



Mt. Moran reflected in Jackson Lake.

Camping or parking cars overnight along roadsides, or at other undesignated spots, is not permitted. Camps must be kept clean, rubbish and garbage burned, and refuse placed 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, 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 punishable by law.

Boating permits are required for all boats placed upon park waters. Permits (no charge) may be obtained at park ranger stations.

Automobiles. The maximum speed permitted on park highways 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.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

| | |
|--|--------|
| <i>Yellowstone and Grand Teton Wild Flowers</i> by Richard J. Shaw | \$1.10 |
| <i>Teton Trails—A Naturalist's Guide.</i> Museum Bulletin No. 1 | .70 |
| <i>Trees and Shrubs of Grand Teton National Park.</i> Museum Bulletin No. 2 | .70 |
| <i>The Tetons—An Interpretation of a Mountain Landscape</i> by Fritiof Fryxell | 2.10 |
| <i>A Fishing Guide to Jackson Hole</i> by Harold K. Hagen | 1.10 |
| <i>The National Parks—What They Mean to You and Me</i> by Freeman Tilden. (Paper-back edition) | 1.10 |
| (Standard edition, with photographs) | 5.15 |
| <i>Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments</i> by Dev- ereux Butcher. (Paper cover) | 2.65 |

(NOTE.—These can be ordered from the Jackson Hole Museum Association, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Wyo. Prices quoted include cost of the publication, sales tax, and mailing charge. They can be bought also at visitor centers and information stations in the park.)

A topographic map of the park is available at various points in the park, or by mail from the Geological Survey, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., for 75 cents.

VISITOR USE FEES

Automobile, housetrailer, and motorcycle permit fees are collected at entrance stations. When vehicles enter at times when entrance stations are unattended, it is necessary that the permit be obtained before leaving the park and be shown upon reentry. The fees applicable to the park are not listed herein because they are subject to change, but they may be obtained in advance of a visit by addressing a request to the superintendent.

All national park fees are deposited as revenue in the U. S. Treasury; they offset, in part, appropriations made for operating and maintaining the National Park System.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FRED A. SEATON, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



Cover: *The Grand Tetons from across Jackson Hole.*

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Grand Teton



NATIONAL PARK

WYOMING

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

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INTRODUCTION

Whatever other beauties of lake or stream or forest or meadow attract your eyes for the moment, here in Grand Teton National Park, they 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 in compelling fashion. 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 uplifted 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.

Grand Teton National Park is the property of all Americans, administered and protected for you by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. We wish you an enjoy-

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.

able and profitable experience here, and are eager to help you have it. We ask you to help us in protecting this magnificent part of your scenic heritage.

Whatever your introduction to the mountains, your later impressions of them are sure to be different, since they have different moods for every hour of the day and every kind of weather.

Now look around you at the valley that meets the mountains. This is Jackson Hole, named after one of its early explorers, David E. Jackson. It has been the scene of many events important in the opening of the West; its history is rich in western lore.

From the north, out of Jackson Lake, the Snake River flows placidly through the meadows and forests of the valley. Before long it travels through deep canyons in a riot of rapids and white water, and it leaves the park about 6 miles south of the park headquarters.

The river also helps give the valley its varied 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 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 it is hoped 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 at Colter Bay and Jenny Lake, guided walks, campfire programs, informal talks, and accurate, easy-to-read literature. You will probably have a much more enjoyable visit here if you take part freely in this program. You will find the naturalists eager to answer your questions and to help in other ways.

Visitor Centers. You will find it well worthwhile to visit the interpretive exhibits at the Jenny Lake or Colter Bay Visitor Centers before you start your tour of the park. Naturalists on duty there will answer your questions about the geological, plant, and animal displays.

Campfire Programs. Each evening, at Jenny Lake and Colter Bay, naturalists give illustrated talks or show color films of the park. The subjects change nightly, and vary from "Climbing the Grand" to "Winter in the Tetons." Similar programs are conducted on regular schedules at Jackson Lake Lodge.

Guided Trips. There is a choice for every interest, every age, and every degree of physical ability. On any day, for example, you may join an auto caravan to major points of interest, or go on a short, leisurely nature walk, or join a naturalist-conducted hike to Hidden Falls, Phelps Lake, or other points of interest.



Fishing on Snake River below Jackson Lake Dam.

Itineraries for guided trips originating at Jenny Lake and Colter Bay are changed daily. Nature walks leave Jackson Lake Lodge at 9:30 each morning. Inquire also about the self-guiding nature trails.

Information Stations are located at Menor's Ferry, at Moose, and at Jenny Lake. The Wildlife Park 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, study wildlife and geology. If you wish you can pitch your tent in one of the primitive campgrounds and never know you have a neighbor within a hundred miles.

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

Fishermen should 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).

You are welcome to enjoy this form of recreation in Grand Teton, but the policy of the National Park Service regarding fish resources is, above all else, to preserve native fish populations in their natural condition and surroundings in clear, unspoiled streams and lakes without artificialities. Aside from Jackson Lake, which is a manmade reservoir, emphasis of the park staff 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 Jackson Lake Lodge and at tackle and sports goods stores in Jackson, Moose, and other nearby communities.

Boats may 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 available before July 1. From mid-September on, the Snake River is likely to afford good dry-fly fishing.

Along the Trails

There are 130 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 parts of the park.

Whether you are experienced on mountain trails, or a novice, never hike 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. Seeing the range from the western slope gives you a feeling of discovery, and it gives added meaning to the geological story. Steady going brings you to the fork of the trail—the north branch leads to Lake Solitude, the south to Alaska Basin.

Lake Solitude, in an alpine setting at the edge of a glacier, is of great reputation, and is the goal of all hikers who can muster the necessary energy for the 18-mile round trip.

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, or the similar trip from Lake Solitude over the divide into Paintbrush Canyon, is not recommended to the average hiker at any time due to the danger in crossing the steep snow and ice fields 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 of considerable endurance.

By Horseback

Strings of excellent horses at Jenny Lake and Jackson Lake corrals provide mounts for 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 dude 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 (teepees 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'll have to pack your own lunch.

High Road and Low Road

You should be fairly certain not to miss the north-south road through the park, and the Jenny Lake Loop Road, both of which are close to the base of the mountains. But if you do not view the range from the east side of the valley, you will not have seen Grand Teton National Park.

By autumn 1958, the new Jackson Hole Highway on the east side will have been completed, but meanwhile you can travel much the same route via the gravel road from Moose that ends 25 miles later at the Wildlife Range. 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.

Two motor caravans lead to the east side, one to Gros Ventre Slide, east of the park, a gigantic avalanche of land and water

that wiped out the side of a mountain, and the other to Hedricks Point, one of the finest vantage points for photographing the Tetons.

The Moose-Wilson Road, which takes off just north of Moose, is quiet and full of back-country charm, as is the road to Two-Ocean and Emma Matilda Lakes north of the Wildlife Park.

The new blacktop 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 see Togwotee Pass, to the south the town of Jackson. 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 Grant 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 intensive climbing school for a day, have been given the go-ahead, because of their aptitude, to join the next guided party scheduled to go up the Grand. (There are nine routes, of varying degrees of difficulty.)

All climbers must be cleared by the park's Mountaineering Headquarters at Jenny Lake Ranger Station before ascending the Grand or any other mountain in 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 Petzoldt-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, 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!"

And as soon as he shouts reassuringly, "CLIMB," you will begin to crawl up the slippery rock on all fours, like a spider, 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 and after that you will never 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 anywhere 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.



Shooting with cameras.

The River Trip

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 16) propelled by boatmen operating giant paddles at bow and stern. The starting point is near the wildlife range. 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 white water as you cruise among the sandbars, and by the time you stop for lunch the walls of the river will have become higher and your boat will have increased its speed considerably.

The second half of the journey is exciting, but safe. There are more small rapids, and you will find yourself traveling between the walls of a steep canyon. Later these walls flatten out again, but the river grows steadily rougher, until you wind up with a fast flourish on the far side of the bridge 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 the traveler who has "seen everything."

You may rent your own boats on the smaller lakes also, and, if you wish, paddle your own canoe. There are sailing and water-skiing on Jackson Lake.

Shooting With a Camera

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

A haze filter for color film, 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 fine little book entitled "Yellowstone and Grand Teton's Wild Flowers" is available at the park visitor centers and elsewhere for \$1. This well-illustrated guide gives suggestions for flower photography as well. Picture turnouts along the roads have photographic 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

Visitors to Grand Teton National Park will benefit in several ways by this 10-year plan for the national parks, scheduled to be completed by 1966, the 50th birthday of the National Park Service.

Several projects already are underway, which you will see in progress during the next year or two. Among them:

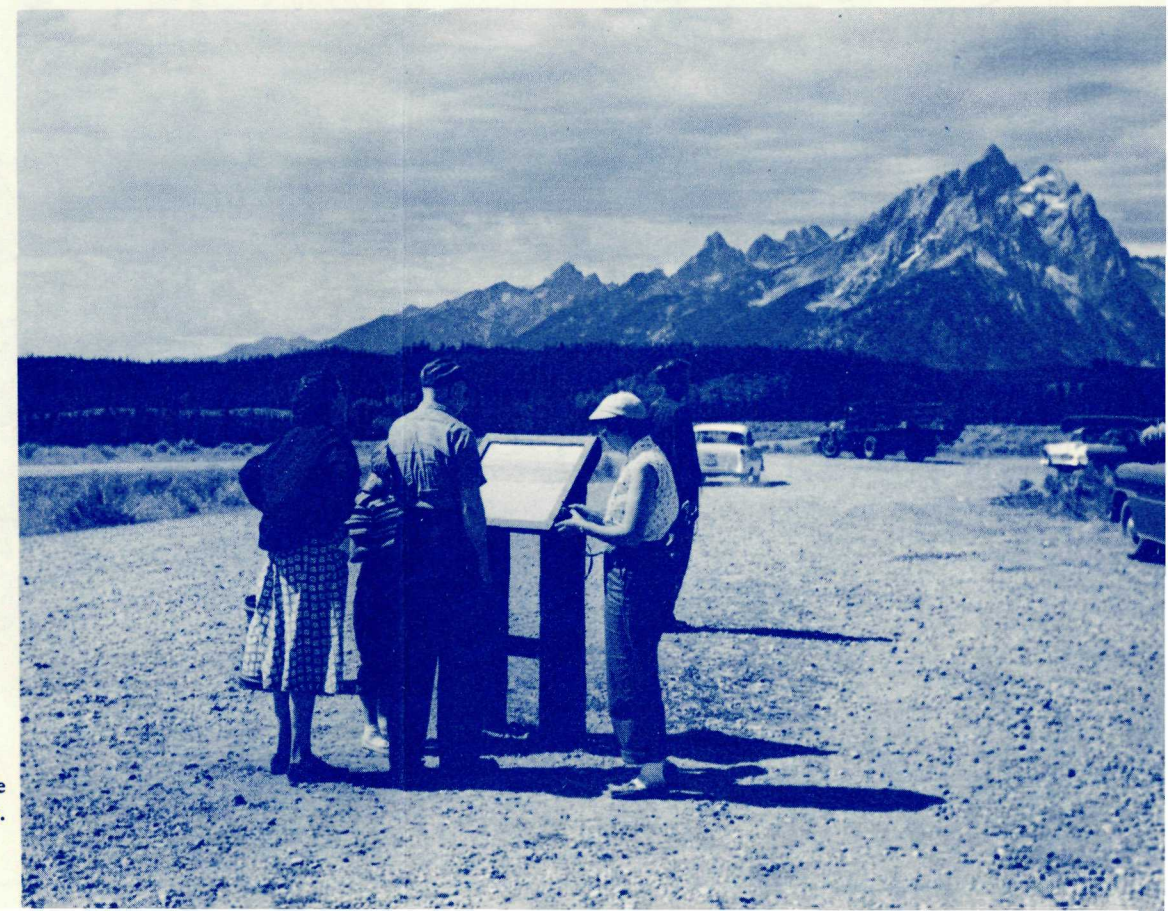
(1) The Jackson Hole Highway along the east side, which will start just south of Moose, terminating 21 miles north near the Wildlife Range. Turnouts at several points along the way will have photographic and interpretive exhibits, and historic sites will be indicated. Target date for completion of the highway is end of summer, 1958.

(2) Park headquarters is being moved to Moose from its present location 2 miles north. The south entrance station of the park will be located here, and the administration building will house historical exhibits and provide information services while nearby Menor's Ferry will continue to offer an interesting historical exhibit.

(3) Visitor Centers. The three main centers are those at park headquarters, Jenny Lake, and Colter Bay, where there are also ranger stations. Information and orientation programs are given at these centers, with slides and movies to supplement naturalist talks. Here, too, you will be able to buy books about the park to read during your stay or after you return home.

(4) Colter Bay. This newest example of provision for National Park visitors lies on 700 acres of forested shoreline bordering Jackson Lake in the northern part of the park. A self-contained community, it includes fully equipped trailer sites; campgrounds, both individual and group; a log-cabin area; grocery, cafeteria, laundry, and service station.

A marina, boatlaunching site, and beach suggest the water recreations available; a visitor center, amphitheater, and several campfire circles make possible a full interpretive program. MISSION 66 funds will provide for enlargement of the campgrounds and related facilities.



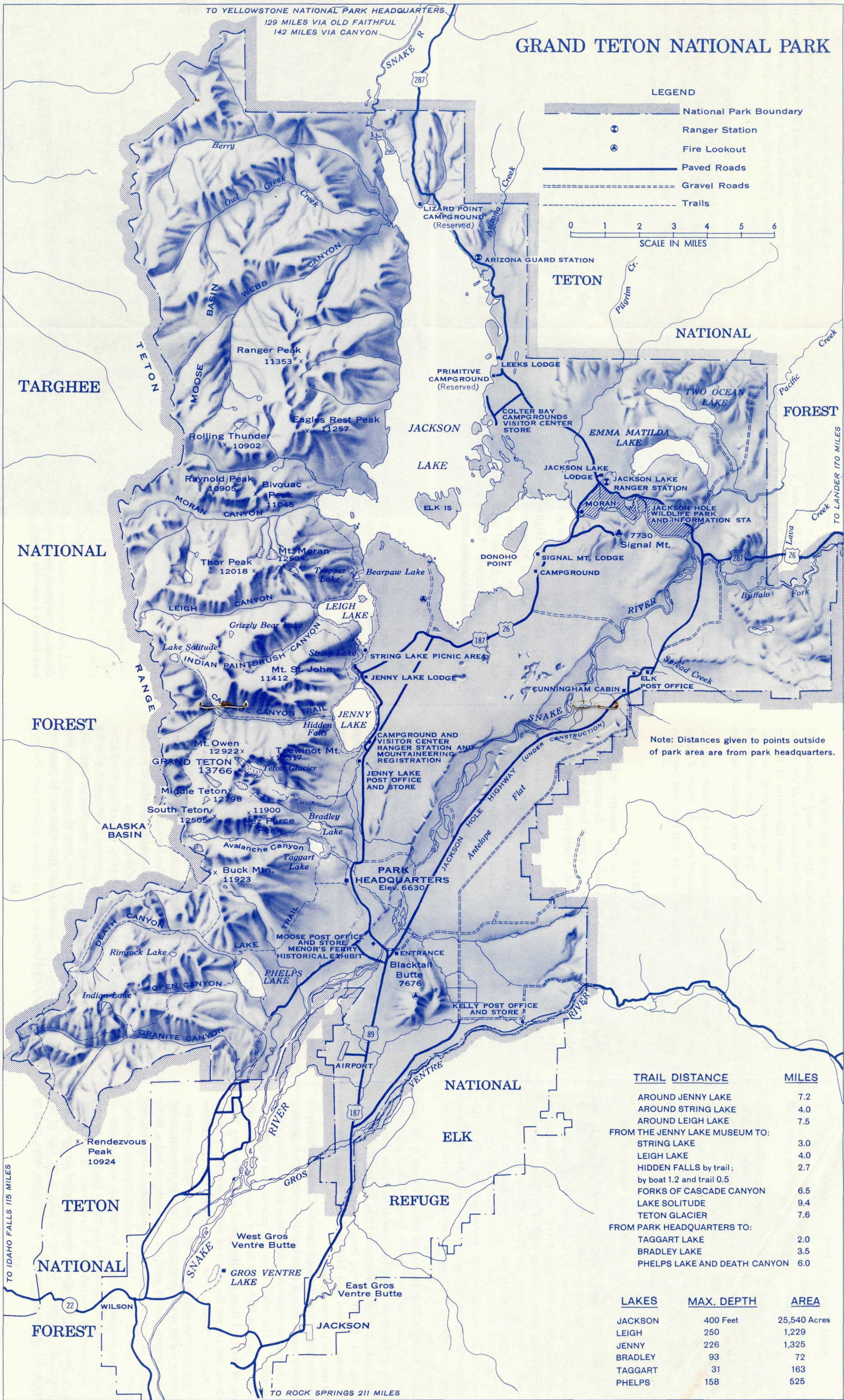
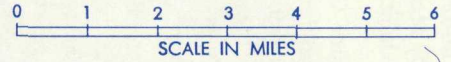
Getting acquainted with the park through a roadside exhibit.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

TO YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK HEADQUARTERS.
129 MILES VIA OLD FAITHFUL
142 MILES VIA CANYON

LEGEND

- National Park Boundary
- Ranger Station
- Fire Lookout
- Paved Roads
- Gravel Roads
- Trails



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

| TRAIL DISTANCE | MILES |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| AROUND JENNY LAKE | 7.2 |
| AROUND STRING LAKE | 4.0 |
| AROUND LEIGH LAKE | 7.5 |
| 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 | 6.5 |
| LAKE SOLITUDE | 9.4 |
| TETON GLACIER | 7.6 |
| FROM PARK HEADQUARTERS TO: | |
| TAGGART LAKE | 2.0 |
| BRADLEY LAKE | 3.5 |
| 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 |

TO IDAHO FALLS 115 MILES

TO ROCK SPRINGS 211 MILES

TO LANDER 170 MILES

GEOLOGY OF THE TETONS

The Jenny Lake and Colter Bay Visitor Centers will graphically explain to you the events which produced the scenery of the Tetons.

It is a story of mountain building by titanic upthrust—not in one violent movement, but in many, over thousands 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. Here we see three major rock types: First, volcanic rock; and below that, a thickness of 3,000 feet of sandstones, shales, and limestones originally deposited in seas of the Paleozoic Era of geologic time; and finally, toward the bottom, ancient crystalline rocks of the Precambrian Age, the first chapter of earth's history.

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 down 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 mountain sides. There are cirques, and in each we are likely to find a lovely lake or tarn such as Solitude or Amphitheater Lakes that 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, Taggart, and Phelps.

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 Snake River banks 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.

WILDLIFE

One of the largest elk herds in the country—more than 15,000—winters in the Jackson Hole area. In summer most of them head for the high country, but a small herd is kept on the National Elk Refuge near Jackson, where you may see them if you enter the park from the south.

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

But perhaps you can have the most fun by spotting the 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 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 (so called because of their large, mulelike ears) 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 spot them occasionally in the brush alongside.

The smaller animals are surprisingly bold, up to a certain limit. They will tease you by scampering close in front of you or your horse along the trails, but disappear in a flash if you approach with a camera.

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 cony, or pika, live among the barren rocks. The marmot makes his presence known by a piercing whistle; the cony by a series of staccato squeaks that sound like a diminutive bark. This gives him one of many nicknames: Squeak-rabbit. The Indians called him what may be translated as "Little Chief Hare."



Group of bull elk in a meadow.

Courtesy: H. H. HARRISON.

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. These he cuts not only for dam purposes but as his indispensable food supply. By conserving water behind his dams he helps keep little brooks running all year.

Birds

One of the great prizes of the bird-spotter 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 evergreen and aspen along the Snake River bottoms dwell bald eagles, ospreys, Canada geese, and great blue herons—all large, magnificent birds that make fine picture subjects whether on the ground or in flight.

Among the smaller birds, the water ouzel, magpie, mountain bluebird, and western tanager may be seen in the valley and on

the lower slopes; the black rosy finch, a sparrowlike bird with a sharp chirping song, is common in the high country of the Tetons. More than one hundred bird species have been identified in the park.

PLANTLIFE

Trees and Shrubs

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

Cottonwoods grow in profusion along the streams, together with the 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, silver-berry bushes glistening on the sandbars, Oregon grape with

prickly, holly-like leaves; and also huckleberry and wild raspberry, which you may find refreshing to sample along the trail.

Flowers

June and July are the flower months in Jackson Hole; July and August in the high country. In early and middle summer, the Jackson Hole meadows are covered with the rosy blossoms of wild geranium, and scarlet gilia, or trumpet-flower, the blue of lupine and larkspur, and the several varieties of trumpet-shaped penstemon, hardy flowers that find the busy roadsides a favorite place to grow. Here, too, are the lavender fleabane, small members of the sunflower family, and yellow clusters of wild buckwheat.

August produces its own vivid displays, which include fireweed, a plant whose name comes from its ability to populate burned-over areas with tall spikes of glowing pink flowers. And in the meadows of the valley, as well as at 11,000 feet, the Indian paintbrush, Wyoming's State flower, blooms all summer long, its colors shading from pale cream through yellows and pinks to every kind of red imaginable.

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

Trees and flowers that grow in 4 of the 7 climate 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 evaluate the region for its hunting and trapping potentialities.

Within a few years many hunting and trapping parties began invasion of the region.

It is believed that a group of French-Canadian trappers gave the mountains their name in 1811. As they saw these conspicuous peaks on the skyline from the Teton Pass, 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 our 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 our western frontiers. Among them were Jedediah Smith, Jim Bridger, and David Jackson. According to tradition, it was Capt. 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

Ranger naturalist with group near Jenny Lake Museum.



Overlook at the end of a conducted nature walk.

developed. Two old homesteads have been restored as historic buildings—the Noble cabin and Menor's Ferry holdings at Moose, and the Cunningham place on the east side. The latter is the site of a famous feud between a Jackson Hole sheriff's posse and horsethieves who shot it out from the cabin's low windows in 1892.

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 in 1949. The donor was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who had acquired and held the land in trust until the National Park Service would be able to administer it.

The gross area of Grand Teton National Park is now almost 500 square miles, of which about 96 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 June 15 until after 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 vacation, 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, so one seldom feels the heat. Women will find cotton



Winter in the Tetons.

dresses, shirts, and shorts comfortable during the day; but a wrap is always needed in the evening.

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 soles with other than very low heels will do you no good on trails or in boats. Nights are cold; bring your woolies!

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. 89 via the Snake River Canyon.

From the west: Wyoming Route 22 or Idaho Route 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 from the south entrance to Yellowstone Park. (This route is not open between October and June.)

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 Western Airlines from Salt Lake City (connecting with United Airlines' transcontinental planes and Frontier Airlines from the southwest). Western flies also from Minneapolis via Butte, Helena, and Great Falls, Mont.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Camping. Main campgrounds are at Colter Bay, Jackson Lake, and Jenny Lake. Primitive campgrounds are at Lizard and Pelican Points. Trailers are permitted only at Colter Bay, Pelican Point, and Jackson Lake. There is a \$1.50 daily utility fee at Colter Bay trailer camp. There are no utilities for trailer use in the other campground areas. No reservations are necessary, except for group camping.

Campground sites are shaded by tall pine trees. Each has parking turnout, cooking grates, and picnic tables. There is a community woodpile in the area, and there are modern comfort stations. Limited laundry facilities at Colter Bay are found particularly convenient by mothers of small children.

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

Lodges and Dude Ranches. They are scattered throughout the park area. As most of them are privately owned, 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.

Jackson Lake Lodge has only a few rooms available in the main lodge, but there is a large cottage colony (see cabins, above). Write to Grand Teton Lodge Company, Moran, Wyo., for reservations and rates.

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

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

SERVICES IN THE PARK

Stores. You can shop for groceries and film, curios and post cards at Moose, Jenny Lake, Moran, and Colter Bay, and, of course, in Jackson. You will find a number of good outfitting stores in Jackson for clothing and simple camping equipment. For rental of camping and fishing equipment, see fishing guides in Jackson. Fishing guide service is available from Carmichael at Moose.

Post Offices are at Jenny Lake, Moose, and Moran.

Medical Service. There is a registered nurse at Jackson Lake Lodge; an excellent hospital—St. John's—and staff in Jackson.

Buses. Grand Teton Lodge Company buses operate daily between Jackson and Jackson Lake Lodge, and also schedule sight-seeing tours. Buses also operate daily between Grand Teton National Park and Yellowstone National Park.

Auto Rentals. Automobiles may be rented in Jackson or at Jackson Lake Lodge. Arrangements can be made for transportation to and from the airport.

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.

ADMINISTRATION

A *superintendent*, representing the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior, is the official in charge of this park. All comments and inquiries regarding the management and protection of this area should be addressed to him. His post-office address is Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Wyo.

Park rangers are the protective force of the National Park Service. They man the entrance stations, patrol the roads, campgrounds, and trailer areas, and enforce mountaineering regulations for your safety. They will be glad to answer your questions and guide and direct you. They are also infinitely patient, but they cannot permit willful offenses or vandalism against the park they are pledged to protect.

Park naturalists are the interpretive or educational force of the park. They operate the visitor centers, conduct the nature walks and campfire programs, and give illustrated talks about the park to deepen your understanding and appreciation of its beauty and its natural and human history. They welcome your questions and observations.

PARK REGULATIONS

These rules and regulations are offered for your guidance, and the park administration expects your cooperation in observing them. Violators are liable to summons from park rangers which will necessitate 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 complete list of regulations.* They change from year to year, and ignorance of the rules is not accepted as a reason for violating them. A Wyoming fishing license is required. Fishing is permitted only with hook and line, with rod or line held in hand.

Hunting within park boundaries 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.*