

YELLOWSTONE

National Park

SEASON

Motorists—MAY 1 to OCTOBER 15

(Dates Approximate)

Hotels and Bus Service—about JUNE 20
to SEPTEMBER 10



Any Close Approach to Bears Is Dangerous • Feeding,
Molesting, Teasing, or Touching Bears Is Prohibited

YELLOWSTONE

NATIONAL PARK

Wyoming · Montana · Idaho



YELLOWSTONE National Park, established by act of Congress on March, 1, 1872, is a part of the high country of the middle Rocky Mountains containing geysers, hot springs, and other thermal features which are the result of volcanic activities prevailing in the area for ages. This forested region includes numerous lakes, meadows, canyons, and waterfalls. Its wilderness areas are extensive and provide habitat for many native American species of animals, birds, and plants. The park is a part of the National Park System, owned by the people of the United States and administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. It is one of a group of 28 areas in the system known simply as national parks, usually of considerable extent and generally possessing outstanding scenery and wilderness character.

Yellowstone is the largest and oldest of our national parks, with an area of approximately 2,213,000 acres of federally owned land, lying in the extreme northwest corner of Wyoming. It includes in its boundaries small portions of Idaho and Montana. The average elevation of the park is between 7,000 and 8,000 feet. Both the surrounding mountains and the interior plain are composed largely of material once ejected as ash and lava from depths far below the surface.

The Geysers

Yellowstone's geysers are celebrated the world over; for size, power, variety of action and number, the region has no competitor. Altogether, there are about 10,000 separate and distinct thermal features. Most of the geysers are located in six principal basins—the Norris, Lower, Midway, Upper, Heart Lake, and Shoshone—all lying in the west and south-central portion of the park. Some, like Old Faithful, Daisy, and Riverside, spout at regular intervals; others are irregular. In the geyser basins the material making up the walls of the cracks and tubes of the geysers is of silica and strong enough to withstand the explosive action of the steam. A less strong material, such as travertine, will not withstand this explosive action and hence will not produce geysers.



Old Faithful Geyser

Other Hot-Water Phenomena

While the geysers of Yellowstone are largely confined to particular areas, other hot-water manifestations occur throughout the park at more widely separated points. Marvelously colored hot springs, mud volcanoes, and other strange phenomena compel attention.

In certain sections, as at Mammoth, hot water has brought to the surface quantities of white mineral deposits forming high terraces on which are beautifully encrusted basins covering, in places, trees of considerable size. The hot water flows over the edges of these basins.

Well-marked trails enable the visitor to study the formations at close range and in safety. *Visitors should keep on the solid trails, as in many places the crust is thin and walking on it is extremely dangerous.*

Yellowstone Lake

A scenic attraction of the first order, Yellowstone Lake is the largest body of water in North America at so great an altitude. Lying 7,731 feet above sea level, it covers 139 square miles and has a shore line of about 100 miles. Its maximum depth is 300 feet. At the outlet of the lake is located the famous Fishing Bridge.

Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

If there were no geysers or other hot-water phenomena in Yellowstone, the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River alone would warrant national park status. It is the cameo of canyons, with the dominant color, particularly on a sunny day, yellow or a glaring white. Closer inspection, however, reveals a great variety of colors.

Waterfalls

Among the most beautiful spectacles of Yellowstone are its waterfalls, some of the largest of which are located in or near the canyon. Many visitors are amazed to learn that one of these, the Lower Falls, is nearly twice as high as Niagara, or 308 feet. Just above is Upper Falls, which drops 109 feet with a deafening roar, and some 20 miles to the north, on Tower Creek, Tower Falls plunges 132 feet over rugged boulders. Among the other falls worthy of a visit are Lewis Falls, in Lewis Canyon, and Moose Falls, on Crawfish Creek, near the South Entrance, and Gibbon Falls, east of Madison Junction. All are easily reached by automobile.

The Riverside Geyser.

Western Ways photo

Fossil Forests

The fossil forests, which really are not as impressive as the term "forests" might imply, are spread over extensive areas in the northern part of the park. They are not readily accessible to the visitor, with the exception of one small area on a branch road, about a half mile from the main road between Tower Junction and Mammoth Hot Springs.

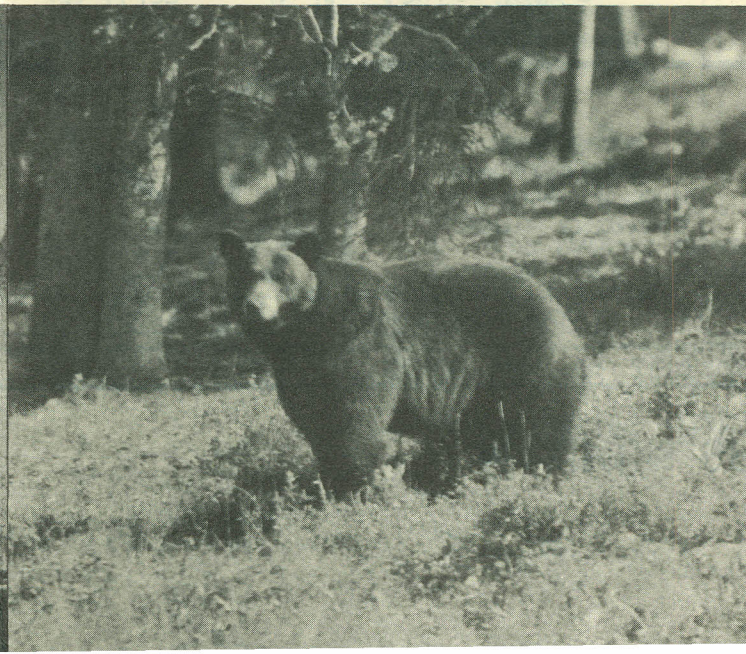
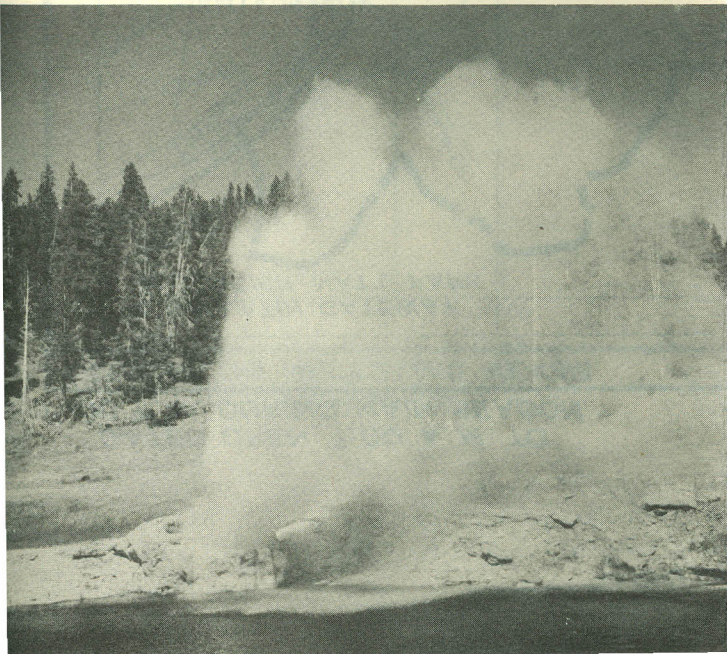
Wildlife

Yellowstone is one of the largest wildlife sanctuaries in the world. With all wildlife under the constant protection of the National Park Service, the animals have learned that no harm will come to them. While the visitor may not see many animals from the highway, the quiet watcher on the trails may find deer, bears, elk (wapiti), and antelopes (pronghorn), and even mountain sheep (bighorns), coyotes, moose, and buffalo (bison).

Bears are among the most numerous animals in the park; brown, cinnamon, and black bears—all members of the same species—are common, and even the huge grizzlies are found. While apparently friendly, the black bears (many of which frequent the park roads and some camp grounds) cannot be trusted and are potentially very dangerous. *Observe them only from a safe distance.* Regulations which prohibit the feeding, molesting, touching, or teasing of bears will be enforced for the protection of all visitors.

In the extreme eastern section of the park is a buffalo or bison range, accessible in summer only to those

Black Bear





Tower Falls

using the trails. A few bison are also present in Hayden Valley and the Lower Geyser Basin area.

More than 200 species of birds find sanctuary in the confines of the park. Eagles may be seen among the crags; wild geese and ducks are found in profusion; and many ospreys, gulls, and pelicans add to the picturesqueness of Yellowstone Lake.

Trees

In Yellowstone, as nearly everywhere in the West, the majority of the trees are evergreens. Its forests include lodgepole, limber, and whitebark pine, alpine and Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, Rocky Mountain juniper, aspen, narrowleaf cottonwood, water birch, and alder.

Fishing

Most of the streams and lakes from timber line to the lowest altitudes contain trout of one or more species and a few contain whitefish and grayling. But the more accessible waters are fished so steadily that the trout become "educated" and wary. Back in the depths of the mountain fastnesses, the fish are much less disturbed and can be caught more readily. *No fishing license is required in the park. Fish caught in the park and transported outside are subject to the laws of the States into which taken.* (See page 16.)

Roads and Trails

The main road system of Yellowstone is roughly in the form of a figure 8. The Grand Loop Road, as it is called, includes about 142 miles of improved roads. Connecting the Grand Loop with the park entrances are about 100 miles of entrance roads, while other subsidiary roads leading to interesting features bring the grand total to approximately 300 miles within the park.

Probably the most scenic section of the "loop" is that northward from the canyon to Tower Falls and on to Mammoth Hot Springs. The crossing of Dunraven Pass or the ascent of Mount Washburn are events which will long be remembered.

An extensive system of trails is available for those desiring to visit the more remote and wilder sections of the park. Among them is the Howard Eaton Trail, which follows closely the Grand Loop Road, touching those places of interest visited by vehicle travel, yet sufficiently distant from the road at most other points to avoid contact with travelers on the road. Information regarding branch trails may be secured at the various ranger stations throughout the park.

Interpretive Service

Ranger naturalists conduct parties at Mammoth, Norris Geyser Basin, Madison Junction, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and Camp Roosevelt. Nature walks are conducted each day and campfire talks are given each evening at most of these points. There is no charge for this service.

Museums, in which official information offices and interesting exhibits are maintained, have been established at Mammoth, Old Faithful, Norris Geyser Basin, Madison Junction, and Fishing Bridge.

A field exhibit near Obsidian Cliff explains that great mountain of volcanic glass, and other roadside exhibits,

interpreting local features of interest to the visitor, are located near Willow Park, Artist Point, and Firehole Canyon.

Park Season

Between the time the roads are cleared of snow (usually May 1–June 1) and about June 20, and between September 11 and October 15, approximately, limited accommodations of an informal character are available for motorists. Camp grounds may be used, and some of the general stores, service stations, and picture shops are kept open. The main season, during which the park concessions are operated, is from about June 20 to September 10. Yellowstone receives some winter visitors, but accommodations during the winter are found only at points outside the park. Sixty miles of road from the North Entrance to Mammoth to Tower Junction to the Northeast Entrance and Cooke are open the year around to motorists and can be reached in winter only by way of the North Entrance. All other roads are closed by snow.

Administration

Headquarters of the park are at Mammoth Hot Springs. The officer of the National Park Service in immediate charge is the superintendent, whose address is Yellowstone Park, Wyo. All comments regarding service in the park should be addressed to him. Offenders charged with violations of the rules and regulations are tried at headquarters by the United States Commissioner.

Protection Service

Park rangers constitute the protection organization for the park and are responsible for law enforcement, traffic control, forest fire detection and suppression, the operation of entrance checking stations, and the field administration of the nine ranger districts into which the park is divided. They handle lost and found property, information, visitors' suggestions and complaints, and render numerous other services to the public. Ranger stations are located at the principal points, and all accidents, fires, and lost or found property should be promptly reported. *Consult the men in uniform—they are at your service.*

Mail Service

Visitors contemplating trips to the park should have their mail addressed care of General Delivery, Yellow-



Mule deer buck resting

Western Ways photo

stone Park, Wyo., the main post office, located at Mammoth Hot Springs. Those arriving by train and stopping at hotels should have their mail sent care of the Yellowstone Park Co., Yellowstone Park, Wyo., with the name of the hotel at which they expect to call for it.

There are also five substations, located at Old Faithful, Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge, and Canyon, to which daily service is operated during the travel season.

How to Reach the Park

By Automobile. Yellowstone may be reached from all major points via improved United States highways. Automobile associations, tourist bureaus, chambers of commerce, and leading gasoline stations throughout the country can furnish reliable information and maps. Inquiry should be made en route concerning road conditions and snow in mountain passes.

By Railroad. The Northern Pacific Railway serves the park on the north at Gardiner, Mont.; at Red Lodge, Mont., 69 miles from the Northeast Entrance; and at Bozeman, Mont. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway serves the Gallatin Gateway approach.

The West Entrance is reached by the Union Pacific Railway, a branch of which also leads to Victor, Idaho, connecting with the Teton Pass highway south of Grand Teton National Park. The East Entrance is served by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway to Cody, Wyo.

In connection with railway tickets to Gardiner, Bozeman, Red Lodge, Gallatin Gateway, West Yellowstone, and Cody, standard 2½-day tours of the park are sold at all railroad ticket offices, where full information may be obtained.

By Bus. The Burlington Transportation Co. serves Cody, Wyo.; the Union Pacific Stages operates to West Yellowstone, Mont.; and the Northland Greyhound Lines serves Livingston and Bozeman, Mont. From Cody, West Yellowstone, and Bozeman, bus passengers use the busses of the Yellowstone Park Co., for their park trip, while from Livingston the trip can be made by train or bus to Gardiner, Mont., the North Entrance, at which point the busses of the Yellowstone Park Co. are available. For further information regarding bus trips to and through the park, address the Yellowstone Park Co., Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

By Airplane. Northwest Airlines provides direct transcontinental service to Yellowstone Park at Gallatin Field, Bozeman, Mont.

Free Public Camp Grounds

There are about 15 improved camp grounds supplied with water, sanitary facilities, and cooking grates. Between 25 and 30 smaller sites are scattered throughout the park for persons who wish to get away from the main points of concentration. Wood gathered for fuel should be taken from fallen dead trees. Visitors are requested to keep the camp grounds clean, to burn combustible rubbish, and to place all other garbage and refuse in available garbage cans.

Accommodations

No rates are shown for the various accommodations listed below as the prices change from season to season. For detailed information as to rates at the hotels, lodges, tourist cabins and for transportation please write to the Yellowstone Park Co., Box 1699, Helena, Mont. (from October 1 to April 30), or to the Yellowstone Park Co., Yellowstone Park, Wyo. (from May 1 to September 30).

It is advisable to request reservations in advance for hotel, lodge, and cabin accommodations by writing to the Yellowstone Park Co.

Hotels. The Mammoth Springs Hotel, Old Faithful Inn, and Canyon Hotel, operated by the Yellowstone Park Co., are open from about June 20 to September 10. These are first-class hotels with the charm of a wilderness setting, and the prices are comparable with those prevailing in metropolitan hotels of the same type.

In connection with the Mammoth Springs Hotel, there are comfortable cottages, some of which have hot and cold running water. Others are also equipped with shower and toilet.



Fishing in the Rapids of the Yellowstone River

Lodges. Lodges are maintained at Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, and Camp Roosevelt by the Yellowstone Park Co.

Cabins and Cafeterias. Tourist cabins are operated at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge, and Canyon and are equipped with necessary furniture, but do not include bedding, linens, or cooking utensils. These items may be rented at reasonable prices if campers do not have all of their camping equipment. Fully equipped cabins, in which cooking is permitted, may be rented at the above locations. There are also cafeterias at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge, and Canyon automobile camp grounds; cabin accommodations and meals at Camp Roosevelt. The tourist cabins and cafeterias are operated by the Yellowstone Park Co., except the cafeteria at Mammoth which is operated by Pryor Stores, Inc.

Boats. Speedboats, launches, rowboats, and fishing tackle may be rented. Half-hour speedboat trips on Yellowstone Lake are made daily. A rod, reel, and landing net may be rented. A boat trip, including fishing and fish fry at Stevenson Island, is a popular feature.

Saddle Horses and Guides. There is no better way to see the park than on horseback over some of the 900-odd miles of trails. A number of specially scheduled trips

are available. Horses may not be rented without a guide.

Transportation. The Yellowstone Park Co. maintains bus and special car service for transportation to and from all park entrances, park tours, side trips, and Grand Teton National Park, south of Yellowstone. Inquire at any concentration point in the park for rates and schedules.

Swimming Pools. Swimming pools, using natural hot water from the hot springs and geysers, are located at Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

Miscellaneous Services

Photographic Service. Haynes, Inc., address, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., in summer, and 801 North Wallace, Bozeman, Mont., at any season, maintains picture shops at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and Tower Falls, and stands in various hotels and lodges for sale of photographs in all sizes and styles, as well as hand-painted enlargements, lantern slides, motion pictures, souvenir post cards, photographic supplies, and guide books.

General Stores and Newsstands. General stores are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, Tower Falls, and Camp Roosevelt. In all general stores, in addition to complete lines of groceries, clothing, and campers' supplies, are carried curios, souvenirs, tobacco, smokers' supplies, etc. Stores are open before and after the main season to serve motorists.

In all hotels and lodges there are newsstands at which curios, souvenirs, newspapers, magazines, tobacco, smoking supplies, etc., are also available.

Automobile Supplies. The Yellowstone Park Co. and the general stores throughout the park are authorized to give repair service and to sell gasoline and oil, and the company and filling stations carry a stock of automobile accessories, tires, etc. The company also maintains garages and repair shops at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge Auto Camp, and Canyon.

Fuel. Woodyards are operated on the cash-and-carry basis by the Yellowstone Park Co. in all large automobile camp grounds at which bundles of sawed and split wood of convenient size are obtainable at prices approved by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. Campers may also obtain fuel wood from fallen dead trees.

Medical Service

A well-equipped hospital, with physicians, surgeon, and trained nurses, is located at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Trained nurses are also stationed in each hotel and lodge, and physicians on the hospital staff attend patients at any place in the park upon call. In case of accident or illness requiring the attention of a physician or nurse, this medical service may be summoned by telephone from hotels, lodges, or ranger stations. Rates for medical service are comparable with rates for similar services in nearby communities and are approved by the Director of the National Park Service.

Telegraph and Telephone Service

Telegrams may be sent from hotels or lodges to any part of the world. Park visitors should use Yellowstone Park, Wyo., as their telegraphic address and should inquire for messages at the telegraph office in the Mammoth Springs Hotel. Lists of undelivered telegrams are posted daily throughout the park. Telephone service is available to any part of the world to which Bell System lines connect.

Religious Services

Catholic, Protestant, and Latter Day Saints services are conducted each Sunday during the main season at several locations in the park.

Motor Vehicle Regulations

Fees. Fees for license to operate motor vehicles are \$3 for automobiles; \$1 for motorcycles; and \$1 additional for house trailers. *The permit must be carried in the car and exhibited to park rangers on request.* The permittee should retain possession of permit, for if lost a new one must be secured by payment of required fee before reentry into park can be made.

Motorcycles and House Trailers. Motorcycles and house trailers are admitted to the park under same conditions as automobiles, and are subject to same regulations so far as applicable, except that house trailers may be required to occupy separate camping areas. House trailers may be excluded during the winter season when camp grounds are closed.

Lights. All motor vehicles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted during the period from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise when the vehicle is on a road. Headlights shall be dimmed, depressed, or tilted when meeting other vehicles, riding or driving animals, bicyclists, or pedestrians.

Speed. Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under safe control of driver at all times.

The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accidents. Speed of automobiles and other vehicles, except ambulances and Government cars on emergency trips, is limited to 45 miles per hour on straight and open stretches and 25 miles per hour in restricted areas. Maximum speed for cars towing trailers and trucks of 1½-ton capacity or over is 30 miles per hour on straight stretches and 25 miles per hour in restricted areas.

Right-of-Way. Any vehicle traveling slowly on any roads in park, when overtaken by faster-moving motor vehicle, and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, shall move to right to allow safe passage.

Horses and Pack Trains. When saddle horses or pack trains approach, motor vehicles shall be so manipulated as to allow safe passage for other party. In no case shall motor vehicles pass such animals on the road at a greater speed than 10 miles per hour, or in such manner or with such noise as to frighten them.

Following Vehicles. Except in slow-moving traffic, a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle closer than 50 feet, nor closer than 15 feet at any time.

Clutches and Gears. No motor vehicle shall be operated on a highway with clutch disengaged or gears out of mesh except for purpose of changing or shifting gears or stopping or while being towed, or when such vehicle is equipped with commercial free-wheeling devices.

Sounding Horn. The horn shall be sounded on approaching sharp curves or other places where view ahead is obstructed, or before passing another vehicle or pedestrians, or, if necessary, before passing riding or driving animals.

Muffler Cut-Outs. Muffler cut-outs shall be kept closed at all times.

Accidents—Stop-Overs. If vehicles stop because of accidents or for any other reason, they shall be parked immediately in such way as not to interfere with travel on road.

Reports of Accidents. All accidents of whatever nature shall be reported as soon as possible by the person or persons involved at nearest ranger station.

Intoxication. No person who is under influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs shall operate or drive a motor-driven vehicle of any kind on park roads.

Automobile Restrictions. The park is open to automobiles operated for pleasure but not those carrying passengers paying either directly or indirectly for use of machines (except automobiles used by transportation lines operating under Government franchise).

Motor Trucks. Motor trucks are subject to special restrictions and special permit fees.

One-Way Roads. Travel over the Mount Washburn Road is limited to one-way travel, beginning at Dunraven Pass. The Bunsen Peak Road is also one-way.

Driving Off Roads. No vehicles may be operated outside roadways or designated parking areas.

Open and Closed Hours for Entrance and Exit Stations. Information regarding open and closed hours for entrance and exit stations may be had at the office of superintendent or at ranger stations. During main season, gates open 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Entrance and Exits. All vehicles shall come to full stop at entrance and exit stations.

Boats. No privately owned boats, canoes, rafts, or other floating craft may be operated upon designated park waters without a permit.



This is your national park, set aside by Congress for you to enjoy and at the same time to be kept unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. The National Park Service is charged with protection of the park in its natural state, but must depend upon you to assist in every way possible.

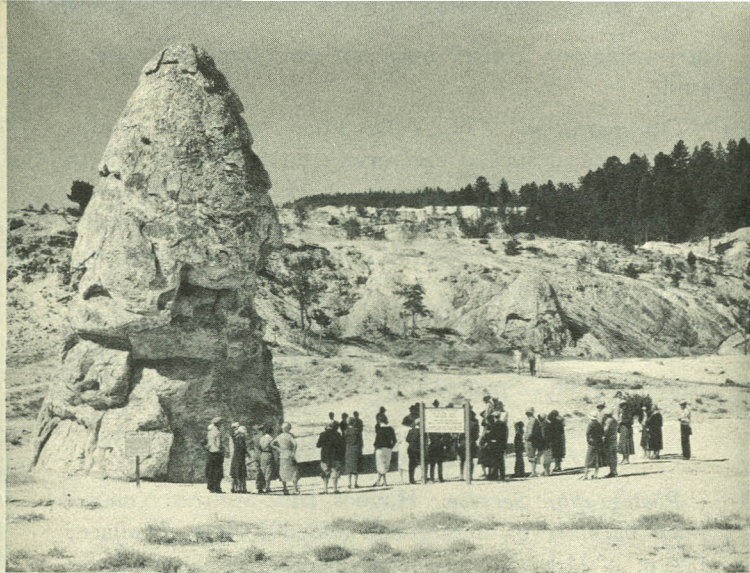
Preservation of Natural Features and Curiosities. The formations are easily damaged. Please do not injure or write upon them, throw objects into springs or steam vents, or disturb or carry away any mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, etc., within the park; and do not destroy, injure, or disturb trees, flowers, birds, or animals.

Camps. Developed camping sites are in all sections. Wood for fuel should be taken only from fallen dead trees.

Fires. Kindle them only in designated camp grounds and never near or on roots of trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse. Campfires should not be left unattended. Before leaving they should be extinguished with water to last spark. **DON'T TAKE CHANCES—MAKE SURE YOUR FIRE IS OUT. ALL FIRES AWAY FROM DESIGNATED CAMPS ARE PROHIBITED, EXCEPT UPON WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM A PARK RANGER.**

Dogs and Cats. Dogs and cats are allowed in the park if kept on leash, crated, or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times.

Hunting. Hunting within park boundaries is not permitted. Unless adequately sealed, cased, broken down, or otherwise packed to prevent their use while in the park, firearms and trapping devices are prohibited, except upon written permission from the superintendent.



Liberty Cap—Mammoth Hot Springs

Bears. It is unlawful and extremely dangerous to feed, molest, tease, or touch bears. If you photograph or approach them closely, you do so at your own risk and peril. To avoid damage from bears, food should never be left in automobiles or tents unattended.

Fishing. Limit of catch per day by each person fishing and limit of fish in possession at any one time by any one person shall be 15 pounds of fish (dressed weight with heads and tails intact), plus one fish, not to exceed a total of 5 fish, except in certain waters, which are further limited and posted. Use or possession of salmon eggs, or other fish eggs, either fresh or preserved, or live or dead minnows, chubs, or other bait fish, digging of worms, and canning or curing of fish are prohibited. Open season May 30 to October 15, except in special areas.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

J. A. Krug, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Newton B. Drury, *Director*



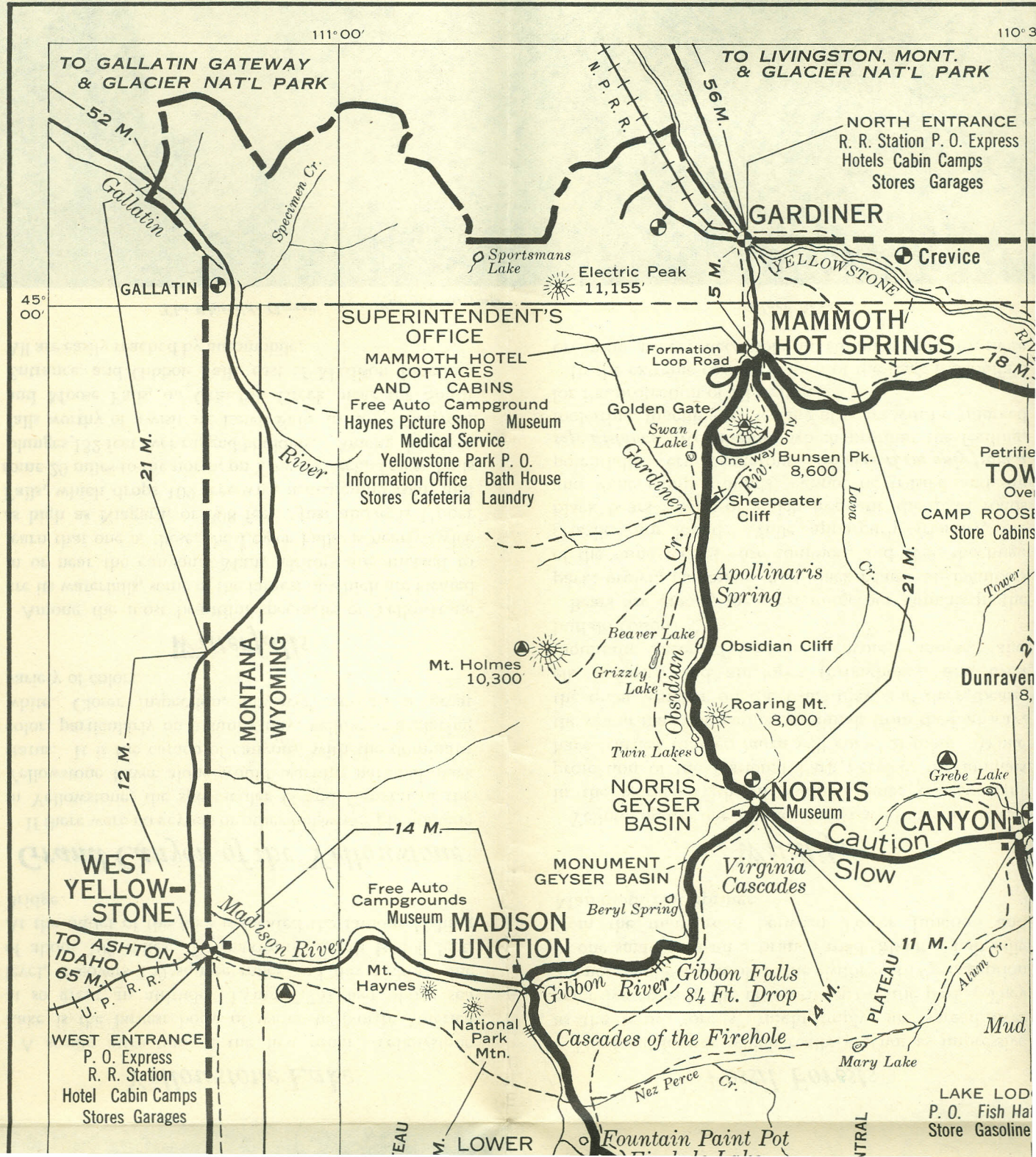
The Haynes Guide Book of the Yellowstone supplements this circular. It is edited and approved by the National Park Service and is on sale at all points in the park.

{Cover: Lower Falls of Yellowstone River. Photo by Western Ways, Tucson, Ariz.}

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GATES OPEN 7:00 A. M. TO
11:00 P. M. DURING MAIN SEASON.

MAXIMUM S

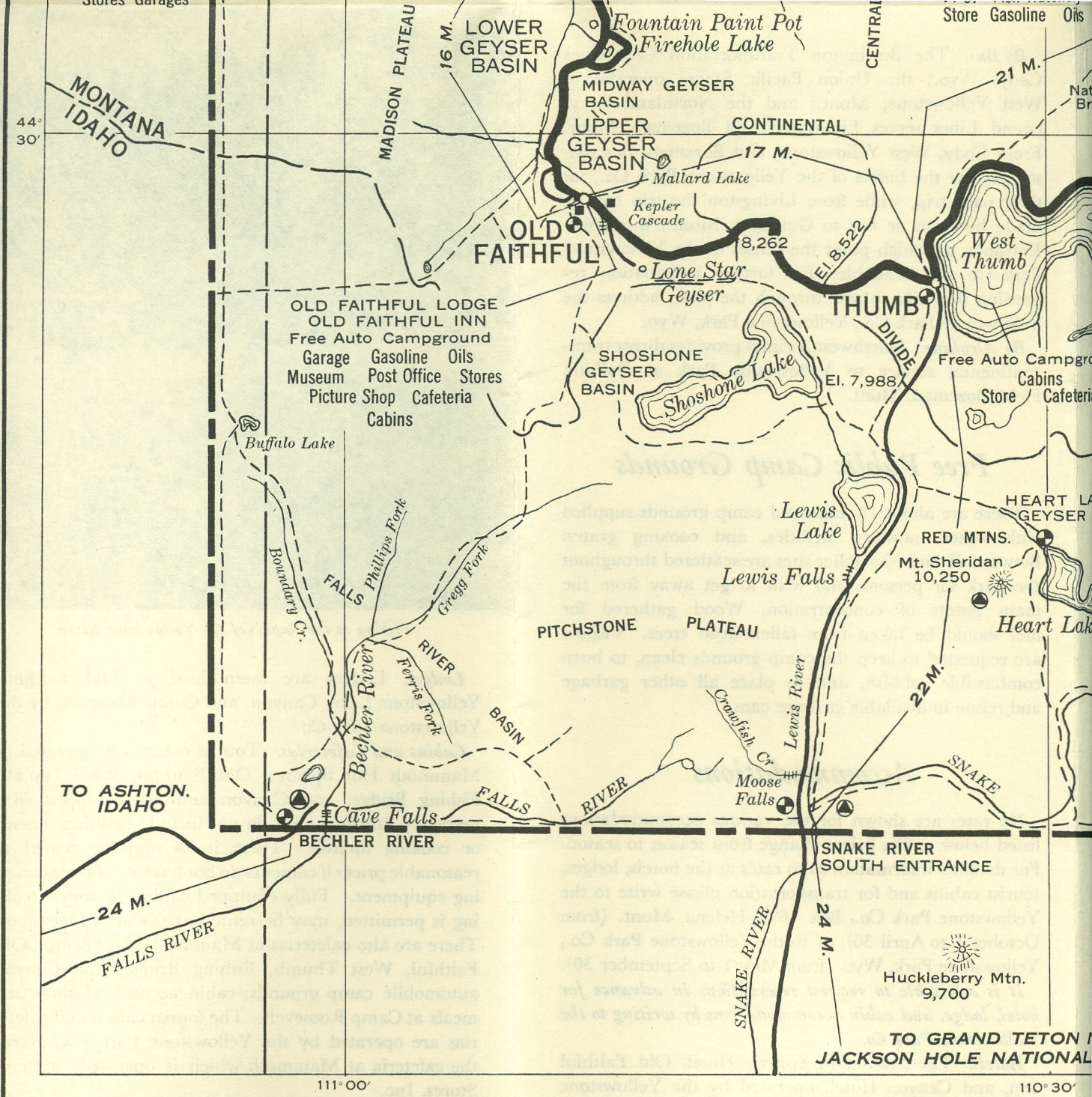


SPEED 45 MILES

PROTECT THE GEYSER AND HOT SPRING FORMATIONS!
STRICTLY OBSERVE ALL RULES

CAMPING is permitted throughout Yellowstone National Park on specially designated camp sites easily recognized by signs. Leave clean grounds for the next camper.

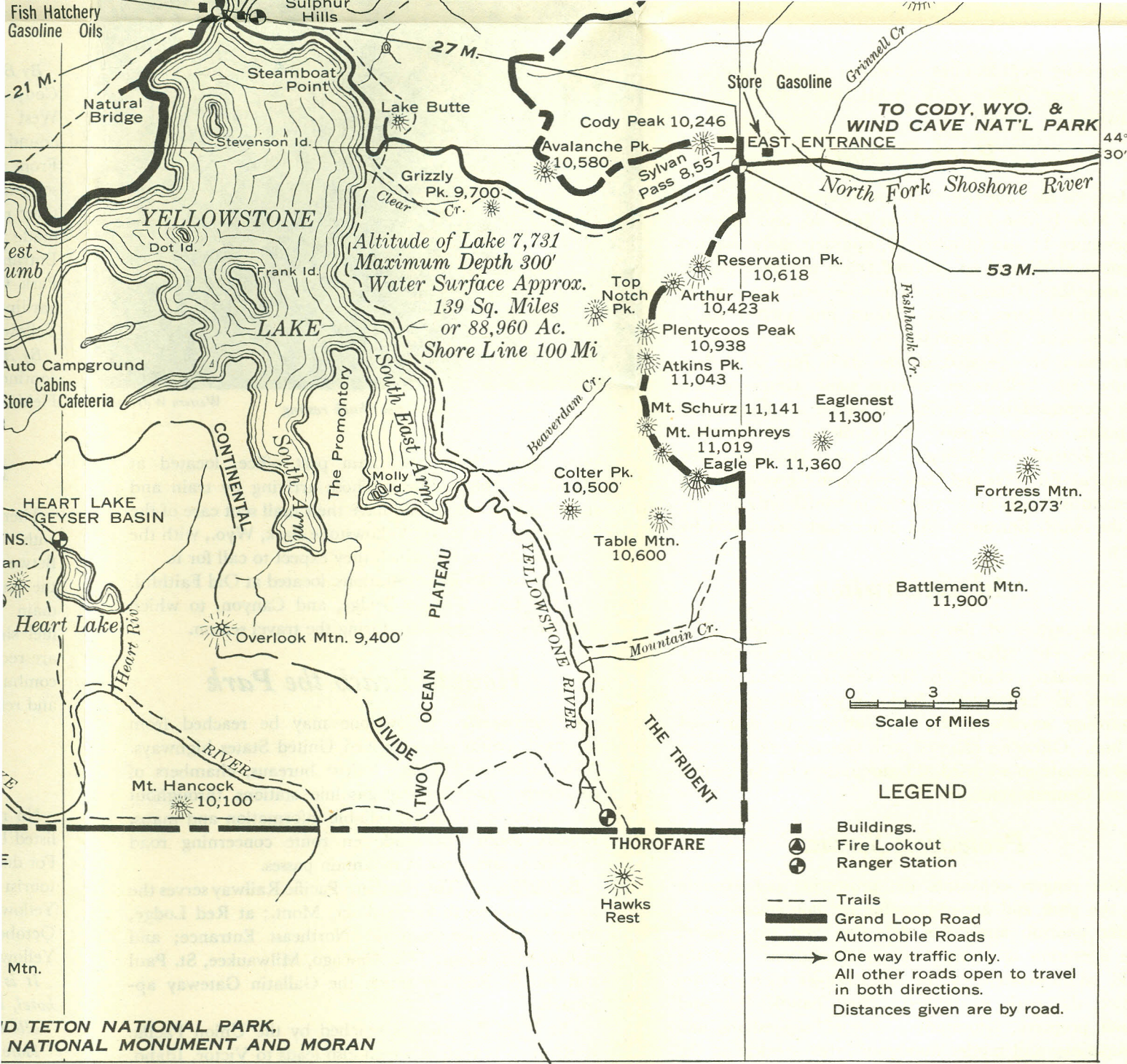




FEEDING OR MOLESTING BEARS IS DANGEROUS

GUIDE MAP OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

MAXIMUM SPEED



**WEST TETON NATIONAL PARK,
 NATIONAL MONUMENT AND MORAN**

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

SPEED 45 MILES

**BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE IN THE WOODS
 HELP US PRESERVE YOUR PARK**