

DON'T HURRY THROUGH THE PARK

TRAILSIDE NOTES

FOR THE MOTORIST
and
HIKER



Number Two

OLD FAITHFUL TO YELLOWSTONE LAKE
AND FISHING BRIDGE MUSEUM;
AND FROM FISHING BRIDGE MUSEUM
TO MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

THE YELLOWSTONE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
ASSOCIATION

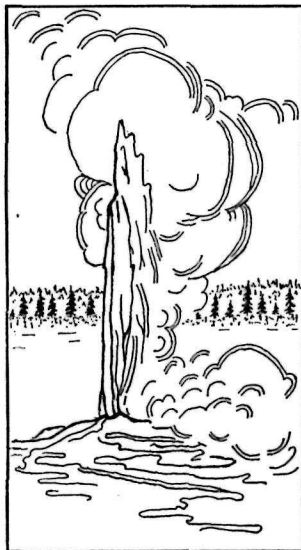
1939

**For the profitable enjoyment of
Yellowstone the visitor should
note the following:**

1. Many times this part of the continent has been submerged.
2. During submergence layers of sediment gathered on the floor of the ocean—certain of these layers became hardened into rock.
3. After long ages these rocks slowly emerged and finally rose high above the sea level. Their folded layers we call the Rocky Mountain System.
4. During and since their period of elevation, volcanic activity and erosion have taken turns in modeling the landscape as we see it about us.
5. Terrific explosions have thrown out great quantities of volcanic material, (Tuff, Agglomerate, Breccia, etc.) and out of cracks and fissures molten rock has repeatedly flowed over the surface and even penetrated between the layers above mentioned and hardened into solid rock (Basalt, Rhyolite, Dacite, etc.)
6. The deeper masses of rock are still hot.
7. More recently, ice—in places several hundred feet in thickness—covered the entire area. Glaciers moved down the valleys, widened the walls and on melting left many evidences of their craftsmanship.
8. Hot water and gases rising from the—at first molten and then cooling—material on reaching the surface, gave up and are still giving up the substances held in solution, depositing them around their respective vents and thus forming terraces, cones, etc.
9. Throughout the processes above enumerated water and other agencies have been industrious and still are industrious in eroding the surface and in producing the landscape as it is today.

TRAILSIDE NOTES

OLD FAITHFUL TO FISHING BRIDGE



0.0

Old Faithful Museum, Upper Geyser Basin. (Set speedometer at 0.0) The trip logged below is from Old Faithful Museum and Ranger Station to West Thumb Junction on Yellowstone Lake, thence to Lake Junction and on to Fishing Bridge Museum.

0.0

NOTE: The text is arranged in three columns. Objects on the tourist's right are described on the right hand side of the page; those on the tourist's left, on the left-hand side. Objects in front and general descriptions occupy the middle of the page.

0.1

Take road to the right for the housekeeping cabins, general store, campground. This is the utility area for the Upper Geyser Basin.

Haynes Picture Shop on the right

0.15

0.15

Ranger residence and entrance to Old Faithful Lodge on the left.

0.4

0.4

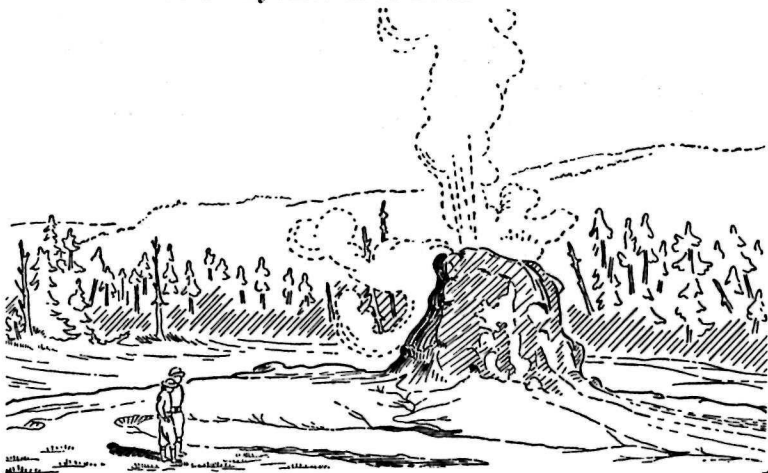
Continuing straight ahead, we cross the Firehole River on bridge. From here on for a number of miles we climb toward the Continental Divide.



Kepler Cascade on the right.

1.4

These are cascades on the Firehole River formed by water flowing over the harder rocks of a rhyolite lava flow.



1.5

Road to Lone Star Geyser on right. The distance to Lone Star Geyser from this point is 2.4 miles. The road is good but narrow.

Lone Star Geyser has an interval of approximately three hours, although it has been known to play after an interval of only twenty minutes.

2.2
to
2.4

Continuing on the road to West Thumb we find rhyolite exposures to the left of the road. The colors here are no doubt due to the action of hot water and gases upon the old lava flows.

3.2 3.2
Lodgepole forest to either side of the road.

3.4 3.4
Three glacial lakes may be noted here, two on the left of the road and one on the right.

5.0 5.0
Deposits of glacial till on either side of the road.

5.3 5.3
Glacial lake sediments on either side of the road.

5.5 5.5
Again we pass through rhyolite, the fine-grained equivalent of granite. In Yellowstone Park rhyolite forms most of the bedrock throughout the central part of the area.

5.6
Norris Pass on the right, named by Colonel P. W. Norris, the second superintendent of Yellowstone National Park.

6.0 6.0
Going through Craig Pass. Named for Ida M. Craig, the first white woman to go this way.

6.1 6.1
Bridge crossing Isa Lake. Continental Divide, Elevation 8,260. Lake drains from west end to Atlantic Ocean, from east end to the Pacific Ocean.

6.5 6.5
The black sand found here on either side of the road is disintegrated rhyolite and perlite, overlying rhyolite which has been acted upon by hot gases.

6.9
Lake sediments and stratified sands on the left. During the last Ice Age glaciers dammed up the valleys in this area to such an extent that several high level lakes actually spread over the Continental Divide.

7.8

Shoshone Point. At this place we obtain a view of Shoshone Lake and the Grand Teton Mountains. Shoshone Lake is about three miles distant, whereas the Grand Teton mountains are about fifty miles away. They form the central attraction of the Grand Teton National Park. The Shoshone Lake drains to the Lewis and Snake Rivers and thence to the Pacific Ocean.

8.5

Glacial Lake Beds on the right. The tremendous amount of stratified sands in this area seems to indicate that a high level lake existed here during glacial times and no doubt was a part of old Shoshone Lake at a time when this body of water was greatly expanded due to the melting of glacial ice.

9.2

Again we have stratified and unstratified glacial drift on the left.

10.0

Disintegrated perlite and rhyolite, the black sand at this place on either side of the road, is the result of disintegration of former lava beds.

10.0

11.4

Continental Divide, Elevation 8,522 feet.

11.4

12.5

Glacial drift on either side of the road.

12.5

13.3

Directly ahead is Flat Mountain, which is on the south shore of Yellowstone Lake.

13.3

13.7

Glacial drift on either side of the road.

13.7



15.3

A view of Yellowstone Lake and beyond it the Absaroka Range. Yellowstone Lake has a shore line of approximately 100 miles and an area of about 139 square miles. Its elevation is about 7,731 feet above sea level. From this point we view only the western extension of the lake known as West Thumb Bay.

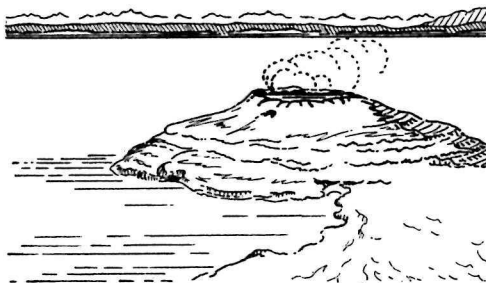
15.9

Duck Lake on the left.

16.6

16.6

West Thumb Junction. The South Entrance is 23 miles to the right, and Lake Junction is 20.4 miles to the left. Haynes Picture Shop, campground, cabins, cafeteria and a general store are located at this place. The ranger station is located about 100 yards to the south of the Junction.



The Thumb Paint Pots, numerous hot springs, and beautifully colored hot pools and several geysers may be seen in this area between the Junction and the Lake shore. It is a weird and fascinating area. Some places there is danger of breaking through the crust, therefore it is advisable to follow the walks. There is good fishing in West Thumb Bay.

0.0

0.0

From West Thumb Junction we proceed to the left to Lake Junction and the Fishing Bridge. (Set speedometer at 0.0)

0.3

Occasional Geyser is just to the right of the road.

1.0

Deposits from the hot springs and geysers (geyserite) are found along the road, particularly to the right.

1.2

Here we have hot springs and colored pools on the left.

1.2

There are also hot springs beneath the surface of the Lake on the right.

West Thumb Bay of Yellowstone Lake on the right.

2.7

From here to 3.0 along the left of the road may be seen decomposed rhyolite.

3.6

The little island on the right is known as Carrington Island, and was named for a zoologist who accompanied the Hayden Expedition in 1871.

3.8

A good view of the Absaroka Mountain Range on the right.

4.1

Old Lake deposits on the left.

5.2

Here we cross Arnica Creek. This creek is named after the yellow flower known as arnica.

5.2

6.8

On the right is a natural wave-built bar used for a time as a wagon road.

Pumice Point on the right.

8.2



8.4

A good view of the Red Mountains across the Lake to the south. Flat Mountain is the one toward the east and may be easily recognized. The next one to the right of it in the distance is Mount Hancock. The next to the right of that, and the commanding peak, is known as Mount Sheridan.

9.6

On either side of the road one may see a mixed forest of fir, spruce and lodgepole. Can you distinguish between them?

9.6

Dot Island on the right.

10.7

13.0

Glacial drift in cut bank on the left.

13.0

The large island to the right and in the distance is Frank Island.

14.5

Here the long island to the right is Stevenson Island.



16.2

We are now going around the edge of Bridge Bay.

16.5

To the left is the road to the Natural Bridge, which is approximately two miles away.

16.8

Bridge Bay campground on the left.

17.3

One of the old Lake terraces may be seen on the left. This was formed when the Lake was approximately 60 feet higher than it is at present.

18.5

Boat house for U. S. Bureau of Fisheries on the right.

18.5

Fish Hatchery on the left. You may park and see some typical trout and observe how they are propagated.

18.5

Parking area to the right. These boat docks are for official use by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and the National Park Service.

18.8

At this point boats may be obtained for fishing or for trips out on the Lake.

Don't Hurry Through the Park

18.8

Lake Hotel on the left.

19.0

General Store on the left.

19.1

Ranger Station and campground on the left.

19.5

Lake Lodge, to the left.

Yellowstone Lake outlet. 20.2

20.4 20.4

Lake Junction. Canyon Junction is 15.3 miles to the left, and East Entrance 26.5 miles to the right. Also to the right are Fishing Bridge and Fishing Bridge Utility Area.

20.6 20.6

Turning right, and without changing speedometer, we cross Fishing Bridge.

20.8

Cafeteria and housekeeping cabins on the left.

20.9

Filling station, general store, and post office on the left.

21.0

Fishing Bridge Museum to the right. Visit the free Government Museum and learn about the activities at this place and also of the various features to be seen and enjoyed in this vicinity.

FISHING BRIDGE MUSEUM TO CANYON



MILEAGE

0.0 (Set Speedometer at Museum)

Turn left on highway.

MILEAGE

0.0

0.2

Cafeteria and Tourist cabins on right.

0.3

0.3

The Fishing Bridge, so called because of the large number of visitors engaged in fishing. Yellowstone Lake drains into Yellowstone River at this point.

0.4

Boat house on right.



Don't Hurry Through the Park

Row boats and fishing tackle may be obtained here.

The banks of sand and clay on either side of the road are deposits of stratified material left by the larger Yellowstone Lake of the Ice Age.

0.6

LAKE JUNCTION

0.6

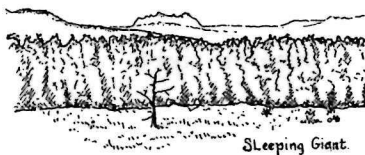
Turn right for Canyon, Mount Washburn, Tower Falls and Mammoth Hot Springs.

Turn left for Thumb and Grand Tetons.

0.8

On right is the Absaroka Range.

The eastern boundary of the Park follows the crest of this range of mountains. The mountains are made up of layers of volcanic material,—breccia, ash and lava beds. These layers have been deeply eroded by running water and glaciers.



We now pass through a fine stand of mature lodgepole pine.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER

2.2

The Yellowstone River here enters a wide valley. Ducks, geese, swans, and pelicans are commonly seen on these waters.

YELLOWSTONE CASCADE 3.7

During the early summer spawning trout may be seen in great numbers jumping through these rapids.

GENERAL HOWARD'S HEADQUARTERS 6.5

Sept. 1, 1877

General O. O. Howard was in command of U. S. soldiers who pursued the Nez Perce Indians on their flight through Yellowstone as they attempted to escape from their reservation in Idaho to Canada.

The ford by which the Indians crossed the river is about a half mile east of this point. After camping a couple of days, Howard took his command down the left bank of the River, around Mt. Washburn and then crossed the Yellowstone near the mouth of Lamar River at Baronett's Bridge.

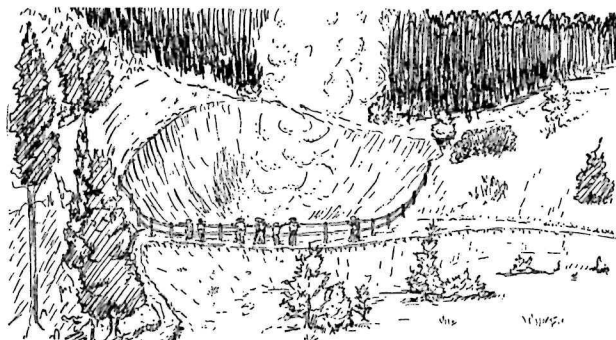
6.5

Turn left to Parking Area for Mud Volcano and Dragons Mouth Spring.

6.6

6.6

Here we dismount and take the short loop trail to Mud Volcano and Dragons Mouth Spring. Gases are escaping along the trail.



These phenomena were viewed with wonder by the Washburn discovery party of 1870. The water in them is hot, but not boiling. The bubbles rising to the surface are of subterranean gases, a large part of which is carbon dioxide and sulphuretted hydrogen. The formation on either side is clay and sand of former lake deposits.

6.9

We return to our cars and drive on for a short distance and view a remarkable mud cone and several large pools of sulphur-bearing mud. A trail leads down to them for closer inspection. In the river beyond are numerous gas seeps and one spectacular hot spring in the river channel. We continue and at

7.2

Enter HAYDEN VALLEY

7.2

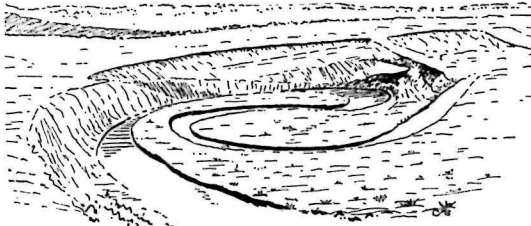


This wide expanse of sage brush flats, and meadow lands was named for Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden, leader of the first government expedition for the scientific exploration of the Yellowstone region in 1871. He returned in 1872 and again in 1878. His recommendations for the extent of the National Park were accepted by Congress. The valley is an old lake bed and deposits of stratified clay and sand may be seen at many places in it. Elk and moose are often seen in this area.

8.4 ELK ANTLER CREEK 8.4

8.6

On the left is the meandering stream of Trout Creek. The pattern made by the stream is similar to the symbol of the Northern Pacific Railway which is known as the Monad.



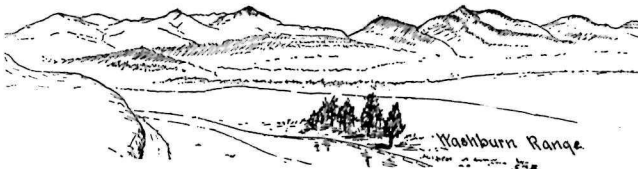
Meanders on Trout Creek.

8.9 8.9

We proceed and at 8.9 cross Trout Creek. The elevation of the valley here is about 7800 feet.

As we approach the river again at 9.8 we note a very interesting skyline to the north. The sketch below gives the names of the mountains.

Hedags Dunraven Dunraven Pass Mt. Washburn.



11.4 SULPHUR SPRING CREEK 11.4

11.8 Crossing ALUM CREEK 11.8

This creek which flows into Yellowstone River from the west actually has some alum in the water near its source. Most of the water in Yellowstone Park is soft water and suitable for domestic use. The water at Mammoth Hot Springs and in the Gallatin Mountains contains lime and is known as hard water. The water of Yellowstone Lake and Yellowstone River is remarkably free from minerals and pure in spite of the fact that there are many hot springs and gas vents near them.

12.6

Volcanic breccia may be seen along the left of the road.

13.1 SPURGINS "BEAVER SLIDE"

Half a mile west of the road Captain W. F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, let the wagon trains of General Howard down the steep side of the mountain. This was done by rough-locking the wheels and with ropes wrapped around trees, the wagons were let down steep places. Winches were used to pull some of them up the other side. Because of the scars left on the hillsides it was referred to as Spurgins "Beaver Slide."

13.9 OTTER CREEK 13.9

After crossing Otter Creek a road to the left leads to the Grizzly Bear Ground. This road is open only in the evening when rangers can supervise the feeding and the traffic. Because of the presence of grizzly bears it is unsafe to visit the area at other times. A lecture on bears is given each evening at 7:15 by a ranger naturalist at the Grizzly Bear Ground.

However, there is a historic spot $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile up this stream. It was there that a party of tourists from Helena was attacked by Nez Perce

Indians on August 26, 1877 and one of their number, Charles Kenck, was killed.

As we proceed on the highway we note the narrowing of the river valley.

14.1

On the right is a cable for gaging stream flow.

14.2

On the left are volcanic flow breccias and ash beds.

14.3

Again we note a small house on the river bank which is used by the U. S. Geological Survey to record water levels and stream flow.

14.4

Turn right and cross Chittenden Bridge to Canyon Lodge and Artist Point. Lodge 0.6 miles; Artist Point 1.6 miles. The trail to the base of the Lower Falls starts immediately behind the Lodge. Also trails to Sunset Point, Artist Point, and Point Sublime lead out from there. Beautiful, inspiring views of the Canyon and Falls may be had from each of these points. Chittenden Bridge (named for Major H. M.



Don't Hurry Through the Park

Chittenden, the engineer who built it) is one of the most graceful structures of its kind in the Park, although it was built many years ago. It spans the Yellowstone River at the upper end of the Grand Canyon. The most spectacular part of the Canyon is below the Lower Falls. The brightly colored part is about three miles in length.

When we return to the west end of Chittenden Bridge, set speedometer at zero.

0.0 0.0

We continue on main loop road to right.

0.1 Bridge over gulch. 0.1

0.3

Top of Upper Falls (Parking space 100 yards farther on).

Height of Upper Falls 109 feet.

0.4

Haynes Picture Shop on right.

0.5

Cafeteria and Camp Cabin on left.

0.5

Ranger Station on right.

Information office and community room.

0.6

General store and filling station on right.



0.7 CANYON JUNCTION

Turn left for freight road to Norris Junction.
Straight ahead on main loop road. Some of the
best places to view the Canyon are just a short
distance ahead.

0.8 BRIDGE OVER CASCADE CREEK 0.8

1.3

Stairway leads to top of Lower Falls, 493 steps,
height of falls 308 feet.

1.3

Turn left to Canyon Hotel and service Garage.
Straight ahead on main loop road.

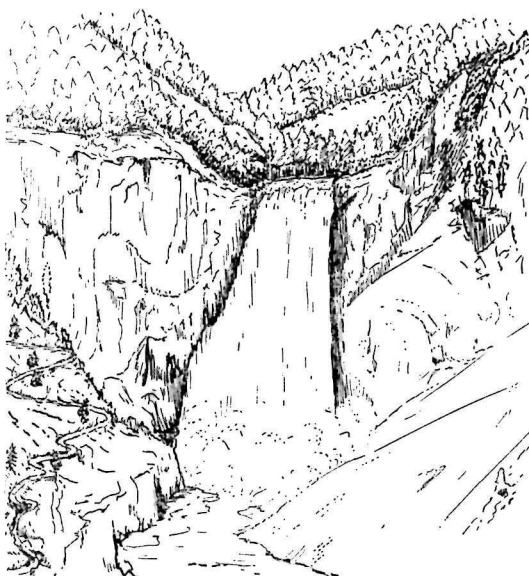
LOOKOUT POINT 1.7

A splendid view of the Canyon and Lower Falls.
The trail on the right of the road is the north rim
trail. At this point another trail leads down to
Red Rock. Red Rock is a pinnacle of partly
decomposed lava and between it and the canyon

walls may be seen sedimentary beds of sand and gravel. Rangers and Ranger Naturalists lead parties on these trails daily. (See schedules on bulletin board at Ranger Station).

2.1

We return to our car and continue. At a half mile farther on we park at Grand View. Here we can view the Canyon in its majestic beauty. Osprey nests may be seen and not uncommonly these great fish hawks can be seen returning with a catch.



The Lower Falls of the Yellowstone have a height of 308 feet and are magnificent in their color and setting.

2.2

Turn left on main loop road to Dunraven Pass, Mt. Washburn, and Tower Falls.

2.2

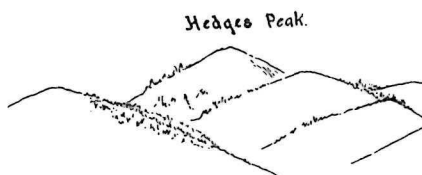
Straight ahead to Inspiration Point. (Distance 1 mile.)

From Inspiration Point the entire sweep of the canyon is in view. The brightly colored part lies largely to the west but toward the east the canyon walls are more somber. As a matter of fact, the rock in both areas originated in the same way, being lava flows which poured out in this region before the Ice Age. The lava is normally a fine grained rock of the granite family known as rhyolite. In past times the area of the canyon between the Lower Falls and Inspiration Point was the site of hot spring and geyser activity. The hot subterranean gases rising through the cracks in the rhyolite lava decomposed it so that now we have remaining only the residue which is mostly clay with scattered quartz grains. The colors such as yellow, orange, red, lavender, pink, etc. are due to traces of iron or other metallic oxides in various amounts and stages of oxidation or hydration.

The Canyon itself has been washed out by running water. This well-known process of erosion has performed here a splendid piece of sculpturing which, with the help of the coloring of the decomposed lava and framed in the dark green fringe of a lodgepole forest, is a picture of enthralling beauty. There are still several hot springs and steam vents in the Canyon and at least one small spouter known as "Tom Thumb Geyser." It is located near the foot of Uncle Toms Trail. We now return to the Tower Falls Junction, where the highway continues to Dunraven Pass, Tower Falls, and Mammoth Hot Springs and set our speedometer at 2.2.

2.2

Turn right on highway.



3.6

Hedges Peak straight ahead. This peak was named for Judge Cornelius Hedges who, in 1870, suggested preserving the Yellowstone area as a National Park and pleasuring ground for the people.

4.7

Mule deer are often seen in meadows like the one to the left.

5.6

As we reach higher elevations we see different kinds of trees. Here are alpine firs. The rock along the road is a lava called rhyolite.

6.0

On either side of the road we see a more glassy lava of the rhyolite series known as obsidian porphyry.

6.2

Look for moose, especially in the morning or evening, between this point and Dunraven Pass.

7.2

Dunraven Peak lies directly in front. The mountain is made up of fragmental volcanic rock called breccia.

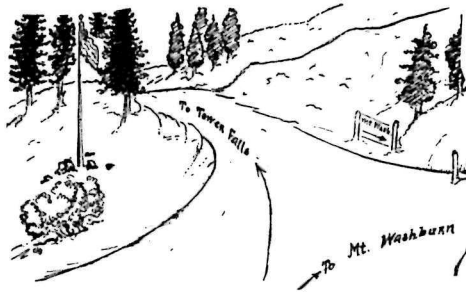
THE ABSAROKA RANGE

7.4

is seen on the right. The Yellowstone Canyon lies in the middle distance.

8.0

A good outcrop of volcanic breccia,—notice the fragmental character of this rock. It was thrown out of ancient volcanoes by explosive action.



8.3

DUNRAVEN PASS

8.3

Elevation 8860 feet

Snowy Mountains to left; distant view.

Turn right for top of Mt. Washburn. Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep are often seen on the mountain.

The trip over the top of Mt. Washburn is interesting and well worth while. Distance over the top is eight miles. The road is constructed for one-way traffic only. It can be climbed in second gear by motors in good condition. Second or low gears should be used by all. The mountain consists of volcanic breccia and agglomerate intruded by occasional dikes of basalt. The source of the breccia was most certainly eastward or south-eastward rather than to the northwest as was formerly supposed.

Mt. Washburn is noted for its wildflowers in season and large areas are at times covered by mountain phlox, penstamon, chiming bells, phacelia, and many others of rare beauty.

An observation station is located on the top where a lookout is located throughout the season. He will answer questions and point out things of interest including the mountain ranges which may be viewed from the top of the peak. For viewing bighorn sheep and details a telescope is provided.

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The length of the road over Mt. Washburn is eight miles; however, when returning to the main highway set speedometer at 13.2.

8.3 DUNRAVEN PASS 8.3

Straight ahead for main loop road to Tower Falls and Mammoth Hot Springs.

Mt. Washburn is made up of layers of volcanic breccia and basaltic dikes. Some excellent exposures of these may be seen along the highway.

Good water on the right. 8.4

9.4 THE VALLEY OF CARNELIAN CREEK

on the left. White bark pine interspersed with fir and lodgepole may be seen along the way.

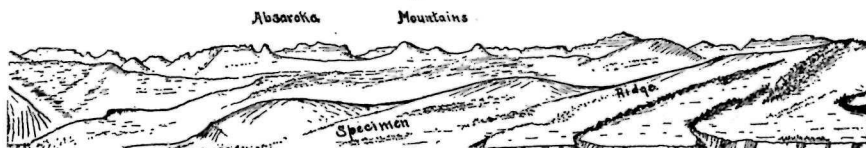
If you have taken trip over Mt. Washburn, set your speedometer at 13.2 when you reach main highway.

13.2

Road on right is exit from Mt. Washburn.

View across Antelope Creek Valley.

Absaroka Range in the distance.



14.8

Glacial drift along highway.

16.0

A few bison are kept in a pasture on right of the road during the summer. The main bison herd, (about 1000) range on the Lamar River to the east of Specimen Ridge. They are not found near the highway in summer and can be seen only by those who will ride horseback from ten to fifteen miles up the Lamar valley, under the guidance of a Park Ranger, from the mouth of Soda Butte Creek.

18.8

Turn left for General store and campground.

19.0

Straight ahead for Parking place for Tower Falls and Haynes Picture Shop.



Tower Fall.

After dismounting we proceed along a trail for about 100 yards to Tower Falls. The waterfall is 132 feet high. The towers on either side are picturesque remnants of erosion composed of volcanic breccia. The Yellowstone River flows by a short distance to the north. A good view of the opposite canyon wall may be seen from the platform built for viewing Tower Falls. The canyon wall at this place is composed of breccia overlain by river gravel and two lava flows also separated by river deposits. The lava flows are of basalt and appear as though they were made up of posts standing upright and closely packed together. This columnar

Don't Hurry Through the Park

structure in the basalt is caused by the contraction of the molten lava when cooling. A close view of columnar structure may be seen along the main highway a little farther on at Overhanging Cliff.

We return to our car and proceed across Tower Creek and at

19.2

we see Overhanging Cliff.

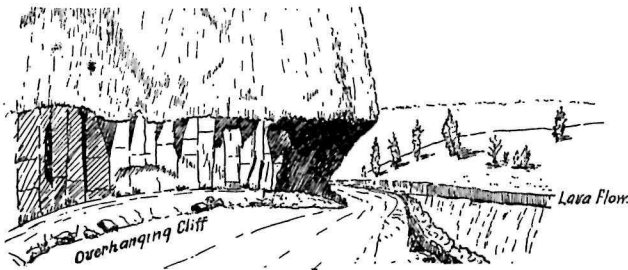
We may park farther on to view again the canyon and the curious lava flows.

19.2

Overhanging Cliff of basalt.

19.3

Across the canyon the columnar structure of two basalt flows may be seen separated by



ancient river gravel. The columnar structure is due to contraction joints developed as the lava cooled. On the near side of the canyon, needle-like spires of volcanic breccia may be seen, left by the erosion of surrounding material.

19.6

19.6

We now drive down an ancient glacial spillway through which the waters of Yellowstone River

flowed for a time while ice still dammed the valley farther north. Remnants of a large number of these spillways may be viewed between this point and Mammoth Hot Springs.

20.8 CAMP ROOSEVELT on the left.

21.0 TOWER FALLS JUNCTION 21.0

21.0

Turn right if going to Cooke.

and on the left Tower Falls Ranger Station.

Straight ahead if going to Mammoth and Gardiner.

0.0 Set speedometer at 0.0

The valleys and hillsides in this area and along the road to Cooke and also to Mammoth Hot Springs make up the winter grazing ground of the elk and deer. Buffalo (bison), bighorn sheep, and antelope may also be seen in this region especially in the winter.

0.5

On the right is a huge glacial boulder of granite. Such boulders are scattered profusely over this valley.

1.3

Road on the left leads to a fine example of a standing petrified tree. At one time there were many petrified stumps visible on these hillsides. Most of them have been destroyed by souvenir hunters. The strata in this area and in several other large areas of the park contain many petrified trees and the impressions of myriads of fossil leaves. Distance to Petrified Tree, 0.5 mile.

Don't Hurry Through the Park

1.3 On returning to highway set speedometer at 1.3

1.5

We pass a deposit of glacial boulders.

1.7

Here are volcanic tuffs and breccias.

1.9

Crossing ELK CREEK

1.9

On the right are old beaver dams.

2.0

3.2

On left is Floating Island Lake, at the foot of Crescent Hill. This lake is inhabited by a



beaver colony and many times, even in daylight, they may be observed swimming about. Crescent Hill is composed of layers of volcanic tuff.

4.0

The country to the right is in the valley of Yellowstone River at the mouth of Hellroaring Creek, a winter range for elk.

5.6

Tuff cliffs on the left.

The white barked trees are quaking aspens. The leaves of these trees tremble in the slightest breeze and add the golden colors to the autumn landscape.

Don't Hurry Through the Park

10.2 10.2

The valley immediately ahead is a fine winter range for elk and deer.

11.6 Crossing BLACKTAIL DEER CREEK 11.6

12.0 12.0

Antelope and coyotes are often seen in this area.

Basalt flows on the right. 13.3

13.9

Wraith Falls on Lava Creek may be seen about one-half mile to the southeast.

14.1 Crossing LAVA CREEK 14.1

A small campsite is located here.

Parking place to view Undine Falls. 14.5

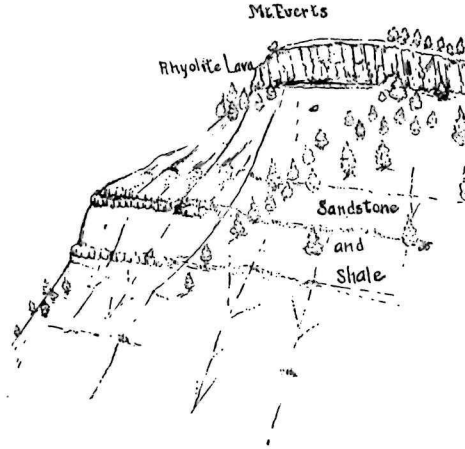
These falls on Lava Creek are typical of many on the smaller streams in Yellowstone. The rock over which the water flows is a basalt porphyry, a lava flow. Lava Creek obtained its name from the fact that the creek passes over or around many lava flows.

15.7

From the parking place on down the grade both rhyolite and basalt may be seen on the left in the numerous cuts.

16.7

A fine view of Mt. Everts on the right. It was named for Truman C. Everts, the man who was lost for 37 days from the Washburn Party of 1870. His story of "Thirty Seven Days of Peril" reads like fiction.



The mountain is made up of layers of sandstone and shale of Upper Cretaceous Age and capped at the south end by a lava flow of rhyolite. Some Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep spend the winter on the north slopes of this mountain.

17.1

THE GARDINER RIVER

17.1

Bunsen Peak, on the left, is a stock of dacite, thrust up in a molten condition during the early period of mountain building and modified by erosion. (New bridge being built 1939.)

17.7

17.7

This knob and kettle topography is due to irregular deposits left by the melting ice of the ancient glaciers. The white deposits seen to the left at a distance of about one mile are the travertine of the Mammoth Hot Springs.

18.7

18.7

Straight ahead for Information Office and free Government Museum.

18.8

Hospital and Chapel on right.

19.0

Road to left to Haynes Picture Shop and Mammoth Lodge.

19.0

Road to right leads to the Museum, Park Headquarters, and the office of the Superintendent.

19.1

Museum and Information Office.

Park on left. Visit the government museum and learn about the interesting Mammoth Hot Springs, the varied plant and animal life of this area. The program of ranger naturalist activities will be found on the bulletin board in front of the museum.

Make Your Recreation Constructive

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE
GUIDED TRIPS AFIELD
AND THE
RANGER-NATURALIST
LECTURES

Visit The Trailside Museums

The National Park Service issues a "Circular of General Information Regarding Yellowstone National Park," which may be procured at Trailside Museums and Ranger Stations in the park.

The Haynes Guide Book of the Yellowstone supplements this information circular and contains more illustrations and fuller historical data. It is edited and approved by the National Park Service and is on sale at all points in the Park at prices approved by the Government.



YELLOWSTONE FALLS

