



---

Y E L L O W S T O N E

---



An Indian legend tells us . . . long ago, when Coyote was making the world, Grizzly Bear was chief of all the country that is Yellowstone. Coyote subdued Grizzly Bear and put Golden Eagle in charge, and he said, "This place will be a treasure of the people . . . voices will be heard here, in different languages . . . and they will be proud of this place."

Now, people visit Yellowstone National Park from every state and many other countries, speaking different languages.

And they are proud of the treasure that is Yellowstone.

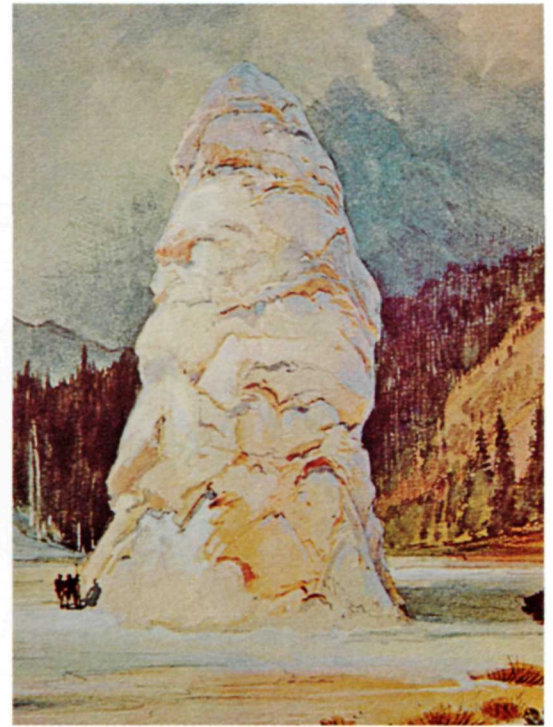
---

# Y E L L O W S T O N E

## THE WORLD'S FIRST NATIONAL PARK

---





Yellowstone's oldest exposed rocks were formed well over two billion years ago, to be carved by prehistoric seas, ground by great glaciers and shaken by volcanoes and earthquakes.

Man came in a relatively recent part of geologic time—about 5,000 years ago, when Indians followed game herds into Yellowstone as the great ice fields retreated. Around the park were Crow and Blackfeet, Shoshoni and Bannock and, in the park itself, the Tukuarikas—or Sheepeaters, the only band of Indians to call Yellowstone their home.

As far as history knows, the first white man to see Yellowstone was John Colter, who left the Lewis and Clark expedition to explore the region in 1807. Fur

traders for Hudson's Bay Company followed, with Jim Bridger exploring behind them. Prospectors explored the area in the 1860's. The Langford/Washburn party toured Yellowstone in 1870; Dr. Ferdinand Hayden made an official survey of the park for the federal government in 1871, with artist Thomas Moran and photographer William H. Jackson traveling with him. Moran, then well on his way to becoming one of the most respected artists of the west, sketched and painted the park's grandeur in his own inimitable style. Moran's works of Yellowstone's wonders—thermal pools, Tower Fall, Yellowstone Lake, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and other landscapes—were

---

# HISTORIC

---





placed in the rotunda of the United States Capitol as a persuasive part of the effort made late in 1871 to convince the Congress to protect Yellowstone as a national park.

The concerted effort was successful: On March 1, 1872, President U.S. Grant established Yellowstone as a national park—the first in the world—to be preserved in its natural condition “for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.”

In 1877, the Nez Perce traveled across Yellowstone on their flight toward Canada and General Sherman climbed Mt. Washburn, declaring it was “worth the labor of reaching it once, but not twice.” In 1879, the first headquarters building was constructed at Mam-

moth, and in 1883 the Army Corps of Engineers started a 145-mile road circuit they finished in 1891 at a cost of less than \$500,000.

The U.S. Army took over administration of the park in 1886 to protect it from vandals and poachers. Fort Yellowstone was established at Mammoth with a garrison of 200 soldiers. The first permanent campground was in place in 1896, and in 1903-1904 Old Faithful Inn was built. In 1918, the National Park Service replaced the Army in administering Yellowstone.

Yellowstone, the first of all national parks, became a testing ground from which all national parks in the world have developed.

---

# YELLOWSTONE

---





Nowhere in the world is there a more varied or larger collection of hydrothermal features than there is in Yellowstone. Spouting geysers, terraced springs, steaming fumaroles, boiling hot pools and bubbling mud pots, in a landscape of forest and browsing elk, create a feeling of the world as it was before, essentially changed only by nature's own forces.

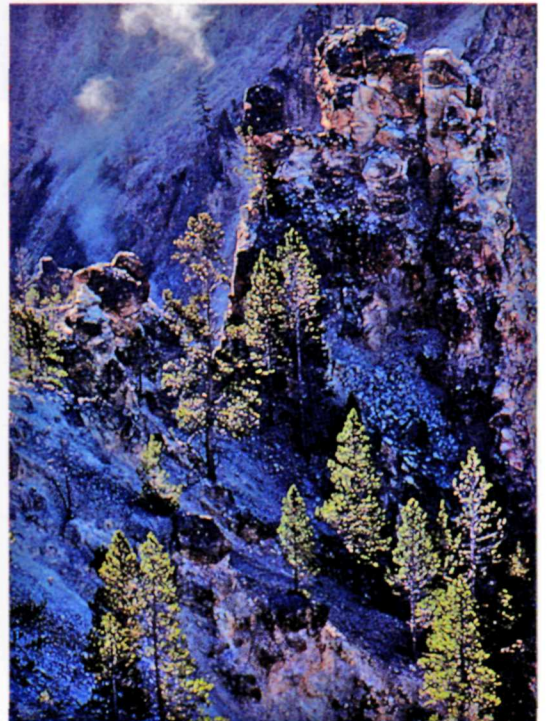
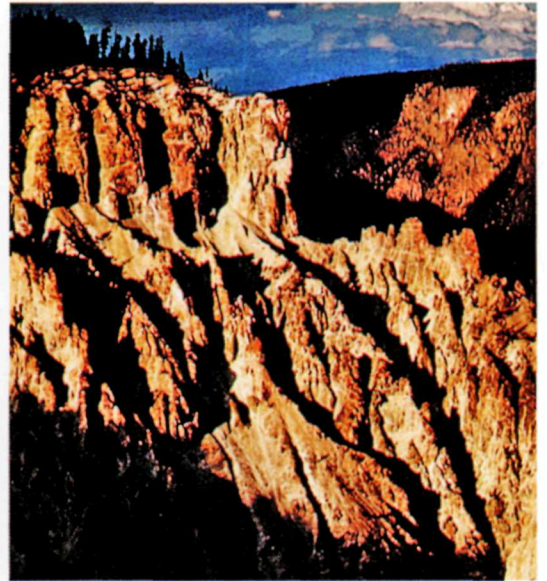
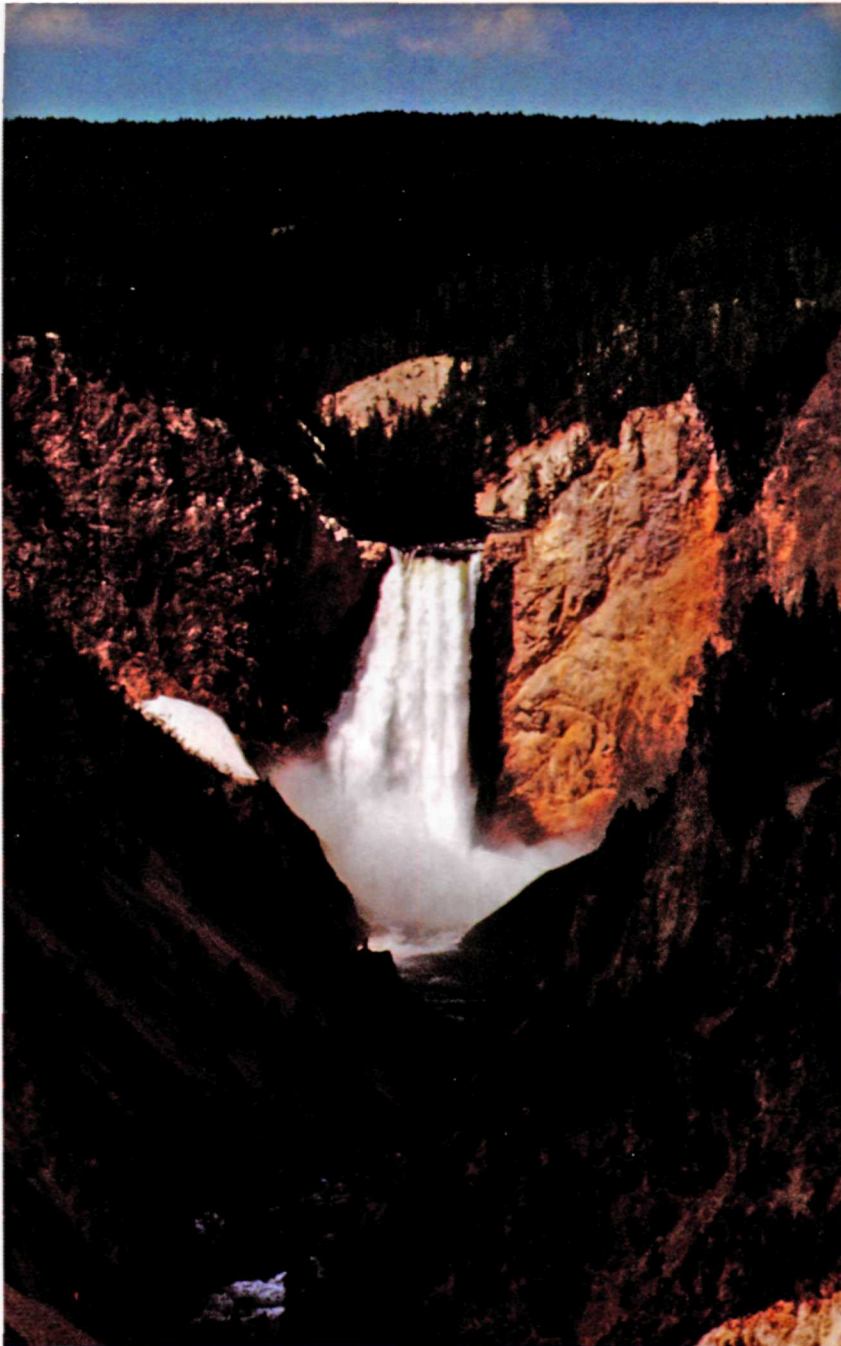
The most popular of all geysers is Old Faithful—although this signature of Yellowstone is neither the largest nor the most predictable of the park's more than ten thousand hydrothermal features.

---

## GEYSER COUNTRY

---





The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River is 24 miles of twisting, sheer rock cliffs carved 1200-feet deep by the river's coursing. At the canyon's beginning, two thundering waterfalls inspire awe. The Lower Falls of the Yellowstone, twice as high as Niagara, cascade down 308 feet into clouds of mist. Well-marked trails take the canyon visitor to spectacular vistas along the north and south rims and into the gently rolling timbered slopes and deep grassy meadows that surround the canyon. To the south, lovely Hayden Valley gives serene contrast, and to the north, lofty Mount Washburn provides an alpine view of this canyon country.

---

## CANYON COUNTRY

---





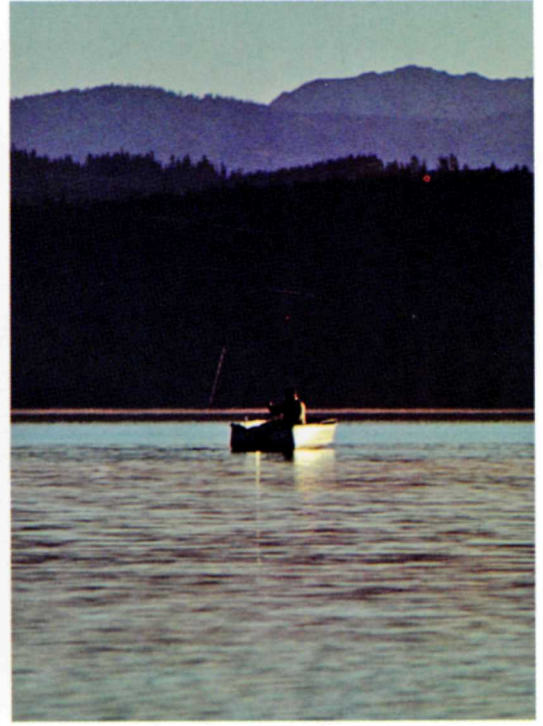
Named after the 26th president, Theodore Roosevelt, who camped in the vicinity, Roosevelt Country provides another face of Yellowstone—the image of the Old West in sagebrush hills, a stagecoach fording a Western stream, herds of deer and massive buffalo, an ancient Indian trail, golden aspen making an autumn splash against green forest, coyotes singing in the night. Here, too, are the petrified forests of Specimen Ridge, where forests of magnolia, dogwood, walnut and oak grew, were buried by volcanic ash, and grew again . . . 45 million years ago.

---

# ROOSEVELT COUNTRY

---





Rimmed by mountains, Yellowstone Lake was born of the fire and ice of volcanoes and glaciers—then gentled by centuries of time. Serene Yellowstone Lake is the heart of Lake Country. This is the home of the only breeding colony of white pelicans in the national park, for here they find the remoteness and the solitude they must have. On 133 square miles of pristine lake and picturesque islands, osprey and eagles nest, with moose and bear wandering more than 100 miles of shoreline. Lake Country is the domain of native cut-throat trout that dimple the surface and migrate into meadow streams to spawn. Here the beauty of sky, land and water combine to form yet another world of Yellowstone.

---

## LAKE COUNTRY

---





In early days, trains carried visitors to Yellowstone where, at Gardiner, fashionable tourists boarded stagecoaches for holidays at great park hotels. The hotel at Mammoth graces old military fort grounds with manicured lawns, and welcomes visitors to the delicately tinted limestone terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs. Yellow monkey flowers, blue harebell, red fireweed and the golden tones of stone-crop add floral color to this exciting thermal area. On the surrounding hills and plateaus, bighorn sheep and antelope graze.

---

# MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

---



