

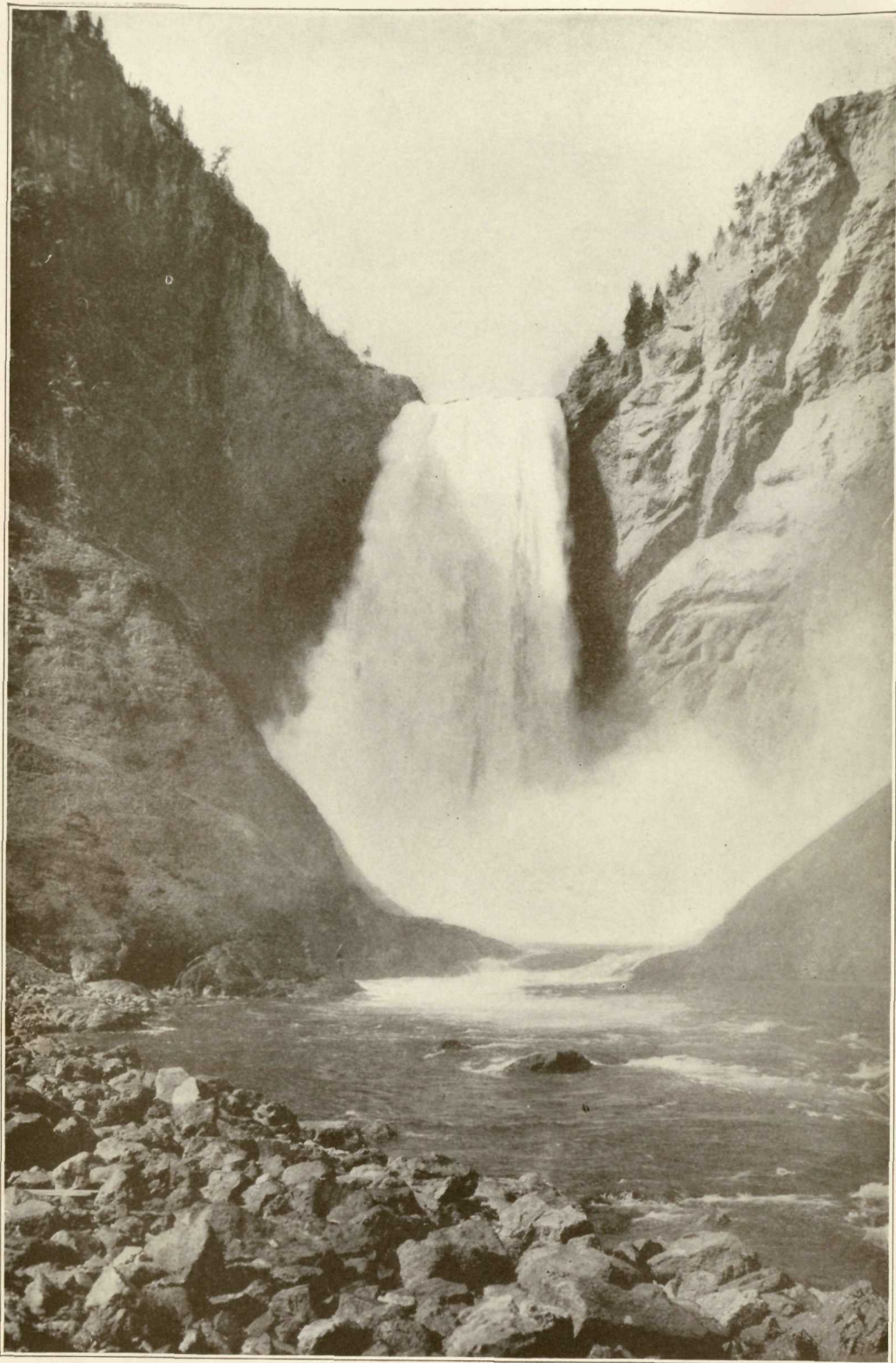


Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

OLD FAITHFUL

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FRANKLIN K. LANE, *Secretary*



Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

THE GREAT FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE, NEARLY TWICE AS HIGH AS NIAGARA
Below these falls the river enters the gorgeously colored Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone



Copyright, 1906, by W. S. Berry

ANTELOPE

THE LAND OF WONDERS

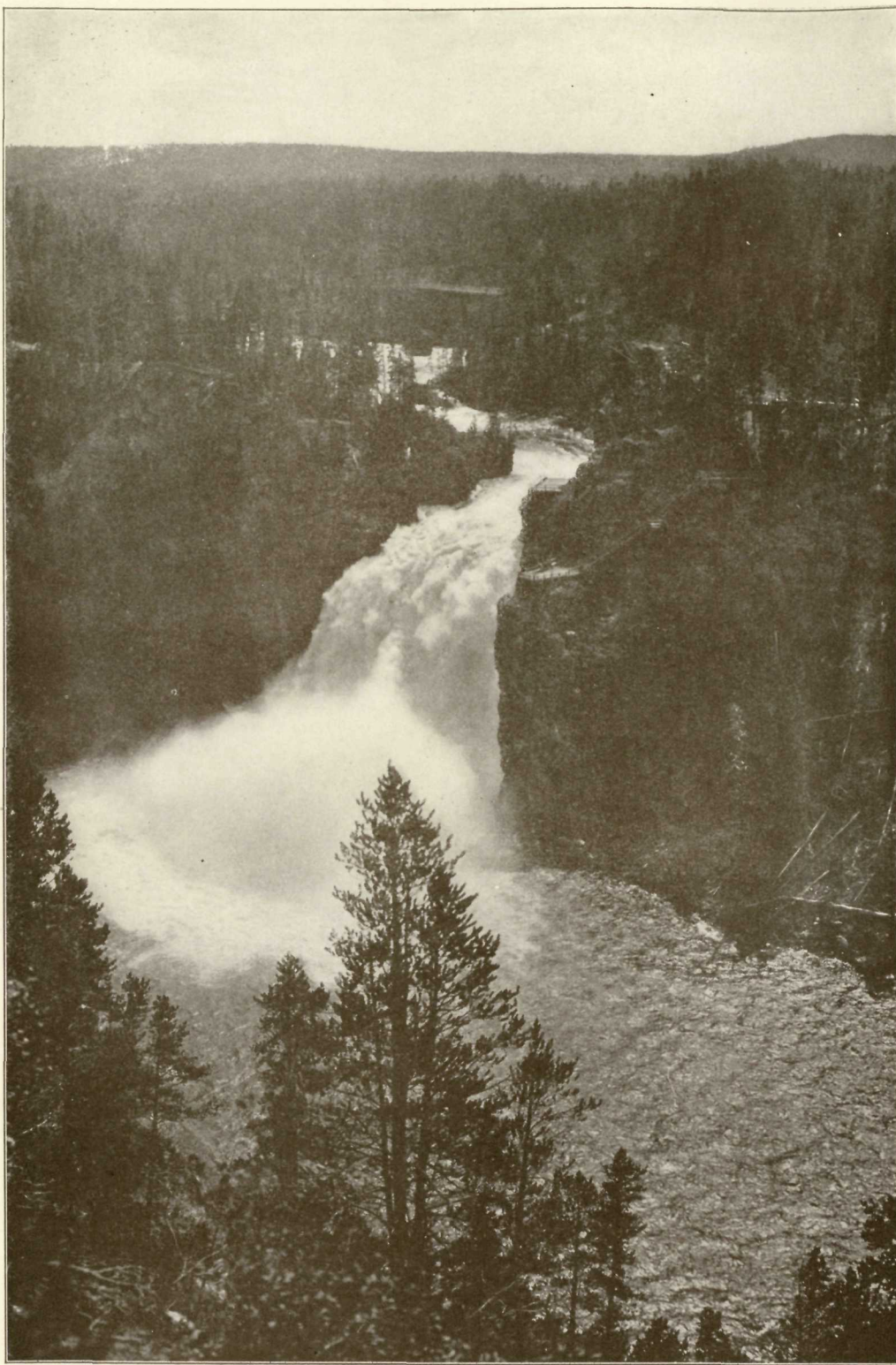
THE Yellowstone National Park is the largest and most widely celebrated of our national parks. It is a wooded wilderness of thirty-three hundred square miles. It contains more geysers than are found in the rest of the world together. It has innumerable boiling springs whose steam mingles with the clouds.

It has many rushing rivers and large lakes. It has waterfalls of great height and large volume. It has fishing waters unexcelled.

It has canyons of sublimity, one of which presents a spectacle of broken color unequaled. It has areas of petrified forests with trunks standing. It has innumerable wild animals which have ceased unduly to fear man; in fact, it is unique as a bird and animal sanctuary.

It has great hotels and many public camps. It has two hundred miles of excellent roads.

In short, it is not only the wonderland that common report describes; it is also the fitting playground and pleasure resort of a great people; it is also the ideal summer school of nature study.



Photograph by George R. King

THE UPPER FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE, A FEW MILES BELOW YELLOWSTONE LAKE
Above these falls the rushing river lies nearly level with surrounding country; below it begin the canyons



Photograph by George R. King

CREST OF THE UPPER FALLS

THREEFOLD PERSONALITY

THE Yellowstone is associated in the public mind with geysers only. Thousands even of those who, watches in hand, have hustled from sight to sight over the usual stage schedules, bring home vivid impressions of little else.

There never was a greater mistake. Were there no geysers, the Yellowstone watershed alone, with its glowing canyon, would be worth the national park. Were there also no canyon, the scenic wilderness and its incomparable wealth of wild-animal life would be worth the national park.

The personality of the Yellowstone is threefold. The hot-water manifestations are worth minute examination, the canyon a contemplative visit, the park a summer. Dunraven Pass, Mount Washburn, the canyon at Tower Falls, Shoshone Lake, Sylvan Pass—these are known to very few indeed. See all or you have not seen the Yellowstone.



Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

CASTLE WELL, ONE OF THE INNUMERABLE HOT SPRINGS

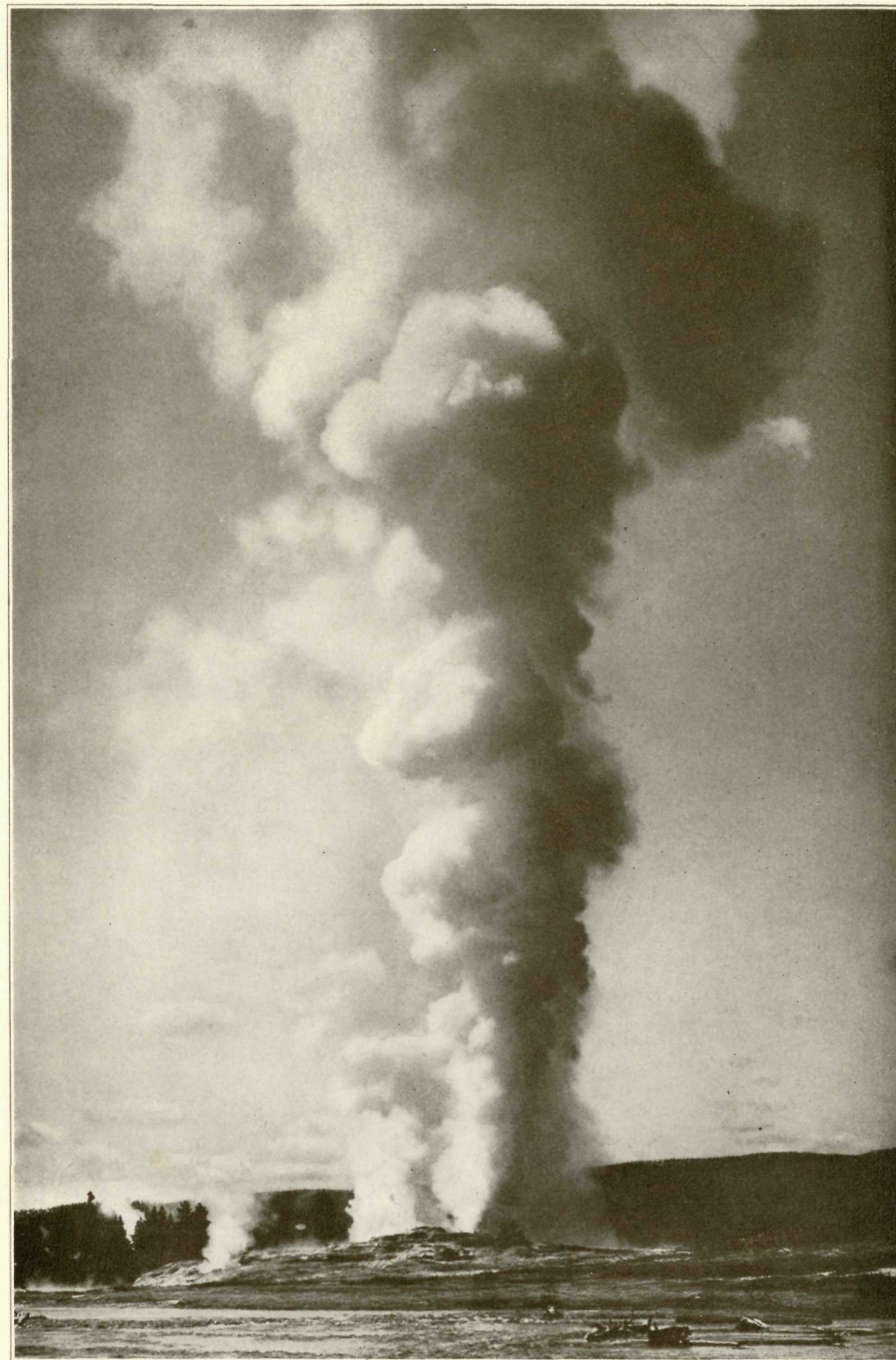
These springs, whose marvellously clear water is a deep green, have an astonishing depth



Photograph by Edward S. Curtis

THE CARVED AND FRETTED TERRACES AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

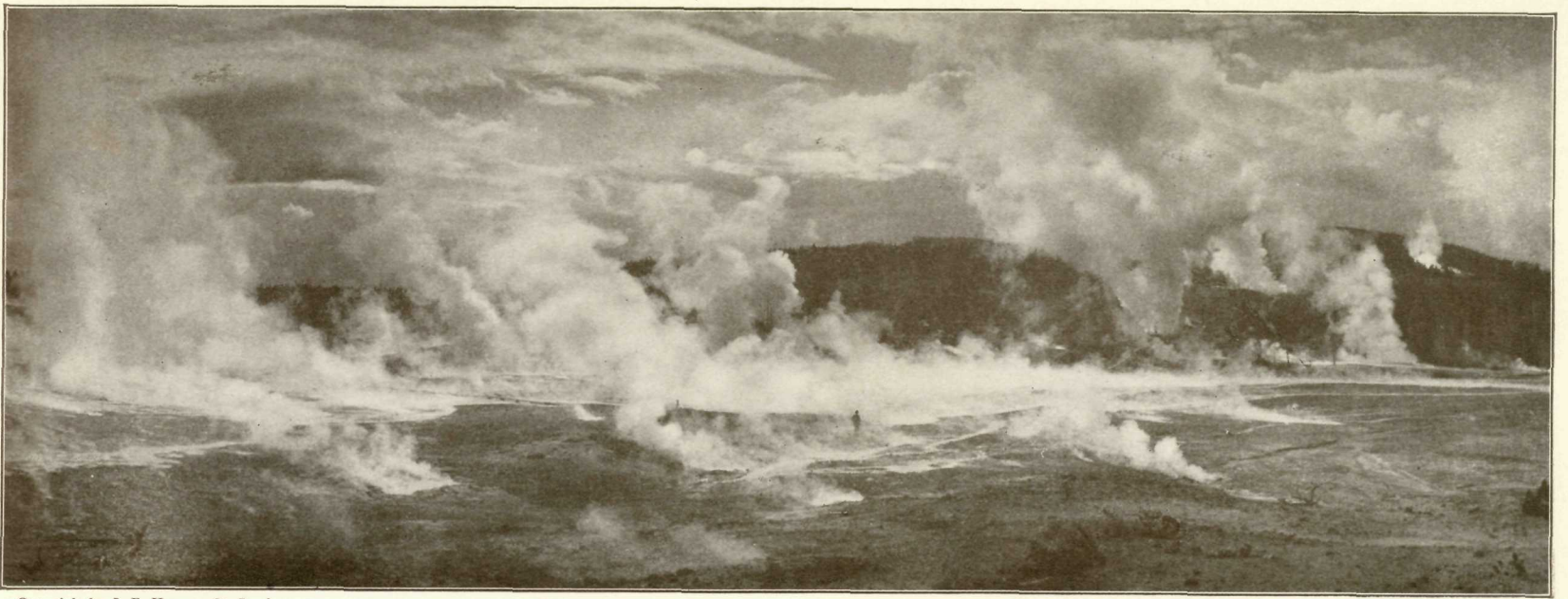
These great white hills, deposited and built up by the hot waters, sometimes envelope forest trees



Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

THE GIANT GEYSER, IN MANY RESPECTS THE GREATEST OF ALL

It spouts for an hour at a time, the water reaching a height of 250 feet. Interval, six to fourteen days



Copyright by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

THE NORRIS GEYSER BASIN

GEYSERS SPOUT AND STEAMING VAPORS RISE

THE first view of the geyser basins affords a sensation never to be forgotten. Early explorers imagined they smelled brimstone. Early lecturers were hissed and sometimes even stoned in the streets as impostors. Certainly the imaginative beholder acquires thrills he never before experienced.

There are more than forty geysers accessible in the three large basins on the west side. Some spout every few seconds, some every few minutes, others at intervals of hours or days, a few at irregular intervals of weeks. The eruptions vary from several feet to two hundred and fifty feet.

But the whole region bubbles and hisses and steams.



Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

THE SPECTACULAR FOUNTAIN GEYSER, SELDOM IN ERUPTION



Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

THE LIVELY RIVERSIDE GEYSER WHICH PLAYS EVERY FEW HOURS



Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

ELECTRIC PEAK, A SUPERB LANDMARK OF THE NORTH SIDE

MANY-COLORED CANYON

FROM Inspiration Point, looking a thousand feet almost vertically down upon the foaming Yellowstone River, and southward three miles to the Great Falls, the hushed observer sees spread before him the most glorious kaleidoscope of color he will ever see in nature. The steep slopes are inconceivably carved by the frost and the erosion of the ages. Sometimes they lie in straight lines at easy angles, from which jut high rocky prominences. Sometimes they seem carved from the side walls. Here and there jagged rocky needles rise perpendicularly like groups of gothic spires.

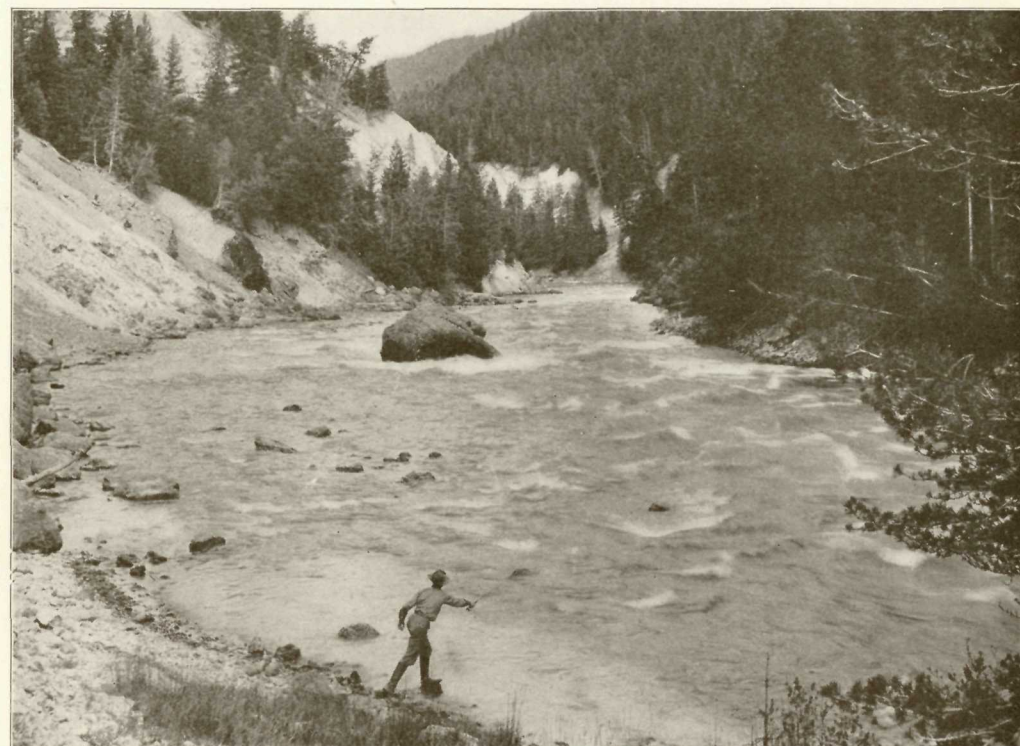
And the whole is colored as brokenly and vividly as the field of a kaleidoscope. The whole is streaked and spotted and stratified in every shade from the deepest orange to the faintest lemon, from deep crimson through all the brick shades to the softest pink, from black through all the grays and pearls to glistening white. The greens are furnished by the dark pines above, the lighter shades of growth caught here and there in soft masses on the gentler slopes and the foaming green of the plunging river so far below. The blues, ever changing, are found in the dome of the sky overhead.



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VIEW FROM MOUNT WASHBURN SHOWING YELLOWSTONE LAKE IN DISTANCE

The northern east side is a country of striking and romantic scenery made accessible by excellent roads



Copyright by Gifford

TROUTING IN THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER

One of the great trout rivers of the world. The fish run large. They are taken with spoon and fly



Copyright by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

STANDING UPON ARTIST'S POINT, WHICH PUSHES OUT ALMOST OVER THE FOAMING RIVER A THOUSAND FEET BELOW, THE INCOMPARABLE CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE WIDENS BEFORE YOU INTO THE MOST GLORIOUS KALEIDOSCOPE OF COLOR YOU WILL EVER SEE IN NATURE



Copyright by S. N. Leek

THIRTY THOUSAND ELK ROAM THIS SANCTUARY WILDERNESS



Photograph by Schlechten

IT IS THE NATURAL HOME OF THE CELEBRATED BIGHORN, THE ROCKY-MOUNTAIN SHEEP



Photograph by G. Swanson

DEER MAKE UNEXPECTED SILHOUETTES AT FREQUENT INTERVALS

GREATEST ANIMAL REFUGE

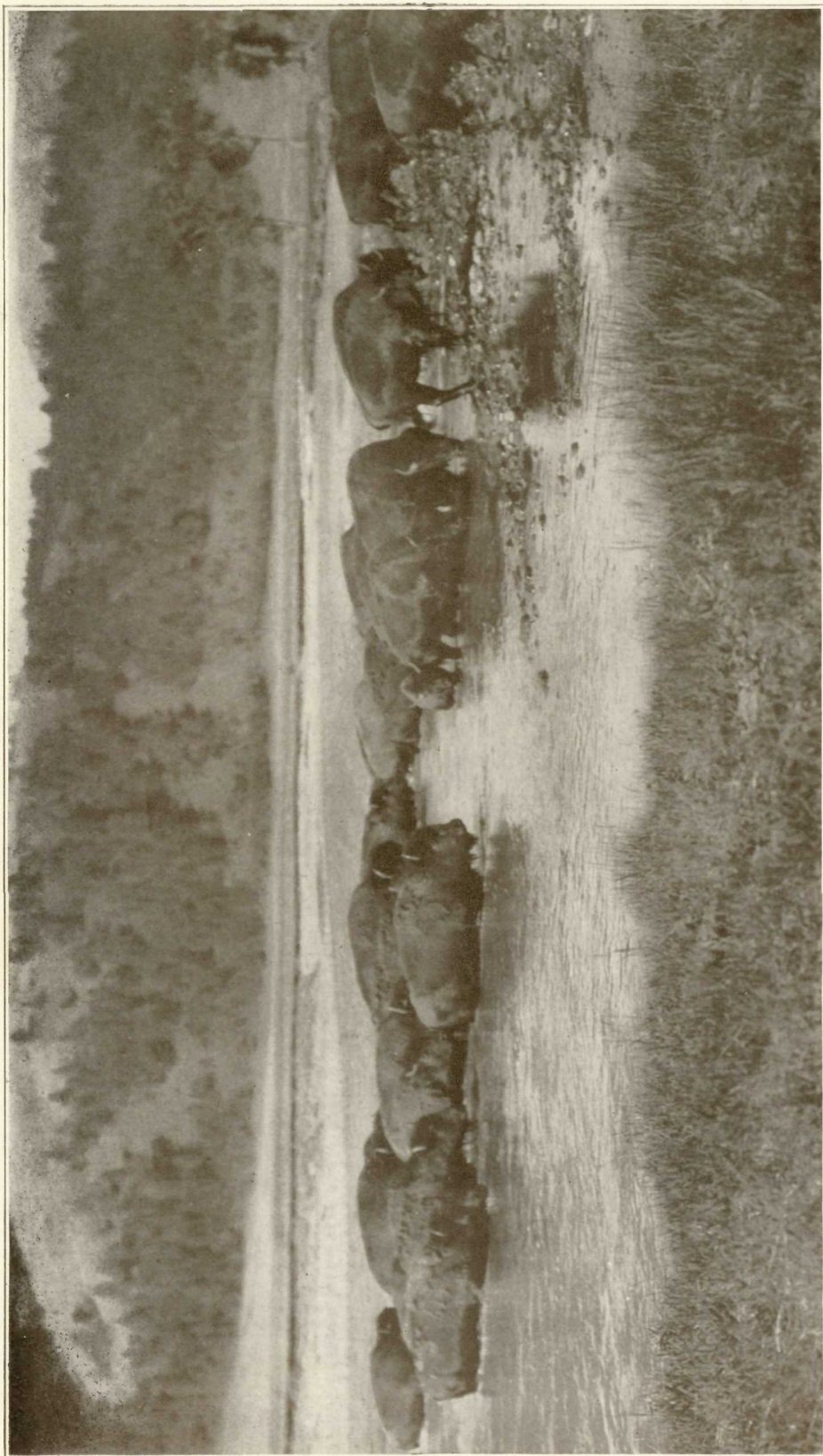
THE Yellowstone National Park is by far the largest and most successful wild-animal preserve in the world. Since it was established in 1872 hunting has been strictly prohibited, and elk, bear, deer of several kinds, antelope, bison, moose, and bighorn mountain sheep roam the plains and mountains in large numbers. Thirty thousand elk, for instance, live in the park. Antelope, nearly extinct elsewhere, here abound.

These animals have long since ceased to fear man as wild animals do everywhere except in our national parks. While few tourists see them who follow the beaten roads in the everlasting sequence of stages, those who linger in the glorious wilderness see them in an abundance that fairly astonishes.



Photograph by S. N. Leek

IN WINTER WHEN THE SNOWS ARE DEEP PARK RANGERS LEAVE HAY IN CONVENIENT SPOTS



Photograph by Edward S. Curtis

THERE ARE TWO PROSPEROUS HERDS OF BISON, OR BUFFALO, BOTH INCREASING RAPIDLY. THE WILD HERD HAS DEVELOPED FROM A FEW ANIMALS WHICH BROKE THROUGH THE TAME HERD CORRAL SOME YEARS AGO AND SOUGHT REFUGE IN THE EASTERN WILDERNESS

ANIMALS REALLY AT HOME



Photograph by Edward S. Curtis

UNLIKE THE GRIZZLY, THE BROWN BEAR CLIMBS TREES QUICKLY AND EASILY

VERY different, indeed, from the beasts of the after-dinner story and the literature of adventure are the wild animals of the Yellowstone. Never shot at, never pursued, they are comparatively as fearless as song-birds nestling in the homestead trees.

Wilderness bears cross the road without haste a few yards ahead of the solitary passer-by, and his accustomed horses jog on undisturbed. Deer by scores lift their antlered heads above near thickets to watch his passing. Elk scarcely slow their cropping of forest grasses. Even the occasional moose, straying far from his southern wilderness, scarcely quickens his long lope. Herds of antelope on near-by hills watch but hold their own.

Only the grizzly and the mountain sheep, besides the predatory beasts, still hide in the fastnesses. But the mountain sheep loses fear and joins the others in winters of heavy snow when park rangers scatter hay by the roadside.



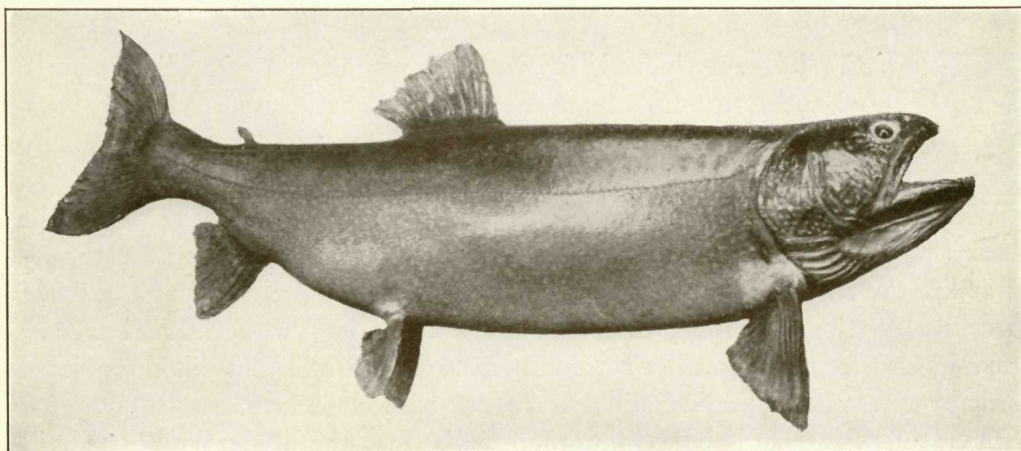
Photograph by S. N. Leek.

THE PARADISE OF ANGLERS

THE Yellowstone is a land of splendid rivers. Three watersheds find their beginnings within its borders. From Yellowstone Lake flows north the rushing Yellowstone River with its many tributaries; from Shoshone, Lewis, and Heart Lakes flows south the Snake River; and in the western slopes rise the Madison and its many tributaries. All are trout waters of high degree.

The native trout of this region is the famous cutthroat. The grayling is native in the Madison River and its tributaries. Others have been planted.

Besides the stream fishing, which is unsurpassed, the lakes, particularly certain small ones, afford admirable sport.



Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

A BIG TROUT FROM SHOSHONE LAKE

The game cutthroat is the commonest trout in the Yellowstone, but there are six other varieties



Photograph by J. E. Haynes

CUTTHROATS FROM ONE TO THREE OR FOUR POUNDS ARE TAKEN IN LARGE NUMBERS AT THE YELLOWSTONE LAKE OUTLET



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YOUNG PELICANS ON PELICAN ISLAND IN YELLOWSTONE LAKE

The Yellowstone pelicans are very large and pure white, a picturesque feature of the park



Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

OLD FAITHFUL INN



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THE MAMMOTH HOTEL



Photograph by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

THE LAKE HOTEL

THREE OF THE FIVE LARGE HOTELS IN THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Photograph by Shiplers, Salt Lake City

THERE ARE ALSO MORE THAN A DOZEN LARGE PUBLIC CAMPS

LIVING *in the* YELLOWSTONE

THE park has entrances on all four sides. Three have railroad connections; the southern entrance, by way of Jackson's Hole and past the jagged snowy Tetons, is available for vehicles. The roads from all entrances enter a central belt road which makes a large circuit connecting places of special interest.

Five large hotels are located at points convenient for seeing the sights, and are supplemented by a dozen or more public camps at modest prices.

Transportation companies make the circuit on schedules which carry the hurried visitor around the park in five days.

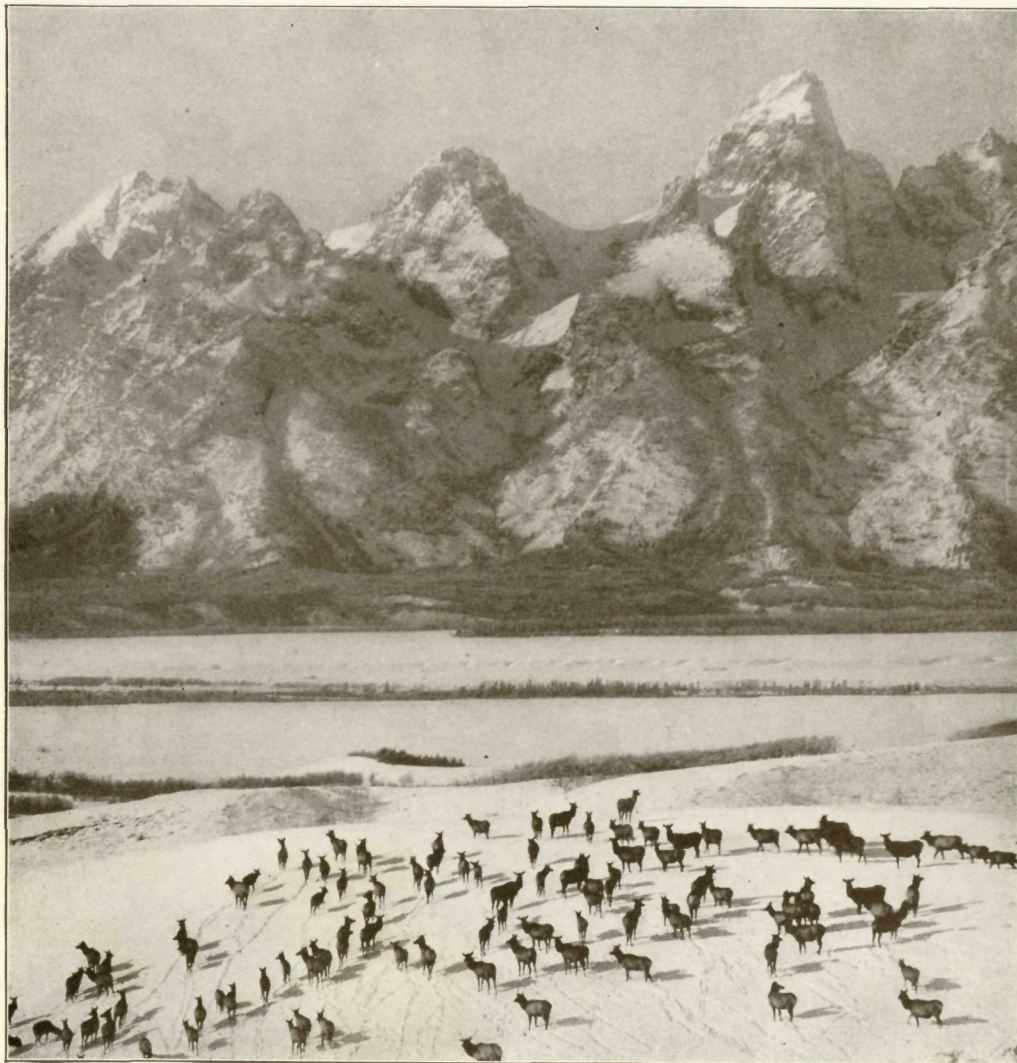
But the day of the unhurried visitor has dawned. If you want to enjoy your Yellowstone, if, indeed, you want even to *see* it, you should make your minimum twice five days; two weeks is better; a month is ideal.

Spend the additional time at the canyon and on the trails. See the lake and the pelicans. Visit Shoshone Lake. Climb Mount Washburn. Spend a day at Tower Falls. See Fort Yellowstone at Mammoth Hot Springs. Hunt wild animals with a camera. Stay with the wilderness and it will repay you a thousandfold. Fish a little, study nature in her myriad wealth—and live.

The Yellowstone National Park is ideal for camping out. When people realize this it should quickly become the most lived in, as it already is one of the most livable, of all our national parks. Remember that the Yellowstone is yours.



Photograph by S. N. Leek



Copyright by S. N. Leek

THE SOUTH ENTRANCE IS NEAR THE LORDLY TETON RANGE, JUST OVER THE BOUNDARY

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 RESER- VATION 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—Petrified 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 for- mations—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.

[illegible]

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,	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.

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