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### Yellowstone National Park Souvenir Folder

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# YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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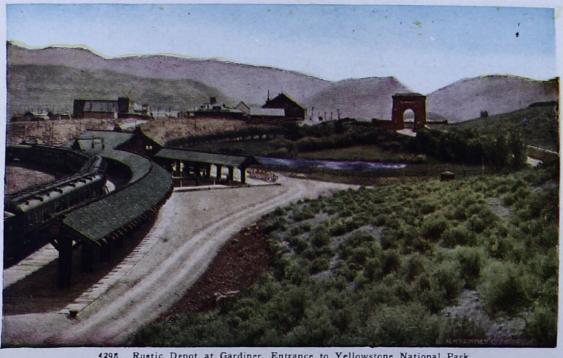
MESSAGE

Souvenir Folder

FOR THE BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE M



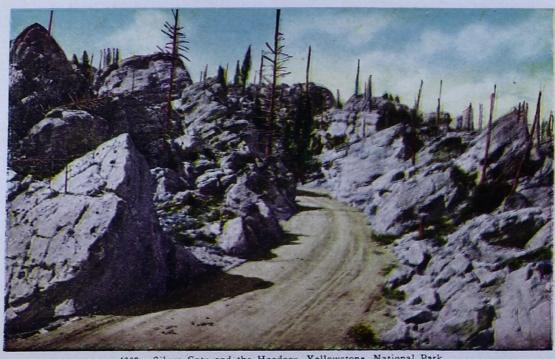
### YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



4298. Rustic Depot at Gardiner, Entrance to Yellowstone National Park



4309. Silver Gate and the Hoodoos, Yellowstone, National Park



4309. Silver Gate and the Hoodoos, Yellowstone, National Park



4277. Gibbon Falls, Yellowstone National Park

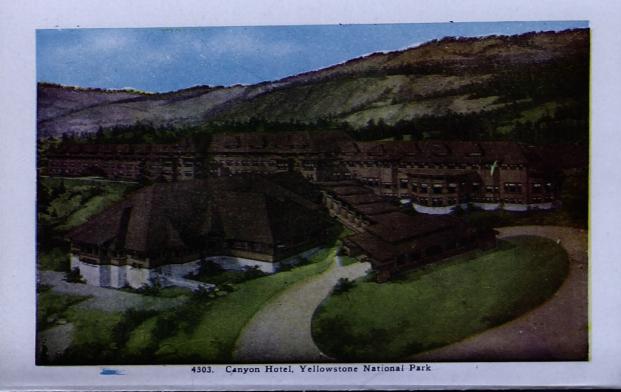


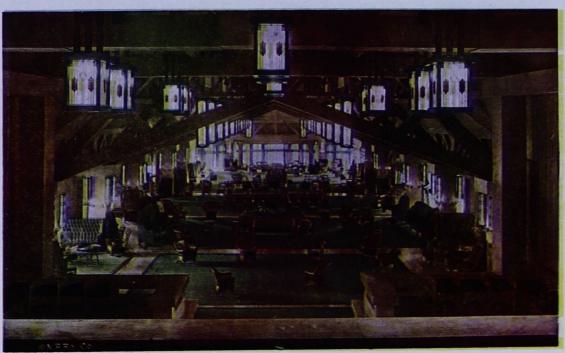


4411. Lobby, Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park

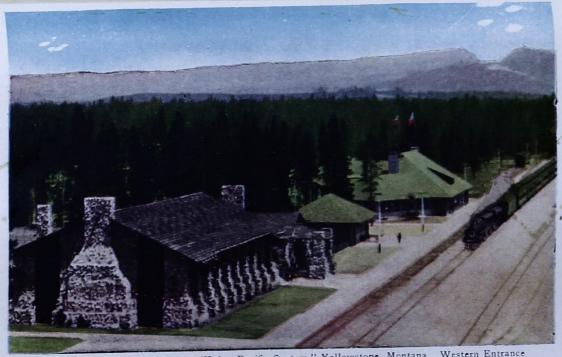


4419. Yellowstone Park Stump Speaker





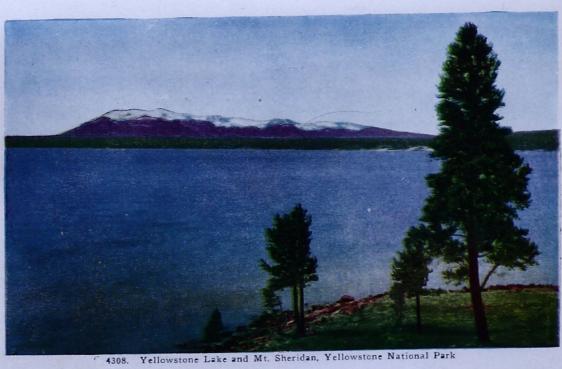
4516. Lobby, Canyon Hotel, Yellowstone National Park



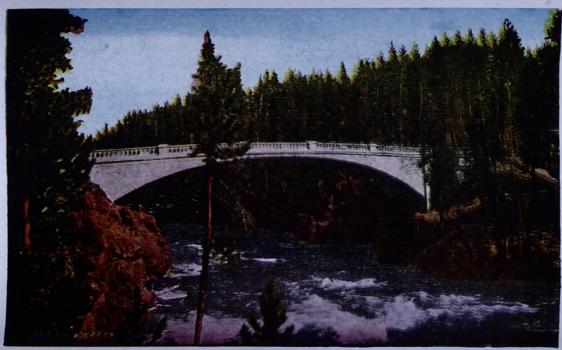
4520. Dining Lodge and Depot, "Union Pacific System," Yellowstone, Montana. Western Entrance Yellowstone National Park



4509. Fishing Cone, Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone National Park







4507. Chittenden Bridge, Yellowstone National Park





Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park 4293.



Falls of the Yellowstone from Point Lookout, Yellowstone National Park

#### YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

The Yellowstone National Park, which lies principally in Wyoming, is the most widely celebrated of all our National Parks because it contains more and greater geysers than all the rest of the world together. The entire Yellowstone region is of volcanic origin. The mountains around it on both sides and the mountains within it are products or remainders of great volcanoes of the far past; and the great plateaus, from which spring its geysers and hot springs and through whose forests now roam so many wild animals, are composed of the ash and disintegrated lavas which were once ejected from these volcanoes.

Nearly the entire Yellowstone region, covering an area of about 3,300 square miles, is remarkable for its hot-water phenomena. The geysers, which are, roughly, water volcanoes, are confined to three basins lying near each other in the middle west side of the Park, but other hot water manifestations occur at more widely separated points. Marvelously colored hot springs, mud volcanoes, and other strange phenomena are frequent. At Mammoth Hot Springs the hot water has brought to the surface quantities of white mineral deposits which build terraces of beautifully incrusted basins high up into the air, often engulfing trees of considerable size. Over the edges of these carved basins pours the hot water. Microscopic plants called algae grow on the edges and sides of these basins, assisting the deposition of the mineral matter and painting them hues of red and pink and bluish gray. At many other points lesser hot springs occur, introducing strange, almost uncanny, elements into wooded and otherwise quite normal landscapes.

A tour of these hot-water formations and spouting geysers is an experience never to be forgotten. Some of the geysers play at quite regular intervals. The celebrated Old Faithful plays about every 70 minutes. Some of the largest geysers play at irregular intervals of days, weeks, or months. Some very small ones play every few minutes. Many bubbling hot springs, which throw water 2 or 3 feet into the air once or twice a minute, are really small, imperfectly formed geysers.

The hot-spring terraces are also a rather awe-inspiring spectacle when seen for the first time. The visitor may climb upon them and pick his way around among the steaming pools. In certain lights the surface of these pools appears vividly colored. The deeper hot pools are often intensely green. The incrustations are often beautifully crystallized. Clumps of grass, and even flowers, which have been submerged in the charged waters become exquisitely plated, as if with frosted silver.

But the geysers and hot-water formations are by no means the only wonders in the Yellowstone. Indeed the entire Park is a wonderland. The Grand Canon of the Yellowstone affords a spectacle worthy of a National Park were there no geysers.