

Grand Teton



NATIONAL PARK

WYOMING

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

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Whatever other beauties of lake or stream or forest or meadow attract your eyes for the moment, here in Grand Teton National Park, your eyes will turn again and again to the lofty and rugged Teton Range. As you will speedily discover, no matter by which route you approach the park, these mountains dominate the landscape. Though they are by no means the most extensive, they are perhaps the most striking examples in the United States of what geologists call the fault-block type of mountains. A gigantic block of the earth's crust was up-lifted along the line of a fault, or crack, in the earth's surface. Here wind, water, frost, and glaciers have sculptured this block into the canyons and peaks which rise to a maximum of more than 7,000 feet above Jackson Hole and the valley of the Snake River.

We, the members of the National Park Service staff, wish you an enjoyable and rewarding experience here, and we are

eager to help you have it. We ask that you help us protect these irreplaceable gifts of nature.

You will find that your impressions of the mountains change with their moods, and their moods change with the hour of the day and the weather.

The Grand Teton Range rises abruptly from an almost-level basin, Jackson Hole. This valley, rich in western lore, was named for an early explorer, David E. Jackson.

From the north, out of Jackson Lake, the Snake River meanders placidly through the meadows and forests of the upper valley; then it flows more rapidly beneath steep bluffs through a series of fast riffles and quiet stretches. It leaves the park about 5 miles south of park headquarters. The river also helps give the valley its interesting plantlife and provides some of the finest fishing in the Rocky Mountain region.

On the north, the valley is bounded by the high plateaus of Yellowstone National Park; and on the east, by the Mount Leidy Highlands and the Gros Ventre Mountains.

TO HELP YOU ENJOY THE PARK

Here at Grand Teton, as in the other scenic areas of the National Park System, there is a varied interpretive program, which, we hope, will help you to greater knowledge and understanding of both the natural and the human history of this park. The park naturalist, who directs it, is assisted during the summer by several seasonal naturalists. The program includes exhibits at the visitor centers, guided walks, campfire programs, informal talks, and accurate, easy-to-read literature. You will probably have a much more enjoyable visit if you take part in this program. The naturalists will gladly answer your questions and help you in other ways.

Visitor centers. Your enjoyment and understanding of the park will be greatly enhanced by visits to the interpretive exhibits at Moose, Colter Bay, and Jenny Lake Visitor Centers. Naturalists will answer your questions about the displays devoted to natural features and the history of the region.

Campfire programs. Each evening, at Jenny Lake and Colter Bay, naturalists give illustrated talks or show color films of the park. Subjects change nightly and range from "Mountaineering" to "Wildlife of the Tetons." Similar programs are conducted on regular schedules at Jackson Lake Lodge.

Guided trips. There is a choice for almost every interest, age, and degree of physical ability. On any day, there are short, leisurely nature walks and naturalist-conducted hikes to Hidden Falls, Phelps Lake, and other interesting places.



Hikers near Lake Solitude. West slope of Grand Teton in the background.

Itineraries for guided trips originating at Jenny Lake and Colter Bay are changed daily. Nature walks leave Jackson Lake Lodge each morning. Inquire also about the self-guiding nature trails.

Information Stations are located at Moose, Menors Ferry, Colter Bay, and Jenny Lake. The Wildlife Range also maintains an information station.

WHAT TO DO IN THE PARK

No matter how long you stay in the Tetons, you are not likely to want for something to do. You can hike, climb mountains, ride horseback, fish, swim, go boating, bird watch, take pictures, and study wildlife and geology.

It is not unusual to find each member of a family doing something different on a given day—one going to mountain-climbing school, another on an all-day hike, still another sight-seeing Jackson Lake from a boat, and another on a pack trip to Alaska Basin. That is the unique charm of this park; there are so many different worthwhile and interesting things to do.

Fishing

Inquire at, or write to, park headquarters for fishing regulations, which change from year to year. A Wyoming angling license is required, and the open season is June 1 to October 31 (with important exceptions in specified areas, as indicated in the special regulations, which are available at park headquarters or at any ranger station).

You are welcome to enjoy this form of recreation in Grand Teton. The National Park Service policy is to encourage the perpetuation of native fish populations under natural conditions, while providing for recreational angling in unspoiled streams and lakes. Except in Jackson Lake, which was enlarged by a dam before the park was established, emphasis at Grand Teton is on affording you the thrill of real sport fishing in wild streams and lakes as a part of your total park experience, and not on providing large numbers of record-sized fish for the creel.

Fishing information, maps, and guides are available at concessioner facilities at Moose and Jackson Lake.

Boats can be rented at Signal Mountain and Colter Bay boat docks on Jackson Lake and also at Jenny Lake.

Early season fishing is best in the lower lakes prior to July when trout feed at shallow depths. Alpine lakes are not accessible before July 1. From midsummer until October 1, the Snake River is likely to afford good fishing.

Along the Trails

There are 200 miles of trails in the park, some leading to high mountain lakes and passes above timberline, others through the valley. Perhaps the best get-acquainted hike is the half-day trip to Hidden Falls. It has the added attraction that it can begin and end with a boat trip across Jenny Lake; the falls are only half a mile from the landing on the farther shore. You will do well to join the naturalist's party at the museum the first time you go, for he will tell you much that will serve as a background for visiting other sections of the park.

Whether you are an experienced hiker of mountain trails or a novice, never travel alone; accustom yourself gradually to hiking and climbing.

For more intensive exploring, try one of these trails:

The Lakes Trail: This leads along the mountain base from Phelps Lake to Jackson Lake and passes along the shores of Taggart, Bradley, Jenny, String, and Leigh Lakes. The path takes you for the most part along shady, wooded ridges.

Glacier Trail: Part of this overlaps the Lakes Trail, from the boulder field south of Jenny Lake into the woods. Then it leaves the low country and takes you up the east slope of the Grand Teton to Surprise and Amphitheater Lakes. The last-named is the starting point for the climb to Teton Glacier.

Cascade Canyon Trail: From the south end of Jenny Lake, you hike to Hidden Falls and ascend the canyon between towering peaks. Steady going brings you to the fork of the trail—the north branch leads to Lake Solitude, the south to Alaska Basin. From this basin, seeing the range from the western slope gives you a feeling of discovery, and it gives added meaning to the geological story.

Lake Solitude, in its alpine setting among the peaks, is one of several high-country goals for hikers. The round trip, from the west shore of Jenny Lake, is 14 miles.

Alaska Basin is less frequented because of its greater distance. Those who complete this fairly ambitious hike are rewarded in season by the most dazzling wildflower display to be found anywhere in the park.

Indian Paintbrush Trail: From the south end of Leigh Lake this trail climbs to the upper end of Indian Paintbrush Canyon, colorful as its name. A heavy snow accumulation remains on the upper sections of this trail throughout most of the summer, making the climb to the Paintbrush divide a hazardous undertaking unless the hiker is equipped with ice ax and rope. The hike over the divide to Lake Solitude and the similar trip from Lake Solitude over the divide into Paintbrush Canyon are not recommended to the average hiker at any time, owing to the danger in crossing the steep snowfields and icefields in that area.

From Phelps Lake, the Death Canyon Trail to Alaska Basin, and the Open Canyon Trail to Marion Lake offer spectacular vistas to the hiker or the horseman. Although the trails are well marked, they are recommended only to hikers with considerable endurance.

By Horseback

Strings of horses at Jenny Lake and Jackson Lake corrals provide mounts for almost every class of horsemanship. Mountain horses are sure and steady on the trail, lively on the straightaway—if that is what you want. If you are staying at a guest ranch, horses will be furnished and pack trips arranged by your host.

Horseback trails follow the foot trails described previously. If you want to see as much of the Tetons away from the roads as you can in a limited time, a pack trip is the answer.

Your wrangler will provide sleeping equipment (tents and sleeping bags) and food, and you'll find that your guide not only knows all about horses, but turns a mean flapjack as well. On the day trips, you furnish and pack your own lunch.

By Road

The park's interior road, west of the Snake River and connecting with the Jenny Lake Loop Road, passes near the base of the Teton peaks. This route touches the shores of Jenny, String, and Jackson Lakes.

The new Jackson Hole Highway on the east side of the river affords some unparalleled views of the Teton Range, heretofore enjoyed only by the rugged, venturesome visitor. The sagebrush flats are fragrant and colorful, and along the way you can catch glimpses of the Snake River, deep green between its sandy banks. The Tetons provide a gigantic backdrop for the river, the sagebrush flats, the tree-filled glacial potholes, and many small ponds.

The drive to the Gros Ventre Slide, over a winding dirt road, permits close observation of this great avalanche, which,

in 1925, ripped away a part of Sheep Mountain, damming the Gros Ventre River. Rupture of the dam by high water in 1927 wiped out the town of Kelly, which has since been rebuilt.

The Moose-Wilson Road, joining the interior road at Moose, is quiet and full of back-country charm, as is the road to Two-Ocean Lake north of the Wildlife Range.

The road up Signal Mountain, less than 5 miles long, will give you an enchanting view of the Teton Range, Jackson Lake, and Jackson Hole. To the east you will see Togwotee Pass; and to the south, the broad valley. Turnouts along the way provide picture-taking vistas, as does the lookout at the summit, 1,000 feet above the valley.

Climbing

Several thousand people have by now scaled the Grand Teton, written their names in the register at its rocky summit, and become members of the special fellowship of those who have climbed such a mountain.

Some of these are veteran mountaineers; others are novices who, after attending the intensive climbing school for a day, have been given permission, because of their aptitude, to join the next guided party scheduled to go up "The Grand." (There are several routes, of varying degrees of difficulty.)

All climbers must register at the park's Mountaineering Headquarters at Jenny Lake Ranger Station before attempting a climb of any mountain within the park. No one is permitted to climb alone.

How to begin? The fastest and surest way to learn is by enrolling in the park-approved Exum School of Mountaineering, which has headquarters at Jenny Lake.

The next fine day you will find yourself sitting under a tree near Hidden Falls being checked out on ropes, carabiners, and pitons. Your companions will be young and old from all parts of the United States, and some from other countries.

About an hour later, a rope around your waist, you will shout to your climbing partner, who is *belaying* (securing) you, "CLIMBING!" As soon as he shouts reassuringly, "CLIMB," you will begin to crawl, spiderlike, up the slippery rock—and your climbing days will have begun. At the end of the afternoon, you will be swinging off the top of a cliff in a 20-foot rappel. After that, you will not be entirely happy until you have climbed a major peak.

Some start by climbing lesser mountains for practice; others, given permission, prepare for "The Grand," and one afternoon set out with a guided party for the overnight bivouac in the saddle of the mountain. Final ascent is made in the early hours of the next morning, with the return to the valley the evening of the same day. It is a strenuous, demanding climb, and one of the most popular offered in the United States.

Two-day trips are required also for Mounts Owen and Moran. Other peaks can be climbed in a single day.



Riders starting on a trip around Jenny Lake.



Snapping photos of wildlife and scenery.

River and Lake Trips

On any day, the float trip down the Snake to Moose is just about the ideal way to see the park if you are a vacationer in need of a rest. Reservations for these trips are made at the Jackson Lake Lodge.

In the cool of the morning you climb onto a large rubber raft (capacity 18) steered by boatmen operating giant paddles at bow and stern. The starting point is near Buffalo Fork. During the first 2 hours, you glide noiselessly past dense forests on either side, bird- and animal-watching all the way, until you come out into the open reaches of Jackson Hole, and the familiar panorama of the Tetons fills the western horizon.

Now the sun begins to be felt (this is the most effortless way to pick up a magnificent suntan, but an equally good way to get a bad burn unless you take precautions), and the breeze whips the river into wavelets. There will be some swift water as you cruise among the sandbars, and, by the time you stop for lunch, the bluffs along the river will have become higher and your raft will have increased its speed considerably.

The second half of the journey is exciting, but safe. There are more small rapids, and you will travel between converging bluffs in a narrower channel. The river flows faster, even as the channel broadens again, and you finish with a smart flourish near park headquarters at Moose.

Another enjoyable boat trip is the cruise around Jackson

Lake. This takes you to the far shore, where you look deep into the wilderness country of canyons yet unmarked by trails, of mountains without names. On moonlit nights, there are picnic cruises, with campfire suppers on one of the islands. The sight of the moon behind these jagged peaks, outlining each one in dramatic silhouette, is one to impress even the traveler who has "seen everything."

Boat trips are available at Jenny Lake, or you may rent a boat there. Perhaps you prefer to paddle your own canoe on one of the smaller lakes. Sailboating and water-skiing on Jackson Lake are also popular activities.

Shooting With a Camera

Inasmuch as a camera is a standard item in any family's vacation equipment, we assume you will bring one with you. But you might be alerted to bring a telephoto lens (for the mountains, birds, and mammals), or a wide-angle or a portrait lens if you are interested in photographing flowers.

A haze filter for color film and a yellow filter for black and white film will add drama to your pictures. Bring your light meter, but shoot two or three different exposures of the same subject. Mountain light is deceiving.

Photographic concessioners at Jenny Lake and Jackson Lake Lodge have ample supplies of film on hand and will help you with any special photographic problem.

A little book entitled "Yellowstone and Grand Teton Wild Flowers" is on sale at the park visitor centers and elsewhere. This well-illustrated guide gives suggestions for flower photography as well. Scenic turnouts along the roads have orientation exhibits of the mountains to help you identify what you are shooting. (The peaks look entirely different as you move about in the park, and it is not always easy to identify them.)

Do not confine your pictures to color; there are certain moods and scenes that call for black-and-white treatment, and that may make prize-winning enlargements.

MISSION 66

MISSION 66 is the National Park Service's 10-year program of conservation, development, and improvement. It was launched in 1956 and is scheduled for completion in 1966, the 50th anniversary of the National Park Service.

This program is concerned with developing, staffing, and improving the areas that are managed by the National Park Service in ways that assure their wisest possible use. For you, this means that work is being done that will permit your maximum enjoyment and understanding of the areas; for the areas themselves, it means the maximum preservation of the scenic, scientific, and historic resources that give them their distinction.

The MISSION 66 program for Grand Teton, designed to meet the needs of nearly 2 million visitors each year, is well advanced, with some projects completed.

At Colter Bay Village, on the forested shore of Jackson Lake, is a self-contained community providing many services for visitors. The facilities include a visitor center with information desk, auditorium, and exhibits; an outdoor amphitheater; a trailer village; a campground; a store; a cafeteria; a grill; guest cabins; a laundry; showers; and a lakeshore marina.

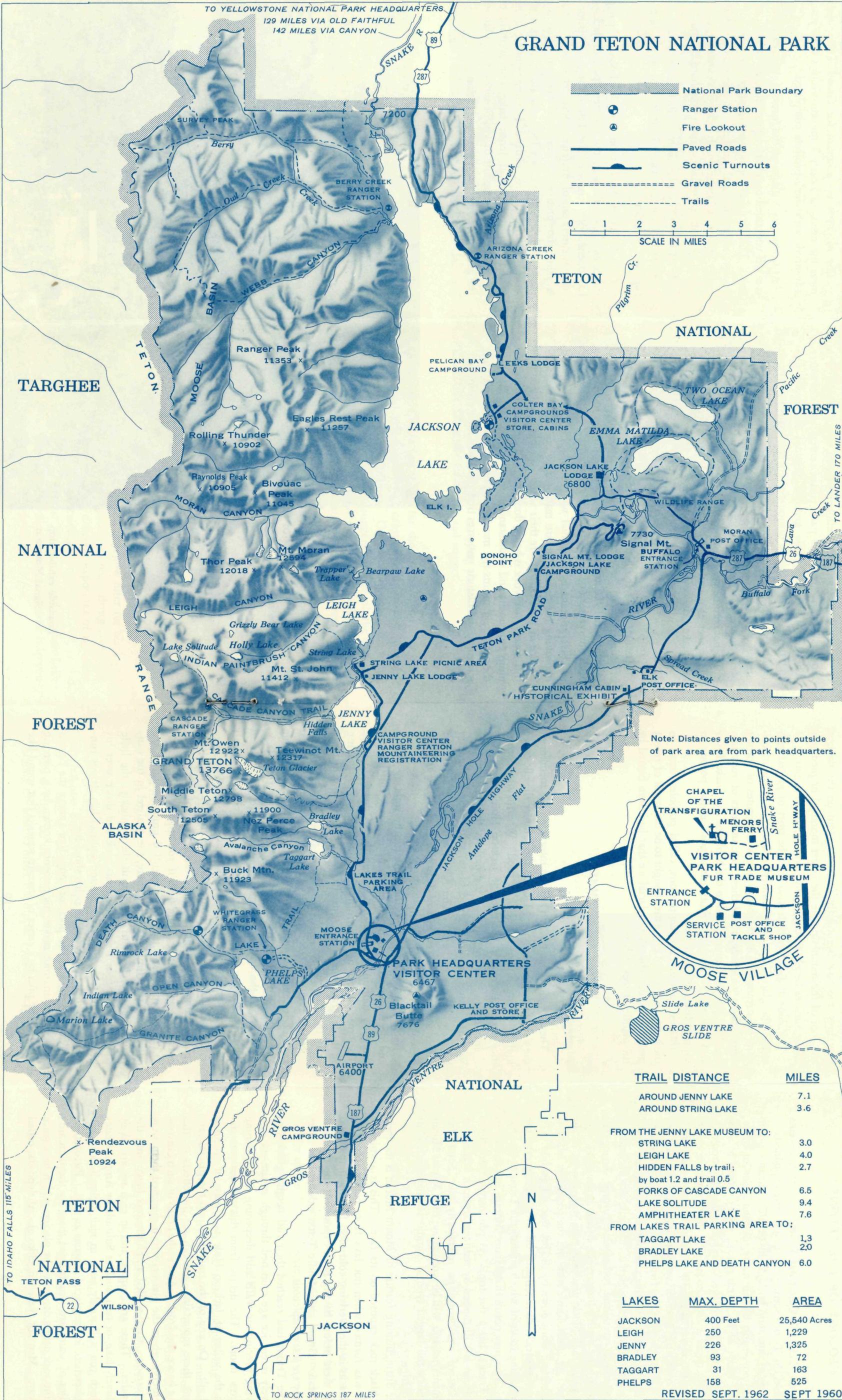
At Moose, the visitor center, which serves as administrative headquarters for the park, contains an outstanding western fur-trade museum.

Completion of the Jackson Hole Highway, which parallels the Snake River through the northern part of Jackson Hole, has opened new vistas of the Teton Range to visitors. This route is surely one of America's most scenic roads. Additional wayside interpretive devices have been installed along the road, as well as at various locations along the park's interior road. In the future, expanded campgrounds, a new and modern visitor center at Jenny Lake, improvement of trails, and a broadened schedule of visitor services are planned under the MISSION 66 program at Grand Teton.



Roadside exhibit atop Signal Mountain.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK



Note: Distances given to points outside of park area are from park headquarters.

TRAIL DISTANCE MILES

AROUND JENNY LAKE	7.1
AROUND STRING LAKE	3.6
FROM THE JENNY LAKE MUSEUM TO:	
STRING LAKE	3.0
LEIGH LAKE	4.0
HIDDEN FALLS by trail;	2.7
by boat 1.2 and trail 0.5	
FORKS OF CASCADE CANYON	
LAKE SOLITUDE	9.4
AMPHITHEATER LAKE	7.6
FROM LAKES TRAIL PARKING AREA TO:	
TAGGART LAKE	1.3
BRADLEY LAKE	2.0
PHELPS LAKE AND DEATH CANYON	6.0

LAKES MAX. DEPTH AREA

JACKSON	400 Feet	25,540 Acres
LEIGH	250	1,229
JENNY	226	1,325
BRADLEY	93	72
TAGGART	31	163
PHELPS	158	525

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GEOLOGY OF THE TETONS

At the Jenny Lake and Colter Bay Visitor Centers, the events that produced the Tetons scenery are graphically explained.

It is a story of mountain building by titanic upthrust—not in one violent movement, but in many, over millions of years.

The great block of the earth's crust, now exposed to view along the fault—the zone of weakness where this elevation took place—reveals to us a cross section of this mountain range.

The rising block was originally composed of two major rock types. An overlying layer of volcanic rock covered parts of the block. Beneath were the two more extensive formations. Of these, the upper layer—the sandstones, shales, and limestone—was deposited in seas of the Paleozoic era of geologic time. The lower crystalline rocks were formed during the first chapter of the earth's history, the Precambrian era.

As this great fault-block gradually rose with respect to the plain on the east, the volcanic rock and the sediments below it were attacked and worn down by the processes of erosion. In large areas, these rocks were stripped off entirely, exposing the ancient crystalline rocks of which most of the Teton peaks consist today. You may notice that Mount Moran, in contrast to the other Tetons, has a flat top. As you may already have guessed, Moran is still capped by sedimentary rock layers, but the processes of weathering go relentlessly on. Some day these sedimentaries, too, will be worn away; then Mount Moran may also boast the jagged type of summit so characteristic of the Teton Range.

Another distinguishing feature of Mount Moran is the long streak of black rock exposed on its face. This is a volcanic "dike"; it was formed when hot lava from below forced its way into cracks in the overlying cold rock, forcing it apart and solidifying there before having been exposed in the flanks of Mount Moran. Grand and Middle Teton exhibit lava dikes too, but they are less conspicuous.

After the Tetons had reached their full height, glaciers of the relatively recent ice age crunched through stream-cut canyons, carving precipitous walls and deepening and widening their narrow floors. The debris from this process was deposited in the valley of Jackson Hole as a mass of unsorted rocks and silt. On any of the trail trips into the glacial canyons among these mountains, you can see the effects of this sculpturing by ice and frost. And at the heads of such canyons you can observe where the glaciers which modified them were born—picturesque, steep-walled amphitheatres hewn into the mountainsides. These are cirques, and in each we are likely to find a lovely lake, or tarn, such as Solitude or Amphitheater Lakes, which you will surely want to visit. Small tarns are common elsewhere in the glacial canyons as well. Picturesque small bodies of water are also formed there by the damming action of the rock debris deposited by glaciers which have since melted away. Many of these ridgelike glacial deposits, called

moraines, are now beautifully forested. Out on the flats, at the foot of the mountains, lie the larger morainal or piedmont lakes, such as Leigh, String, Jenny, Bradley, and Taggart.

The floor of Jackson Hole also tells the story of glacial outwash—the glacial sand and boulders carried out of the mountains by streams. The sagebrush marks the routes of former stream flows which deposited these vast amounts of rock material on the plain even down to the banks of the Snake River and beyond. This glacial outwash deposit is too porous to support the growth of trees.

Interesting saucerlike depressions, called potholes, occur in the outwash plain. These are thought to be the result of recent melting of huge chunks of glacial ice that had been buried by the mantle of rock debris.

ANIMALS

Mammals

The American elk (wapiti) is the most common member of the deer family in the park. During the summer the elk range high in the mountains in search of food. When winter comes, they again descend to the floor of Jackson Hole.

Inside the east entrance of the park is the Jackson Hole Wildlife Range, where elk and bison, with their young, can be viewed close at hand. The range, with its exhibits and information station, is a gift of Laurance Rockefeller and the New York Zoological Society.

But perhaps you can have the most fun by sighting moose and deer, and occasionally an elk or bear. Look for them in the early morning and at dusk, when the shadows are long. They may be seen near the trails or along the highway, grazing in the fragrant meadows. For safety's sake, keep your distance from these animals.

Moose regularly frequent the beaver ponds west of Jackson Lake Lodge and along the Moose-Wilson Road; they also range along the Snake River bottoms. Mule deer range from Jackson Hole all the way up to timberline; there are not many in the park, but you may see their tracks on the trail, or possibly the deer themselves in the brush alongside the trail.

The smaller mammals are surprisingly bold. They will tease you by scampering along the trail close in front of you or your horse, but will disappear in a flash if you approach them.

The chipmunk and the golden-mantled ground squirrel are numerous—the chipmunk everywhere, the squirrel in the canyons. You can learn to distinguish them quickly: the little chipmunk has four stripes along his back and down over his head and his face; the larger ground squirrel has stripes running up each side only as far as his shoulder.

The marmot and the pika, or cony, live among the barren rocks. The marmot makes his presence known by a piercing whistle; the pika by a series of staccato squeaks that sound like



Group of bull elk in a meadow.

a diminutive bark. The name "alpine haymaker," which is sometimes used, refers to the pika's habit of gathering grasses and other plants that he stores for food as cured "hay."

In this region the beaver was busily at work long before the area became a park, and he is still at it. Look for examples of his work along the Snake River and tributary streams. He can fell a good-sized aspen in 2 days. From it he will obtain dam-building materials and food (bark and twigs). By conserving water behind his dams he helps keep small brooks running all year.

Birds

One of the great prizes of the bird watcher is, of course, sighting the shy and rare trumpeter swan. Sometimes you may see it in the elk refuge near the town of Jackson, but more often where it nests near lakes or ponds difficult of access.

In the mixed forests of evergreens and aspen along the Snake River bottoms dwell bald eagles, ospreys, Canada geese, and great blue herons—magnificent birds that make fine picture subjects whether on the ground or in flight.

Among the smaller birds, the dipper (water ouzel), magpie,

mountain bluebird, and western tanager may be seen in the valley and on the lower slopes; the black rosy finch, a sparrow-like bird with a sharp chirping song, is common in the high country of the Tetons. More than 100 bird species have been identified in the park.

PLANTS

Trees and Shrubs

Forests in the Tetons, like those in neighboring Yellowstone National Park, are largely lodgepole pine, but a number of other evergreens are represented. Among them are the limber and whitebark pines, alpine fir, Douglas-fir, and the Engelmann and Colorado blue spruces.

Cottonwoods grow in profusion along the streams, together with willows and aspens—important food for moose and beaver.

The shrubs that occur in the valley and on intermediate terrain include sagebrush in open or unforested sites, silverberry bushes glistening on the sandbars, and creeping mahonia with prickly, holly-like leaves. You may find the huckleberry and wild raspberry refreshing to sample along the trail.

Wildflowers

The flower months are June and July in Jackson Hole, July and August in the high country. In early and middle summer, the Jackson Hole meadows are covered with wild geranium, scarlet gilia, balsamroot, blue lupine and larkspur, and several varieties of penstemon. Here, too, are lavender fleabanes—small members of the sunflower family—and yellow clusters of sulfur eriogonum.

August produces its own vivid displays, which include fireweed, a plant named for its ability to populate burned-over areas with tall spikes of glowing pink flowers. In the meadows of the valley, as well as at 11,000 feet, the Wyoming painted-cup ("Indian paintbrush"), Wyoming's State flower, blooms all summer, in colors shading from pale cream through yellows and pinks to every shade of red.

In the high country too are found small clumps of tiny, brilliant, blue-flowered alpine forget-me-nots. The white Colorado columbine and the lambstongue fawnlily (glacier-lily) grow at the edge of receding snowbanks.

Trees and flowers that grow in four of the seven climatic life zones between the Equator and the Arctic Circle are represented in the park, as a result of the great range of elevation.

HISTORY OF JACKSON HOLE

Until shortly after 1800, Jackson Hole truly belonged to the Indians. It was too cold for them to winter there, but during the milder seasons they fished and hunted and occasionally waged war in the valley.

In 1807, the adventurous John Colter, whose name is linked closely with both Yellowstone and Grand Teton history, passed through the area on a solitary exploring trip. Originally a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, he had set out to induce the Crow Indians to trade at Manuel Lisa's post.

Within a few years many hunting and trapping parties of white men began to work through the region.

It is believed that a group of French-Canadian trappers gave the mountains their name in 1819. As they saw these conspicuous peaks on the skyline from the west, they called them "Les Trois Tetons" (The Three Breasts), because that is how they appeared to them. These peaks are today called Grand, Middle, and South Teton.

One of the expeditions important in the early history of this country was that of the Astorians, who, also in 1811, crossed Teton Pass on their way to the Northwest. This pass, in the southern part of the range, is crossed by the only roadway ever to be carved over these mountains.

You will hear many references to the "mountain men" of Jackson Hole. They were hardy characters who, over a period

of about two decades, in one way or another, contributed to the opening of the western frontier. Among them were Jedediah Smith, Jim Bridger, and David Jackson. Historians tell us that it was William Sublette, a partner of Jackson's, who in 1829 named the lake and valley after him.

About 1840 the Rocky Mountain fur trade began to decline, and for 20 years Jackson Hole was almost deserted. Government expeditions passed through the valley in 1860 and from 1872 to 1880 and named many of the mountains. William H. Jackson of the Hayden Expedition took the first known photographs of the Tetons from the west in 1872. In 1879 famed artist Thomas Moran put them on canvas.

In 1884 the first settlers began to put down roots in this mountain valley, and the villages of Jackson and Wilson (just outside the park) and, later, Moran (near Jackson Lake) were developed. Two old homesteads have been restored as historic buildings—the Menors Ferry holdings, near park headquarters, and the Cunningham place, on the east side of the

Ranger-naturalist with group near Jenny Lake Visitor Center.



Historic Menors Ferry at Moose.



valley. The latter is the site of a famous fray between a posse of men from Jackson Hole, Idaho, and Montana and two alleged horse thieves, who shot it out at daybreak there one April morning in 1893.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARK

Grand Teton National Park was established and dedicated in 1929, but it included only mountains and a narrow strip of land with "piedmont" lakes.

In 1950 it was enlarged by the addition of most of Jackson Hole National Monument, which had been established in 1943. Included in the monument were some 52 square miles given to the United States by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who had acquired and held the land in trust until the National Park Service could administer it.

The gross area of Grand Teton National Park is now almost 500 square miles, of which about 98 percent is in Federal ownership. The park is roughly rectangular in shape, about 24 miles at its widest extent and about 38 miles at its longest.

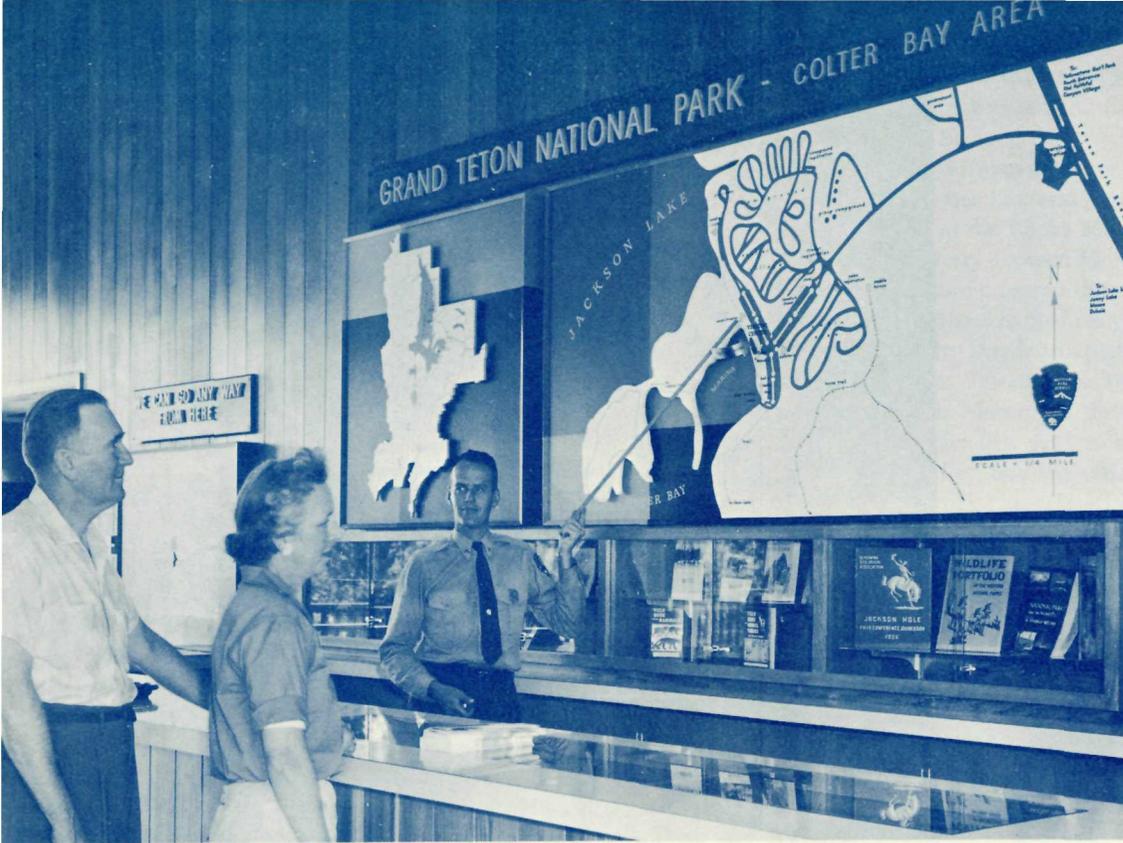
PARK SEASON

From early June through Labor Day the naturalist program is in full swing, food and lodging are available in all parts of the park, and horses and boats may be rented. If you are one of the lucky people who can get a September vacation, you will find the park aglow with golden aspen, days sparkling and sunny, and fishing at its best.

However, because school openings generally dictate the extent of family vacations, fullest operation of all facilities is confined to the summer season in the park. The town of Jackson offers adequate accommodations and services the year round. Roads are open from Jackson through the park and over Togwotee Pass throughout the winter; also south from Jackson to Rock Springs and to Salt Lake City.

WHAT TO WEAR

Days in the Tetons are dependably sunny, and although the temperature may reach the high 80's, there is virtually no humidity. Women will find cotton dresses, shirts, and shorts comfortable by day; a wrap is always needed in the evening.



The visitor center at Colter Bay.

For hiking, mountain climbing, and horseback riding, blue jeans and heavy shirts, sweaters and jackets are standard equipment. Rubber-soled shoes or high boots for hiking and climbing are a necessity. Wedge shoes or shoes with other than very low heels will do you no good on trails or in boats.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

By Automobile

From the east: U.S. 287 and 26 via Togwotee Pass.

From the southeast: U.S. 187 and 189 via Hoback Canyon.

From the southwest: U.S. 26 and 89 via the Snake River Canyon.

From the west: Wyo. 22 or Idaho 33 from U.S. 191 near Sugar City, Idaho. This brings you in over Teton Pass, a historic and spectacularly beautiful route. It is steep, however, and not recommended for trailer travel.

From the north: Via U.S. 89 and 287 from the south entrance to Yellowstone Park. (This route is not open between November 1 and May 1.)

By Railroad and Bus

From Victor, Idaho: Grand Teton Lodge Company buses meet and deliver passengers to all Union Pacific trains.

From Rock Springs, Wyo.: By Jackson-Rock Springs Stages to Jackson.

From Yellowstone National Park: Daily bus service to Jackson Lake Lodge.

(Write to Grand Teton Lodge Company, Jackson Lake Lodge, Moran, Wyo., for schedules.)

By Air

There is daily summer service into Jackson via Frontier Airlines from Salt Lake City, Utah; Riverton, Wyo.; and Idaho Falls, Idaho. Frontier connects with other airlines in Denver, Colo.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; and Billings, Mont. Transportation can be arranged to and from the Jackson airport.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Camping. Main campgrounds are at Colter Bay, Jackson Lake, and Jenny Lake; other campgrounds are at Lizard Point, Pelican Bay, and Gros Ventre River. Trailers are permitted only at Pelican Bay, Gros Ventre, and Jackson Lake Campgrounds, but no utilities are available. There is a daily utility fee at the concessioner-operated Colter Bay trailer village; for reservations, write Grand Teton Lodge Company, at Moran, Wyo. (summer) or 209 Post Street, San Francisco 8, Calif.

(winter). The organized-group campground is at Colter Bay; for reservations write to the park superintendent.

The pine-shaded campground sites have parking turnouts, tables, and cooking grates. There are comfort stations, a community woodpile, and, at Colter Bay, laundry facilities.

Jackson Lake Lodge has rooms in the main building, and a large cottage colony. (See Cabins, below.) Write to Grand Teton Lodge Company for reservations and rates.

Guests staying at the lodge or in the cottages may take their meals in either the dining room or the coffee shop. A full-scale recreational program is planned for each day. These facilities and services are available to all park visitors.

Cabins. The Grand Teton Lodge Company operates cabins at Colter Bay and Jenny Lake Lodge and multiple-unit cottages at Jackson Lake Lodge; reservations are necessary.

Lodges and guest ranches are scattered throughout the park area. Some of them are privately owned, and reservations must be made direct. Write to Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Wyo., for complete list of accommodations. Most of them are operated on the American plan, and the majority provide horses. Some have housekeeping cabins.

Reservations for lodgings anywhere in the park should be made as far in advance as possible. Deposits are required.

SERVICES

Stores. You can buy groceries, film, and curios at Signal Mountain Lodge and Colter Bay, and in Jackson. Stores in Jackson sell clothing and simple camping equipment. For rental of camping and fishing equipment, see the fishing guides in Jackson. Fishing guide service is also available at Moose and Colter Bay.

Post offices are at Moose, Moran, and Elk.

Medical service. There is a registered nurse at Jackson Lake Lodge; a hospital in Jackson.

Buses. Grand Teton Lodge Company buses operate daily between Jackson and Jackson Lake Lodge and also have scheduled sightseeing tours. Buses also operate daily between Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks.

Auto rentals. Automobiles may be rented in Jackson or at Jackson Lake Lodge.

Church services. The National Council of Churches ministry in the park holds Protestant services at Colter Bay, Jackson Lake Lodge, and Jenny Lake. Latter-day Saints and Catholic services are held at these same areas. The Episcopal Chapel of the Transfiguration, at Moose, and the Catholic Chapel of the Sacred Heart, at the south edge of Jackson Lake, hold their own services.

PARK REGULATIONS

These regulations are offered for your guidance. Violators are liable to summons from park rangers, necessitating an appearance before the U.S. Commissioner at Jackson, Wyo.

Fires. *Campfire permits are required for building fires in areas outside designated campgrounds.* The reason for this is obvious. The rangers must know where such fires are being built, since they maintain a constant watch over forests of the park and are on 24-hour fire-call duty.

Be sure your campfire is out before you leave it. There should not be one spark visible. Feel the wet ashes and be sure they are cold before you leave. *Be equally careful with your cigarettes.* Just one cigarette or match, carelessly thrown, can destroy a whole forest. *All kinds of fireworks are prohibited.*

Fishing. *Inquire at, or write to, park headquarters for fishing regulations.* They are changed from time to time; ignorance of them is not accepted as an excuse for a violation. A Wyoming fishing license is required. Fishing is permitted only with hook and line, with rod or line held in hand.

Hunting within the park is not permitted. Firearms must be broken down or sealed to prevent their use in the park.

Climbing. *All climbers are required to register at Mountaineering Headquarters at Jenny Lake Ranger Station before starting to ascend any peak and must report their return from each expedition. Solo climbing is not permitted.*

Camping or parking cars overnight along roadsides or at other undesignated spots is not permitted. You must keep your camp clean, burn rubbish and garbage, and place non-combustible refuse in cans provided for this purpose.

Wild animals. Feeding, teasing, or molesting bear, deer, moose, or any other wild animal is prohibited; any close approach to the larger animals is dangerous. Do not take chances while photographing; *keep your distance.*

Caring for the park. Picking flowers, or disturbing or damaging trees or other vegetation in any way, is prohibited. Rocks and minerals or any other material native to the park may not be taken away. Defacing of signs, buildings, or other park equipment is also punishable by law.

Boating permits required for all boats placed upon park waters, may be obtained at park ranger stations without charge.

Automobiles. *The maximum speed permitted on park roads is 45 miles per hour.* Signs indicate where lower speeds are required. Report all accidents at nearest ranger station.

Pets are allowed in the park if kept on leash or otherwise physically restricted at all times. They are not allowed on trails or in boats at any time.



Mount Moran reflected in Jackson Lake.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The following publications may be purchased at visitor centers and information stations within the park, and they may be ordered from the Grand Teton Natural History Association (a nonprofit organization), Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Wyo. The prices, and a more complete list of publications, may be obtained by writing to the association.

Yellowstone and Grand Teton Wild Flowers, by Richard J. Shaw.

Teton Trails—A guide to the trails of Grand Teton National Park.

A Climber's Guide to the Teton Range, by Leigh Ortenburger.
Campfire Tales of Jackson Hole, compiled by Merlin K. Potts.
A Fishing Guide to Jackson Hole, by Harold K. Hagen.
The National Parks—What They Mean to You and Me, by Freeman Tilden.

The Tetons: Interpretations of a Mountain Landscape, by F. M. Fryxell.

Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments, by Devereux Butcher.

A topographic map of the park is available in the park, or by mail from the Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C., for \$1.

ADMINISTRATION

Grand Teton National Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

A superintendent, whose address is Moose, Wyo., is in immediate charge of the park.

AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.

VISITOR-USE FEES

Vehicle permit fees are collected at entrance stations. If you arrive when an entrance station is unattended, you must obtain a permit before leaving the park. Fees are not listed herein because they are subject to change; but the information may be obtained by writing to the superintendent.

Fee revenues are deposited in the U.S. Treasury; they offset, in part, the cost of operating and maintaining the National Parks.



UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

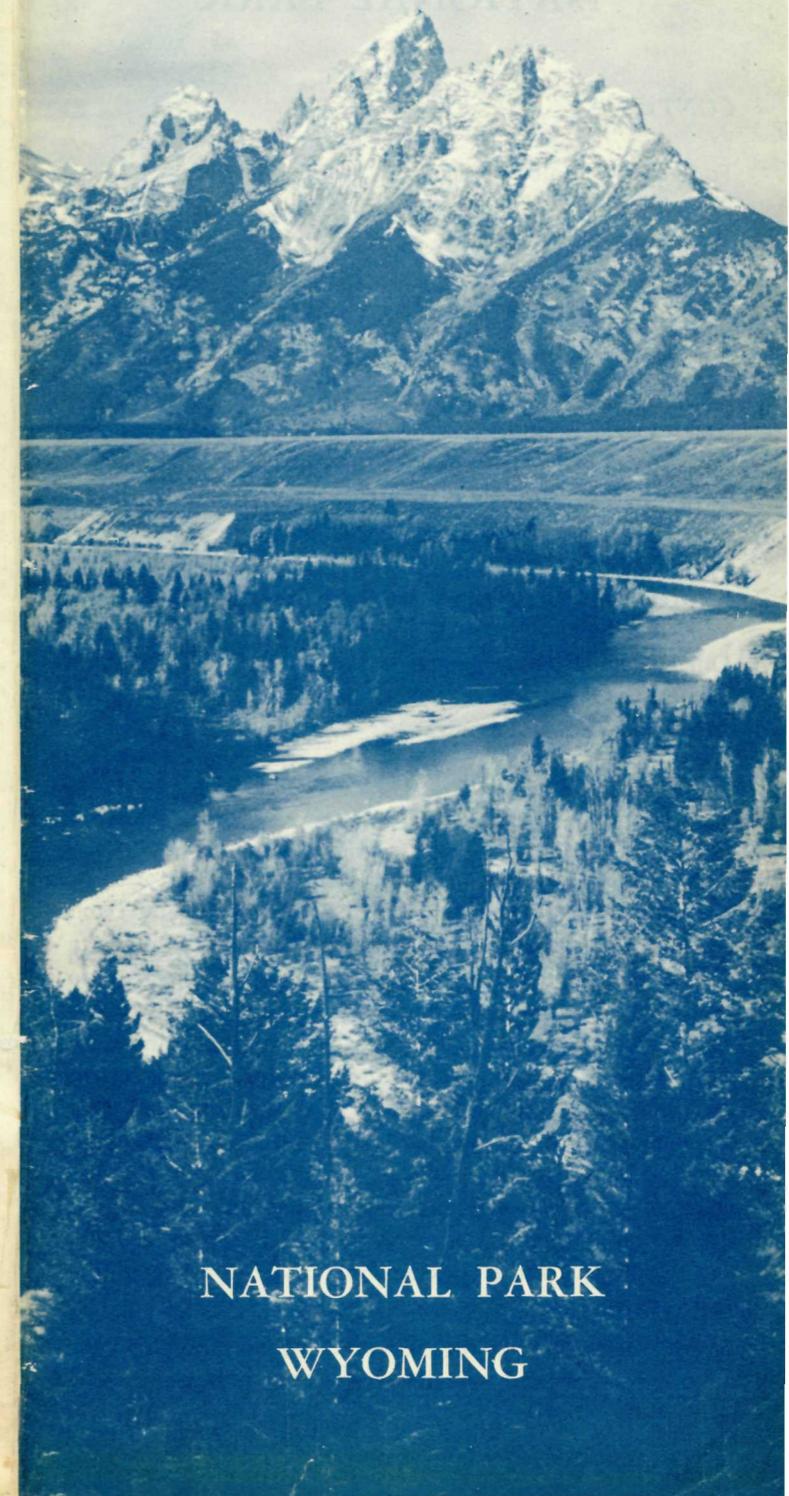


Cover: *The Grand Teton from across Jackson Hole*

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Grand Teton



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