The Lower Falls of the Yellowstone drop 308 feet into the Grand Canyon.
Our great National Parks are sections of the old American wilderness preserved practically unchanged. They are as valuable, acre for acre, as the richest farm lands. They feed the spirit, the soul, the character of America.

Of all the National Parks Yellowstone is the wildest and most universal in its appeal. There is more to see there—more different sorts of things, more natural wonders, more strange and curious things, more scope, more variety—a longer list of astonishing sights—than any half dozen of the other parks combined could offer. Daily new, always strange, ever full of change, it is the circus park. Nature's continuous Coney Island. It is the most human and the most popular of all the parks.

But Yellowstone is more, and very much more, than that, especially in its new and vastly enlarged form today. As it now is constituted, it is the noblest sweep of unspoiled and yet fully accessible mountain country to be found within or without our National Park limits. Here, indeed, you may see the ROCKIES and as you look there will arise in your soul the phrase, "As it was in the Beginning!" Happily also follows the remainder of the choral chant, "Is now, and ever shall be!" What price can you put on that? Yellowstone is at once the easiest, the most feasible, the most human of all the parks, and also the wildest and least changed. No other park, and no other mountain region within our borders, holds such numbers, or such numbers of species, of native American big game.

The bears of Yellowstone have made it famous, as has its Painted Canyon. Its vast elk herds—the last hope of that species in America—have no like anywhere in our country now. The bighorn sheep, rarest and wildest of our big game animals, still lives its old life there. The wise and busy beaver builds its dams as it always did. The antelope still may be seen—shadowy, fleet. The two species of American deer still thrive. Lastly, there still are to be seen hundreds of the noblest of all our wild animals, the bison. Who can measure the value of these native treasures? Where else can you see them? What other country, what other printed page, can teach you so much as a week's reading of Nature's page here?

And you may travel and live in perfect comfort! That is almost the most astonishing thing about Yellowstone. You may photograph a wild bear and eat a course dinner within the same hour. You may see the Canyon and geysers and the Grand Tetons and a dozen bold mountain lakes and streams and yet sleep in as good a bed as you left at home. Literally, the world has nothing like this. Other parks have one attraction—several; but none has all these. And no discomfort or danger or weariness will mar your day's delights.

I know the Yellowstone and love it all. So will you love it when you know it. And you ought to know it. That is part of your education as an American, as well as one of your American privileges. Thank God, you Americans, that Yellowstone is now and ever shall be your own! Thank God that there you still can see a part of the Old West—your own West—as it was in the Beginning!
Above—Spectacular mountain grandeur greets travelers entering Yellowstone from Livingston, Montana, via N. P. sightseeing buses.

Center—Yellowstone visitors stop to view Devil’s Slide, a short distance north of Gardiner Gateway to the Park.

Below—Billings, Montana, a colorful western city, is diverging point for Yellowstone visitors entering the park via Red Lodge and Cody Gateways.
Only Burlington-Northern Pacific serves three of Yellowstone's famous gateways... Gardiner, Cody and Red Lodge... and only Burlington-Northern Pacific offers a choice of three scenic routes to or from the Park.

The most direct service to Yellowstone is via the "Route of the North Coast Limited", traveling along the Upper Mississippi River, through St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minnesota's wooded farmlands, the Bad Lands of North Dakota and the ranch country of Montana.

Another delightful way to Yellowstone is via the Burlington through Nebraska, alongside the Black Hills of South Dakota, past the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming and the scene of Custer's Last Stand.

A third route is via the Burlington's "Denver Zephyr" to Denver, thence via Cheyenne, Casper, Wind River Canyon and Big Horn Basin to Cody.

The Burlington Lines Texas Zephyrs afford fast convenient service between Dallas, Ft. Worth and Denver.

For Yellowstone-bound travelers from the Pacific Coast, the eastbound trains on the Northern Pacific Railway provide fast service from Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, with sleeping cars and deluxe "Day-Nite" coaches to Livingston and Billings, Montana.

Throughout the Park season, Burlington-Northern Pacific trains carry Pullmans daily for the convenience and comfort of Yellowstone travelers from Chicago, Twin Cities and East to Billings and Livingston. From these gateway cities, scenic sidetrips carry vacationists into the Park. At Billings, Yellowstone travelers have three choices: (1) over Red Lodge HIGH Road to Silver Gate; (2) directly to Cody, Wyo., through livestock, farming and oil country, then the spectacular Cody Road; (3) or combining 1 and 2, over Red Lodge HIGH Road, and Sunlight Basin to Cody.

Excellent service also is available to Yellowstone gateways from numerous other points, including Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis.

For up-to-the-minute schedules, consult any railroad ticket agent or travel bureau.
Threshold of Yellowstone’s dramatic tour is Gardiner Gateway spanned by the big stone arch dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903.
GARDINER GATEWAY

Gardiner Gateway, Montana, is the beginning of the dramatic Yellowstone tour which moves progressively among fantastic sights of the Park to the splendor and climax of the Golden Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River.

For more than half a century this gateway has been the entry point of visitors from many states and nations, for princes, potentates and presidents. It opened Yellowstone Wonderland to the world in 1883.

Service to Gardiner from principal points is maintained by the Northern Pacific during the Park vacation season. The route leads into the Rockies via Livingston, Montana, followed by a scenic 57-mile trip along the dancing Yellowstone River, the peaks of the Absaroka Range to the east, the majestic Gallatin Range to the west.

You'll find Gardiner a natural portal to Yellowstone's mountain walled beauties and mysteries.

Left—Eagle Nest Rock  Below—Gardner Canyon
Cody Road plunges through Shoshone Canyon of the Wyoming Rockies, the Buffalo Bill country and onward to the East gateway.
CODY GATEWAY

One of the highlights of a visit to Yellowstone Park is the trip over the Cody Road, smooth mountain highway extending for 80 miles between Cody, Wyoming and Yellowstone Lake. It required forty years of blasting away at mountainsides, cutting and grading through virgin forest and trackless wilderness for man to complete this amazing road.

From Cody the route lies through the rock-walled Shoshone Canyon, whose perpendicular sides reveal the geological history of the mountains since the beginning of time. The road passes alongside the giant Buffalo Bill Dam, which impounds the waters of Buffalo Bill Lake—a vast government irrigation project. For a dozen miles it follows the turns and twists of the fast-flowing Shoshone River, flanked on both sides by towering cliffs, with their fantastic configurations . . . the Holy City, an elephant’s head, the palm of a hand, a dog, an anvil, and scores more.

The towering Absaroka Range is crossed through grim Sylvan Pass, where glorious vistas of peaks, valleys, and crystal gem-like lakes reveal Nature’s splendor. The descent along the west slope is gentle yet picturesque, and after the road crosses Fishing Bridge it connects with Grand Loop Highway within Yellowstone Park.

Much of the region through which the Cody Road lies was roamed in the early days by that great frontiersman Buffalo Bill, who founded the town of Cody. Situated on the Burlington Route, Cody has daily service to and from Chicago via Billings, as well as to and from Missouri River points and Denver. Modern buses operate between Cody and Billings, connecting with Burlington and Northern Pacific trains; also, between Cody and Deaver, Wyo., connecting with Burlington trains.
Amazing switchbacks of the Red Lodge HIGH Road conquer the lofty Beartooth Mountains, traversing fifteen miles to gain a mile in altitude above Rock Creek Canyon.
RED LODGE HIGHROAD TO SILVERGATE
NEWEST GATEWAY TO YELLOWSTONE

Red Lodge HIGH Road, loftiest of all Yellowstone Park approaches, has been termed by travelers, one of the most spectacular mountain drives in the world. It adds the grandeur of “skyline” alpine panoramas to the wonders of Yellowstone.

Altimeter readings show this road to be one of the highest in all the West. For approximately 21 miles it skims the top of the Beartooth Rockies at an altitude of more than 9,000 feet. The pinnacle of 11,000 feet is reached at one point and mile after mile its altitude hovers around the 10,000-foot mark. Two hundred fifty miles of mountain peaks can be seen with half a turn of the head.

This is a “Sky-Ride” in the Montana-Wyoming Rockies by Northern Pacific and Yellowstone Park sight-seeing motor coaches. The most thrilling scenery appears between Red Lodge, Cooke and the park boundary, but the irrigated ranching country between Billings and Red Lodge also is very interesting to travelers. Billings is on the N. P. main line.

Scene on the Red Lodge HIGH Road approaching Little Bear Lake, one of many along the highway.
New 3-plan hotel buildings at Mammoth Hot Springs which provide regular hotel service, standard cabins and first-class cottages.

Some of the first class hotel cottages, attractively grouped near the main hotel building at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Yellowstone Park Chapel at Mammoth. Open to the use of all denominations for religious services.

Nature has devoted endless centuries to the preparation of this sight—Hy- men Terrace and its imprisoned pools at Mammoth Hot Springs.
Old Faithful Geyser, most famous in the world, hurls aloft tons of boiling water every hour.
Above—The Inn faces Old Faithful and a dozen other famous geysers in the Upper Basin.

Below—The great chimney corner in the lobby of Old Faithful Inn is a popular gathering place.
Nature's masterpiece—the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, "pot of gold" at the end of the rainbow and a highspot in the park tour.
Visitors to Canyon Hotel are impressed with its beauty. This is a view of the spacious lounge.

Horseback riding is a popular Park activity. Here, a guide calls attention to some interesting sight along the rim of Grand Canyon.

Upper Falls of the Yellowstone River, although not as famous as the Lower Falls, makes its own scenic bid for fame as this view shows.
Even the fisherman "down on his luck" can catch his limit at famous Fishing Bridge, where Yellowstone Lake (below) empties into the river.
A mile and a quarter above sea level, near Roosevelt Lodge, is feudal Tower Fall, 132 feet high.
Inset—Petrified Tree near Tower Fall, one of many examples of petrifaction found in the park area.
The easiest and best way to see the park is by comfortable Yellowstone buses. Experienced drivers add zest to the tour by timely anecdotes and explanation of phenomena.

Right—N. P. Transport bus stops on Red Lodge High Road for view of lofty Beartooth Butte—truly a golden mountain in the Rockies.

Below—Buses lined up at Old Faithful Inn for park tour. At bottom, one of the park’s “citizens” inspects bus load of sightseers.

Above—These happy folks are leaving Grand Canyon Hotel for a sightseeing trip.

Thirteen major waterfalls and cascades are seen from the route of the regular park tour. On every road throughout the Park Loop the traveler is rewarded by vistas of unspoiled wilderness in which foaming mountain streams play no small part.
Cunning bear cubs teetering comically in the pine tops perform continuously throughout the park. It's against the law to feed them.
Monarchs of the plains hold sway along the east side of the Park near Tower Falls.

A newcomer in a world of wonder who is all ears to hear you are going to spend your next vacation in Yellowstone. Park deer number 700.

Antelope make the meadows near Gardiner Gateway their favorite feeding grounds.
In Yellowstone Park, travelers are astounded by Mother Nature's phenomena — more strange, thrilling sights are found compactly arrayed along the grand loop of the Yellowstone than one can assemble elsewhere in the world with thousands of miles of travel. Yet, when the trip is over, many of the travelers who have been so fascinated by the geysers or the antics of roadside bears that they failed to appreciate the great mountains on Yellowstone's horizons, think they must go far away — to some other country, or to some other park — to find mountain scenery worth seeing.

While you are in the wonderful Yellowstone country, we urge you to stay extra days, if possible, to see more of Montana and Wyoming, to explore the inspiring mountains and valleys surrounding the Park. Gray Line sightseeing tours are available, at moderate cost. Ask your ticket or travel agent to include some of the Montana-Wyoming Rockies Gray Line Tours in your itinerary arranging them on dates they operate, or you may purchase these scenic trips from CB&Q agents at Cody and Sheridan, Wyo., or from Northern Pacific agents at Billings and Livingston, Mont.

Suppose you are traveling to Yellowstone Park for a popular in-Gardiner, out-Cody tour, we suggest stopping over one extra day at Billings, Montana, where the following Gray Line sightseeing tours are available daily in summer: (1) "Sky-Ride", a 203-mile bus trip on Red Lodge High Road to Beartooth Lake and return to Billings (3) "High Scenic Thriller", 258-miles via Red Lodge to Silver Gate and return to Billings, from where you continue on to Gardiner Gateway.

Or if you plan a standard Yellowstone trip, entering Cody, and leaving via Gardiner or other gateways, ask at Billings Railroad depot for Gray Line Tour 5, which will operate Tuesdays and Fridays this summer via the magnificent Red Lodge High Road, Sunlight Basin to Cody. This is a 188-mile trip requiring 24 hours, including overnight at Cody Inn, from where you continue into Yellowstone Park.

Are you traveling out of Yellowstone via Cody Road? Then take an extra 24 hours to sightsee 188 miles on Gray Line Tour 4, "Greater Yellowstone", via Sunlight Basin and Red Lodge High Road to Billings. Operates Tuesdays and Fridays.

These sightseeing trips — Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 — permit you to see not one, not two, but THREE scenic Yellowstone gateways, namely Red Lodge, Cody and Gardiner.

Yellowstone Extension sightseeing also includes the following trips for passengers, who have enjoyed the standard tours within the Park and want something new, but these two particular Gray Line tours operate certain summer days only for four passengers or more: Tour 9 — From Billings to Red Lodge and Cody, thence Shoshone Dam, lunch at a Dude Ranch, then Cody, 322 miles. Two days, including Cody Rodeo. Tour 10 — From Sheridan, Wyoming, over the Big Horn Mts., through Shell Canyon, Greybull to Cody, or from Cody (after a Yellowstone tour) over the Big Horn Mountains to Sheridan, Wyoming — a marvelous one-day tour of 153 miles.

The C. B. & Q. and N. P. will help you plan the best possible vacation for you in the Yellowstone Park Country.
Looking down over a shoulder of Mount Washburn, altitude 10,317 feet. This prominent peak, topped by a fire lookout station, is in the northeast section of the park near Grand Canyon and was named for Henry Dana Washburn, Surveyor General of the Territory of Montana, who headed an expedition into the park area in 1870. Largely due to General Washburn's report, Yellowstone became the nation's first national park on March 1, 1872.

The Grand Teton (13,766 feet), towering over Jenny Lake, in the Teton National Park just south of Yellowstone. These magnificent mountains and the picturesque Jackson Hole country are a convenient and delightful side trip from Old Faithful, returning to Grand Canyon after one or more nights at Jackson Lake Lodge. Arrangements for side trips can be made with the Yellowstone Park Co. at Old Faithful Inn or at other park hotels.
YELLOWSTONE—COLORADO

FOR THE SAME RAIL FARE, passengers holding
tickets reading via Burlington from or through Chicago,
St. Louis, Kansas City or Omaha to the Yellowstone
Gateways (Gardiner, Red Lodge or Cody), may if they
wish, include Denver and the colorful Colorado Rockies.

For example: ticket may read Chicago to St. Paul via
C. B. & Q.; St. Paul to Gardiner via Northern Pacific;
Cody to Denver via C. B. & Q. - C. & S.; returning
Denver to Chicago via C. B. & Q. This ticket permits
free side trip Denver to Colorado Springs and return.
The route from Cody to Denver is through the scenic
Wind River Canyon, Thermopolis, Casper and Cheyenne.

Several different one-day motor side-trips are available from Denver to Rocky Mountain National Park,
or vacationists can make a two-day all-expense circle tour through the park from Denver with overnight
stop at Grand Lake.

Thousands of people each year take advantage of
this favorable routing arrangement to combine a tour
of Yellowstone with a visit to Rocky Mountain Park.

YELLOWSTONE AND OTHER PARKS

Yellowstone Park is so situated and service to and
from the park is so varied that it may conveniently and
at low cost be included in tours to other national parks
or on transcontinental trips. Ask your ticket agent
or any of the Burlington-Northern Pacific travel representa
tives listed on the back cover of this book.

TROUT FISHING

Of all the outdoor activities of park life, trout fishing
in mountain waters is one of the most alluring. No
license is required within the park limits. The following
varieties are found in most of the park waters: Cutthroat
(native), Lock Leven, Eastern Brook, Rainbow, Macki-

Nine miles beyond Gardiner, the park highway
beckons into the Rockies through Golden Gate.

aw, Rocky Mountain Whitefish and Grayling. You
can fish for trout in most any of the park rivers or lakes,
Lake Yellowstone being particularly good, but if you
wish to know really royal sport allow extra time in
addition to that required for the park tour and seek
Excitement afloat as another big trout is hooked in Yellowstone Lake.

remote waters in the mountain fastnesses. Tackle is obtainable at stores in the park or may be rented at Hotels.

**YELLOWSTONE'S VERNACULAR**

Yellowstone has a vocabulary all its own. Probably inspired by the vacation spirit of light-hearted fun, its usage has become a part of park life and visitors always enjoy their stay in Yellowstone even more when they learn the local "language":

- **Dudes**—All tourists of both sexes in the park
- **Savages**—All lodge, hotel and transportation employees
- **Heavers**—The girls who wait on tables
- **Pearl Divers**—The dish washers
- **Pillow Punchers**—Girls who make up the beds
- **Pack Rats**—Porters at hotels and lodges
- **Gear Jammers**—Drivers of the Yellowstone buses
- **Wranglers**—Men who look after the horses
- **Song Wranglers**—Recreation leaders for community singing
- **Ninety-day Wonders**—Rangers who police the park and act as guides
- **Sagebrushers**—Tourists using their own outfits and camping in the sagebrush
- **Rotten-logging**—Two alone, moonlight and a log to sit on. Effected by rangers and heavers. Dudes are not barred

**HORSEBACK RIDING**

Riding horses and guides are available at Mammoth, Old Faithful and Canyon hotels. The charges are reasonable.

**ROADS IN THE PARK**

Yellowstone’s Grand Loop road extends for approximately 145 miles within the park boundaries, mostly oiled and hard surfaced. Distances between some of the principal points are:

- Gardiner Gateway to Mammoth Hot Springs: 5 miles
- Mammoth Hot Springs to Old Faithful: 51 miles
- Old Faithful to West Thumb (Yellowstone Lake): 17 miles
- West Thumb to Lake Hotel: 19 miles
- Lake Hotel to Canyon Hotel: 16 miles
- Canyon Hotel to Mammoth Hotel: 40 miles
- Canyon Hotel to Old Faithful: 41 miles

Red Lodge to Grand Canyon: 121 miles
Cody to Lake Hotel: 80 miles

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY**

The National Park Service has established museums at Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge and Madison Junction. Each deals principally with the phenomena and data of its locality and offers unlimited opportunity for study and information gathering. The Ranger Naturalists also conduct free lectures at various points in the park.

**LARGEST OF NATIONAL PARKS**

Yellowstone is the largest and most famous as well as the first of our National Parks. Approximately one and one-half times as large as the state of Delaware, enclosing 3,472 square miles of scenic natural wonders, it lies in the northwest corner of Wyoming and borders into Idaho and Montana.

In Yellowstone the National Park idea was born in 1870 and the area was set aside as public domain by act of Congress in 1872. It contains probably not less than 10,000 thermal features of all kinds, mountains, forests, rivers, waterfalls, petrified trees, canyons and gem-like lakes. More wild animals and birds and a greater variety of both inhabit its confines than any other park in America.

Yellowstone Park lies in the center of a great area of National forests containing some three million acres and extending far into Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. It is almost completely surrounded by towering mountain ranges, inaccessible in most places except for the spectacular approaches which scale these mountain barriers to provide entrance to wonderland. Its system of roads is adequate and good, yet it has been said that 100 feet from the road one encounters virgin wilderness,
unspoiled and unmarked by man, except for a neat sign here and there or a well-marked forest trail.

Other areas of the earth may be crowned with the magnificence of mountains, valleys, shimmering waters and green forests. But in Yellowstone these splendors are haunted by ghostly geysers, steaming landscapes, water boiling in the earth and similar mystical manifestations. There you not only stand in rapt admiration of creation but you look in awe at its processes.

WILD ANIMAL CENSUS

Recent official estimates of the largest species of wild animals within the confines of the park place their numbers as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Estimated Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elk (Wapiti)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronghorn Antelope</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grizzly Bear</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mule Deer</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Horn Sheep</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many varieties of smaller animals such as beaver, porcupine, lynx, coyote, marmot and fox are so numerous no accurate count has been made.

More than 200 species of birds make their homes in the park—geese, ducks, pelicans, pheasants, eagles, ospreys, gulls, hawks, owls, ravens, jays, blackbirds, magpies, meadow larks, robins and many others. Even some of the rare trumpeter swans, almost extinct, have made their home in Yellowstone.

HAYNES PICTURE SHOPS, conveniently located in hotels and lodges and at other vantage points in the park, sell pictures, albums, guide books, post cards, and camera supplies.
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