

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK





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GEYSERLAND



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Old Faithful Geyser

Geyserland

FORMED by fire and finished by ice, wind, and water, is perhaps a summary of the geologic story of Yellowstone Park. Great volcanoes, forgotten by all except the scientists, fashioned the foundations of the landscape visible today; immense glaciers carved and polished canyon and mountain slope; wind and water perfected the infinitely varied sculpture of gorge, peak, and precipice.

Then the softer moods of Nature prevailed. She provided majestic rivers and far-reaching lakes, spread vast evergreen forests over her original handiwork, patterned the open spaces with lovely wild flower gardens. She gave this domain to bear, buffalo, and beaver, elk and antelope, moose and deer; to eagle, waterfowl, lark, thrush, and warbler; and to the finny tribes of lake and stream.

What distinguishes Yellowstone is the existing evidence of those original mysterious and magnificent processes of the Park's creation. The visitor walks through the looking glass into a wonderland where incredible things happen. Astonishment becomes a constant emotion.

Although there is no sign of life about the ancient volcanoes, the earth hisses from a thousand vents, stretching, perhaps, from the subterranean fire. Great fountains of water and steam soar gracefully into the air, some regularly, others at unforeseen times. Numberless pools murmur and boil; the minute hot-water inhabitants of some have painted their bowls with the exquisite colors of sapphire, emerald, and morning-glory; others have erected terraces and enameled basins of surpassing richness or have thrust their steaming cones through the icy waters of a lake. Here a mass of plastic clay, pink and cream, pouts and sputters; there stands a cliff of glass, a mountain of sulphur. On yonder mountain side are the petrified remains of a prehistoric forest now composed of agate, carnelian, jasper, chrysoprase, and amethyst. A great river plunges with thunder and mist hundreds of feet into a stupendous canyon cut through twelve hundred feet of prismatic pigments, glowing with a harmony of color that no man has successfully described.

Yellowstone is vast, wild, unspoiled, a

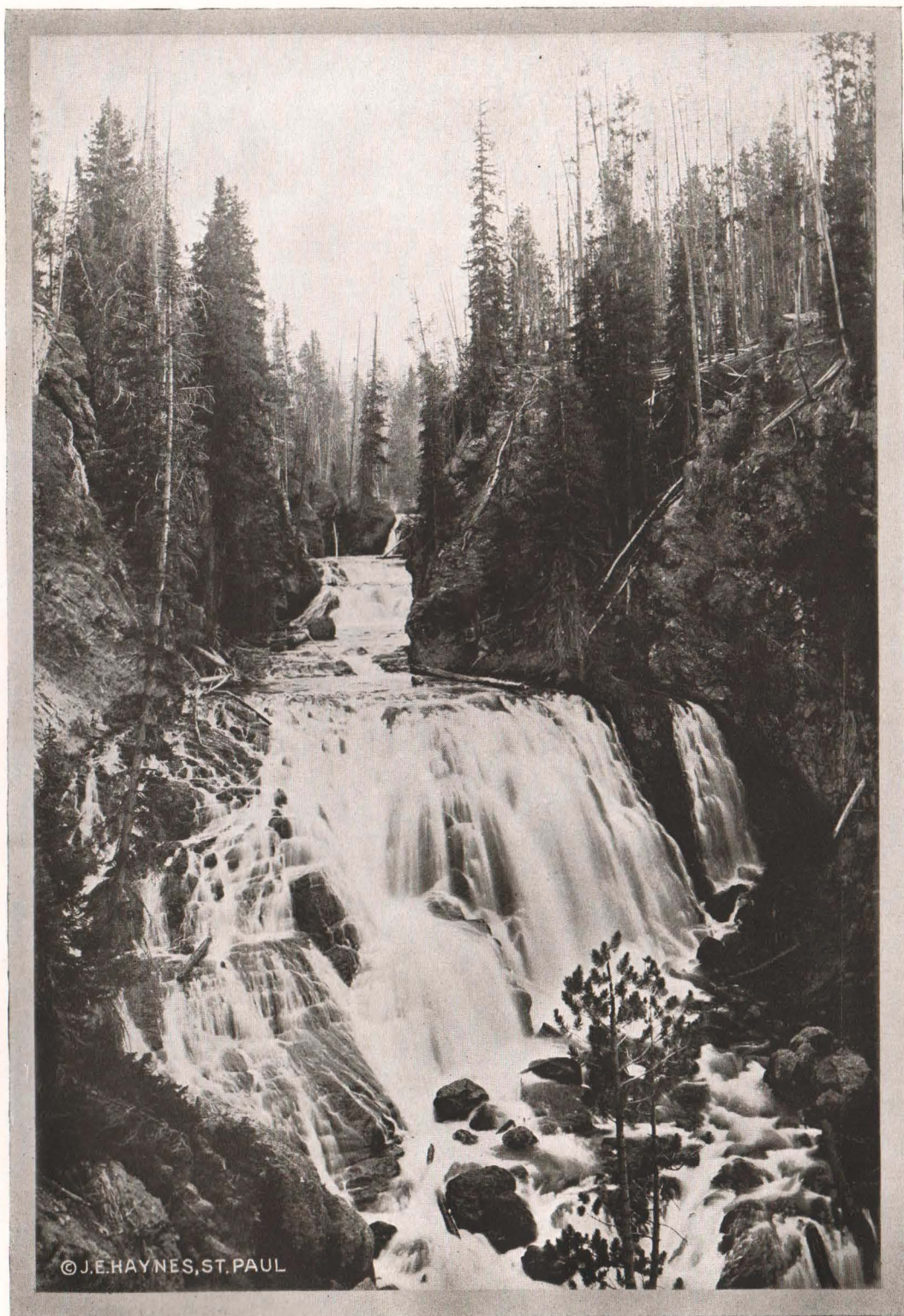
masterpiece of the primitive set aside in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. It has lofty peaks, immense lakes, majestic rivers, wild flowers in profusion, forests living and fossil, glaciers at its borders—all, in fact, that other parks contain—and in addition, the matchless canyon and the amazing geysers.

You start one cool bright morning along a smooth road through the fragrant pine forests. Steam rises ahead and a turn discloses a small geyser spouting—the first you have ever seen. But at the same moment a mother bear, followed by her cubs, walks through a glade and when you have lost sight of them the geyser is quiet. Now the automobile has stopped beside a weird group of “paint pots” or has paused at a beautiful hot spring. Another geyser gushes unexpectedly from the riverside, a boiling spring emits a cavernous rumble, steam vents puff and hiss. The white crest of a distant peak appears, you glimpse a lacy waterfall, or the rippled ultramarine of a half hidden lake; a deer bounds across the highway. On another day you are motoring along the rim of the most gorgeous of all gorges, lost in delighted wonder. Then the automobile, passing acres of rich wild flower gardens, climbs to the crest of Mt. Washburn, whence noble panoramas of the Rockies stretch away in every direction and the Park becomes a titanic relief map.

These are random features of the wonders that a tour of Yellowstone Park unfolds—scenes that intrepid explorers not so long ago faced hardship and danger to behold. You may see them in complete comfort, unspoiled, unchanged.



One of the Park's permanent residents



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Kepler Cascade of Firehole River is a series of lovely falls whose entire descent is nearly 150 feet

Yellowstone National Park

General Description

Yellowstone is the largest and probably the most famous of our national parks. There is no other region like it. In the variety and power of its geysers, in the diversity of its wonders, it has no rival. The Park, second in historical rank, was created by act of Congress, in 1872, for the perpetual enjoyment of the people. Uncle Sam has made it convenient and comfortable for all who wish to come.

Yellowstone National Park is situated in northwestern Wyoming and extends slightly into Idaho and Montana. It is about 62 miles long and 54 miles wide, and has an area of 3,348 square miles. Its general physical character is that of a broad, volcanic plateau with an average elevation of 8,000 feet, and surrounded by mountain ranges rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet higher.

In Yellowstone Park there are approximately 100 geysers, more than in all the rest of the world. The very earth puffs, steams and hisses in the geyser basins as if a thousand underground factories were at work. There are some 4,000 hot and boiling springs, and many cold springs, some of them flowing Apollinaris and other mineral waters. There are prismatic pools with the exquisite beauty of flawless gems and flowers. Multi-colored "paint-pots" of plastic clay bubble and seethe. Gruesome mud volcanoes churn and roar harmlessly. There are tinted, fretted terraces resembling the fancied architecture of fairyland.

But Yellowstone must not be associated only with geysers and other hot water phenomena. Without the geysers, Yellowstone would remain a region of transcendent beauty. The gorgeous canyon, painted more gloriously than any other gorge on earth, is a spectacle so sublime that it alone would draw thousands of visitors. At its head a waterfall of great height and wonderful symmetry leaps from the evergreen hills and is lost in its own cloud of swirling spray. Castellated crags and lofty spires rise from slopes presenting all the tones of yellow, orange, red, and white. There are petrified forests, the trunks standing where they grew; there is a cliff of obsidian (volcanic glass) and a natural bridge.

The setting of these wonders is a land of vast evergreen forests, immense lakes, noble rivers, and majestic peaks. The rugged Absaroka Range stands upon the eastern boundary and the stately Gallatins guard the northwest. The drive over the summit of Mt. Washburn is one of the most inspiring mountain trips that can be made by automobile. The great tributaries of the Missouri River and the Snake have their sources within or near the Park. Yellowstone Lake, nearly 8,000 feet in elevation, and its largest body of water, has an area of 139 square miles.

This primeval wilderness is the largest and most successful wild animal refuge on earth. As an easily accessible field for varied nature study it has no equal. Bear, deer, elk, antelope, and many lesser animals may be seen with little effort, and those who travel the trails may see moose, bison, and mountain sheep. There are 200 species of birds in the Park; eagles nest upon the crags. Most of the streams and lakes abound in



Friendly, but timid—a familiar sight in the Park



Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone from Inspiration Point

trout and the Madison River also contains grayling.

Through the forests, in the

open meadows, and particularly upon the slopes of Mt. Washburn, are lovely gardens of wild flowers.

There are four great resort hotels in the Park, distinctive in architecture, and with the best metropolitan standards of luxurious service. There are five permanent camps, composed of comfortable tent cottages, together with central dining rooms and social halls. Both hotels and permanent camps are situated adjacent to the principal places of interest and are regulated by the Federal Government.

Unquestionably the best way to see Yellowstone National Park is by Union Pacific System trains to West Yellowstone, and thence by the automobiles of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company which operate over the 300 miles of excellent government highways which traverse the Park. These cars make a complete circuit of the chief attractions and are driven by chauffeurs who are experienced in mountain roads and well qualified to point out and explain the phenomena of the Park. Visitors driving their own cars through the Park have been known to miss some of its grandest spectacles.



Yellowstone bears have a well developed taste for dainty morsels

What to Do

On a brief trip to Yellowstone, the visitor will probably be fully occupied with observing and admiring the scenic wonders and the wild animals. But the Park is a place to linger for a month or a summer. It is impossible to know it intimately on a brief visit and many return year after year to enjoy its variety. For those who linger, there are several hundred miles of trails leading to places of interest not reached by the automobiles; these may be traversed on foot, or on horses, which may be hired at reasonable rates. The trail traveler will have exceptional opportunities to see and photograph wild animals. Yellowstone is a happy hunting ground for the camera enthusiast; nowhere else can be obtained with equal ease so many unusual pictures. There are voyages to be taken on Yellowstone Lake, in rowboats or motor boats. There are rugged mountains to be climbed, some of them,

as Grand Teton, to the south, requiring first rate mountaineering skill.

In the beautiful fairyland of Yellowstone you may live and travel in complete comfort. You may rest, accomplish your sightseeing from the cushions of an automobile, ride horseback, or follow the alluring trails on foot. You may procure a guide and camp equipment and explore the rarely visited regions where there is neither road nor trail. Guides are furnished without charge for short trips to the more interesting of the geysers and boiling springs, the Grand Canyon, and the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs. Good fishing may be had in practically any part of the Park, near hotels or camps. In the evening there are dances, impromptu entertainments, and other forms of amusement. Swimming pools are maintained at Old Faithful and at Mammoth Hot Springs.

The Park, as a national institution, exists for your enjoyment.

History

John Colter, an intrepid frontiersman and a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, was the first white man to behold any part of what is now Yellowstone Park. In 1807, after being wounded in a battle between Crow and Blackfeet

Indians, he journeyed across the Park from Jackson Hole to Tower Fall, and carried the first accounts to civilization. Jim Bridger, famous guide, and J. L. Meek, a trapper and pioneer, were there about 1829. W. A. Ferris, of the

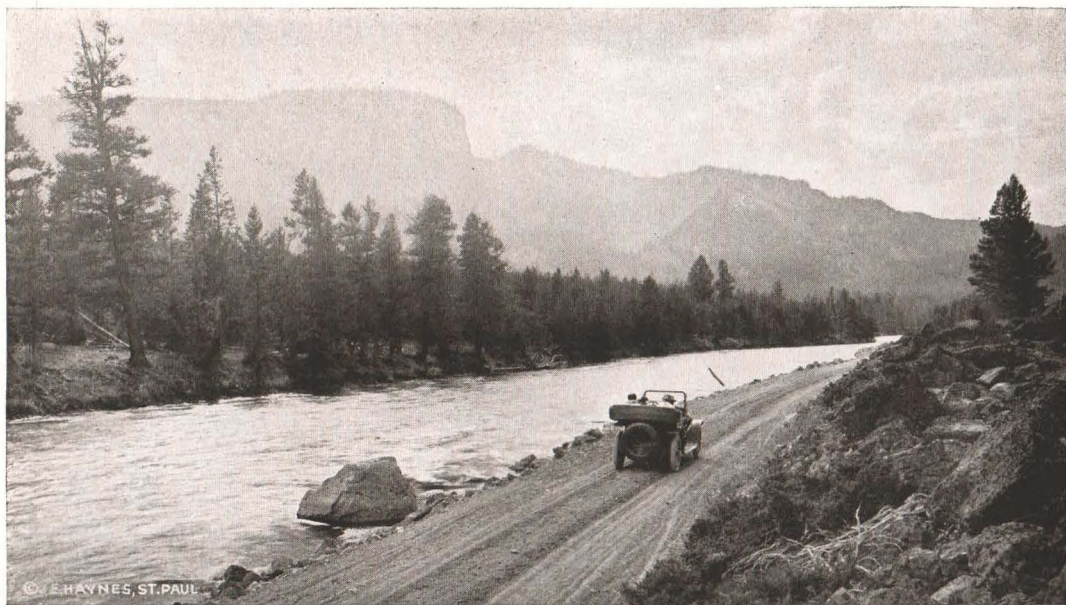


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The Fishing Cone—a boiling pool rising out of icy Yellowstone Lake



Riverside Geyser throws a beautiful arching column over the Firehole River



Scenic drive along Madison River

American Fur Company, visited the geysers in 1834 and wrote the first published account of them. In 1863, Capt. DeLacy, searching for gold, explored part of the region. Yet, because of the extraordinary nature of the phenomena, early accounts were discredited, and the Yellowstone remained practically unknown until the explorations of Fol-

som, Cook, and Peterson, in 1869, were disclosed. The Washburn-Doane expedition of 1870, which included Langford, Hedges, and Everts, and the scientific explorations of Dr. Hayden, of the Geological Survey, in 1871-2, increased its fame and led to its establishment as a national park, in 1872.

The Environs of the Park

Beyond the arbitrary boundaries of the Park, particularly to the south, east, and northeast, are rugged mountain areas famous for scenic beauty.

The Teton Range begins a few miles outside the southern boundary and reaches its highest sublimity 30 miles southward, in the spired group of granite peaks that culminates in the Grand Teton, 13,747 feet in altitude. The Grand Teton, chief landmark of the trapper early in the 19th century, is called by Gen. Chittenden "the most interesting historic summit of the Rocky Mountains." It has been climbed twice—once in 1871 and once in 1898; and Mt. Moran, the most impressive of the other heights in the range, also has been climbed twice—in 1919 and 1922. The extraordinary thrill that the traveler receives when he sees these soaring heights for the first time is mainly due to the absence of any competing eminences.

They seem to rise in a series of sheer precipices from the shores of Jackson Lake, without any gradual incline to lessen the contrast between their upthrust pinnacles and the horizontal levels of the plain.



Pelicans are a familiar sight on Yellowstone Lake



Beaver Dam. Along the streams in the Park can be seen many evidences of the beavers' skill

The surrounding country, in Teton National Forest and known as Jackson Hole, shares the wild grandeur of the mighty peaks. There are many excellent fishing streams and lakes, wooded upland plains, and vast forested areas. The region is the foremost big game haunt in the United States, noted especially for its abundance of elk. Yellowstone visitors already regard it as part of the Park. At Old Faithful Inn or Camp, arrangements may be made for automobile trips to Moran, where a rustic lodge provides accommodations. A bill is pending in Congress for the annexation of the region to Yellowstone Park.

Another scenic region of high rank surrounds the quaint little mining town of Cooke City, Mont., just outside the

northeast corner of the Park, and in the Beartooth National Forest. Probably the chief scenic spectacle in the vicinity is the Grasshopper Glacier, an immense mass of snow and ice far up on the shoulder of Iceberg Peak. Imbedded in the ice, which has cliffs 100 feet high, are millions of grasshoppers, struck down by some prehistoric snowstorm. The contiguous region is one of jagged peaks, chaotic, imperfectly explored canyons, and mountain lakes leaping with trout. Most notable of these lakes is Abundance, so named from its apparently inexhaustable supply of game fish. Trails lead from Cooke City into the lofty peaks, conspicuous among them, Pilot and Index, remarkable for their perpendicular, castellated crests. Cooke City, 38 miles from Camp Roosevelt and reached by auto from that place or from Mammoth Hot Springs, has small hotels and a camp nearby; special saddle trips, with guide, are provided.



One of the Oldest Inhabitants

Wild Flowers and Forests

Yellowstone is a vast botanical garden. Wild flowers in great variety and profusion add the final exquisite touch to the beauty of the wonderland. They grow



Christmas Tree Park, just within the western gateway of Yellowstone

not only on the lowlands, but far up the heights, often beside the melting snowdrifts. Among the characteristic and widely distributed flowers that bloom during the Park season are violets, phlox, mertensia, lupine, larkspur, monkshood; geraniums, harebells, avalanche lilies, mentzelia, primroses, asters, anemones, shootingstars, buttercups, and wild roses. The favorite habitat of the columbine is on Mt. Washburn. Forget-me-nots are frequent; wild flax and the Indian paintbrush grow everywhere. Many esteem the fringed gentian foremost among the floral beauties of the Park.

Five-sixths of the area of the Park is forested, largely with coniferous trees; approximately three-fourths of the forests consist of lodge-pole pines. Other trees are white pine, Englemann spruce, silver fir, cedar, and cottonwood; the quaking aspen grows in all parts of the Park, furnishing food for elk, deer, and beaver.

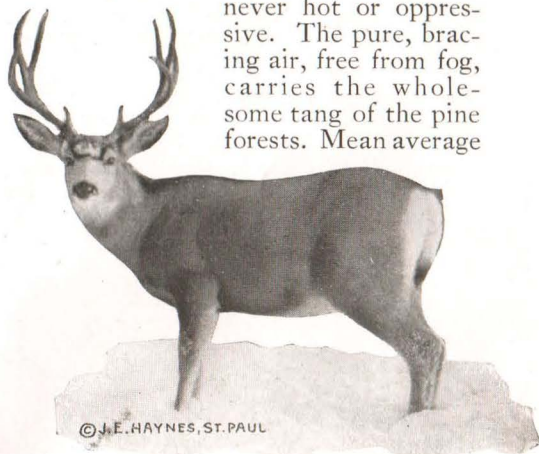
Season and Climate

The Park season is from June 20th to September 15th. The first Yellowstone Special departs from Salt Lake City on June 19th, and the first Yellowstone Express from Pocatello on June 20th,

and the first automobile will leave West Yellowstone station on June 20th. The last date on which automobiles will return to West Yellowstone after a complete tour of the Park will be September 19th.

The season at which the Park is open to visitors is at a time when life in the mountains is most healthful and delightful. The elevation—8,000 feet—insures cool nights, ideal for refreshing sleep. The days are clear and sunshiny, but

never hot or oppressive. The pure, bracing air, free from fog, carries the wholesome tang of the pine forests. Mean average



Deer are timid but can usually be seen along the less frequented trails



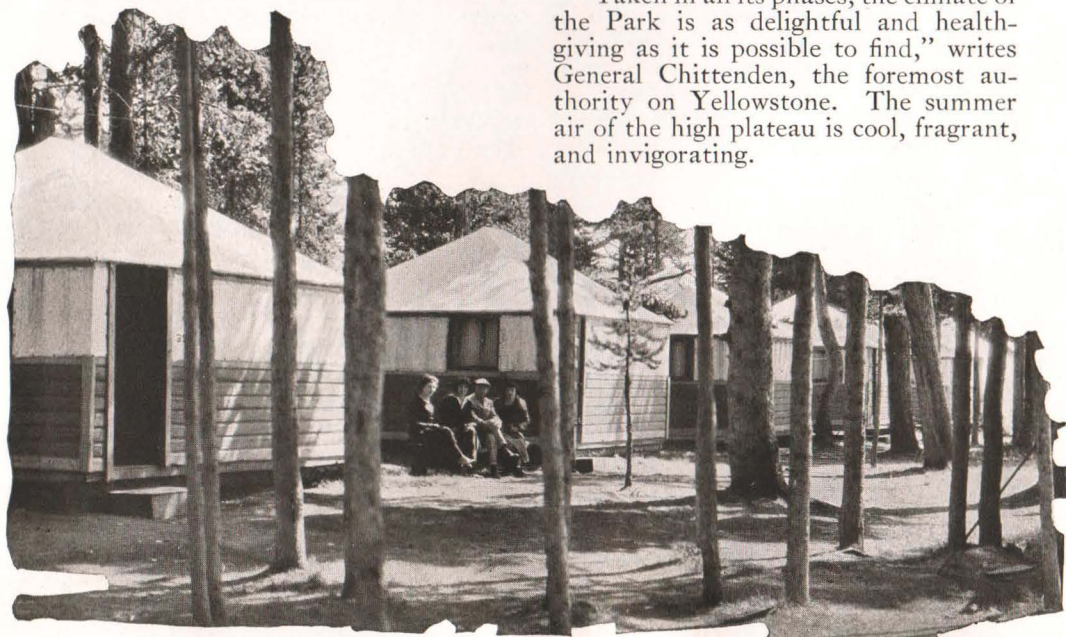
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Mammoth Paint Pots in Lower Geyser Basin

summer temperatures range from 54 degrees to 64 degrees, with a maximum of 88 degrees. While Yellowstone has never been exploited for its health-restoring features, its pure waters and equable, brack-

ish climate are undoubtedly of great benefit. Those who remain long enough to enjoy its open air diversions cannot fail to perceive the invigorating results of the outing.

"Taken in all its phases, the climate of the Park is as delightful and health-giving as it is possible to find," writes General Chittenden, the foremost authority on Yellowstone. The summer air of the high plateau is cool, fragrant, and invigorating.



Bungalow tents at Lake Camp are typical of the Park's camping accommodations



Morning Glory Spring has the beautiful tints and graceful form of the flower

The Park in Detail

The Geysers

Among all the wonders that Yellowstone contains, none is so startling, weird, and impressive as the geysers. Drawing their energy from invisible underground sources, some spouting with clock like regularity, others, apparently, when they feel like it, these mysterious hot-water fountains fascinate the beholder and leave an indelible record on the memory. In number, in power, variety, and splendor of action, the Yellowstone geysers are unrivaled elsewhere on earth.

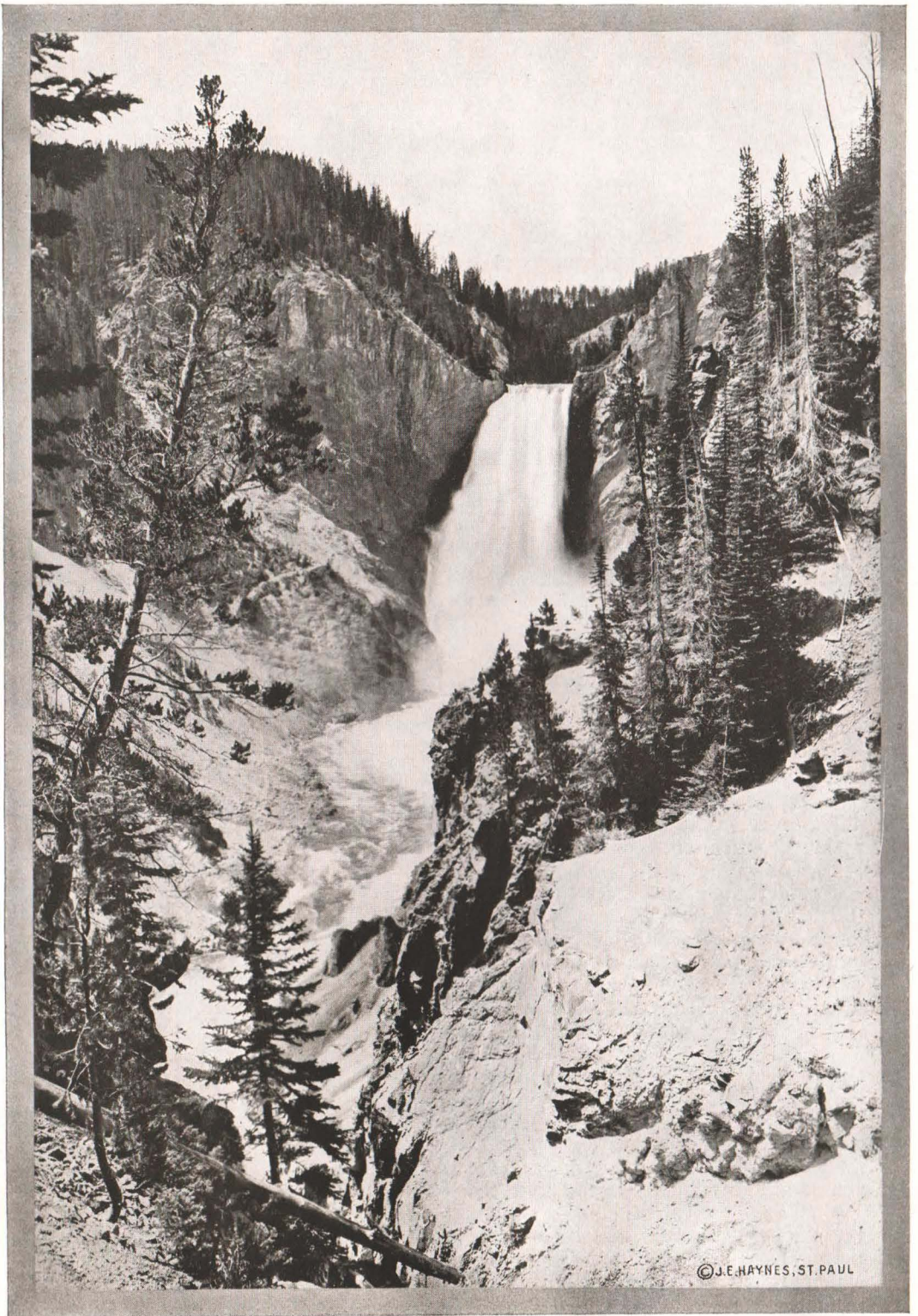
The principal geysers are found in three basins in the west-central part of the Park, while smaller groups exist to the south. Other hot water phenomena, exquisitely tinted springs and terraces, mud volcanoes, and innumerable steam vents, are distributed throughout the Park. Upper, Lower, and Norris Basins, the chief geyser areas, are included in the circuit automobile tour from West Yellowstone as are two smaller intermediate basins, Midway and Biscuit.

First among the geysers of Yellowstone is Old Faithful, the most celebrated

geyser in the world. Combining power, volume, beauty, and regularity, it approaches the geyser ideal and never fails



Easy trails make hiking popular



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Great Falls from Red Rock, a plunge of 308 feet, one of the grandest spectacles on earth

to delight the beholder by sending its graceful, spray-draped column skyward at intervals of from 65 to 80 minutes. The Daisy, a smaller, but highly interesting geyser, also plays with pleasing regularity. Other geysers noted for the splendor of their performances are the Giant, Grand, Giantess, Great Fountain, and Beehive. Some gush irregularly, days intervening; some play every few minutes; some spout and roar with the intensity of volcanoes, while others play less violently, displaying a variety of individual peculiarities. The Riverside, situated as its name implies, sends a diagonal jet above the stream; the Castle, the Grotto, and the Beehive are noted for their picturesque cones, as also is the

Lone Star, in the forest about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Old Faithful. The Excelsior Geyser, once the greatest on earth, has ceased its activity, although its immense crater filled with boiling water remains a thrilling sight.

The enchanting delicacy of form and color that distinguishes many of the hot springs has its highest manifestation in Morning Glory and Turquoise Springs, Prismatic Lake, and Emerald Pool. Handkerchief Pool sucks your handkerchief down its throat and returns it laundered by boiling water. Many of the geyser pools, such as Fountain and Oblong, are highly beautiful in repose.

The more important geysers, springs, and pools, are listed below:

UPPER BASIN				UPPER BASIN			
NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions	NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Artemisia.....	50	10 to 15 min.	Irregular	Grand.....	200	15 to 30 min.	10 to 12 hrs.
Bee Hive.....	200	6 to 8 min.	3 to 5 times at 12-hour intervals following Giantess	Grotto.....	20-30	Varies	2 to 5 hrs.
Black Sand Spring . Beautiful hot spring				Jewel.....	5-20	1 min.	5 min.
Castle.....	50-75	30 min.	Irregular	Lion.....	50-60	2 to 4 min.	Usually 2 to 17 times a day
Cub.....	60	8 min.	Irregular	Lioness.....	80-100	10 min.	Irregular
Daisy.....	70	3 min.	80 to 90 min.	Morning Glory Spring. . Exquisite beauty of shape and color			
Emerald Pool..... Beautiful hot spring				Mortar.....	30	4 to 6 min.	Irregular
Fan.....	25	10 min.	Irregular	Oblong.....	20-40	7 min.	8 to 15 hrs.
Giant.....	200-250	1 hour	6 to 14 days	Old Faithful.....	120-170	4 min.	60 to 80 min.
Giantess.....	150-200	12 to 36 hrs.	5 to 10 days.	Riverside.....	80-100	15 min.	6 to 7 hrs.
				Sawmill.....	20-35	1 to 3 hrs.	5 to 8 times a day
				Spasmodic.....	4	20 to 60 min.	Irregular
				Turbar.....	20-40	10 min. to 3 hrs.	Irregular
LOWER BASIN				NORRIS BASIN			
NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions	NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Black Warrior..... Few feet		Continuous		Constant.....	15-35	5 to 15 sec.	20 to 55 sec.
White Dome.....	10	1 min.	40 to 60 min.	Congress Pool..... Large boiling spring			
Clepsydra.....	10-40	Short	3 min.	Echinus.....	30	3 min.	45 to 50 min.
Firehole Lake..... Illusion of flames under water				Emerald Pool..... Beautiful hot spring			
Fountain.....	75	10 min.	2 hours	Hurricane.....	6-8	Continuous	
Great Fountain.....	75-100	45 to 60 min.	8 to 12 hrs.	Minute Man.....	8-15	15 to 30 sec.	1 to 3 min. at times
Mammoth Paint Pots. . Basin of boiling tinted clay				Monarch.....	100-125	6 min.	Irregular
Prismatic Lake..... Remarkable coloring				New Crater.....	6-25	1 to 4 min.	2 to 5 min.
Turquoise Spring... 100 feet in diameter				Valentine.....	60	15 to 60 min.	Irregular



Horseback trails lead to the inner recesses of the Park



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Grand Canyon Hotel Lounge

Grand Canyon and Great Falls of the Yellowstone

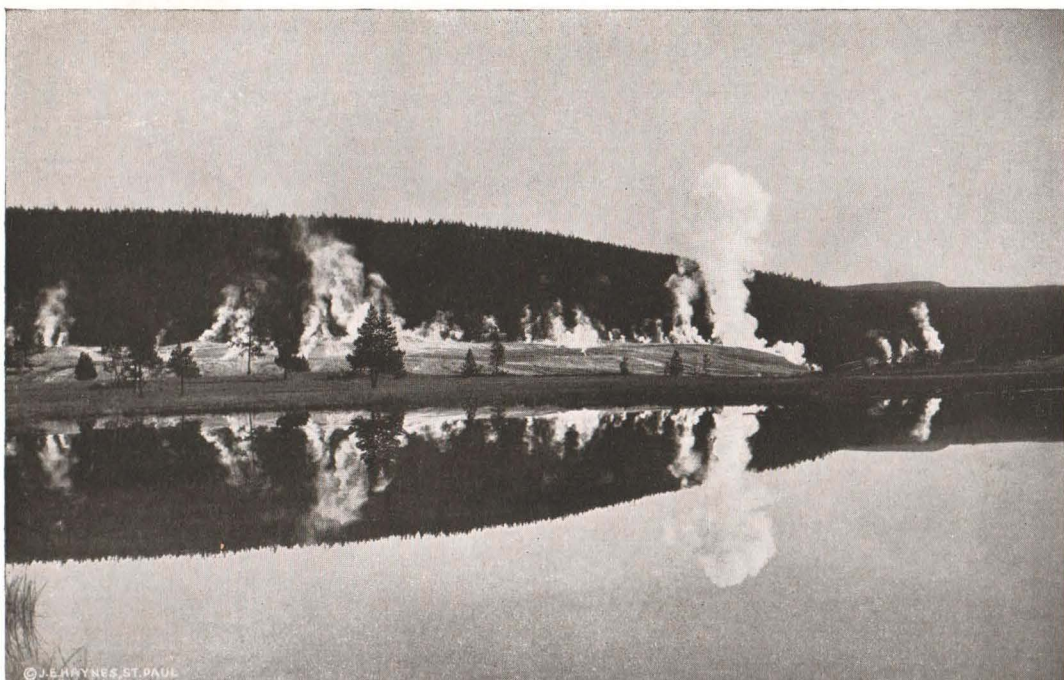
In sheer, compelling beauty, no single spectacle in the Park approaches the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone with the Great Falls at its head. It is in fact, as declared by Gen. Chittenden, "acknowledged by all beholder to stand without parallel among the natural wonders of the globe." Color, glowing color spread over its castellated walls with measureless prodigality and infinite variety is its most striking feature.

The great prismatic gorge is 1,200 feet deep, 2,000 feet wide at the top, and 200 feet wide at the bottom. Its walls are fissured, slashed, etched, and carved into thousands of architectural forms which rise here and there in dizzy groups of gothic spires where eagles make their nests. Over these slopes are gorgeous patterns of color—all the tones of orange and yellow, vivid and pale; rich crimson down the scale to most delicate pink; blacks, grays, buffs, pearly tints, and pure white. Far below, a slender, winding ribbon of green, bordered with white lace, the river flows. Upon the plateau dense forests furnish long borders of dark green and the vault of the sky contributes its varying blue.

The finest aspects of the scene cannot omit the Great Falls of the Yellowstone. There the river becomes perpendicular and leaps with the roar of a thousand dynamos 308 feet to the floor of the kaleidoscopic canyon, losing itself in a whirling nebula of spray which sends graceful streamers of mist incessantly upward. A stairway leads to the crest of the Great Fall, and a trail descends to its foot. Less than half a mile up stream is the Upper Fall, 109 feet high, itself impressively wonderful. The symmetrical beauty of both these falls is heightened by their matchless surroundings. Seen by moonlight, they acquire a softened and mysterious charm that is not to be described.

Talented men have left descriptions of the scene, graphic but inadequate word pictures; usually, these end as did that of Folsom, who beheld the canyon in 1869: "Language is entirely inadequate to convey a just conception of the awful grandeur and sublimity of this most beautiful of nature's handiwork."

Rudyard Kipling wrote: "Without warning or preparation, I looked into a gulf 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and



Upper Geyser Basin, the home of Old Faithful, and largest of the geyser basins in the Park

fishhawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon, and silver grey in wide washes. So far below that no sound of strife could reach us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green. The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that nature had already laid there.”

Of the many view points along the Canyon rim, perhaps the most celebrated are Artist and Inspiration Points. The view from the latter should not be missed by any visitor. Other view points, each disclosing special features and enchanting vistas are Point Lookout, Red Rock, Grand View, and the Castle Ruins, all of them along the road leading to Inspiration Point.

Mt. Washburn and the Tower Falls Region

Northward from the Grand Canyon, the automobile road leads, by way of Dunraven Pass over the shoulder of Mt. Washburn, an extinct volcano, 10,388 feet high. By special arrangement and payment of \$2.00 passengers holding Park Tour tickets will be carried to the very summit of the mountain. Upon the slopes of this great peak are lovely gardens of wild flowers, mile upon mile in extent, and of richest variety. From Mt. Washburn's crest the traveler is impressively reminded that he is in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, for noble panoramas of lofty mountains lie south, east, and north, including the matchless Tetons, the wild and rugged









Absarokas, the wintry Snowy Range, and the stately Gallatins, with vast intermediate areas of forest rolling away in every direction.

Tower Fall, a beautiful column of water, 132 feet high and surrounded by bizarre pinnacles of volcanic rock, is near the lower, or northern, end of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone; remarkable palisades of columnar basalt overlook the river and in one spot actually project across the road, while slender spires rise from the depths of the gorge. Camp Roosevelt, in the vicinity, is the starting point for the Fossil Forests and the glaciers in Beartooth National Forest, near Cooke City.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

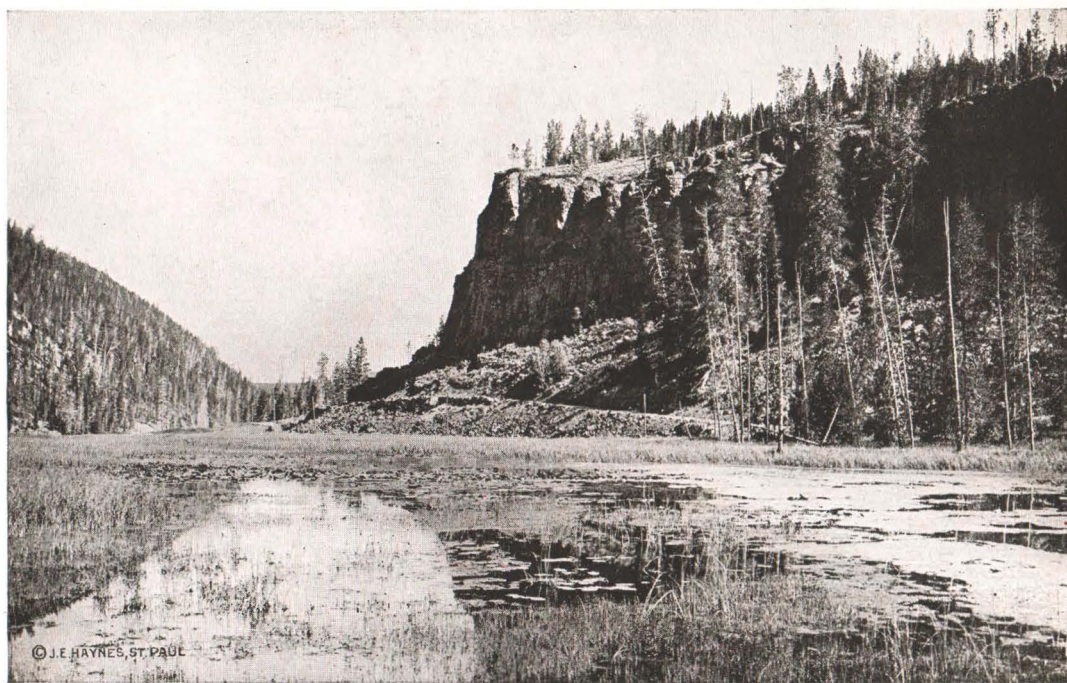
Scale

10 MILES

-  *Park Tours*
 *Trails*
 *Other Roads*
 *Boundary of Park*
 *Boundary of Proposed Addition*
 *Boundary of States*
 *Railroads*
 *Continental Divide*







Obsidian Cliff, a mountain of volcanic glass, rises 250 feet above the highway

Fossil Forests

The great fossil forests of the Yellowstone truly deserve their name because, instead of scattered groups of fallen logs far removed from their place of growth, the petrified trunks remain standing where they first took root. The forests occupy extensive areas in the north-eastern part of the Park, on the ridges south and west of Lamar River. The erosion of the valley of this river has caused a deep exposure of the rocks, which were built up during the volcanic period of the Park, disclosing the forest areas which were inbedded during that remote period. The most accessible stands on Specimen Ridge at elevations between 7,000 and 7,500 feet, about 6 miles southeast of Camp Roosevelt, and may be reached on horseback. There are a few petrified trees about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of the camp. On the northeastern slope of Amethyst Mountain, about 10 miles

due southeast of Camp Roosevelt, the forests stand superimposed through 2,000 feet of strata, where they were successively imprisoned by flows of volcanic material, and the lower slopes are covered with fragments displaying beautiful crystals of agate, carnelian, jasper, chrysoprase, and amethyst.

Among the petrified trees of the Yellowstone are more varieties than are found in any other region; they include redwoods, pines, laurels, bays, buckthorns, sycamores and oaks. In them are found one of the most perfect natural records which the researches of geologists have ever brought to light. Some of the trunks rise 40 feet above ground, and one redwood measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. The wood structure is perfectly preserved, although its age is estimated at a million years.

Mammoth Hot Springs

At Mammoth Hot Springs, hot waters heavily laden with carbonate of lime from subterranean sources have built up a number of terraced eminences exquisitely

carved and embossed. Algae living in the cascades that pour down their slopes have painted the fretted basins and sculptured cornices with delicate tones of



Grasshopper Glacier, near Cooke City

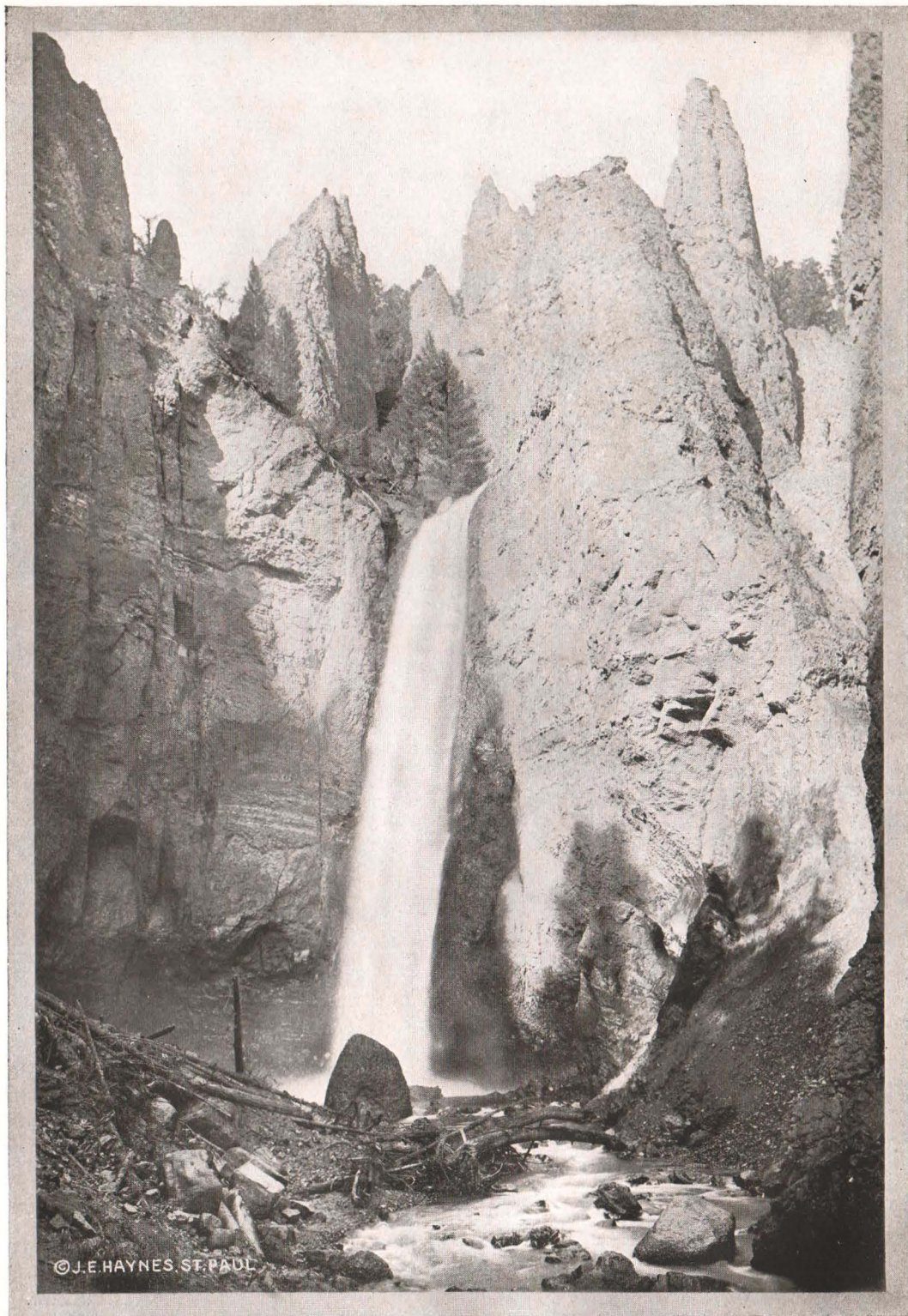
scarlet, orange, pink, yellow, and blue, while, where the waters have temporarily ceased flowing, the fluted columns and beaded traceries are snow-white. With the water pouring over their elaborate incrustations, the terraces glow with a matchless harmony of color and seem like living organisms. The history of the hot springs is that of constant change, making the permanency of their deposits much less than that of other spring formations in the Park. In fact the terraces grow and change so rapidly that in building up their dainty architecture full grown trees are engulfed and buried by the deposit.

The beauty of the individual terraces often varies from year to year with the flow of hot water, and this adds changing variety to the charm of the entire group. Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, Angel, and Hymen terraces, Orange Spring, the White Elephant, and the Devil's Kitchen are perhaps the most striking features. Liberty Cap, the hardened cone of an extinct hot spring, now stands like a monument, 40 feet above the formation.

The steaming, tinted terraces, with the nearby administration buildings, are surrounded by mountains—the long, palisaded battlements of Mt. Everts, to the east; the rounded dome of Bunsen Peak, to the south; the peaks of the Gallatin Range in the west; and the rugged masses of the Snowy Range in the north. Side trips may be made to Bunsen Peak, Osprey Falls, Sepulchre Mountain, Boiling River, and to the herd of buffalo in a corral on the road to Bunsen Peak.



Old Faithful Inn



Tower Fall, 132 feet

Sanctuary for Wild Life

The success of this largest of natural zoological Gardens is established by the mute testimony of the wild animals themselves. Because of the protection given them, they have increased and multiplied, and they have lost much of their fear of man. All of them are harmless unless interfered with or annoyed. Hunting them with the camera is encouraged, but no other kind is permitted. Automobile travelers along the main highway during the season may not always see even the most common species; the patient traveler on the nearby trails, however, may often see bear, elk, deer, and antelope; and by walking or riding horseback to their known retreats, he may see moose, mountain sheep, and buffalo.

Bears are perhaps first in interest. Black and cinnamon bears are numerous and may usually be seen during the early morning or evening feeding upon the kitchen scraps given them by the hotels and camps. Your vacation time is theirs also, for then they do not have to search for food. They are playful, sometimes friendly, and will boldly steal anything edible. Occasionally, a grizzly joins the feast and is treated with marked respect. A mother bear with young cubs is always a charming sight. It is inadvisable to approach the bears too closely, no matter how good humored they may seem.

There are two herds of buffalo in the Park. One, numbering more than 400, ranges up the Lamar River and in the valley of Calfee Creek. This herd may readily be found by visitors who make a

special trip to the vicinity. During the summer, a few buffalo are kept in a corral near Mammoth Hot Springs for the observance of tourists. The other unrestrained herd, numbering about 70, roams between Yellowstone Lake and the Lamar River.

The number of elk in the Park is estimated to be 30,000; they spend the spring and summer above the timberline in the mountains and frequently roam outside its boundaries. Special trips to the north end of Yellowstone Lake and to Specimen Ridge often result in seeing a number of them. There are more than a thousand moose, principally in the southern parts. Antelope are common in the open valleys of the Yellowstone, Gardiner, and Lamar Rivers. Mountain sheep live in the northern ranges of the Park, and mule deer may be seen in all its parts. Beavers are fairly abundant along most of the streams and their dams and houses are always sources of interest. Among other smaller animals are foxes, otters, badgers, minks, martens, wolverines, porcupines, woodchucks, and several varieties of chipmunk, squirrel, and rabbit.

Two hundred species of birds are found in the Park. Among them are eagles, hawks, falcons, owls, kingfishers, gulls, pelicans, ducks, geese, swans, herons, cranes, snipes, plovers, grouse, woodpeckers, blackbirds, larks, jays, magpies, orioles, finches, swallows, waxwings, warblers, wrens, thrushes, and bluebirds.



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Handkerchief Pool



Grotto Geyser has the most curiously formed cone of all

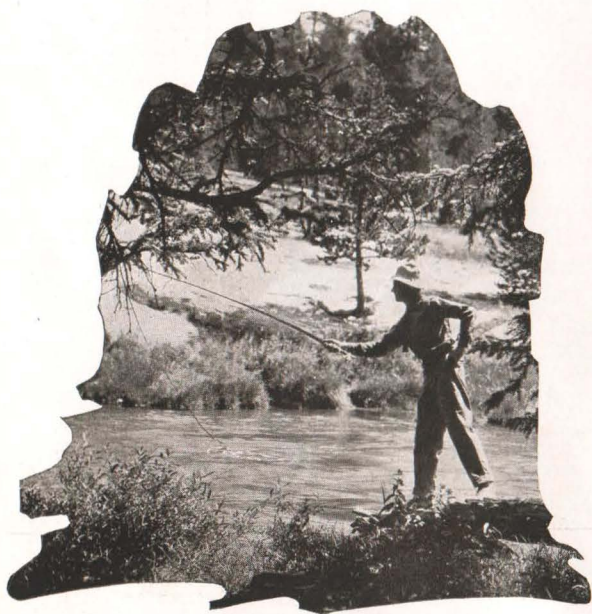
Lively Fishing Waters

The native game fishes of Yellowstone, which is indeed a fisherman's paradise, are grayling and cutthroat trout, while

the whitefish, which also is a native, may be so classed. The game fishes introduced by the Government are rainbow, Loch Leven, European brown or Von Behr, Eastern brook, and lake trout. These species are replenished through annual plantings by the Bureau of Fisheries.

Nearly all of the lakes and streams of the Park, from those within easy distance of hotels and camps to the most remote, contain one or more species of trout and a few contain whitefish and grayling. Naturally the more distant waters offer the readiest sport. Good fishing may be had in Yellowstone Lake and River, and the Madison, Gibbon, and Firehole Rivers, which are reached by the main highways. But in the less visited lakes and streams, the sport attains a pinnacle of excellence. A Government booklet, revised each season, gives detailed accounts of the fishing in the principal lakes and streams.

Those who come unprepared may rent fishing equipment at any of the hotels or camps, or may purchase it at the general stores. No license is required.



Yellowstone is a fisherman's paradise

Excursions on Yellowstone Lake

Few lakes on earth surpass Yellowstone Lake both in area and elevation. Its surface covers approximately 139 square miles and it is nearly a mile and one-half above the level of the sea. The jagged, snowy Absarokas stand in the east; to the south, Mt. Sheridan, an extinct volcano. There are brilliant "paint-pots," hot springs, and one active

geyser on the West Thumb shore; the famous Fishing Cone also stands there. Motor and row boats may be engaged from the boat company near Lake Hotel and Camp at reasonable rates authorized by the Government, and many interesting trips to the distant shores may be made.

Hotels and Permanent Camps

Visitors may stop at the hotels or the permanent camps, whose standards are established and supervised by the Federal Government. Both hotels and camps are situated in the vicinity of the chief attractions. The hotels are individual in architecture, spacious, and completely equipped with modern conveniences. The permanent camps are little villages of comfortably furnished tent-cottages, with central dining and social halls.

Old Faithful Inn, in Upper Geyser Basin, is a great hotel of native logs and stone, noted for its original architectural beauty and its pleasing harmony with its surroundings. Pilasters, braces, and balustrades of natural branches from the neighboring forests produce a delightful blend of art and rusticity. In the wide and lofty lobby, with its sepia tones of bark, the guest may easily fancy himself in the depths of the forest. In the massive fireplace an ox might be roasted whole. At night a searchlight plays from the roof on the ghostly column of Old Faithful Geyser and on the bears feeding in the woods.

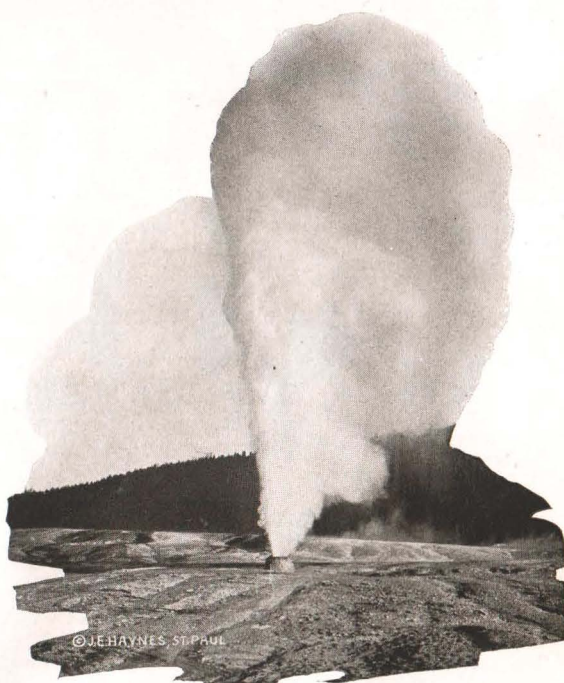
Old Faithful Camp, typical of the permanent camps in Yellowstone, is much more than a camp; it is a village of cozy bungalows, floored and wainscoted with wood to a height of four feet, walled with canvas, completely screened, and roofed with asbestos. The bungalows, which are electric-lighted and heated by wood-burning stoves, are of one, two, and four-room capacity. There are social assembly halls, and dining halls where excellent meals are served in family style.

Both hotel and camp in Upper Geyser Basin are in the immediate vicinity of Old Faithful, with other great geysers but short distances away.

At the northern end of Yellowstone Lake are Lake Hotel and Camp.

Grand Canyon Hotel, near the Grand Canyon and Great Falls, is one of the finest of resort hotels. Handsome in design, impressive in size, its appointments and service are of exceptionally high standard. A feature of the hostelry is the Lounge, a beautiful social chamber 200 feet long, 100 feet wide, and enclosed by an unbroken series of windows. Canyon Camp is on the south rim of the Grand Canyon, immediately east of the Great Falls.

Camp Roosevelt, near Tower Fall, is in a region where exceptional opportunities for fishing and observing wild life may be had. It is the starting point for the fossil forests, the buffalo ranch, and the Grasshopper Glacier.



Beehive Geyser spouts 200 feet, 6 to 10 times daily



Gibbon Falls. On one side a glittering torrent down a steep cascade; on the other a thin ribbon of silvery spray

At Mammoth Hot Springs both hotel and camp are adjacent to the Terraces, and other scenic features of the locality.

Both hotels and camps furnish free guide service to the chief phenomena in the immediate vicinity. Dances and other amusements are frequently provided in the evening. Outdoor diversions are fea-

tured at the camps, where the kindling of a camp fire is followed by impromptu entertainments. Books, candy, postage stamps, films, souvenirs, equipment for fishing and touring, etc., may be purchased. Bathing pools are located at Mammoth Hot Springs and Upper Geyser Basin. Horses and guides may be hired.

Automobile Transportation

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, under contract from and supervised by the Federal Government, operates automobiles on regular schedules from West Yellowstone, Montana (connecting with the Union Pacific System's "Yellowstone Special" every morning and with the "Yellowstone Express" every afternoon), and other entrances, to all hotels and camps and to the principal scenic points in the Park.

The transportation equipment consists of powerful eleven-passenger auto-

mobiles, with removable tops, and designed especially for Yellowstone Park service. Driven by experienced chauffeurs, they run along the smooth roads on convenient schedules. Stop-overs may be had at any point where accommodations are obtainable.

Six-passenger touring cars for special trips may be engaged by personal arrangement with the transportation company at \$6.00 an hour. All transportation charges are fixed by the Government.

Trails and Side Trips

Delightful and comprehensive as is the regular automobile trip through the Yellowstone, the visitor who has enjoyed it need not suppose he has seen all

that the 3,348 square miles of the park have to offer. Other motor trips of absorbing interest may be made, and there are several hundred miles of trails lead-

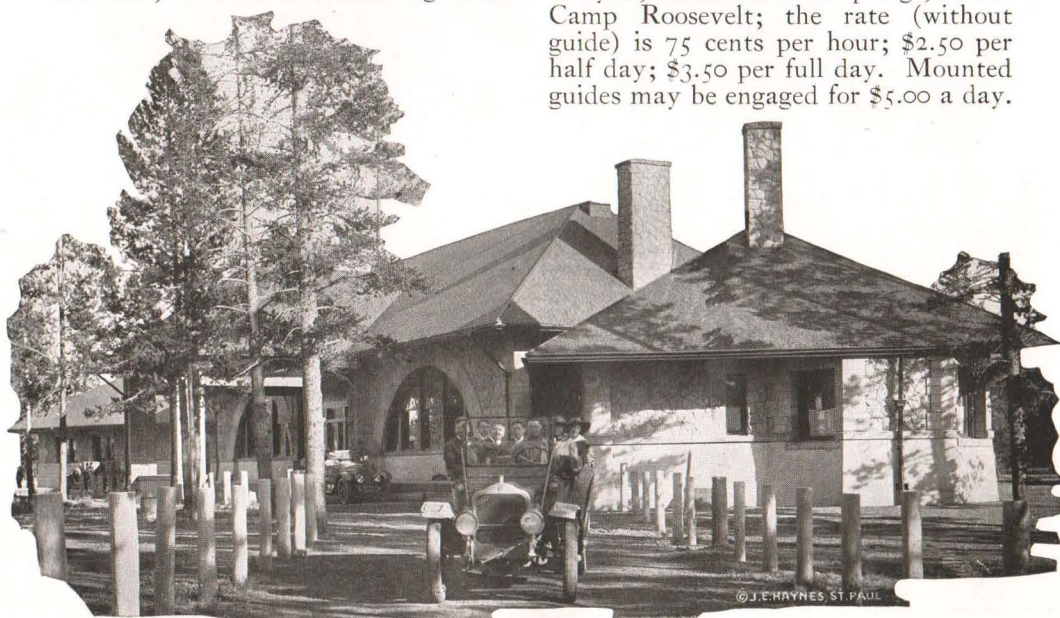


Interior of Old Faithful Inn

ing to lakes and streams populous with hungry fish; to the secluded haunt of buffalo, moose, and elk; to picturesque geological formations, strange old mining villages, and little known peaks and glaciers. For extended trail trips, guides are desirable, but those who wish to go alone

should first consult the Superintendent's office or the nearest Park Ranger, and equip themselves with an accurate map.

Saddle and pack horses may be hired at West Yellowstone and at hotels and camps at Upper Geyser Basin, Grand Canyon, Mammoth Hot Springs, and at Camp Roosevelt; the rate (without guide) is 75 cents per hour; \$2.50 per half day; \$3.50 per full day. Mounted guides may be engaged for \$5.00 a day.



West Yellowstone Station (Union Pacific System) at the entrance to the Park



Floating on the surface of Great Salt Lake, Saltair Beach, Salt Lake City

The Way to Yellowstone Park—Union Pacific

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is, of course, unique among the wonders of the world, but to go there via the Union Pacific adds much to its enjoyment. The route is full of intense historical interest, and much of it is famous for its picturesque beauty. The train accommodations offer all that can be desired for personal comfort, and the roadway is a masterpiece of engineering. Ninety-seven per cent of the road between Omaha and Ogden is double track, and all of it is ballasted to extraordinary smoothness with resilient Sherman gravel and protected by automatic safety signals; handsome new dining cars provide excellent meals à la carte at reasonable cost, and the table d'hôte plan of ordering, recently added to the service, has still further increased the economies possible on the trip.

The Union Pacific operates fast through trains from Chicago, via Omaha, to Ogden and Salt Lake City and from St. Louis, via Kansas City and Denver, with through sleepers for West Yellowstone. Connections are made at Ogden or Salt Lake City with the noted "Yellowstone Special" and at Pocatello, Idaho, with the new "Yellowstone Express." These two daily trains are operated during the season specifically for travelers to Yellowstone National Park. The "Yellowstone Special," with observation and standard sleeping cars, leaves Salt Lake City and Ogden every evening and reaches West Yellowstone, Mont., in time for breakfast next morning. The "Yellowstone Express" leaves Pocatello every

morning and arrives at West Yellowstone in midafternoon; luncheon is served in the dining car.

Through sleepers are operated during the season from the Pacific Northwest to West Yellowstone, and from Los Angeles and San Francisco trains connect with the Yellowstone Special at Salt Lake City and Ogden. Big, high-powered automobiles meet each train for the tour of the Park.

Denver may be visited without additional rail transportation cost. Denver is the gateway to scores of picturesque resort regions in the Colorado Rockies, including Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park and the Colorado National Forests, all of which may easily be combined with the Yellowstone Park tour.

Through Wyoming and over the Continental Divide there is a continual succession of impressive panoramas. In Echo and Weber Canyons, through which the Union Pacific penetrates the Wasatch Mountains, the deep winding gorges lie 4,000 feet below the enclosing peaks.

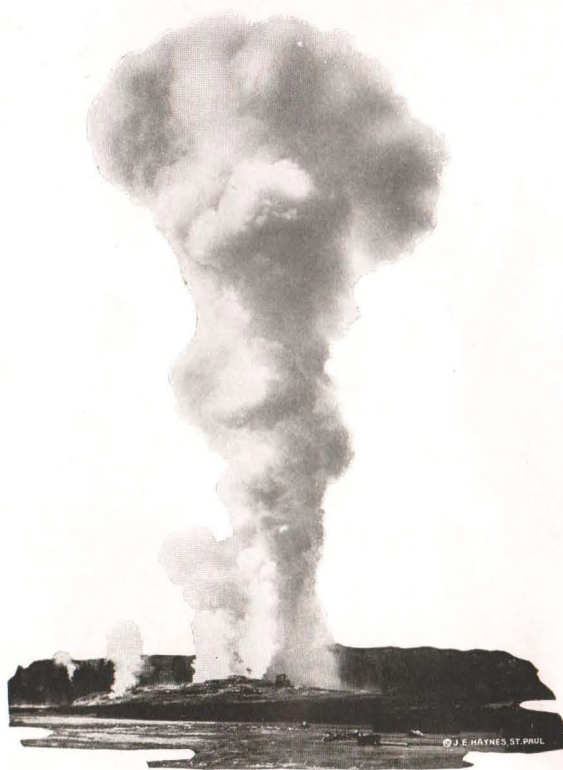
A side trip from Ogden to Salt Lake City and return, with stop-over will be given on round trip tickets to Yellowstone Park via Union Pacific System



Temple Square, Salt Lake City



Jackson Lake, Mt. Moran and the Tetons in Jackson Hole



Giant Geyser throws an immense column of water 250 feet high

from Cheyenne, Denver or points east or south thereof, and also on transcontinental tickets via Union Pacific between Cheyenne, Denver or points east or south thereof and points beyond Pocatello, Ogden, or Salt Lake City, on which the side trip from Ogden to West Yellowstone, is made. Side trip tickets may be obtained from any Union Pacific System representative or from the ticket agent at Ogden.

Salt Lake City is a city of marked charm and individuality, at the base of the Wasatch Mountains; the chief features of interest are the Mormon Temple and the Tabernacle (free recitals on the superb organ are given daily except Sunday), the Deseret Museum, and Great Salt Lake. No one should miss bathing in the unbelievably buoyant waters of the lake at Saltair Beach, reached by fast electric cars. A few miles from Ogden is Ogden Canyon, a deep, precipitous and romantic gorge connected with the city by electric cars. In it is "The Hermitage," a picturesquely located resort of unusual interest which attracts many visitors.



Minerva Terrace, Mammoth Hot Springs

Tickets to Yellowstone Park

During the Park season, round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada to West Yellowstone, Mont., as a destination. Such tickets reading via Union Pacific from eastern cities will, upon request, be honored by way of Denver without extra charge, thus affording an opportunity to visit Rocky Mountain National Park. From East, Middle West, and South, round-trip excursion tickets may be routed so that passenger may enter the Park at West Yellowstone and depart from either Gardiner or Cody.

Coupons covering automobile transportation and accommodations at the hotels or permanent camps for the "Four and One-half Day" tour of the Park may be included in railroad tickets at authorized additional charges, which are the same as those in effect at the Park.

Cost of the "Four and One-Half Day" Park Tour from West Yellowstone

	Including Motor Transportation and Meals and Lodging		Motor Transportation Only
	At Hotels	At Camps	
For adults, and children 12 years old and over.	\$54.00	\$45.00	\$25.00
For children 8 years old and under 12 years.	41.50	22.50	12.50
For children 5 years old and under 8 years.	27.00	22.50	12.50

Holders of regular Park Tour tickets will be carried over the summit of Mt. Washburn upon payment of \$2.00 additional per passenger.

The hotel lodgings for this tour are those provided for in the minimum American plan hotel rate of \$6.50 per day and do not include bath. The American plan hotel rates per day per person providing for room with private bath are:

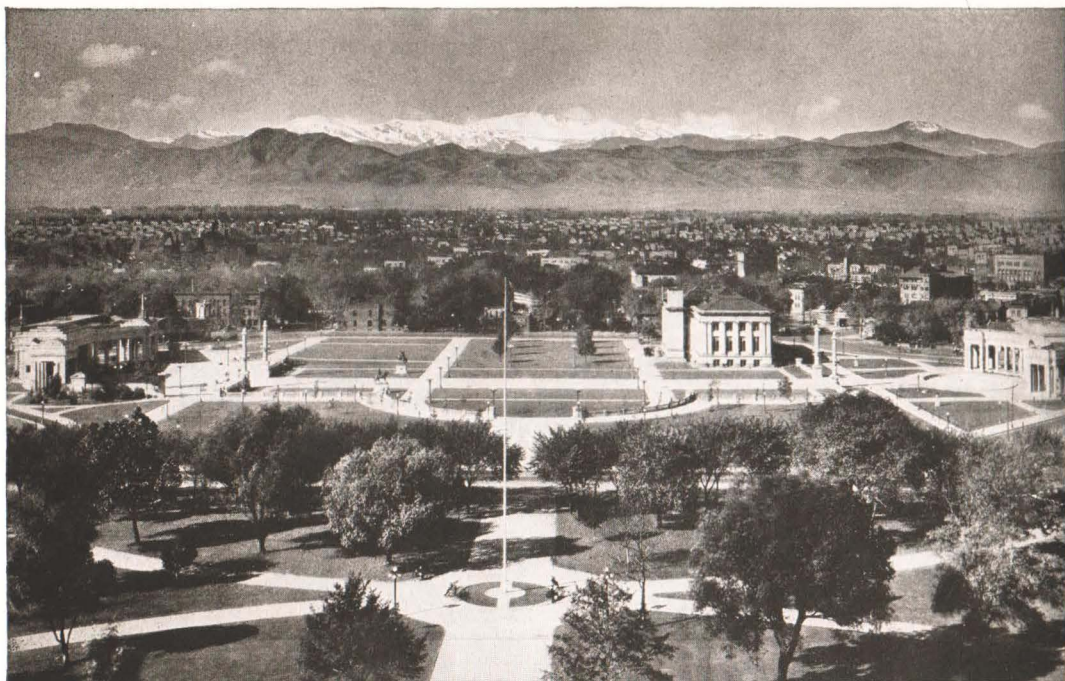
- 1 person in room \$10.00 to \$11.00 (according to location)
- 2 persons in room \$9.00 to \$10.00 (according to location)
- 4 persons in 2 rooms with bath between, \$8.50 to \$9.00 (according to location).
- 5 or more persons in 3 or more rooms, en suite, with one bath, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

When room with bath is used at hotels an allowance of \$6.50 per day will be made to the holder of a \$54.00 ticket.

Longer time than is provided by the regular "Four and One-half Day" tour may be spent at the various stopover points, if desired. For such additional time, meals and lodging are charged for at the rate of \$6.50 a day at the hotels and \$4.50 a day at the camps.

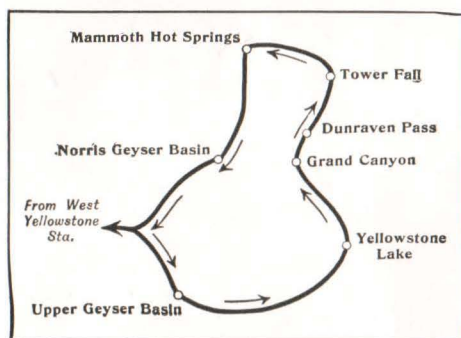
Through tickets are *not* sold including hotel accommodations for children under eight years of age, or including camp accommodations for children under twelve years of age, but half rate covering meals and lodging will be made locally within Yellowstone Park, by the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company for children under eight years of age, and by the Yellowstone Park Camps Company for children under twelve years of age.

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will make one-half rate for children five (5) and under twelve (12) years of age. Children under five (5) years of age will be carried free when accompanied by parent or guardian.



Looking over Denver's Civic Center to the Rockies beyond

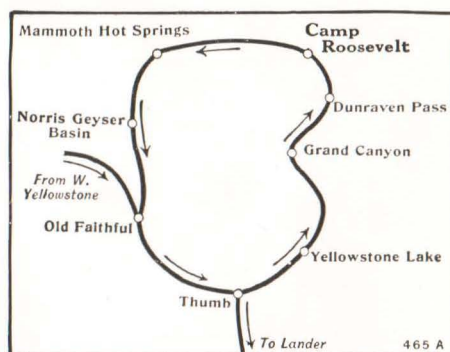
Schedules of Automobile Tours Through the Park



In West Yellowstone, Out West Yellowstone

Leave West Yellowstone 9:30 a. m. Stop-overs at Mammoth Paint Pots and Lower Geyser Basin. First night at Old Faithful. Second day arrive Yellowstone Lake, with stop-over at Thumb Paint Pots. Second night at Lake Hotel or Camp. Third day arrive Grand Canyon, with stop-over at Artist or Inspiration Point. Third night at Grand Canyon. Fourth day arrive Mammoth Hot Springs, with stop-overs at Dunraven Pass and Camp Roosevelt. Fourth night at Mammoth Hot Springs. Fifth day arrive West Yellowstone 4:52 p. m., with stop-over at Norris Geyser Basin.

Leave West Yellowstone 3:45 p. m., same route, stop-overs and lodgings as above, arriving West Yellowstone 11:21 a. m., fifth day.



In West Yellowstone, Out Lander

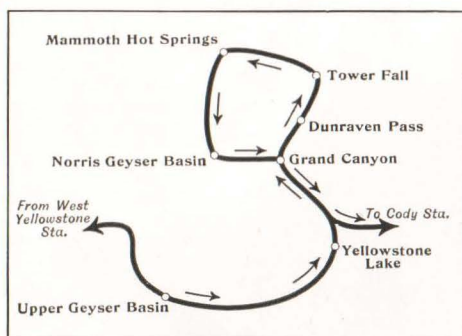
Leave West Yellowstone 9:30 a. m. Stop-overs at Lower Geyser Basin, Old Faithful and Thumb Paint Pots. First night at Lake Hotel or Camp. Second day arrive Grand Canyon, with stop-over at Artist or Inspiration Point. Second night at Grand Canyon. Third day arrive Mammoth Hot Springs, with stop-overs at Dunraven Pass and Camp Roosevelt. Third night at Mammoth Hot Springs. Fourth day arrive Old Faithful, with stop-overs at Norris and Lower Geyser Basins. Fourth night at Old Faithful. Fifth day arrive Brooks Lake via Moran. Fifth night at Brooks Lake. Sixth day arrive Lander 6:00 p. m.

Leave West Yellowstone 3:45 p. m. Same route and stop-overs as above. First night at Old Faithful, second at Lake Hotel or Camp, others same as above, arriving Lander 6:00 p. m., sixth day.



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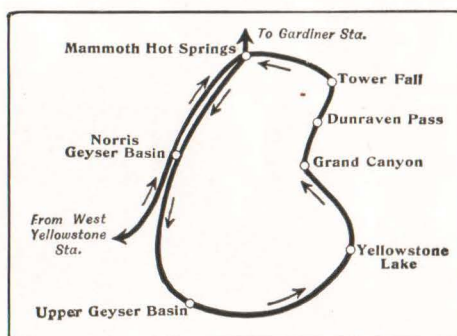
Norris Geyser Basin, where the very ground hisses and bubbles



In West Yellowstone, Out Cody

Leave West Yellowstone 9:30 a. m. Stop-over at Lower Geyser Basin. First night at Old Faithful. Second day arrive Yellowstone Lake, with stop-over at Thumb Paint Pots. Second night at Lake Hotel or Camp. Third day arrive Mammoth Hot Springs via Grand Canyon, with stop-overs at Artist or Inspiration Point, Dunraven Pass and Camp Roosevelt. Third night at Mammoth Hot Springs. Fourth day arrive Grand Canyon via Norris Geyser Basin. Fourth night at Grand Canyon. Fifth day arrive Cody 5:10 p. m., with stop-overs at Sylvan Pass and Shoshone Canyon and Dam.

Leave West Yellowstone 3:45 p. m., same route, stop-overs and lodgings as above, arriving Cody 5:10 p. m., fifth day.



In West Yellowstone, Out Gardiner

Leave West Yellowstone 9:15 a. m. First night at Mammoth Hot Springs. Second day arrive Old Faithful, with stop-overs at Mammoth Paint Pots and Lower Geyser Basin. Second night at Old Faithful. Third day arrive Yellowstone Lake, with stop-over at Thumb Paint Pots. Third night at Lake Hotel or Camp. Fourth day arrive Grand Canyon, with stop-over at Artist or Inspiration Point. Fourth night at Grand Canyon. Fifth day arrive Gardiner 6:52 p. m., via Mammoth Hot Springs, with stop-overs at Dunraven Pass, Camp Roosevelt and Gardiner Canyon.

Leave West Yellowstone 3:45 p. m., same route, stop-overs and lodgings as above, arriving Gardiner 6:52 p. m., fifth day.

Saddle and Pack Trips

A most enjoyable way of seeing Yellowstone National Park is to join an all-expense horseback camping party conducted by experienced guides authorized by the Government to escort such excursions. The names and

addresses of the licensees and other information concerning these "Roughing-it-in-comfort" trips may be obtained from National Park Service, Washington, D. C., the Superintendent of the Park, or from any railroad representative listed on page 39.



Longs Peak in Rocky Mountain National Park



The Hermitage, a picturesque resort in Ogden Canyon, a few miles from Ogden, Utah

Yellowstone Park as a Side Trip

Passengers desiring to visit Yellowstone National Park as a side-trip in connection with journeys to other destinations may obtain stopover privileges on both one-way and round-trip tickets (during Park season) at Ogden or Salt Lake City, Utah, or Pocatello, Idaho.

Park Administration

Yellowstone National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Mammoth Hot Springs.

What to Wear

Warm clothing should be worn, and one should be prepared for the sudden changes of temperature common at an altitude of 7,500 feet. Men should have medium weight overcoats, jackets, or sweaters. Riding breeches and puttees have become popular with both men and women who like to climb, ride, and tramp. Linen dusters are desirable and may be purchased in the Park. Stout shoes are best suited for walking about the geyser formations and terraces, and for mountain use. Tinted glasses, serviceable gloves and a pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful.

Bath Houses

Natural hot-water bathing pools are maintained at Upper Geyser Basin and Mammoth Hot Springs. Rates, 50 cents in large pool at Old Faithful and Mammoth; \$1.00 in private pool at Old Faithful.

Church Services

The chapel in Yellowstone National Park is located at Mammoth Hot Springs. Protestant services are held every Sunday. Catholic services are held as bulletined in hotels and permanent camps.

Women Tourists

Fully 60 per cent of the Park visitors are women and many of them travel unescorted. There are competent women attendants at the hotels and camps whose special duty is to look after the welfare of women and contribute to their comfort and enjoyment.

Medical Facilities

A resident physician is stationed at Mammoth Hot Springs, and each hotel and camp has a trained nurse and a dispensary.

Mail and Telegrams

Mail and telegrams should be addressed to the gateway at which the addressee will leave the Park, *viz.*: At West Yellowstone station, Mont., or Gardiner, Mont., in care of the Yellowstone Hotel Co., or Yellowstone Camps Co. (whichever patronized); at Cody, Wyo., in care of Yellowstone Park Transportation Company.

Baggage

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will carry free, not to exceed twenty-five pounds of hand baggage, for each passenger. Trunks cannot be carried in the automobiles. Arrangements can be made with the Transportation Company at any of the gateways for the transportation of trunks.

Storage charges for baggage checked will be waived by the Union Pacific System at West Yellowstone Station, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Ogden, Salt Lake City, for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making Park trip. Baggage may be checked to West Yellowstone and passengers entering the Park via one station and leaving via another station will find certain regulations for free checking of baggage to station whence they leave the Park.



Weber Canyon, Utah, seen from Union Pacific trains en route to Salt Lake City and Yellowstone

Special Tours to Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks

If you wish a real, care-free two-weeks' vacation in these two great national parks, our Department of Tours can provide your requirement. At moderate cost, and with each detail affecting your comfort arranged in advance, these tours leave Chicago every Thursday, Saturday and Monday, beginning June 19th and continue throughout the Yellowstone Park season, escorted by a courteous, well informed travel representative.

Such a tour is a real vacation because the escort eliminates every vexatious element by arranging for tickets, sleeping car and hotel reservations, baggage, trans-

fers, sight-seeing guides, side trips—and leaves you free to sit back and enjoy every minute of your vacation.

The tour gives you approximately 500 miles of motor travel, including special sight-seeing trips in Denver and Salt Lake City.

For Complete Information Apply to

C. J. COLLINS, Manager
Department of Tours

Maintained by
Chicago & North Western Railway
and

Union Pacific System
148 South Clark St. Chicago, Illinois



Grand Canyon Hotel accommodates 600 guests and is one of the most artistic buildings in the Park

Representatives of the Union Pacific System

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Astoria, Ore.	Union Pacific System Wharf	G. W. ROBERTS, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Atlanta, Ga.	1232 Healey Building	W. C. ELGIN, General Agent
Bend, Ore.		F. E. STUDEBAKER, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
Birmingham, Ala.	742 Brown-Marx Bldg., First Avenue and Twentieth Street	J. H. DOUGHTY, General Agent
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Cincinnati, Ohio	704 Union Central Bldg., Fourth and Vine Streets	W. H. CONNOR, General Agent
Cleveland, Ohio	941 Union Trust Bldg., 925 Euclid Avenue	J. STANLEY ORR, District Passenger Agent
Council Bluffs, Ia.	City Ticket Office, 37 Pearl Street	W. H. BENHAM, General Agent
Dallas, Texas	909 Magnolia Bldg., Commerce and Akard Streets	H. B. ELLER, City Ticket Agent
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Detroit, Mich.	508 The Free Press Bldg., 127 Lafayette Boulevard, West	D. M. SHRENK, General Agent
Fresno, Cal.	207-8 Rowell Bldg., Tulare Street and Van Ness Avenue	A. R. MALCOLM, General Agent
Glendale, Cal.	129 South Brand Boulevard	T. F. BROSAHAN, General Agent
Hollywood, Cal.	City Ticket Office, Christie Hotel, 6732 Hollywood Blvd.	C. A. REDMOND, City Passenger Agent
Kansas City, Mo.	805 Walnut Street	W. L. RAMBO, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agent
Leavenworth, Kan.	Union Station, Main and Delaware Streets	SETH C. RHODES, General Agent, Passenger Department
Lewiston, Idaho	224 Breier Building	A. E. MARTENY, General Agent
Lincoln, Neb.	City Ticket Office, 204 North Eleventh Street	H. J. BERGER, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
Long Beach, Cal.	120 West Ocean Boulevard	A. D. GRANT, General Agent
Los Angeles, Cal.	221 South Broadway	R. W. SMOCK, General Agent
		J. CRUICKSHANK, General Agent, Passenger Department
		A. T. JACKSON, District Passenger Agent
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Minneapolis, Minn.	618 Metropolitan Life Bldg., 125 South Third Street	E. H. HAWLEY, General Agent
New Orleans, La.	1001 Carondelet Bldg., 226 Carondelet Street	R. A. PETERS, General Agent
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		I. W. CARTER, District Passenger Agent
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Ogden Utah	214 David Eccles Bldg., 390 Twenty-fourth Street	W. H. CHEEVERS, General Agent
Omaha, Neb.	Union Pacific Headquarters Bldg., 1416 Dodge Street	A. K. CURTS, City Passenger Agent
Pasadena, Cal.	395 East Colorado Street	F. H. ADAMS, General Agent
Philadelphia, Pa.	508 Commercial Trust Bldg., 15th and Market Streets	F. L. FEAKINS, General Agent
		S. C. MILBOURNE, Assistant General Agent
Pittsburgh, Pa.	216 Oliver Bldg., Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue	JOHN D. CARTER, General Agent
		EDWARD EMERY, District Passenger Agent
Portland, Ore.	628-37 Pittock Block, 385½ Washington Street	L. E. OMER, City Passenger Agent
Redlands, Cal.	14 Cajon Street	W. H. PETTIBONE, City Freight and Passenger Agent
Reno, Nev.	200 Nevada State Life Bldg., Second and Center Streets	F. D. WILSON, General Agent
Riverside, Cal.	Glenwood Mission Inn, 680 Main Street	F. E. MIDDLETON, General Agent
Sacramento, Cal.	221 California Fruit Bldg., 1006 Fourth Street	C. T. SLAUSON, General Agent
St. Joseph, Mo.	302 Bartlett Trust Bldg., Frederick Avenue and Felix Street	
		S. E. STOHR, General Freight and Passenger Agent, St. J. & G. I. Ry. Co.
St. Louis, Mo.	2053 Railway Exchange Bldg., 611 Olive Street	J. L. CARNEY, General Agent
Salt Lake City, Utah	City Ticket Office, Hotel Utah, Main and South Temple Sts.	E. A. SHEWE, District Passenger Agent
San Diego, Cal.	Fourth and Plaza Streets	C. C. JEWETT, General Agent
San Francisco, Cal.	City Ticket Office, 673 Market Street	H. A. BUCK, District Passenger Agent
San Pedro, Cal.	521 Beacon Street	J. V. CARROLL, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Santa Ana, Cal.	305 N. Main Street	C. S. BROWNE, General Agent
Seattle, Wash.	201 Union Station, 4th Ave. & Jackson St.	W. H. OLIN, Asst. Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent
	City Ticket Office, 1405 Fourth Avenue	H. A. LAWRENCE, General Agent, Passenger Department
Spokane, Wash.	727 Sprague Avenue	F. H. HOCKEN, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Tacoma, Wash.	106 South Tenth Street	WM. CARRUTHERS, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Toronto, Ontario	201 Canadian Pacific Bldg., 69 Yonge Street	GEO. W. VAUX, General Agent
Walla Walla, Wash.	Baker Bldg., Main and Second Streets	C. F. VAN DEWATER, District Freight and Passenger Agent
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Yakima, Wash.	Union Pacific Bldg., 104 W. Yakima Avenue	H. M. WEST, District Freight and Passenger Agent

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OMAHA, NEB.
JOHN L. AMOS
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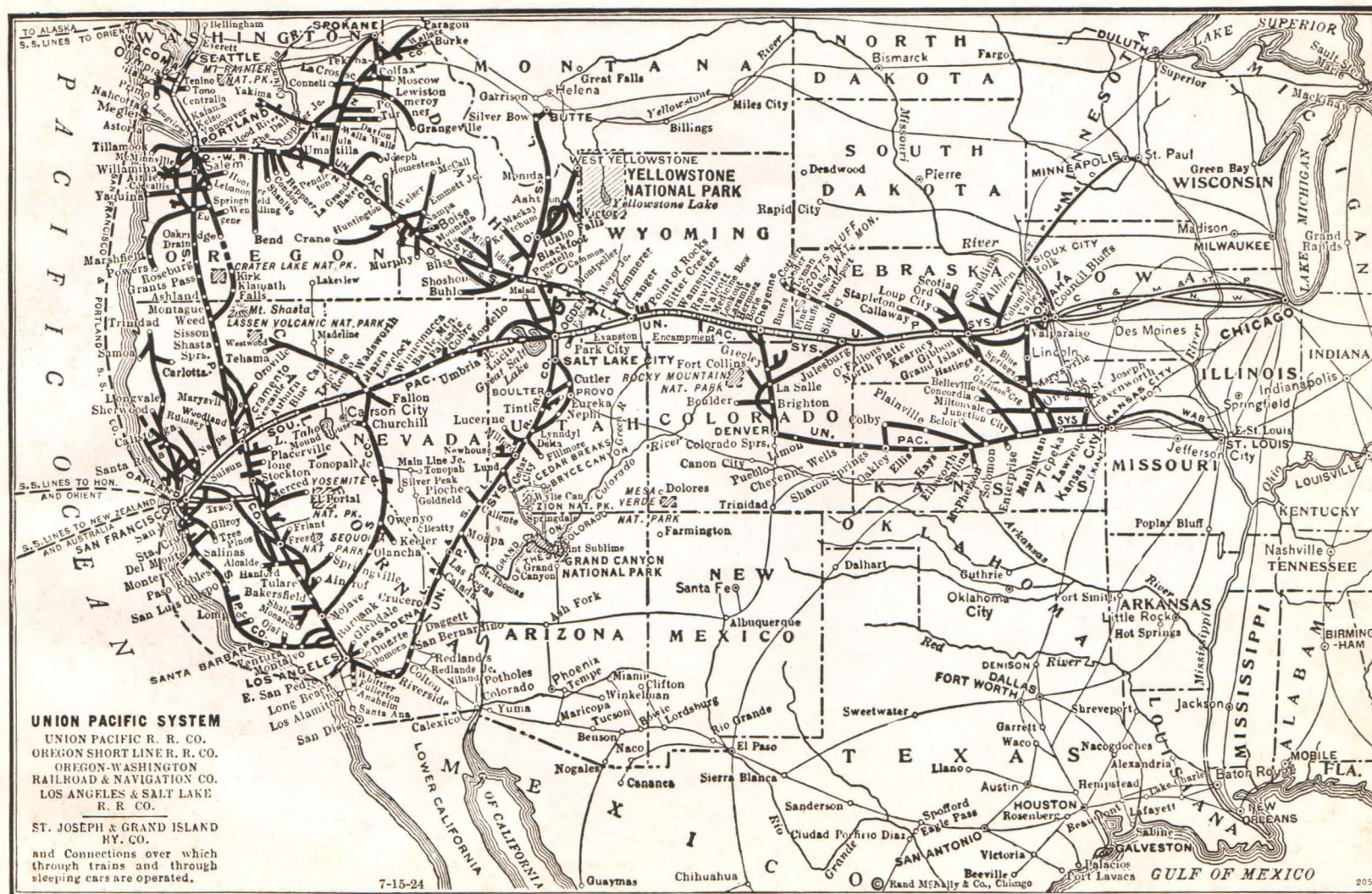
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