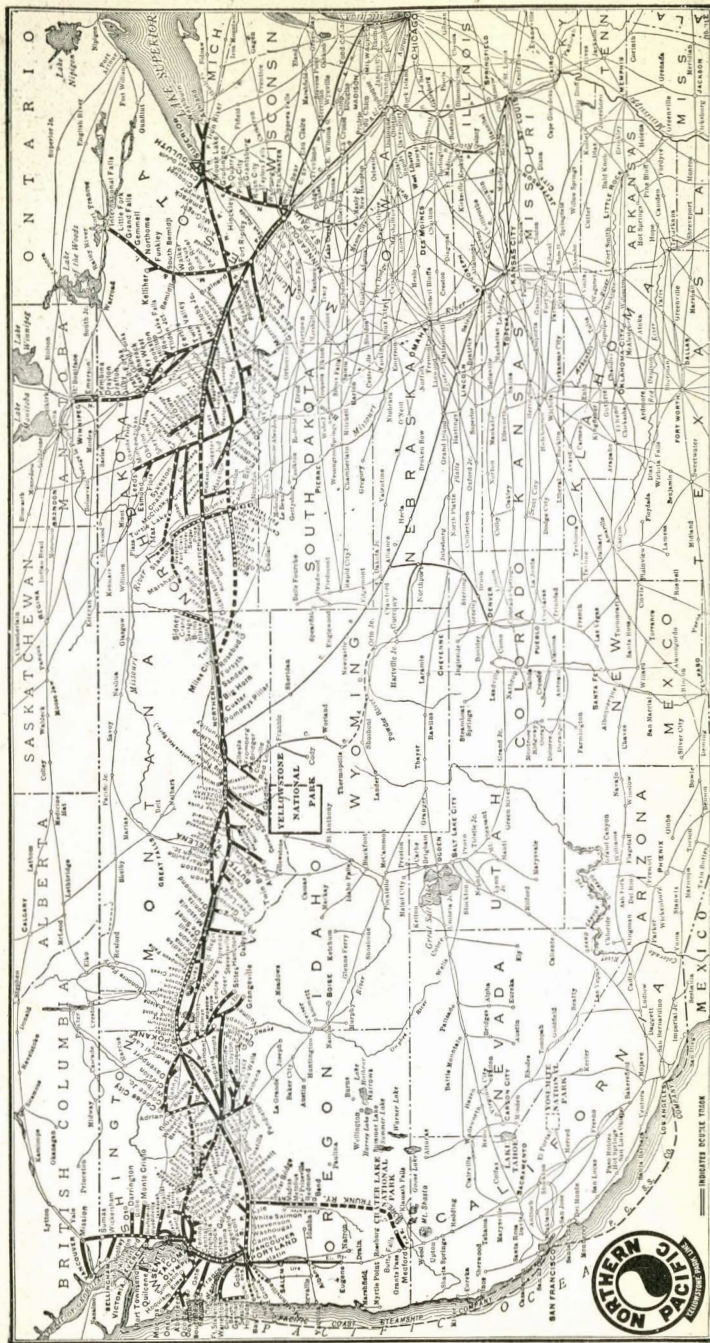


THE LAND OF GEYSERS

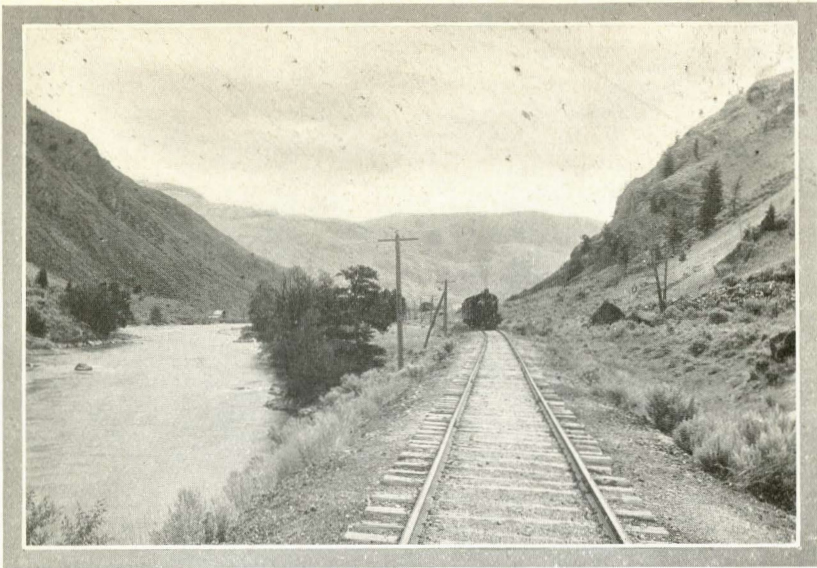


● YELLOWSTONE ● PARK ●



MAP OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND AFFILIATED LINES

Form 5103. 12-12. 25m. Tr.



NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN ON PARK BRANCH BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AND GARDINER.

LAND *of* GEYSERS

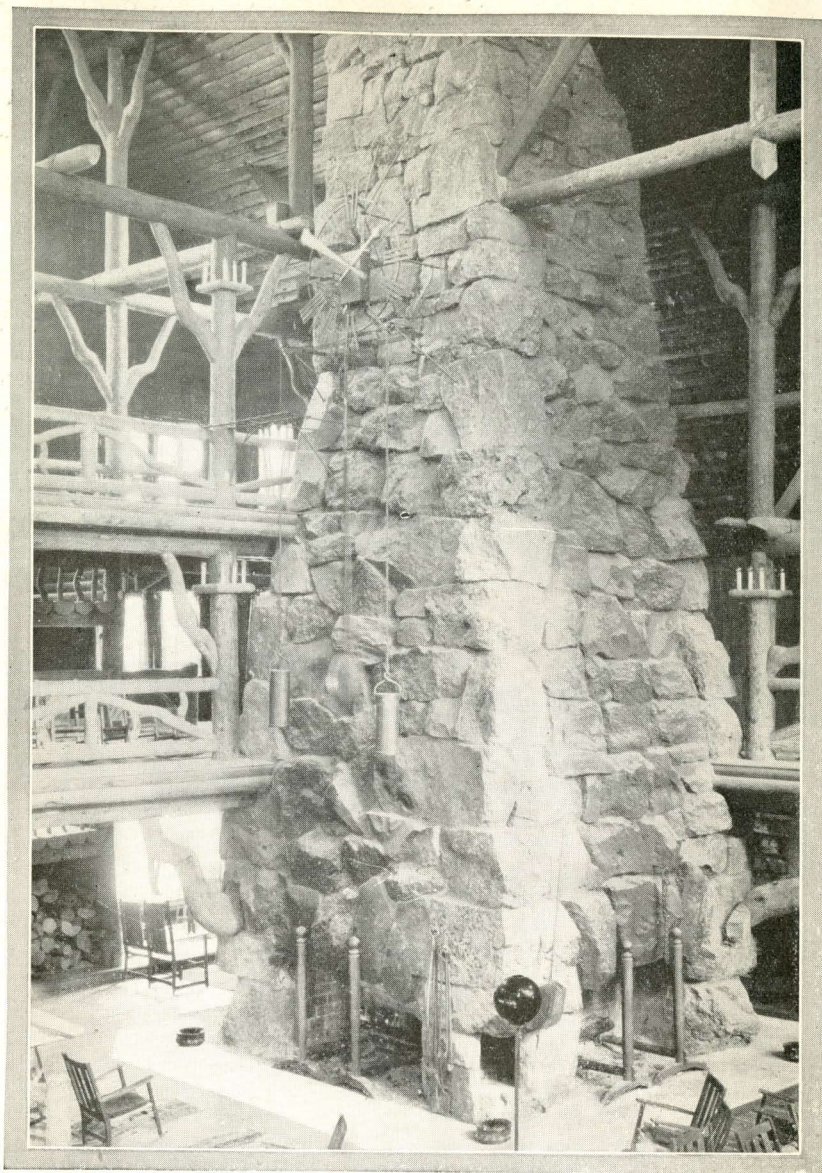
Yellowstone National Park



NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn.

1913



MAMMOTH FIREPLACE—CENTER OF OLD FAITHFUL INN, UPPER GEYSER BASIN,
YELLOWSTONE PARK

● THE LAND OF GEYSERS ●

SEASON, JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15

*An ideal place to spend the summer vacation:
a week is good, a month is better, three months is best!*



(NOTE MAN IN TREE ENTICING
BEAR WITH TID-BITS.)

IN ALL the world there is no tourist resort comparable to Yellowstone National Park. It is unique among the scenic regions of the world because, in addition to ordinary attractions, it has the most wonderful phenomena known to scientists. Its streams and valleys are not surpassed in beauty by any in the Old World. Its roadways and hotels are equal to those of the favorite resorts of Europe. Its area includes, in addition, the wonderful geysers, hot springs, painted terraces, sulphur hills, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Of that mighty gorge, noted for its riot of color, for artistic and beautiful nature-harmony, there is nothing men have written that is adequately descriptive.

Words are trivial and weak when one experiences the overwhelming sensations produced by a first sight of its wonders.

Yellowstone National Park is the scenic gem of the West. It lies partly in Montana, partly in Idaho, but largely in Wyoming, among the peaks of the American Rockies, approximately midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis and the North Pacific Coast. It comprises 3,312 square miles, with a forest reserve adjoining it.

The first man to see and know any portion of what is now the Yellowstone Park, was John Colter. Colter had been with Lewis and Clark to the mouth of the Columbia river, and on the return in 1806 severed his connection with those explorers and retraced his course to the headwaters of the Yellowstone. During the summer of 1807, he traversed at least the eastern part of the Yellowstone Park country, and the map in the Lewis and Clark report, published in 1814, shows "Colter's Route in 1807."

The next known of the region was in 1842, when an article describing the geysers was printed in the Western Literary Messenger of Buffalo, N. Y., and copied in the Wasp of Nauvoo, Ill. The author was Warren Angus Ferris, an employe of the American Fur Company who, with two Pend d'Oreille Indians, visited one of the geyser areas in 1834.

THE LAND OF GEYSERS



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SIX-HORSE COACH STARTING FROM GARDINER FOR THE YELLOWSTONE PARK TRIP

Many of the mountaineers and trappers of the period before the Civil War, knew the locality. James Bridger, noted guide, and Joseph Meek, an old time mountain man, often told of the geysers and hot springs.

Discovery of "Wonderland"

FOLSOM and Cook of Montana made an extensive tour of the park country in 1869, but the real discovery of the park came in 1870, when some Montana pioneers with Gen. H. D. Washburn as their leader, made an extended exploration of the region. Among those constituting this party besides Gen. Washburn, were Samuel T. Hauser, Warren C. Gillette, Nathaniel P. Langford, Benjamin Stickney, Cornelius Hedges, Truman C. Everts, and Walter Trumbull, a son of Lyman Trumbull then a United States senator from Illinois, all prominent citizens of Montana. A small escort of United States cavalrymen from Fort Ellis, near Bozeman, under Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, accompanied the party. From Lieutenant Doane's prominence in the exploration the party is sometimes mentioned as the Washburn-Doane expedition.

To the Washburn party is to be credited the initiative which resulted in the region becoming a national park. Messrs. Langford and Hedges,

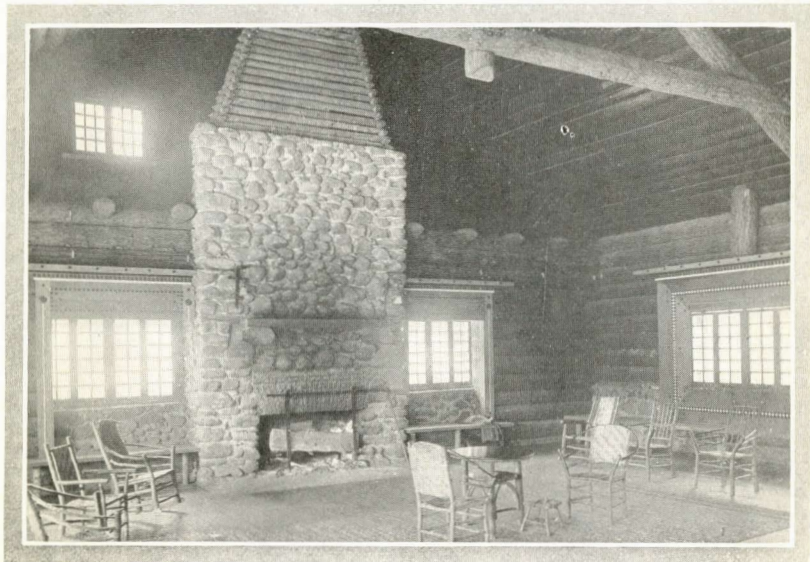
YELLOWSTONE PARK

aided by William H. Clagett, the delegate to Congress from Montana, and Dr. F. V. Hayden, were the principal agents in this movement.

The Gardiner Gateway

FOR many years Yellowstone Park lay beyond the terminus of the then existing railway, and the journey was arduous and required considerable time. In 1882 the Northern Pacific railway, the first line to penetrate this region, was completed to Livingston, Montana. Livingston is now a thriving western city, nestled among beautiful mountains. It derives its principal importance from the fact that tourists from the east or the west leave the main line of the railway here, en route to "Wonderland."

The railway company has erected a beautiful passenger station at Livingston which houses the division offices. There are also extensive railway shops. In 1883 a branch line from Livingston reached Cinnabar, not far distant from the northern Park boundary, and it became possible to conveniently tour a region then fairly well known to the world at large. In 1902 the railway was extended beyond Cinnabar to Gardiner, the Northern and Original Entrance to Yellowstone Park. A passenger station, built of great logs from the Western Montana forests, and of unique and interesting architecture, was erected at the end of the railway, within 100 yards of the "gate" to the "Wonderland of the World."



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INTERIOR OF GARDINER STATION—A MOST UNIQUE RAILWAY STATION

THE LAND OF GEYSERS



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GARDINER RIVER BETWEEN GARDINER AND MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS
EAGLE NEST CRAG ON MOUNTAIN SIDE

At Gardiner, and within a stone's throw of this beautiful Northern Pacific station, stands the official lava arch marking the boundary of, and entrance to, the great national park, the corner stone of which was laid by President Roosevelt.

The park is entirely under the control of the government. For years congressional appropriations were small and the efforts at road making were superficial and the roads themselves temporary ones. With larger appropriations in late years and the work in charge of an officer of the United States Engineer Corps, a well-devised system of roads, including necessary and often very expensive viaducts and bridges, has been constructed. No railways nor electric lines are permitted within the park. The regular tourist route aggregates 143 miles of travel.

The government, within recent years, has expended \$1,000,000 in various betterments, and the result is road improvement and transformation which astonishes and pleases those who see the park for the first time.

Instances of expensive but thorough construction are the concrete viaduct and road through Golden Gate, costing \$10,000; the beautiful concrete bridge across Yellowstone river at Grand Canyon, which cost

YELLOWSTONE PARK

\$20,000; the mountain road from Grand Canyon through Dunraven pass to Tower fall and Mammoth Hot Springs, with a branch from the pass to the summit of Mount Washburn. This road, which cost several thousand dollars a mile, was a very expensive and difficult piece of work, and is a most interesting piece of road construction.

Transportation—Hotels and Coaching Tours

THE tour of Yellowstone Park is made in horse-drawn vehicles and the transportation facilities found here are as unique a feature of Wonderland as are some of the natural objects.

As stated previously, no railways of any sort are permitted in the park and neither are automobiles and motorcycles allowed therein.

Travelers through Wonderland have the choice of stopping at fine hotels—described elsewhere in this pamphlet—between which they are conveyed in modern stage coaches or surreys, or at camps, permanent or movable, between which they are carried in comfortable conveyances. On either the hotel trip or the camping trip saddle-horses are obtainable if desirable, at established rates. The hotels and the camps, with their



TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S COACHES AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

THE LAND OF GEYSERS

respective means of carriage, are entirely separate and distinct from each other.

The "hotel" tourists entering the Gardiner gateway are handled by the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, whose equipment consists of the most comfortable and substantial Abbott-Downing Concord coaches drawn by four or six horses. The old style coach has been modernized and improved. For Yellowstone Park travel a special type was designed by the Concord builders which combines the many admirable features of the old coach, strength, solidity, leather thorough-brace springs, etc., with new features affording most comfortable and enjoyable riding. These coaches are characteristic for their freedom from jar and undue vibration.

Between Gardiner, at the end of the railway, and Mammoth Hot Springs, the site of the first of the Park hotels, very large coaches hauled by six splendid horses are used. Beyond Mammoth Hot Springs the four-horse coach is the vehicle generally employed. Coaches may be reserved for the exclusive occupancy of parties by the payment of the necessary additional fares if the capacity of the coach is not already engaged. If the party numbers seven, nine or eleven a coach for the regular tour will be set aside, when possible, for its exclusive use, in exchange for the required number of regular transportation tickets. The exclusive use of a surrey for



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THIS VIEW OF THE GRAND CANYON HOTEL AND THAT ON OPPOSITE PAGE SHOW HOW IT APPEARS FROM OPPOSITE SIDES

YELLOWSTONE PARK



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THE GRAND CANYON HOTEL IS 600 FEET LONG AND 400 FEET IN WIDTH

private parties of two, three, four or five people may be obtained, if available, at a specified price by the day.

In case parties desire to stop over *en route* and retain exclusive use of the surrey or coach in which they are traveling, it can be done upon the payment of from \$7.50 to \$20.00 a day additional, depending on the size of the vehicle. Definite arrangements may be made with the Superintendent of Transportation at Mammoth Hot Springs before leaving for the Park tour.

The transportation system of this company is amazing in its extent and management. About 600 head of horses are required to maintain it and the transportation company numbers its vehicles by the hundred. At its headquarters at Mammoth Hot Springs it maintains blacksmith and general repair shops, a hospital for sick horses, a veterinarian and a large corps of employes.

The handling of passengers by coach conforms to a definite plan and the coaches move on regular schedule. Delays are thus avoided and throughout the journey the coaches move with precision over their stated runs. Passengers are assigned to definite coach accommodations at the beginning of the tour and thus find their places each day without difficulty. At each hotel the loading of coaches and the reception of incoming guests and baggage is supervised by an experienced transportation agent.

THE LAND OF GEYSERS

The drivers of the coaches are picked men, remarkably proficient in their profession and of long experience in the mountains.

Each day's journey through the Park unfolds new enjoyments. The trip, going in by Gardiner, is a progressive and increasingly enjoyable one. Each day's sight-seeing is a little better than that of the preceding one, and this is true of the Gardiner entrance tour *only*. One finds that there is a cumulative charm and impressiveness in the experiences of each new day. The landscape changes with amazing suddenness. Each wonder spot, when passed, is found to be but the prelude to something more inspiring. From the coaches, one observes with increasing surprise nature's varying pageant in which are embraced mountains and canyons, geysers, tumbling streams, hot springs, mud caldrons, paint pots, weird and impressive landscape, and all that is picturesque, odd, inviting, and agreeable in the world out-of-doors.

The coach journeys from day to day are never long enough to become fatiguing. Each day's trip is from one hotel to another, and the longer trips are broken with noon stops at lunch stations which provide ample rest.

This affords a pleasing variety and zest to the trip, as it gives tourists an opportunity to ramble leisurely about the lunch stations and view many interesting objects.



CAMPING THROUGH YELLOWSTONE—THE DINNER HOUR—EVERYBODY HUNGRY!

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Camping Through the Park

THE Yellowstone Park camping tours, operated from Gardiner Gateway, are of two kinds: those that are permanent or that remain established at the same points during the Park season, and those that are moved each day.

The permanent camps, like the hotels, are attractively situated at or near the important points of interest. They consist of tent-cottages, sanitary and comfortable in every way. The cottage tents are of one, two and four room size, the rooms divided by canvas curtains. They are double topped, with wood floors and wainscoted sides. They are comfortably furnished and are heated by stoves.

The movable camps are regularly organized and make the experience of "pitching camp" a feature of the Park trip. Camp is moved each day to some new spot so that variety and novelty are continually found.

Those who have a liking for camp life will find all that is pleasant and desirable in camping embodied in the camping systems in vogue in Yellowstone Park.

The Wylie Permanent Camping Company has been operating its camps in the Park for 29 years. Its permanent camps are located at Swan Lake Basin, Riverside (western entrance), Upper Geyser Basin, outlet of Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, Sylvan Pass (Cody entrance), and Tower Fall. There are lunch stations at Gibbon Canyon and at



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ONE OF THE YELLOWSTONE PERMANENT CAMPS—COMFORTABLE AND SANITARY

THE LAND OF GEYSERS

the West arm of Yellowstone Lake. It operates through both the Gardiner and Yellowstone entrances, and also by way of the eastern or Cody entrance.

The Shaw and Powell Camping Company operates movable camps from both the Gardiner and Yellowstone entrances. Their camping wagons precede the tourists and pitch camp each night in established localities.

Licenses are granted to firms and individuals to personally conduct camping parties through the Park. A list may be obtained from the Park Superintendent at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Transportation on Yellowstone Lake is not a part of the regular tour and a slight additional fare is charged. Those who elect to leave the coaches at the west arm of the lake (Thumb Lunch Station) can take the boat trip to the Lake Colonial Hotel at the Lake outlet.

The boats in use for this enjoyable and scenic trip are large, substantial gasoline motor boats, thoroughly trustworthy. They are operated by the Yellowstone Park Boat Company.

The boat company also has motor and row boats of various sizes for use of outing and fishing parties. All facilities are at hand at the Lake Hotel for those who desire to make pleasure excursions or camp out about the lake or to seek its remote parts for fishing or for the enthralling mountain scenery on every hand. A favorite trip is that to the southeast arm of the lake into which flows the upper Yellowstone River—so large that it may be navigated in a motor boat for several miles through wild and inspiring scenery.

The Park Hotels

ONE of the most enjoyable accompaniments of the Park tour is the system of hotels where travelers rest and enjoy a new and original mode of life for a few days or weeks.

At each of the five principal centers of interest in the Park, the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company has a large and modern hotel equipped with baths, steam heat, electricity, etc. These hostelrys have, each, a capacity for at least 250 guests, some of them for more. Besides these hotels, which are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Lower geyser basin, Upper geyser basin, the Outlet of Yellowstone lake, and Grand Canyon, there are lunch stations at Norris geyser basin and the West arm of Yellowstone lake.

The large hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs is within walking distance of the renowned colored terraces with their beautiful hot springs. The lunch station at Norris basin overlooks the weird geyser scene below. In an emergency a limited number of persons can be accommodated here over night.

The Fountain hotel, at Lower geyser basin, is a short distance from the Mammoth paint pots and the Fountain geyser, the eruptions of the latter

YELLOWSTONE PARK

being plainly visible from the hotel. The baths at the Fountain hotel are supplied from a hot spring near the geyser and paint pots.

The commodious station at Yellowstone lake (Thumb Lunch Station) across the Continental divide, will house a few tourists in case of emergency.

Old Faithful Inn

AMONG the hotels of the Park Old Faithful Inn, the Yellowstone Lake hotel, and the new hotel at the Grand Canyon, deserve particular mention. Old Faithful Inn is an innovation. The like of this beautiful and imposing structure does not exist elsewhere.

The forests of the Park abound in peculiar tree growths. These abnormal growths are in perfect keeping with the unusual character of this Wonderland, and enter prominently into the construction of Old Faithful Inn, which is thus a unique hotel home in a unique land. The Inn is a thoroughly modern and artistic structure in every respect and represents an expenditure approaching \$200,000. Electric lights and bells,



OLD FAITHFUL INN, UPPER GEYSER BASIN

new and unique room furnishings, steam heat, good fire protection, dormers, French windows, massive porches with rustic seats and swings, are a few of the many noteworthy features. The office or reception hall is most striking. This room is seventy-five feet square and extends upward ninety-two feet to the peak of the roof. An enormous chimney of lava blocks of assorted sizes, fourteen feet square and containing eight fireplaces, stands in one corner. Fires of big logs are kept going constantly in one or more of the large fireplaces. Back of the chimney is a snug and unconventional writing room recess.

Large log balconies surround this great court on three sides on the second and third floors, and other and smaller balconies are found still higher up.

☉ THE LAND OF GEYSERS ☉

The dining room is sixty feet square, with another huge lava chimney and fireplace and with very large and fine plate-glass windows. From these windows the hourly eruptions of Old Faithful geyser may be seen.

The distant eruptions of the Grand, Giant, Riverside, Splendid, and other geysers also may be seen from the Inn, while all the geyser eruptions between the Castle and Old Faithful are plainly visible. A searchlight is operated from the roof of the hotel at night, showing the geysers in eruption—a most remarkable sight—and the bears at the edge of the woods, where they prowls about the garbage piles.

The bedrooms are of log structure, or of natural, unplanned, unpainted pine, the effect being unique and pleasing. The furnishings are of the Arts and Crafts style.

Tourists should remain some time at Old Faithful Inn if possible.

The Lake Colonial Hotel

AS complete in every way as Old Faithful Inn, is the Colonial hotel at Yellowstone lake. Here stands a stately, dignified building of Colonial architecture, massive and imposing in size, with high-columned porches and a veranda across the entire front, the whole beautifully illuminated with electric lights at night. The hotel faces and overlooks Yellowstone lake, twenty miles in length, framed in by the mountains on each side of it.

The large reception room of this structure is finished in California redwood, is electrically lighted at night, and is furnished with large rugs and all kinds of easy chairs. It is a place where one feels wonderfully at home, and the comfort and repose suggested grow upon the traveler. Steam heat, baths and the usual accessories of modern hotels are, of course, to be found, the room furnishings are all that can be desired, and an auxetophone adds to the attractions of the place.

It is a glorious spot at which to remain for a number of days or weeks and rest, enjoy the salmon trout fishing and tour the lake by launch or motor boat.

The New Grand Canyon Hotel

WITH the season of 1911 a new and beautiful hotel was opened to the public, at the Grand Canyon. This hotel rivals the finest resort hotels of the world. Six hundred feet in greatest length by four hundred feet in greatest width, it is provided with 375 guest rooms and 75 bath rooms. It is equipped with elevator, vacuum-cleaning plant, laundry, cold storage and ice-making plant, and is electric lighted and steam heated. The water used is brought from a natural cold spring and by chemical analysis is absolutely pure.

The main feature of the hotel is the "Lounge." This is an enormous

YELLOWSTONE PARK



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THE LAKE COLONIAL HOTEL—DIGNIFIED AND RESTFUL

room 175 feet long by 84 feet wide, the sides practically all of plate glass. It is artistically and restfully furnished and on occasion is an ideal place for dancing.

The hotel occupies an eminence near the head of the Grand Canyon and Lower fall and overlooking the Upper fall. Point Lookout is within easy walking distance and Grand View is not far away. The Upper fall is about a mile distant.

An orchestra of talent is regularly maintained at the new hotel. As a place to spend the summer vacation, in the midst of some of the sublimest scenery on the globe, and with the bracing mountain climate for a tonic, the Canyon hotel is beyond any tourist hotel offered elsewhere in the country.

A Refuge for Game Animals

WITH each succeeding year the wild animals in the park become a more interesting feature of it. Here is really the only place where the public in general can freely see the animals of the forest and the wilds in their natural state. The animals evince less and

THE LAND OF GEYSERS

less timidity and, while not common, it is not an unusual sight, as the coaches drive along, to see an elk or a deer or two slaking their thirst in the stream or several quietly and unconcernedly feeding in the woods near the road.

The effort to increase the buffalo herd by outside purchase and to corral the animals where they can be fed and protected has met with success. There are now more than 150 bison in the park.

There are large herds of antelopes and 200 mountain sheep in the park. Many of them range on and around Mount Everts, near Mammoth Hot Springs, while others are found near Tower fall. Both sheep and antelopes are somewhat more wary than the other animals, and, to a great extent, disappear in the spring. In the fall, winter, and spring, both antelopes and sheep are found in large numbers on the hills and flats above Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs. They are fed hay by the authorities at Fort Yellowstone, which serves to domesticate them in great degree, and in recent years many antelopes graze continuously during the summer on the large alfalfa field just inside the park entrance at Gardiner.

The deer, of which there are 1,000 or more, are increasing in number, and the beautiful creatures are seen more and more each year here and there in the park. During the fall, winter, and spring, like the sheep and antelopes, they are a familiar feature of the locality about Fort Yellowstone, or Mammoth Hot Springs.

It is the elk, however, that are found in almost countless numbers, and



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THE BISON HERD AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

YELLOWSTONE PARK



BEARS LUNCHING AT GRAND CANYON HOTEL

during the summer they are not infrequently seen by the tourists. They then, however, seclude themselves more or less in the valleys and timber, and gather by hundreds around Shoshone lake and in Hayden valley. There are bands of them frequently seen on Mount Washburn and Dunraven peak. Those who wish to see a fine herd of elk can do so by riding on horseback a few miles up Alum creek from either Grand Canyon or the Yellowstone lake hotel.

The bears are found near the hotels and it requires no exertion, beyond the walk of a few rods by tourists, to see them. Any evening or morning, with rare exceptions, from one to twenty or more may be seen eating from the refuse piles of the hotels.

In portions of the park, naturally those somewhat retired and secluded, there are some moose, and there are also many beavers, flourishing and increasing in numbers. One place where these industrious animals may be seen is near Tower fall, where there are several colonies of them. Here, among the brooks in this beautiful part of the park, they may be found, with their dams, houses, ponds, and slides, swimming about in the water or cutting down trees on land, laying in their store of food for the winter. The Upper Yellowstone River, above the lake, is also a favorite habitat of the beaver, as are the beds of various streams flowing into the lake.

A Fisherman's Paradise

AS a place where one may indulge in angling at little or no expense or hardship, the park heads the list. In 1890 the United States Fish Commission began stocking the waters of the park. Since that year about two million trout have been "planted" in the park lakes and streams, and these have greatly multiplied. These "plants" have comprised Lake, Loch Leven, Rainbow, Von Behr, black spotted and brook trout, and salmon trout are also found in Yellowstone lake as a natural growth.

There is now scarcely a stream or lake in the park but that has trout in it. From any of the hotels one can easily make fishing excursions, at distances ranging from a few rods to a few miles, and find fine sport. Those who angle in Yellowstone Park are under few restrictions, but they are assumed to be true sportsmen. All fish must be taken with a hook and line. At Yellowstone lake the fish may be taken either by casting or trolling. The lake trout are easily caught, even by those unaccustomed to fishing. For those who are adepts at angling, the most desirable spot at this point is in the Yellowstone river, below the outlet of the lake. Boats and fishing tackle for those who do not have their own, can be procured here. At Upper geyser basin trout can be taken anywhere in the Firehole river even though it is largely composed of warm water from the geysers. At Grand Canyon a favorite fishing spot is the reach of the river between the Upper and Lower falls, while another good place is the "Fishing Hole," seven miles from the Canyon Hotel by trail down the precipitous canyon wall.



TROUT IN YELLOWSTONE RIVER

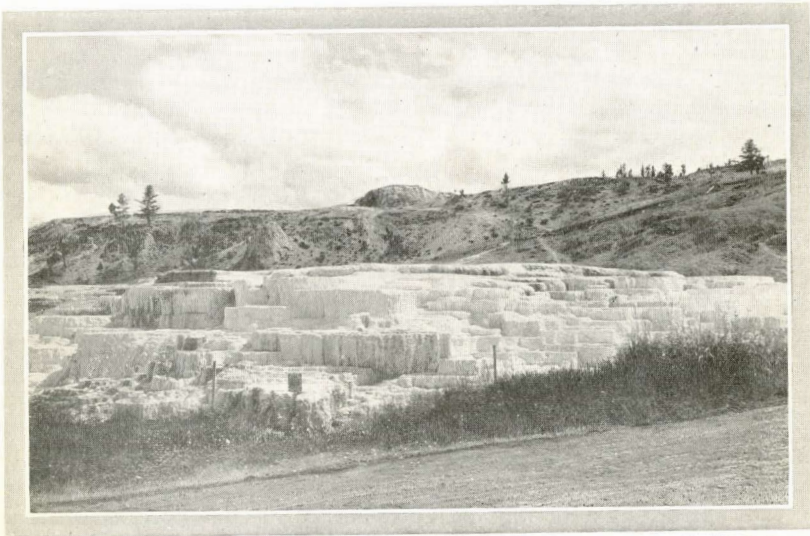
YELLOWSTONE PARK

Near Tower fall there is fine trouting. There, some twenty miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, the Yellowstone river, below the Grand Canyon, is a large stream with wide bends and pools and the trout are large and gamey.

At Mammoth Hot Springs

MAMMOTH Hot Springs, the first point in the tour of the park, is the administrative center of "Wonderland." And, it is a very attractive place. A large green plaza is flanked on the east by the red-roofed officers' buildings and barracks of Fort Yellowstone. On the opposite side rises Terrace mountain with the richly colored steaming terraces that so delight thousands of visitors. At the base of the mountain to the north stands the huge hotel, with other buildings occupied as stores and dwellings and by the Government and the Hotel and the Transportation Company's officials. By means of small irrigation canals, what was formerly a parched, unkempt waste has been changed into a green and ornamental plain.

Mammoth Hot Springs, during the park season, is a lively spot. The throngs of tourists and the arriving and departing coaches, the officers in blue and the soldiers in khaki, all combine to make the Springs a very interesting place, even a gay one. The supremely wonderful terraces



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HYMEN TERRACE, BEAUTIFULLY TINTED, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

THE LAND OF GEYSERS

found here are scattered along the sides of Terrace mountain and yet are fairly well concentrated. The area and magnitude of thermal action, past and present, is absolutely astonishing to one who sees it for the first time.

Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra and Hymen terraces, Orange geyser, Cupid's Cave and the Devil's Kitchen are the most important objects. Near the hotel are several circular dried up wells that were formerly pools. Liberty Cap, a standing monument-like shaft supposed to have been, at one time, a living geyser like the present Orange geyser, is thirty-eight feet high and, irregularly, about twenty feet in diameter. The Giant's Thumb, not far from Liberty Cap, and similar thereto, but smaller, is an object of interest.

There are numerous rides, walks and drives about the springs. The mouth of Boiling river and the canyon and fall—Osprey fall—of the Middle Gardiner river behind Bunsen peak, are all within walking distance to good pedestrians, or they can be reached by horseback or by sully.

The mountain views about Mammoth Hot Springs are one of its strongest and most attractive features. We are in a deep mountain bowl. To the east lies long, low, flat-topped, lava-palisaded Mt. Everts, at its base the Gardiner river; to the southwest Bunsen's Peak lifts its rounded crown more than 9,000 feet into the azure, gashed on one side by Golden Gate Canyon and on the other by the Canyon of the Gardiner with its beautiful, secluded fall. In the irregular gap between the two mountains, a distant view of the ridge lying between the Grand Canyon and Mammoth Hot Springs, is unfolded. Terrace Mountain, with its many-hued terraces, forms the western boundary of the basin, while to the north and northeast a glorious view of rugged and high timbered peaks across the Yellowstone river and beyond Gardiner, affords a noble picture always refreshing and invigorating.

Beyond Golden Gate, across Swan lake valley, the Gallatin range, the highest in Montana, projects some of its finest peaks skyward. Electric Peak and Sepulcher Mountain, first seen from near Gardiner and lying to the north of Mammoth Hot Springs, are the two most conspicuous and picturesque peaks. Mt. Holmes and the Quadrant Peaks are others. The tourist who remains at "the Springs" a few days will enjoy a horseback ride of exploration among the foothills of the Gallatin range even though his ambitions may not extend to mountain climbing.

Golden Gate and Obsidian Cliff

THE first day's ride is always one of expectation. The road leads past the terraces, climbing to Golden Gate by a light and regular grade. On the way the Travertine, or Hoodoo, rocks are passed. These are strange freaks of nature. Of limestone, they stand pitched at all imaginable angles and the road twists through the midst of them. They

YELLOWSTONE PARK

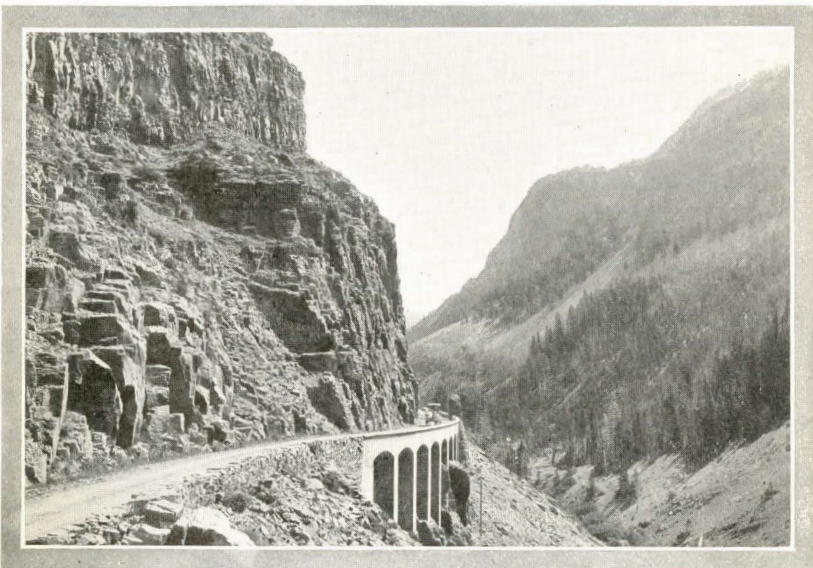
are of a soft, silvery gray color, which fact gives name to Silver Gate, a characteristic spot among them.

Golden Gate is a short, striking, rugged yellowish canyon upon which the Government has spent many thousands of dollars. In order to make it passable it was necessary to construct a viaduct of steel and concrete at one point, at an expense of \$10,000. Rustic fall, at the head of the Gate, is one of the attractions of the spot.

Twelve miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, Obsidian Cliff, one of the most interesting objects in the park, is reached. It is of natural volcanic glass, and is a very fine example of this species of lava. The cliff is high, black, with an abrupt face, and, in former years, was a mine of wealth to the Indians for material for arrow heads. Beaver lake, Roaring Mountain, Apollinaris Spring, and Twin Lakes are other interesting spots on this ride.

Norris Geyser Basin

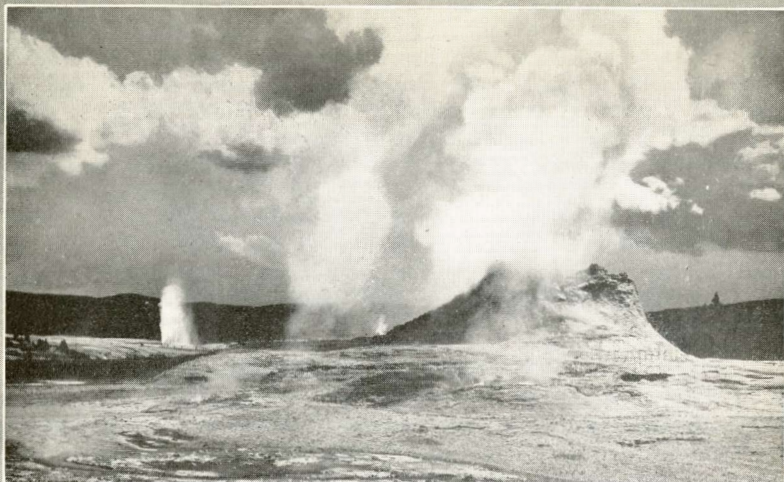
NORRIS geyser basin is a weird and interesting piece of landscape. Steam columns rise from hundreds of hot water pools and orifices in the white-gray basin as if it were the center of a manufacturing district. Norris basin is distinguished in one respect from the other geyser basins—it possesses the only steam geyser or geysers in the park. For-



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GOLDEN GATE CANYON AND VIADUCT

THE LAND OF GEYSERS



CASTLE, BEEHIVE, AND OLD FAITHFUL GEYSERS, UPPER GEYSER BASIN

merly, but one steam geyser, the Black Growler, was found here, but in recent years other "steamers" have broken forth, thus adding interest to the spot.

There are several small water geysers here, the Constant and Minute Man being among the most prominent. The Monarch is a powerful geyser when in eruption and the New Crater is one of moderate intensity. The Valentine is one of the prettiest of the geysers, playing to a height of about 60 feet approximately every 24 hours.

After luncheon an hour or an hour and a half is usually given to "doing" the basin afoot, and the coaches are boarded at a rustic pavilion at the farther side of the formation. The afternoon ride is along two of the largest streams in the park—the Gibbon river, named in honor of the late Gen. John Gibbon, and the Firehole river. The ride along the Gibbon river with its continuous cascades, its wide, open, mountain-bordered park, where the elk resort during the winter, and its winding, palisaded canyon, is one of the most attractive features of the park coaching trip.

The Firehole river is larger than the Gibbon and, in some respects, prettier. The clarity of the deep waters and the beauty of the vegetable growths seen in their depths, are especially to be noted. The Cascades of the Firehole are a fine series of rapids between walls of blackish rock, and are well seen from the rock projections of the river bank.

Lower Geyser Basin

AFTER crossing Nez Percé creek, the Fountain Hotel looms into view, and a short ride across an old geyser plain ends the forty-mile drive at the homelike Fountain hotel, Lower geyser basin.

In plain view of the hotel, and but a short distance away, are the Fountain and Clepsydra geysers, Mammoth paint pots, and many springs. The Fountain is a fine type of the class of geysers that have no cones. It is a great favorite with tourists and is a sight worth seeing. It projects huge masses of water spasmodically and plays at intervals of about four hours and for fifteen minutes at a time. The Paint Pots are nature's mush pools—a strange boiling caldron of tinted clays that hold one with peculiar fascination.

In a shallow ravine, or draw about two miles from the hotel are the Great Fountain geyser and a string of water pools of most exquisite beauty. Here, too, is Firehole lake, most unique in its nature.

Seen from the Fountain hotel, toward the southwest, at a distance of four miles, are constant and heavy clouds of steam. There, on the road to Upper geyser basin, is Midway geyser basin, small in superficial area, but the location of Excelsior geyser, Prismatic lake, and Turquoise spring, marvelous products of nature. The geyser is a water volcano when in eruption, but at present it is inactive, having last played in 1888.

Prismatic lake is the largest, and, perhaps, the most beautiful hot spring in the world. It is about 250 by 400 feet in size and it is unsurpassed in the richness and variety of color found in its waters and around its scalloped edges.

Turquoise Spring is similar to Prismatic pool and from one-third to one-half as large. Its name indicates the prevailing color, which grades and changes into numerous others.

Upper Geyser Basin

NINE miles from the Fountain hotel the coaches land their passengers at Old Faithful Inn, Upper geyser basin, visiting Biscuit basin *en route*.

This valley of geysers is the real center of curiosity in the park. At its lower end are the Fan, Mortar, and Riverside geysers; at the extreme upper end is Old Faithful geyser.

Lying between the Riverside and Old Faithful geysers, along both sides of the Firehole river, is an array of geysers as diverse and variable in individual characteristics as can be imagined.

The Giant with its fractured horn, and the Grotto with its cavernous cone, stand near together. The former plays to a height of 250 feet when in eruption; the latter reaches forty feet at its best. The Oblong, farther

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along, has its crater rim studded with large geyserite nodules. Across the road from these are the Comet and Splendid, the latter, when in eruption, much like Old Faithful.

Continuing up the valley there are found many hot pools and geysers, among the latter, the Sawmill, Economic, Turban, and Grand, the last one of the finest in the park. The Castle is a wonderful piece of nature's work, its eruption of steam and water reaching from fifty to seventy-five feet, ordinarily, and not infrequently to a height of 200 feet or more.

Here, also, are Black Sand pool, Sunset lake, a large beautiful hot lakelet, and Emerald pool, not quite as large as Sunset lake but perhaps as beautiful and wonderful. On a small, narrow divide in the valley is the Punch Bowl, ornately rimmed and colored in red, yellow and saffron.

Prominent geysers seen from Old Faithful Inn are the Castle, Grand, Beehive, Lion, Lioness and Cubs, Old Faithful and the Giantess geysers, with many hot, boiling pools interspersed among them.

Besides these more important objects, the Upper basin is filled with a myriad of smaller geysers and springs. To such an extent are they present that in the early morning thousands of steam columns, rising from the pools, fill the air with white, vaporous clouds, forming a wondrous spectacle.



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CLIFF GEYSER AND FIREHOLE RIVER—THE RIVER, ICE COLD, RECEIVES THE BOILING
WATERS OF NUMEROUS GEYSERS

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Geysers in eruption in the moonlight produce another transformation scene, while the giant searchlight on the roof of Old Faithful Inn, when turned upon Old Faithful geyser, throws upon the black background of the night another most beautiful picture.

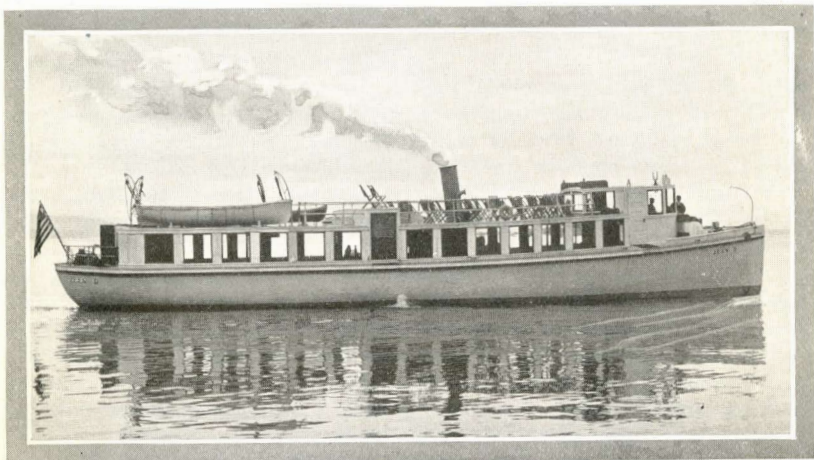
The Continental Divide

BETWEEN the Upper geyser basin and Yellowstone lake the Continental divide, an irregular mountain line, divides the drainage of the region, and diverts part of it into the Atlantic through the Yellowstone and Madison rivers, the remainder to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Snake river.

Leaving Old Faithful Inn the forest road passes Kepler cascade and winds among the hills to Shoshone Point. Here a beautiful mountain and timber view is unfolded, the three snow-covered peaks of the giant Tetons, fifty miles away, being the predominant single feature. From this point the tourist obtains one of the most beautiful and effective mountain views in the park. The composition of the picture is of much variety and forms a most striking and memorable panorama.

Yellowstone Lake

YELLOWSTONE lake is a lovely sheet of water, of irregular form, its shores heavily wooded and indented. It is of moderate depth, full of salmon trout, and mountain-walled. On the shore of the lake at the lunch station at the West Arm, there are more highly colored paint pots, many hot pools, and two or three geysers of moderate power.



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GASOLINE MOTOR LAUNCH ON YELLOWSTONE LAKE

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MUD VOLCANO—WEIRD AND SULPHUROUS

Here is found the hot spring cone where the angler, if he so chooses, catches a trout in the lake and, without changing position, flops him into the boiling water of the pool, and, in a moment, cooks him. This seemingly improbable story is actually true, and the occurrence itself has been witnessed by a large number of tourists.

From the new and stately Colonial hotel near the outlet of Yellowstone lake, the prospect is one of restful peace. The large lake reaches out into the mountains, the irregularities of its shore line being easily seen. Stevenson island lies close by and Dot island shows faintly down toward the southwestern shore in line with Flat mountain and Mount Sheridan. The southeastern arm can be traced as it winds in among the high peaks of the Absaroka range to the south. There, the Upper Yellowstone river, fresh from the high Rockies, expands into this charming lake.

The mountain scenery of the park is seen to exceptional advantage at the lake. On the eastern shore, diagonally across the water from the hotel, Mts. Doane, Langford and Stevenson, almost wholly bare and denuded of verdure, rise high over all as if conscious that they were specially formed to perpetuate the deeds and memories of three of the original and noted park explorers for whom they were named. They would attract attention anywhere and easily dominate any landscape.

As it sweeps both to the north and south the Absaroka range becomes a broken, irregular one of measurably high altitude, and of continuous and

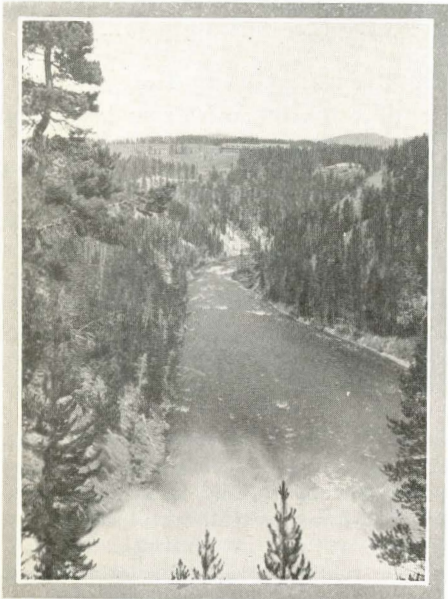
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fascinating interest. That it is a formidable one too, and taxes the endurance of the mountaineer, is amply evidenced by the reports and chronicles of the explorers. It is, in its depths, a wild, tangled, canyoned range—the home of bears and other wild game.

On the southwestern shore Flat mountain, Red mountain, and Mt. Sheridan, dim, distant, and dark with the heavy forestry of the region, make a fine foil for the opposing Absarokas and break in upon the sky line in a manner to soften and beautify the landscape. The imagination can easily picture the charming effect of the gleaming inland sea found

here set down in the bosom of the grim, stalwart mountains like a shining jewel.

There are beautiful camping and outing spots on the borders of Yellowstone Lake and in the neighboring mountains. The boat company operating on Yellowstone lake, with its fleet of various sized motor and row boats, enables guests at the Lake Colonial hotel and at the several permanent or other camps on the lake, to make fishing or pleasure excursions about the lake or to make special camps here and there, with the hotel and regular camps as centers from which to radiate. Those remaining here for several days should certainly make use of the boats to acquaint themselves with the beauties of the remoter shores of the lake.



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YELLOWSTONE RIVER FROM BRINK OF UPPER
FALL, CANYON HOTEL IN DISTANCE.

To the Canyon

LEAVING the beautiful lake and its delightful hotel, the road follows the windings of the Yellowstone river, by all odds the noblest stream in the park, and one of the largest and most important in the west.

Half way between Yellowstone lake and the Canyon are found two or three interesting objects. The most important is Mud volcano, generally, but incorrectly, termed Mud geyser. The volcano continually throws thick, roily water and mud from the bottom of its cavern against its sloping walls, the brown liquid mud being projected in all directions.

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A few rods beyond the volcano, and on a level with the road, at the extremity of a little gulch and reached by well-tramped trails, is the dainty Gothic Grotto, a small aperture in the hillside, symmetric and gothic like.

It was here that the Nez Percé Indians under Chief Joseph crossed the Yellowstone river on their way through the park, during the war of 1877.

The peculiar design used by the Northern Pacific railway for a trademark is well known. It comes from an ancient Chinese diagram known as the Great Monad, which is many centuries old. At Trout creek the little stream has gracefully worked out an almost perfect duplicate of the Northern Pacific's trademark. (See cut on page 32.)

The Grand Canyon and the Falls

As the tourist nears the end of the coaching trip from the lake to the Grand Canyon hotel, the road winds along the bank of the Yellowstone river, now a deep and rapid stream carrying an immense volume of water between its confined banks. As the coaches stop at a wide platform, the proximity of the Upper fall of the Yellowstone is not at first realized, though its dull roar is plainly heard. Passing down the broad stairways erected by the Government, the visitor stands upon a lookout from which a splendid view of the lesser, but still tremendously imposing, of the two Grand Canyon cataracts is obtained. Below, the river rushes on to the Great, or Lower fall, after its precipitous rush to the sheer ledge at the brink of the Upper fall and its abrupt plunge of 109 feet.

One finds it impossible to separate the Grand Canyon from the Great fall. The former seems made by the Creator as the setting for the latter, and the latter impresses the spectator as the supreme embellishment of one of the most magnificent of all the mighty works of God. Masterpieces of color, rich in hue and exquisite in their living presentment of some great thought of a human artist, are fitly set in rich and exquisite frames of gold. So with the Great fall. Framed in richer setting by far than human minds could plan or execute, it is the great objective in a perspective of overwhelming impressiveness, as one views it from a hundred projecting points down the canyon. On either side is the glorious blaze of color from the scarred and fire-tinted walls of the canyon, with the pure blue sky for its background, and the blaze of the bright sunlight bringing every detail into bold relief.

One may view the canyon in the opposite direction, following the narrow, winding ribbon of green-white formed by the river far below. The same infinitely beautiful color display is there, and the scene is a powerful one and beyond words, but the fall is not there and one feels its absence more or less keenly. In the Great fall there is power and force and a superb quality of action which tempers and dignifies the whole scene.

In itself, the Great fall is notable for its remarkable grandeur. The

YELLOWSTONE PARK



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THE GREAT, OR LOWER FALL, 308 FEET HIGH, GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

enormous volume of water, caught between scarped walls of lava, tumbles sheer 308 feet over the sharp-cut brink, and as the green mass divides under the resisting force of the air and the underlying rock, the water particles take on all the varying shades from the original green to milky whiteness. The spray and spume, caught by the breezes, form a bridal veil of infinitely fine texture, which drapes as silken hangings might, the jagged rocks at the bottom of the tremendous descent. A delicate rainbow plays in the sunlight, and the spectator must, for the pure beauty of the scene, sit spell-bound by that marvel of Nature.

The walls of the canyon are formed of rhyolite on which the thermal action of hot water and steam has worked many changes. From this cause comes the tremendous variety of coloring. Evidences of the processes by which the colors of the canyon have been burned in are detected in the steam fissures which exist along the river at the bottom of the gorge.

It is the color aided by the sculptural effects that distinguishes the Grand Canyon from any other gorge in the world. Yellows, whites, and reds predominate and are the dominant chord in the marvelous harmony of

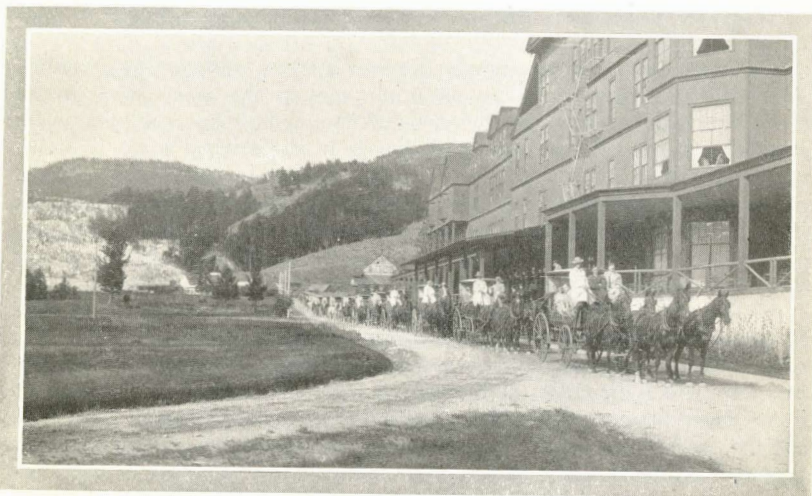
THE LAND OF GEYSERS

tints. And Time, the perfect artist, has subdued all to such a marvel of delicacy that to gaze on the scene inevitably reminds one of the work of a Titian or Raphael, though even then the comparison is weak. No human hand will ever place on canvas a true picture of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Such a scene might be truthful in line and perspective, but the greatest mind would still fail to grasp the wonders of that picture, and human hand can never reproduce what the Almighty has written there.

The Park Tour

THE orderly handling of the large number of visitors to Yellowstone Park each summer makes it necessary that there be a fixed schedule for the park tour, which is, approximately, about three months in duration, being, usually, from June 15 to September 15. The tourist need not conform to the schedule itself, however, only when personal convenience is best served in this way. Visitors frequently wish to sojourn *en route* at points which specially interest them, and are for this reason permitted to spend additional days at the various hotels or camps without extra charge for transportation. The expense of lay-overs is represented in the additional time at the various hotels and camps at the regular *per diem* rate.

While the tour of five and a half days within the Park, which is the scheduled trip, enables the visitor to view, practically, everything of note, there are numerous points of interest which can not be thoroughly seen and enjoyed without a lay-over, and extra time will always prove to be time enjoyably and profitably spent.



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A LINE OF STAGE COACHES, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS—THE YELLOWSTONE PARK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY HAS CLOSE TO 600 HEAD OF HORSES

Short Trips

AMONG the more attractive of short journeys within the park are: A trip to Tower fall for pleasure and fishing purposes, a climb up Bunsen's and Electric peaks, a ride over Mount Everts, and a trip to the Canyon and Fall of the Middle Gardiner river, from Mammoth Hot Springs; from the Lower basin, visit the many beautiful springs and pools round about Great Fountain geyser, and make fishing excursions to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, and up Nez Percé creek; a trip to Lone Star geyser from Old Faithful Inn or the Upper basin camp; fishing or camping trips from the Lake hotel or camp to points on Yellowstone lake or river, or down to the Jackson lake country; the inspiring trip from the Grand Canyon to the top of Mount Washburn by the new road from the Canyon hotel, and a trip across Yellowstone river and down the south side of Grand Canyon to Artist's point, by way of the new bridge above the Upper fall.

Wherever one goes, whichever way one turns in the park, there are the mountains to be seen. The park is a mountain region planed and smoothed down here and there by glacial action and erosion. There is, therefore, great variety to be seen in mountain sculpture. The finest side trip in the park, by all means, and it would be a most notable trip in any part of the world, is the one here suggested from the Grand Canyon hotel or camps to Mt. Washburn. The top of the mountain is more than 10,000 feet above the ocean's surges, and the ride from the canyon comprehends a vertical progress of between 2,000 and 2,500 feet. The serpentine road winding along the sides of the mountains and over sharp and elevated ridges, rising steadily until its final short spiral reaches the extreme height of the peak, is a great engineering exploit.

The view from the summit of Mt. Washburn embraces, practically, the greater part of the park and gives, only as nothing else can, a comprehensive idea of the actual unity of the park despite the diversified nature of it. The view extends beyond the confines of the park to the north, embraces the rough, craggy mountains along the eastern boundary, Yellowstone Lake and beyond, to the south, including numerous geyser steam columns, while at one's feet almost, the course of the yawning chasm of the Grand Canyon is easily marked. It is a soul inspiring sight that ought not be missed.

The general tour is arranged with the idea of giving the visitor an opportunity to see just as many of the wonders of the park as can possibly be included within the time specified. It succeeds admirably, but no journey of this length of time could acquaint one with *all* the beauties of the region.

The transportation agent—there is one at each hotel—should be advised in advance, as far as possible, where it is decided to lay-over or otherwise change the plans. The manager of the hotel should also be notified in order that satisfactory arrangements for rooms may be made.

THE LAND OF GEYSERS

Tourist Literature

ONE small booklet can no more than summarize the important features of the Park trip. Additional information is contained in the Yellowstone Park Map Folder, which will be sent free on request.

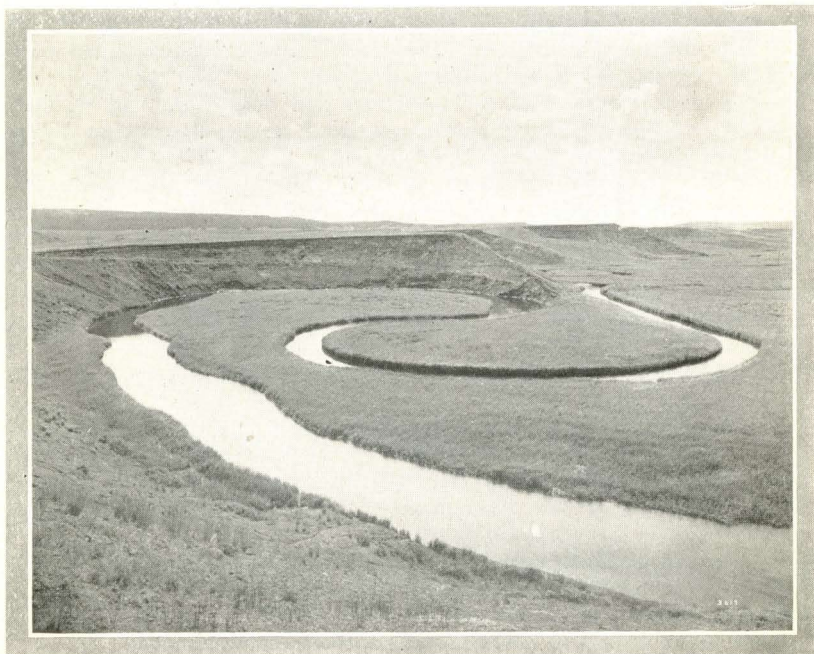
"Through Wonderland," a very fine 72-page booklet, profusely illustrated in colors, describes the park at length and will be sent for six cents upon request. This is a very attractive publication, actually a small library upon the park.

A Panoramic Picture of Yellowstone National Park, a birdseye view in colors, will be sent for ten cents.

"Along the Scenic Highway," describing the transcontinental journey over the Northern Pacific railway, is a handsome illustrated booklet replete with information and will be sent free on request.

A map folder showing train schedules will be sent for the asking.

If there is anything the tourist wishes to know about Yellowstone National Park, the Northwest, the Puget Sound country, the Columbia River region, or Alaska, all ideal places in which to spend a vacation or enjoy an outing, he should write to A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn., or to any of the representatives listed on the following page.



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