Yellowstone Rapids.

Gardiner Cañon.
Constant Geyser.
Firehole River.
Upper Falls and Valley.
Gardiner River.
Black Growler.
Keppler Cascade.

Upper Falls and Valley Below Them.—From the trail a glimpse can be had, in the distance, of the Upper Falls of the Yellowstone and below them the valley and the river.
Upper Falls.—Half a mile below the Rapids, the Yellowstone River turns to the right and shoots over a 112-foot precipice, forming a magnificent and picturesque waterfall.
Down the Grand Cañon.
Cleopatra Terrace.
Gibbon Falls.
Shoshone Lake.

From the Grand Cañon, from Inspiration Point. From this point the whole valley spreads out in magnificent splendor as far as the eye can reach. It is truly an awe-inspiring scene.
Grand Cañon in Mid-Winter.
Pulpit Terrace.
Great Fountain Geyser.
Teton Mountains.

GRAND CAÑON IN MID-WINTER—Those who have risked their lives amid the great snow drifts which cover the Park in winter have been amply repaid by its wondrous beauty.
Great Falls of Yellowstone.
Minerva Terrace.
The Morning Glory.
Yellowstone Lake.

Great Falls of Yellowstone.—Their height is over 300 feet, and although their volume is only about one-twentieth of that of Niagara Falls, the latter is in no way as beautiful.
Cañon and Falls.

Orange Geyser.
Riverside Geyser.
Paint Pots, Yellowstone Lake.

Cañon and Falls—A glimpse of the Great Falls and the valley. In the foreground is seen Point Lookout, from which a magnificent view of the Cañon may be had.
They are sublime almost beyond conception.

Great Falls in Mid-Winter—No more beautiful sight.

Cupid’s Cave.
Grotto Geyser, Upper Basin.
Fishing Cone.
Granite Boulder.—Back of Inspiration Point, within fifty yards of the Cañon’s brink. As it is the only granite within 20 miles, it is supposed to be a deposit of the Glacial Epoch.
TOWER FALLS.
Liberty Cap.
Punch Bowl, Upper Basin.
Natural Bridge.

Tower Falls—On Tower Creek, 20 miles north of the Yellowstone Cañon. A beautiful cascade, 122 feet in height, and surmounted by tall spires of rock, like huge watch towers.
Petrified Trees
Golden Gate
Castle Geyser
Sulphur Mountain

Petrified Trees.—The petrified forests in the north-east corner of the Park are of great interest. Here stand, side by side, the trees of to-day and those of thousands of years ago.
Park Buffalo.
Golden Gate Cañon.
Old Faithful, Upper Basin.
Sulphur Spring.

Park Buffalo.—In the Park live the only herd of buffalo now roaming in the United States in their native state. Only about 200 now remain of former countless thousands.
Park Elk—Within the wild regions of the Park large game exists in great numbers. The herd of elk contains no less than 30,000, while antelope, deer, beavers and bear abound.
Firehole River: Yellowstone Rapids, Gardiner Canon, Constant Geyser.

Firehole River: This picturesque little river flows through and drains the Upper, Middle and Lower Geyser Basins, and joins the Gibbon River just below the falls.
Keppler Cascade.
Upper Falls and Valley.
Gardiner River.
Black Growler.

Keppler Cascade. Firehole River. A writer of this region has truly said: "These pretty little falls, if located on an Eastern stream, would be celebrated in history and song."
ISA LAKE AND CRAIG PASS.—The Pass leads from Spring Creek Cañon to the Continental Divide, where Isa Lake rests on the doubtful ground which is drained into the two oceans.
fountains are equal to those of the Norris, or Lower Basins.
placid water. On its western shore is a geyser basin whose
Shoshone Lake, Continental Divide—A lovely body of

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Shoshone Lake.
Down the Grand Cañon
Cleopatra Terrace.
Gibbon Falls.
Teton Mountains
Grand Cañon in Mid-Winter
Pulpit Terrace
Great Fountain Geyser

Teton Mountains—South of the Park and visible from every important Park peak. In all the Rockies there is no range more striking. The Grand Teton is 13,691 feet above sea-level.
Yellowstone Lake.
Great Falls of Yellowstone.
Minerva Terrace.
The Morning Glory.

Yellowstone Lake.—The most important lake in the Park. It lies over 7,000 feet above the sea-level. To the south is seen Mt. Sheridan.
Paint Pots, Yellowstone Lake.
Cañon and Falls.
Orange Geyser.
Riverside Geyser.

Paint Pots, Yellowstone Lake.—Great bubbling beds of clay, of delicate colors and hues. Steam jets, forcing themselves through the mixture, mould it into the shapes of roses, etc.
Fishing Cone.
Great Falls in Mid-Winter.
Cupid’s Cave.
Grotto Geyser, Upper Basin.

Fishing Cone, Yellowstone Lake.—The hot waters of a neighboring spring flow on the surface, so that fish may be caught in the cooler depths and cooked on the way out.
Petrified Indian. — The Park abounds in petrified formations of curious and fantastic shapes. The one shown, which does indeed resemble an Indian, stands on the shore of Yellowstone Lake.
Natural Bridge. - Near the north-west corner of Yellowstone Lake. It is a very interesting and picturesque freak of Nature. Beneath it flows a tributary of Bridge Creek.
Sulphur Mountain.—North of Yellowstone Lake and near the river. The hill is covered with little steam vents, the vapor they throw off being highly impregnated with sulphur.
Sulphur Spring, Sulphur Mountain.—It discharges but a small stream, which is always boiling violently. Wherever the water touches the earth, it leaves a yellow sulphur coating.
Hayden Valley—A beautiful, verdant valley lying west of the Yellowstone, and covering 50 square miles. It is an important winter range for the Park elk and buffalo.
Constant Geyser.
Firehole River,
Yellowstone Rapids.
Gardiner Cañon.

Constant Geyser, in the Norris Basin.—Of interest to the tourist as one of the first geysers to be seen. It throws a stream 40 feet high, and every minute.
Black Growler.
Keppler Cascade.
Upper Falls and Valley.
Gardiner River.

Black Growler, Norris Basin.—This is a huge steam vent, whose volume of steam and superheated water gives out a fierce and sullen roar, as they force through their narrow outlet.
Gibbon Cañon.
Isa Lake and Craig Pass.
Upper Falls.
Mammoth Hot Springs.

Gibbon Cañon, between the Norris and Lower Geyser Basins—An interesting and beautiful valley between the mountains, which rise boldly on either side of the Gibbon River.
Gibbon Falls.
Shoshone Lake.
Down the Grand Cañon.
Cleopatra Terrace.

Gibbon Falls—A beautiful, but irregular waterfall, which lies near the lower end of the Cañon. The roadway from which it is viewed hangs from the cliff high overhead.
Great Fountain Geyser.
Teton Mountains.
Grand Canyon in Mid-Winter.
Pulpit Terrace.

GREAT FOUNTAIN GEYSER.—The most remarkable geyser in the Lower Basin. Its cone appears to be an immense pedestal carved by mortal hands. It throws a stream 100 feet high.
The Morning Glory, Yellowstone Lake.
Great Falls of Yellowstone.
Minerva Terrace.

The Morning Glory. A beautiful, quiescent pool of transparent water, whose delicate colorings make it an object of ceaseless admiration to the tourist.
Riverside Geyser,
Paint Pots, Yellowstone Lake.
Cañon and Falls.
Orange Geyser.

Fire hole, at a point where the roadway crosses the stream. It erupts obliquely across the river to a height of 80 feet.
From the Grotto, it is thrown a stream 70 feet high — built up for themselves cones of fantastic shape, but none more than the Grotto. Many of the Geysers have Grotto Geyser, Upper Basin.

Fishing Cone. Great Falls in Mid-Winter. Cupid's Cave.
GIANT GEYSER, Upper Basin—An idea of its immense height may be gained by comparing the height of the people at its base with that of the column itself. It is 250 feet high.
Punch Bowl, Upper Basin. This is a lovely, bubbling and steaming spring, which lies to the west of the Firehole River, nearly on the divide between the river and Iron Creek.
Castle Geyser.
Sulphur Mountain.
Petrified Trees.
Golden Gate.

Castle Geyser, Upper Basin.—Its crater is the most imposing in the Park, and appears a veritable miniature castle. Its eruption is irregular, ranging from 50 to 200 feet in height.
Old Faithful, Upper Basin.
Sulphur Spring.
Park Buffalo.
Golden Gate Cañon.

Old Faithful, Upper Basin.—The grandest of all known geyser. It is estimated it throws 1,500,000 gallons of water, each eruption, to a height of 150 feet, or 33,225,000 gallons per day.
Emerald Pool.
Hayden Valley.
Park Elk.
Obsidian Cliff.

Emerald Pool, Upper Basin. — One of the most beautiful of the quiescent pools in the Park. Near it also is its companion pool, "Specimen Lake," noted for its petrified formations.
Gardiner Cañon.
Constant Geyser.
Firehole River.
Yellowstone Rapids.

GARDINER CAÑON—A precipitous valley of gray rocks, through which the river flows in a continual mountainous cascade. Its pinnacles are crowned with picturesque fish-hawks' nests.
Gardiner River. Flows northward past Mammoth Hot Springs, and joins the Yellowstone at the Park boundary. Through its valley lies the tourist route to the Hot Springs.
Mammoth Hot Springs.—A series of huge, crystal springs flowing over terraces of beautiful and fantastic shapes. These terraces, built by the water’s sediment, are 300 feet high.
Cleopatra Terrace.
Gibbon Falls.
Shoshone Lake.
Down the Grand Cañon.

Cleopatra Terrace.—This view gives an idea of the shapes which the waters are building. As years pass they deposit terrace upon terrace, and build their own exits higher and higher.
Pulpit Terrace, named from the peculiar shapes of its terraces. Here stand a series of perfect pulpits, from which Nature preaches one of her most wonderful sermons.
Minerva Terrace.
The Morning Glory.
Yellowstone Lake.
Great Falls of Yellowstone.

MINERVA TERRACE.—One of the most beautiful of the Hot Springs Terraces, over which flows water so transparent that every detail of the formations in its depths can be seen.
Orange Geyser.
Riverside Geyser.
Paint Pots, Yellowstone Lake.
Canon and Falls.
Cupid’s Cave.
Grotto Geyser, Upper Basin.
Fishing Cone.
Great Falls in Mid-Winter.

Cupid’s Cave—Scattered over the Hot Springs' formations are caves, springs, steam vents, and other curious features. Of the caves, the Cupid’s Cave is one of the most interesting.
Angel Terrace.—One of the smaller of the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces. The tints and colorings of these terraces, as seen through the clear water, are beautiful beyond description.
Liberty Cap.
Punch Bowl, Upper Basin.
Natural Bridge.
Tower Falls.

Liberty Cap, Mammoth Hot Springs. — The cone of an extinct hot spring, which has built itself up to a height of 52 feet. It is an interesting specimen of these curious formations.
Golden Gate.  
Castle Geyser.  
Sulphur Mountain.  
Petrified Trees.

Golden Gate—A glimpse of that mile of road which cost the Government $4,000,000 to build, being blasted out of solid rock. Its construction is considered a skillful engineering feat.
Golden Gate Cañon.
Old Faithful, Upper Basin.
Sulphur Spring.
Park Buffalo.

Golden Gate Cañon—the picturesque Cañon of Glen Creek, one of the choicest gems of the Park scenery. Near the head of the pass is a beautiful cataract, the Rustic Falls.
Obsidian Cliff.—A mass of volcanic glass. A novel method was employed to build its roadway. It was heated with huge fires and cold water dashed upon it, effectually fracturing it.