 ft.) is a growing community just 17 miles north of Chicago's Loop.

**CHICAGO, ILL.** (Pop. 3,115,000—El. 595 ft.) hardly needs an introduction. The first Europeans known to have visited the Algonquin land that is now Chicago were Joliet and Marquette in 1673. The city's first permanent cabin was built 116 years later by Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, an explorer and fur trader. The city has been immortalized in word and song, perhaps most prominently by poet Carl Sandburg who called it "Hog Butcher for the World, Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat, Player with Railroads, and the nation's Freight Handler." Today, Chicago is a vital bustling metropolis which abounds with cultural, social and educa-



Marina Towers, Chicago



The architecture along the Milwaukee River

**RED WING, MINN.** (Pop. 10,441—El. 712 ft.) is a quiet Mississippi River town whose principal products are clay, pipe, boots and shoes. A former Dakota Indian village, the town was named for Chief Shoopadoota, "Scarlet Wing." At Red Wing the Mississippi widens into 34-mile-long Lake Pepin.

**WINONA, MINN.** (Pop. 26,438—El. 664 ft.), on the Mississippi's west bank, is situated at a particularly attractive part of the river. Home of Winona State College and the Wilkie Steamboat Museum, Winona is the berthing place of an interesting collection of converted river steamers. Sugar Loaf, a truncated limestone monolith atop a 500-foot bluff, overlooks the city.

**LA CROSSE, WIS.** (Pop. 51,153—El. 653 ft.) is a picturesque community at the junction of the Black, La Crosse and Mississippi rivers.

**TOMAH, WIS.** (Pop. 5,647—El. 962 ft.) is the gateway to the state's cranberry country and close to Wildcat Mountain State Park, with nearly 3,000 acres of foothills and lookout towers offering a panorama of the countryside.

**WISCONSIN DELLS, WIS.** (Pop. 2,105—El. 899 ft.) is not just a village's name but also refers to a dramatic stretch of the scenic Wisconsin River that has become one of the nation's most popular tourist spots. Fifteen miles of extraordinary cliffs have been gorged by the river, which in some places has cut 150 feet into the earth. The awesome Upper and Lower Dells can be explored by water via several different boat trips or on foot trails along the shore and the crests of the cliffs.

During the summer, Army "ducks" and a miniature steam railroad are in operation, and the Dells also sponsors water shows and Winnebago Indian ceremonies and dances. Horse-drawn cart tours can be taken of the 8-foot sandstone formations at nearby Lost Canyon.

stances have blown away. The rice is then placed in a vat, and a moccasin man or boy "jigs" it with his feet, trampling the shells loose from the grain. The rice is again roasted, then bagged for market.

**STAPLES, MINN.** (Pop. 2,654—El. 1,277 ft.) claims to be the exact geographical center of the state. It is definitely the center of a fine farming district known for its creameries and cheese factories.

Between Little Falls and LaCrosse, Wisconsin, the Hiawatha parallels the Mississippi River. With the Missouri as its principal tributary, the Mississippi is known as the Father of Rivers. It flows 2,350 miles from Lake Itasca in northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, draining more than a million square miles, one-eighth of North America and two-fifths of the United States.

**ST. CLOUD, MINN.** (Pop. 39,691—El. 1,027 ft.) boasts numerous fine granite buildings made of stone from nearby quarries. Minnesota State Teachers College is located in this attractive city, and the Benton County Fairgrounds are near our tracks.

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.** (Pop. 434,400—El. 818 ft.) is the station stop also for its twin city of **ST. PAUL** (Population 309,828—El. 723 feet), through which the Hiawatha also passes. Just west of Minneapolis is Lake Minnetonka, a clear lake 2½ by ten miles that is a major urban recreation area.

The social, educational, cultural and industrial life of the Twin Cities is rich. Minneapolis began as a mill town in 1856 and grew into one of the world's foremost grain centers. Its bi-cultural name combines the Sioux word for water, "minne," with the Greek term for city, "polis." Eleven lakes and 152 parks are within the city limits. Minnehaha Falls were immortalized by Longfellow in "Hiawatha."

St. Paul is the state capital of Minnesota and site of the state university.

First called Pig's Eye in dubious honor of its first resident, Pierre "Pig's Eye" Parrant, St. Paul was renamed with somewhat more dignity after a chapel built by Father Gallier in 1841 dedicated to St. Paul. The state capitol, designed by Cass Gilbert, has the world's largest unsupported marble dome.



Remember... a coach ticket entitles you to use the Dome Lounge.

steamship agent named the city, hoping it would attract settlers from Germany. Today, much of the population is of German and Russo-German ancestry.

**JAMESTOWN, N.D.** (Pop. 15,385—El. 1,410 ft.), in the James River Valley, is the center of a large agricultural area and home of Jamestown College.

**FARGO, N.D.** (Pop. 53,365—El. 905 ft.) is the state's largest city. Named for William G. Fargo of the renowned Wells Fargo Express Company, the city is located in the Red River Valley. One hundred centuries ago, glacial water stood 200 feet deep here. Today, it is on dry land and serves as a major livestock center and distribution point. Just east of Fargo, our route spans the famous Red River of The North. In the extremely convoluted riverbed, the water snakes 545 miles from the Bois de Sioux and Otter Tail rivers to Lake Winnipeg, just 270 miles as the crow flies.



Minneapolis, Minnesota

**DETROIT LAKES, MINN.** (Pop. 5,797—El. 1,365 ft.) is headquarters of the Minnesota park region, with 500 of the state's more than 10,000 lakes. Numerous resorts here cater to thousands of American and Canadian summer visitors.

To the north, many small lakes are the source of most of the U.S. harvest of wild rice, still brought in by the Chipewya Indians in the precise, simple ways handed down by their forefathers. Indians paddle two-to-a-canoe into a swamp. One rows while the other threshes the rice heads into the canoe with two sticks. On shore, the rice is heated in large kettles over open fires to loosen the hulls and enhance the flavor. It is poured into wide bark baskets, tossed and shaken until the hulls, stalks and foreign sub-

**MILES CITY, MONT.** (Pop. 9,023—El. 2,363 ft.) is an important center for sugar beets and wheat, as well as the nucleus of livestock ranches that produce more than a quarter of the cattle and sheep in the state. Fort Keogh is across the river from Miles City, and Signal Butte, a high knob to the south, was once used by the fort's officers to signal messages by helicopter to the Black Hills, 175 miles away. Range Riders Museum is noted for antiques, artifacts, and archeological and geological specimens from the area.

West of Glendive, the Hiawatha crosses the Powder River, named for the black sand along its banks that reminded early explorers of gunpowder. The river rises in the foothills of the Bighorn Mountains and flows 486 miles to the Yellowstone.

**GLENDIVE, MONT.** (Pop. 6,305—El. 2,076 ft.) is an important community serving the Williston Oil Basin, which extends from central Montana to North Dakota, and from South Dakota to Canada. The area surrounding Glendive contains more than 300 producing oil wells.

Makoshika State Park, in the Badlands three miles south, is a picturesque 784-acre picnic and camping area in which many fossil specimens are found.

The Montana-North Dakota border is between Glendive and Dickinson. Here are the famous North Dakota Badlands. The Amtrak route passes through Medora, headquarters of the Theodore Roosevelt National Historic Park, named in honor of the President who ranched there in his youth (1883-86).

**DICKINSON, N.D.** (Pop. 12,405—El. 2,412 ft.) is an important livestock and grain center for this prairie region. Seven miles to the south is Custer Hill, where the ill-fated officer camped en route to Big Horn, Montana.

The Heart River, which parallels the Hiawatha route between Dickinson and Mandan to the east, joins the Missouri at Mandan. The tracks cross the Knife River which also flows into the Missouri, farther north at Stanton.

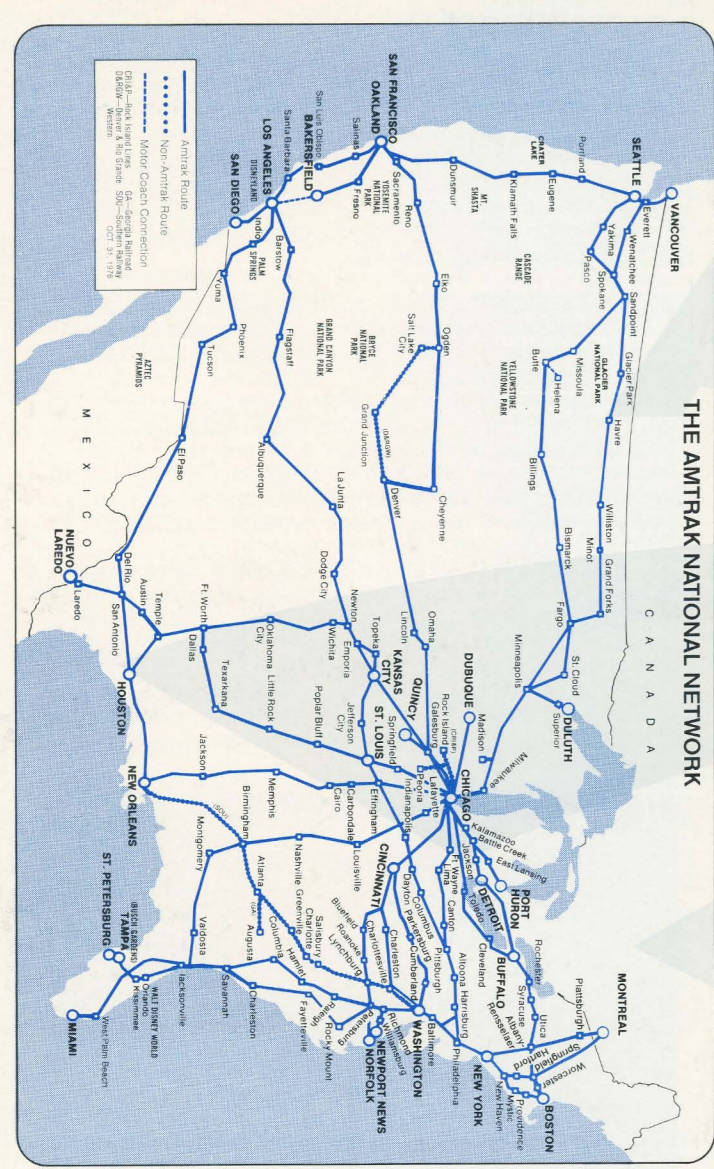
**MANDAN, N.D.** (Pop. 11,093—El. 1,648 ft.) is located on the western shore of the Missouri, where it is joined by the Heart. Named for the Mandan Indians, the area features a number of reconstructed Mandan lodges in Pioneer Park in nearby Bismarck and Fort Lincoln State Park. Sioux, Gros Ventres, Aukara and Crow reservations are within a few miles of Mandan, an area whose main crops are wheat and other grains.

It was from Mandan that Sacajawea guided Lewis and Clark to the mouth of the Columbia River. Fort Abraham Lincoln, south of the city, was headquarters for the 7th Cavalry and starting point of the ill-starred Custer campaign.

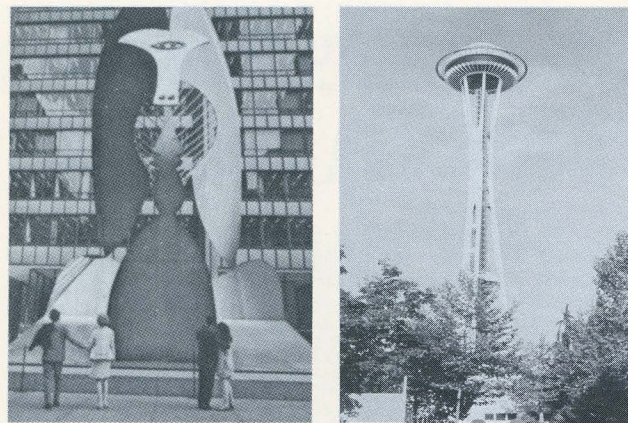
Mandan marks the point where Amtrak passengers adjust their watches to Central or Mountain time, depending on the direction of travel.

West of the state capital of Bismarck, our route crosses the Missouri River. The river carves its way 2,714 miles through seven large states from its headwaters in western Montana to the Mississippi. It drains a massive basin of 529,350 square miles.

**BISMARCK, N.D.** (Pop. 34,703—El. 1,673 ft.) was named after Prince Bismarck, the German Chancellor. An overseas







Picasso sculpture, Chicago

The Space Needle, Seattle

## Nice to have you with us.

The North Coast Hiawatha provides train service between Seattle and Chicago. We'll be traveling from Seattle, tucked beside Puget Sound in the northwest corner of the South Forty-Eight, over spectacular mountain ranges and across the Great Plains to the great urban areas that are "the end of the East" — Minneapolis-St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago. Along the way we'll cross the northern gateway to Yellowstone National Park, soaring mountains, the Badlands, and dramatic plains.

Hiawatha is the Indian immortalized in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem. His world of lakes and woods passes before the windows of our train's comfortable Dome Lounge. Our route also crosses America's vast wheat-producing heartland and the great mountain ranges of the West. Train travel offers continually changing panoramas and a real feeling for the West. After all, it was the development of the railroads that opened the West to farmers, ranchers and builders of cities a century ago.

Comfort and luxury are travelers' watchwords on Amtrak's scenic North Coast Hiawatha. In addition to our plush Dome Lounge Car, which you can enjoy at no extra charge, complete dining and beverage services are available to you. There are few travel experiences as thrilling as picture-window dining while America's glorious scenery rolls by. Meals prepared on board in the train's own galley by an Amtrak chef are delicious and reasonably priced. A wide selection of beverages, including cocktails, wines and cordials, is also offered.

So, why not curl up with a refreshing drink and this folder and begin reading about the territory you'll be passing through? If you are traveling from west to east, read on. If you're going from east to west, just begin at Chicago and read in reverse.

Cover: Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming

**SEATTLE, WASH.** (Population 530,831—Elevation 13 ft.). Historically, Seattle has been the gateway to Alaska. The city covers nine hills between salt-water Puget Sound to the west and fresh-water Lake Washington to the east. Its harbor is America's nearest port to the Orient.

Seattle was pioneered by five families who named their new home in honor of Sealth, the Indian who befriended them. Its growth was aided by the arrival of "the Mercer Girls," imported as wives for the predominantly male settlers. Both the Klondike Gold Rush of the last century and the two world wars of this one were boom years in Seattle's development.

The city today is a popular vacation gateway and important research and industrial center. In addition to the scenic beauty offered by the Sound, the Lake, and the surrounding pine-flanked Cascade Mountains, Seattle is a thriving metropolis. Seattle Center, a 74-acre legacy from the 1962 World's Fair, is a popular attraction. In addition, the city is proud of the Seattle Art Museum, Frye Art Museum, Henry Art Gallery, Burke Memorial Museum, Museum of Science and Industry and the Pacific Science Center. The new Seattle King County Dome is an enclosed stadium adjacent to the Amtrak station. The Seattle Symphony Orchestra, Opera, and Repertory all enhance the city's reputation as a major cultural center of the Pacific Northwest. The University of Washington, Seattle University and Seattle Pacific College are the major educational institutions.

August is Seafair time, climaxed by hydroplane racing on the lake. Other special events dot the Seattle calendar throughout the year.

**EDMONDS, WASH.** (Pop. 8,016—El. 9 ft.) is a Seattle suburb overlooking Puget Sound and backdropped by the spectacular Cascades. Near Edmonds, our train follows the shores of the Sound. Just 17 miles from downtown Seattle, Edmonds is Amtrak's suburban station offering special convenience for travelers to and from North Seattle and surrounding communities. Ferry service connects Edmonds with Olympic National Park.



Time for a drink in the lounge car?

**EVERETT, WASH.** (Pop. 40,304—El. 39 ft.) is a port on Puget Sound, noted for its commercial fishing fleet. The city faces west to the snow-capped Olympic range. Its proximity to numerous ski areas, water and parklands makes Everett a popular recreational center. Lumber, pulp and paper are important industries.

Between Index and Scenic, the train climbs into the Cascades between towering rock walls. Between Everett and Wenatchee, the North Coast Hiawatha passes through the Cascade Tunnel, the longest in the Western Hemisphere. This engineering marvel bores nearly eight miles through the rugged Cascade range.

**WENATCHEE, WASH.** (Pop. 16,726—El. 648 ft.) has the distinction of being situated at the geographical center of the state. Known as the "Apple Capital of the World," Wenatchee produces more than 15 percent of the country's apple crop, as well as other produce. The famous Washington State Apple Blossom Festival is held here each spring. And it is at Wenatchee that the Hiawatha crosses the Columbia River.

**EPHRATA, WASH.** (Pop. 6,548—El. 1,276 ft.) serves as the headquarters for the Federal Columbia Basin project to reclaim more than a million acres of semi-arid land and convert it to 12-15,000 fertile farm units of 65 to 85 acres each. The area is known, too, for excellent hunting and fishing.

**SPOKANE, WASH.** (Pop. 170,516—El. 1,922 ft.) began as a sawmill powered by Spokane Falls. Its name derives from an Indian word meaning "children of the sun." Railroads were responsible for much of Spokane's growth, and it is still one of the largest rail centers west of Omaha. Today, Spokane calls itself the Capital of the Inland Empire, a rich forest and mining region in Washington and northern Idaho between the Cascade and Rocky Mountain ranges. Its massive dams generate one-third of the nation's hydroelectric power, and the region supplies such diverse resources as grain, apples and other fruits, timber and minerals. The Grand Coulee Dam is 95 miles to the northwest. The city is encircled by a scenic 128-mile loop drive, and the Spokane River divides the business district from the residential area. Spokane is the home of Whitworth College and Gonzaga University.

**SANDPOINT, IDAHO** (Pop. 4,144—El. 2,092 ft.) is a lumber center where the Pend Oreille River spills into Lake Pend Oreille. The Hiawatha route crosses a long trestle over an arm of the lake just before reaching the Amtrak station. Both lake and river come from the French trappers' name for an Indian tribe known for the ornamental pendants they wore in their ears. Sandpoint is the site of Kullyspell House, the first fur trading post in the Northwest.

Our route east of Sandpoint follows the shore of Lake Pend Oreille with its mountainous backdrop for many miles, then continues along the Clark Fork River as far east as Paradise, Montana.

**PARADISE, MONT.** (Pop. 55—El. 2,487 ft.) is a polite modification of Pair O' Dice, the name of a roadhouse once located nearby. This is the point along the North Coast Hiawatha route where passengers reset their watches to adjust from Pacific to Mountain Time, or vice versa.

En route to Missoula, going east, the train rolls along the south boundary of the National Bison Range, where herds of buffalo roam within a 10,000-acre fenced area. East of the range is a forested pass high above the grassy open hillsides of the Bitterroot Valley, with the Bitterroot Wilderness beyond. The Cabinet Mountains on the north and the Coeur d'Alenes on the south parallel the tracks for many miles, as does Flathead River, whose source is in British Columbia 240 miles from its outlet into the Clark Fork River near Paradise.

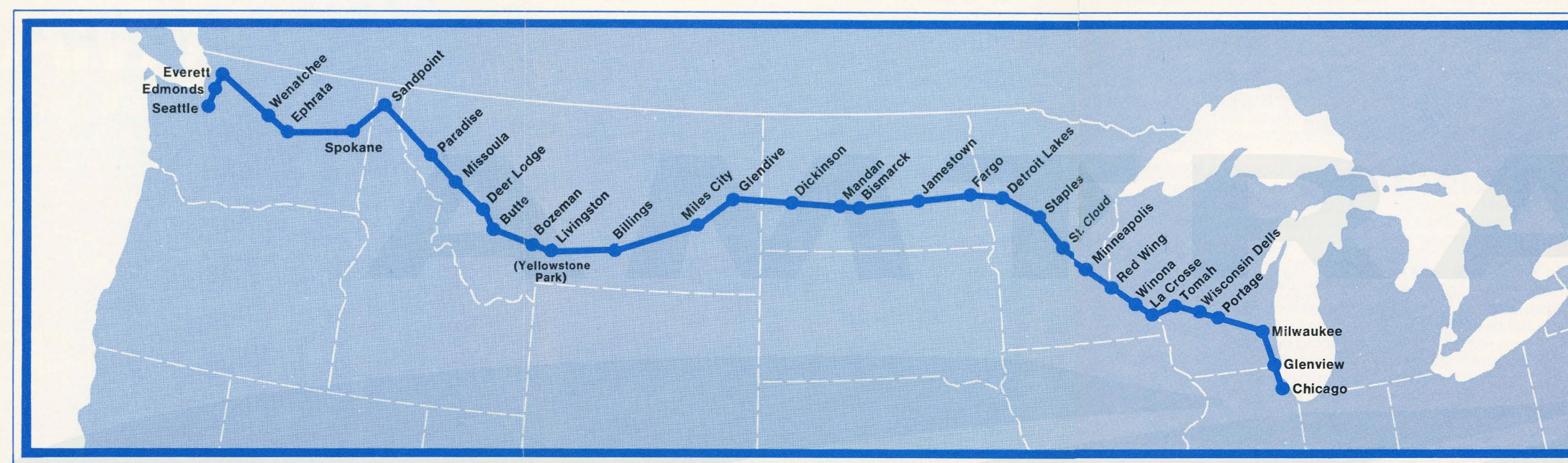
**MISSOULA, MONT.** (Pop. 29,497—El. 3,208 ft.) is located in the Bitterroot Valley. Its name derives from the Salish Indian word meaning "land of sparkling water." Lumber and paper have replaced fruit growing as the area's major industry. The University of Montana is at Missoula. Just east of Missoula our train passes through Hells Gate, then follows the beautiful Clark Fork River for many miles.

**DEER LODGE, MONT.** (Pop. 4,081—El. 4,519 ft.) is spectacularly located below Mt. Powell which soars 10,300 feet above Deer Lodge National Forest. It is the most prominent peak visible from the Hiawatha route. Local attractions include a hot spring and a conical mound resembling an Indian mound in winter. The area boasts a heavy deer population as well. The century-old Montana State Prison is visible from our train.

About 25 minutes west of Butte, passengers can see the massive smokestack of Anaconda Company's copper smelter, about 7½ miles to the southwest. Also west of Butte, the Hiawatha route crosses the Clark Fork River. Its source is near Butte on the Continental Divide, and it flows to Lake Pend Oreille. Then, as a tributary of the Pend Oreille River, the Clark Fork flows 499 miles to the Columbia River.



The Rockies



**BUTTE, MONT.** (Pop. 23,368—El. 5,485 ft.) was named for the Butte Hills, once known as "the richest hills on earth." Here, several billion dollars' worth of copper, zinc, manganese, lead, silver and gold have been mined. In fact, Butte produces more copper than any other district in the world. The Montana School of Mines, not surprisingly, is located in Butte. There is connecting bus service northward to Helena, the state capital, from Butte.

As we leave Butte, the Berkeley Pit, an open-pit copper mine (over 1,000 feet deep and more than a mile wide), is visible north of the train. The section between Butte and Bozeman is often said to be the most scenic part of the Hiawatha route. It is the area most Amtrak passengers enjoy photographing from the train's large windows. East of Butte, our train rides along high trestles, and through deep cuts in the granite eroded into fascinating formations on the mountainsides. Interstate Highway 90 can be seen far below. The train makes the dramatic crossing of the Continental Divide just east of Butte at an elevation of 6,329 feet, the highest point on our route. From the top of the Divide, which is essentially the spine of North America, rivers flowing eastward eventually empty into the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, while those flowing westward ultimately reach the Pacific. From the Divide, mountains towering more than 10,000 feet can be seen in several directions in a series of breathtaking panoramas. After crossing the Divide at Homestake Pass, our train twists and turns on a long grade, punctuated by trestles and fabulous rock formations. The view of the broad Jefferson Valley is spectacular, as is the scene of the Tobacco Root Mountains to the south.

Much of the Hiawatha route here parallels the historic trail of Lewis and Clark, which opened the Great Northwest in 1804. The entrance to the Lewis and Clark State Park and Caverns is just north of the tracks. Here, visitors find the nation's largest limestone caverns with formations that

were produced over a period of a million years.

Farther east, our train follows the banks of the Jefferson River, whose spectacular cliffs are composed of abruptly tilted and folded layers of limestone. Three Forks is the junction of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers which combine to form the mighty Missouri. Approaching Bozeman, we cross the broad, flat Gallatin Valley and the Madison Mountains, where the new Big Sky resort and ski development is located.

**BOZEMAN, MONT.** (Pop. 18,670—El. 4,761 ft.) is in the heart of the rich Gallatin Valley, ringed by the Bridger Mountains along the north and the Gallatin National Forest to the south. The town was settled by Captain John M. Bozeman in 1864. Although he was killed just three years later by Blackfoot Indians, his name lives on in a town which is now the home of Montana State University and Bridger Bowl ski area, just 16 miles to the northeast. Today, Bozeman is a center for livestock and grain production.

Rocky Canyon opens into the Gallatin Valley at Bozeman. The valley was named for Albert Gallatin, Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury and Ambassador to England (1826), who asserted U.S. claims to the Pacific Northwest.

East of Bozeman we follow roughly the old Bozeman Trail, blazed by Captain Bozeman in 1863 between the Oregon Trail and the Montana goldfields. The view from the train includes such famous peaks as Old Baldy, Emigrant Peak and Mt. Cowan to the south. Our train passes through the Gallatin National Forest. At Muir, we go through the 3,000-foot-long Bozeman Tunnel, which cuts through the peak over which the Indian Sacajawea guided Captain Meriwether Lewis in July, 1806.

**LIVINGSTON, MONT.** (Pop. 6,883—El. 4,500 ft.) is situated just below the Paradise Valley. The Yellowstone River,

around which the Absaroka and Gallatin ranges rise, flows through this valley. The drive from Livingston to Gardiner, north entrance to Yellowstone National Park, is most scenic.

Yellowstone is located mainly in northwestern Wyoming. It is America's oldest and largest national park. Nearly a million tourists a year now visit Yellowstone, which was discovered in 1807 by John Colter, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Visitors today are as much in awe of the park's other-world landscape as were the Sioux, Algonquin and Shoshone Indians and the early trappers and mountain men who once walked there.

Wildlife flourishes in the protected atmosphere of the park—bison, goats, deer, elk, antelope, and black and grizzly bear. Yellowstone abounds in magnificent glaciers, gorges, waterfalls, rivers, lakes and mountains. Old Faithful, the most famous of the park's 3,000 geysers and hot springs, erupts at 60-minute intervals, discharging a column of water into the air. The 12,000 gallons of nearly-boiling water shoot spectacularly 170 feet high.

East of Livingston, where Captain Bozeman met his end, the Hiawatha crosses the Yellowstone River, and then parallels it as far as Glendive. Few rivers have the power, variety of scenery, and tourist appeal of the Yellowstone.

From its source in the Absaroka range south in Wyoming, the Yellowstone flows 671 miles into the Missouri. On the way, it irrigates more than 200,000 acres of cropland. Many of the towns along this part of our route were trading posts, military outposts or river navigation points. Numerous Indian battles were fought in the valley. At Big Horn in 1876, General Gibbon crossed the river with 450 men in an unsuccessful attempt to aid General Custer and his 7th Cavalry in the Battle of Little Big Horn against the Sioux and Cheyenne.

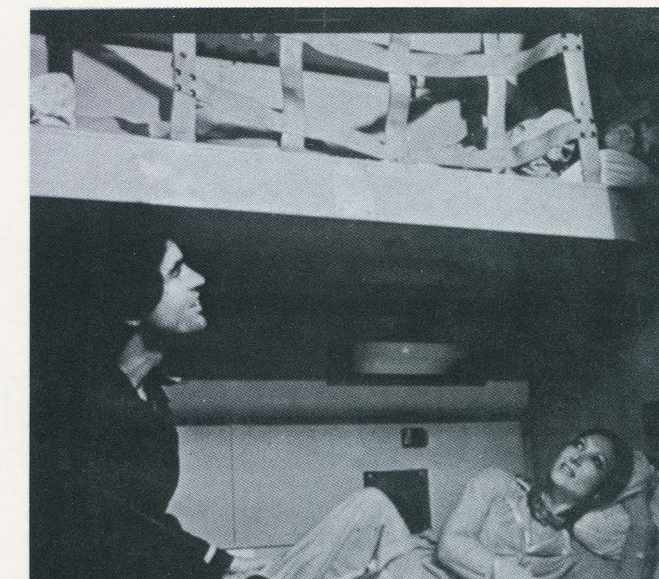
West of Billings we cross the Stillwater River and the big mountain country of the Beartooth Mountains. This northeast spur of the Absaroka range, between Stillwater

River and the Clark Fork of the Yellowstone, includes parts of the Custer and Shoshone National Forests and is located partly in Montana and partly in Wyoming. Granite Peak at 12,850 feet is the highest point in Montana.

The Crazy Mountains, another range of the Rockies, extend 30 miles toward the Yellowstone River, and the 11,214-foot Crazy Peak is north of the tracks. The Absaroka Range, which runs 150 miles, forms the eastern boundary of Yellowstone National Park.

**BILLINGS, MONT.** (Pop. 61,581—El. 3,122 ft.) was named for Frederick Billings, a former president of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The town was established in 1882, and its attractions include Gallery '85, Yellowstone Art Center and the Yellowstone Historical Museum. The area is noted for oil, sugar refineries and livestock yards. Annual events include the Midland Empire Fair and Rodeo and the Billings Horse Show. The scenic Chief Black Otter Trail traverses the edge of Rimrocks, 500 dizzying feet above the Yellowstone River. Billings is the home of East Montana College and Rocky Mountain College.

About 20 minutes' train ride east of Billings is Pompey's Pillar, a 200-foot outcropping of stark, jutting rock. Captain William Clark climbed the pillar in 1806 and scrawled his name on its surface. This historical bit of graffiti is physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The pillar is named after the only son of Sacajawea. The route between Pompey's Pillar and Forsyth crosses the Bighorn River. The Custer Battlefield is south and west of the river.



Sleeping car accommodations

**FORSYTH, MONT.** (Pop. 1,873—El. 2,528 ft.) is a thriving town in the Yellowstone Valley named for General G. W. Forsyth, one of the country's more militant pioneers. The Cheyenne Indian Reservation and Rosebud coal fields are south of the town.

Just west of Miles City, the Hiawatha crosses the Tongue River, one of the Yellowstone's principal tributaries.

(continued on other side)