

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, DIRECTOR

CIRCULAR OF GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK WYOMING



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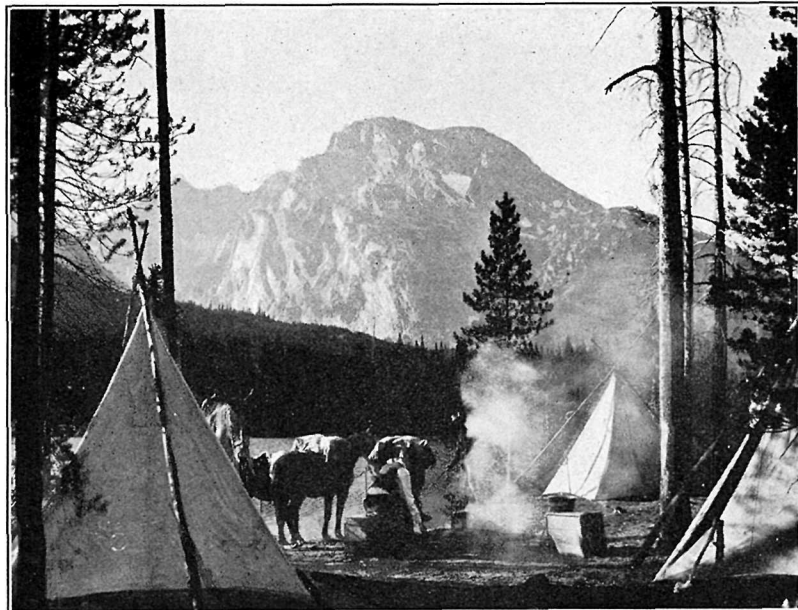
THE WAY TO ENJOY THE MOUNTAINS
The Grand Teton in the background

Season from June 20 to September 19



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TRIPS BY PACK TRAIN ARE POPULAR IN THE SHADOWS OF THE MIGHTY TETONS



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AN IDEAL CAMP GROUND
Mount Moran in the background

The Grand Teton National Park is not a part of the Yellowstone Park and, aside from distant views of the mountains, can not be seen on any Yellowstone tour, even from Moran or Jackson Lake.

A side trip from Moran, involving an extra day, is necessary to see the "Cathedral" and "Matterhorn" aspects of the Grand Teton itself and the beautiful canyons, lakes, and forests of the new park.

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IV

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Grand Teton National Park was established by act of Congress approved by President Coolidge on February 26, 1929. It embraces the most spectacular part of the Teton Mountains of Wyoming, with an area of approximately 150 square miles or 96,000 acres. It varies from 3 to 9 miles in width and is 27 miles in length. The north line of the park is about 11 miles south of the southern boundary of Yellowstone National Park.

In addition to the sublime mountains of the Teton Range, the Grand Teton Park contains five large lakes and many smaller bodies of water, extensive forests of pine, fir, and spruce, and groves of aspen, as well as glaciers and snow fields. Much of its area is above timberline, the Tetons rising from 3,000 to 7,000 feet above the floor of the Jackson Hole, which they border on the west. The range is granite, as contrasted with the volcanic mountains of the Yellowstone.

The Grand Teton Mountain group, scenic climax of the park, is one of the noblest in the world, and one of the few that can be described accurately as cathedral-like. Its great central spire is formed by the summit of the Grand Teton itself. On approaching this mountain group from the north, the visitors behold a vast cathedral, built of granite and shaped by glaciers, of which the remnants are still at work. From the east and south it strikingly resembles the Matterhorn of the Alps. The thrilling history of the ascents of this peak is sketched elsewhere.

Mount Owen is a sister pinnacle of the Grand Teton, and was named in honor of W. O. Owen, the Wyoming pioneer whose party made the first fully proved ascent of the Grand Teton. Mount Moran is the monolith rising above Jackson and Leigh Lakes in the northern part of the park. In the order of height the great peaks are Grand Teton, 13,747 feet elevation; Mount Owen, 12,910 feet; and Mount Moran, 12,000 feet.

The lakes—Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps—are exquisitely beautiful as they nestle in the forests at the foot of the Tetons and mirror the towering summits in their quiet waters. Only Jenny and Leigh Lakes are accessible by automobile. String is the

little lake connecting these two, the largest lakes of the park. Jackson Lake, which must have been the most charming and beautiful of all the lakes of this glorious wilderness region, was despoiled by the erection of a dam at its outlet, and because of its vast areas of dead trees and its unsightly shores it was not included in the park.

THE TETON RANGE¹

Toward Jackson Hole the Teton Range presents one of the most precipitous mountain fronts on the continent—indeed in the world. Except at Teton Pass, near its southern end, the range is practically an insuperable barrier. Forty miles in length, it springs abruptly from Jackson Hole and only a few miles west of its base attains elevations of from 9,000 to nearly 14,000 feet above the sea. Thus most of the range is lifted above timberline into the realm of perpetual snow, and in its deeper recesses small glaciers still linger. West of Jenny Lake the Tetons culminate in a central group of spires whose summits tower more than a mile above Jackson Hole. These are the mountains included in the Grand Teton National Park.

The grandeur of the beetling gray crags, sheer precipices, and perennial snow fields is vastly enhanced by the total absence of foothills and by contrast with the relatively flat floor of Jackson Hole, from which they are usually viewed.

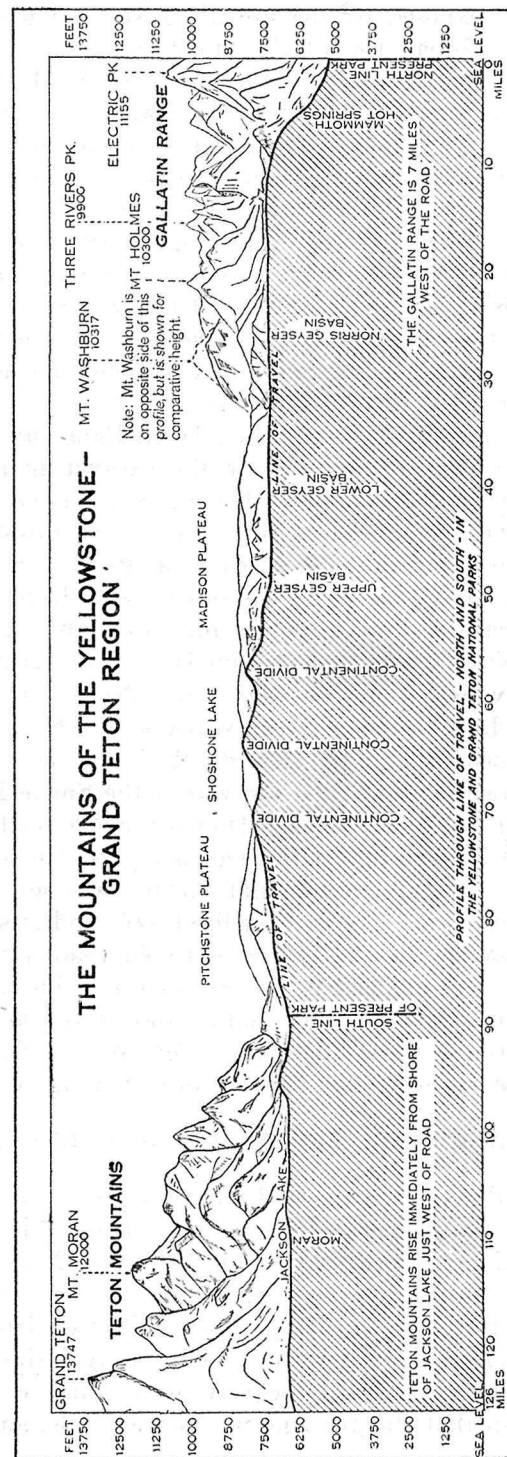
ORIGIN OF FEATURES

How did the great peaks come to stand so high above the adjoining basin? By a great dislocation of the crust of the earth. The peaks form part of a huge block of the crust that has been uplifted along its eastern margin and thus tilted to the west. The basin, on the other hand, has been depressed somewhat by the sinking of the crust block underlying it. The slipping of two adjoining blocks of the earth's crust past each other in this manner is by geologists termed "faulting," and the precipitous front of the Teton Range is therefore a fault line escarpment.

The total uplift of the Teton block amounts to more than 10,000 feet. Doubtless it was accomplished not by one tremendous cataclysm, but by a long series of small faulting movements distributed over a long period. The precise date in geologic time when the uplifting began is not known; probably it is several million years' remote—that is, it antedates the Ice Age, which is the last chapter of the earth's history.

The contrast between the east side and the west side of the range is very similar to that of the Sierra Nevada in California. From the east, the Jackson Hole side, one views the precipitous side of the

¹ This section and following descriptions of origin and of the region contributed by Prof. F. M. Fryxell, of Moline, Ill.



mountain block exposed by the uplift. From the west, the Idaho side, is seen the broad top of the block, which is gently inclined toward the west and deeply gashed by canyons. In the eastern front, furthermore, one sees the gneiss and schist, deep-seated rocks rendered crystalline by heat and pressure and belonging to the earliest geologic period—the Archean. The top of the block is composed largely of inclined layers of limestone belonging to the less ancient Paleozoic (old-life) era. These layers originally covered the entire block, but they have been worn away from about one-half of the area, thus exposing the gneiss and schist underneath. The west and north flanks of the range are in part overlapped by relatively young beds of lava that are continuous with those covering eastern Idaho and the plateaus of Yellowstone Park.

The contrast in altitude between the Teton Range and the Jackson Hole basin has been accentuated by the excavating action of the Snake River and its tributaries. These streams have deepened the basin a thousand feet or more by cutting away thin-bedded shaly rocks. The more resistant limestones, sandstones, and crystalline rocks surrounding the basin, on the other hand, have been reduced but little and remain standing in the form of highlands.

The Snake River leaves the Jackson Hole at the south through a narrow gorge which it has carved with difficulty through the resistant rocks. Doubtless the river excavated the basin only as fast as it could deepen this gorge. Eventually it produced the magnificent chasm known as the Grand Canyon of the Snake River.

From a tilted block such as that described above to the exquisitely beautiful Teton Range appears to be a far cry; but it was from such a simple mass, roughly rectangular in its outlines, that Nature chiseled a masterpiece. The tools utilized were no less simple—frost, rain, snow, gravity, and daily and seasonal temperature changes. These agencies were enabled to attack the rough block with exceptional vigor at this great altitude and because of the steepness of the slopes. So, through the action of streams and glaciers and other natural processes of every day life, the present range took form.

A MEETING GROUND FOR GLACIERS

Here, as in Glacier, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain, and other of our national parks, the glaciers of the Ice Age played the leading rôle in developing the extraordinary scenic features. None of our park areas has had a glacial history of greater interest than this one.

Just as the streams now converge toward Jackson Hole, so in ages past glaciers moved down toward, and in many instances into, the basin from the highlands to the east, north, and west. Detailed study has shown that the Ice Age was not a single, simple episode,

but is divisible into "stages"—*glacial stages*, during which extensive ice fields formed, and *interglacial stages*, during which these ice fields were largely or wholly withdrawn. The duration of each of these stages is to be thought of at least in terms of tens of thousands of years.

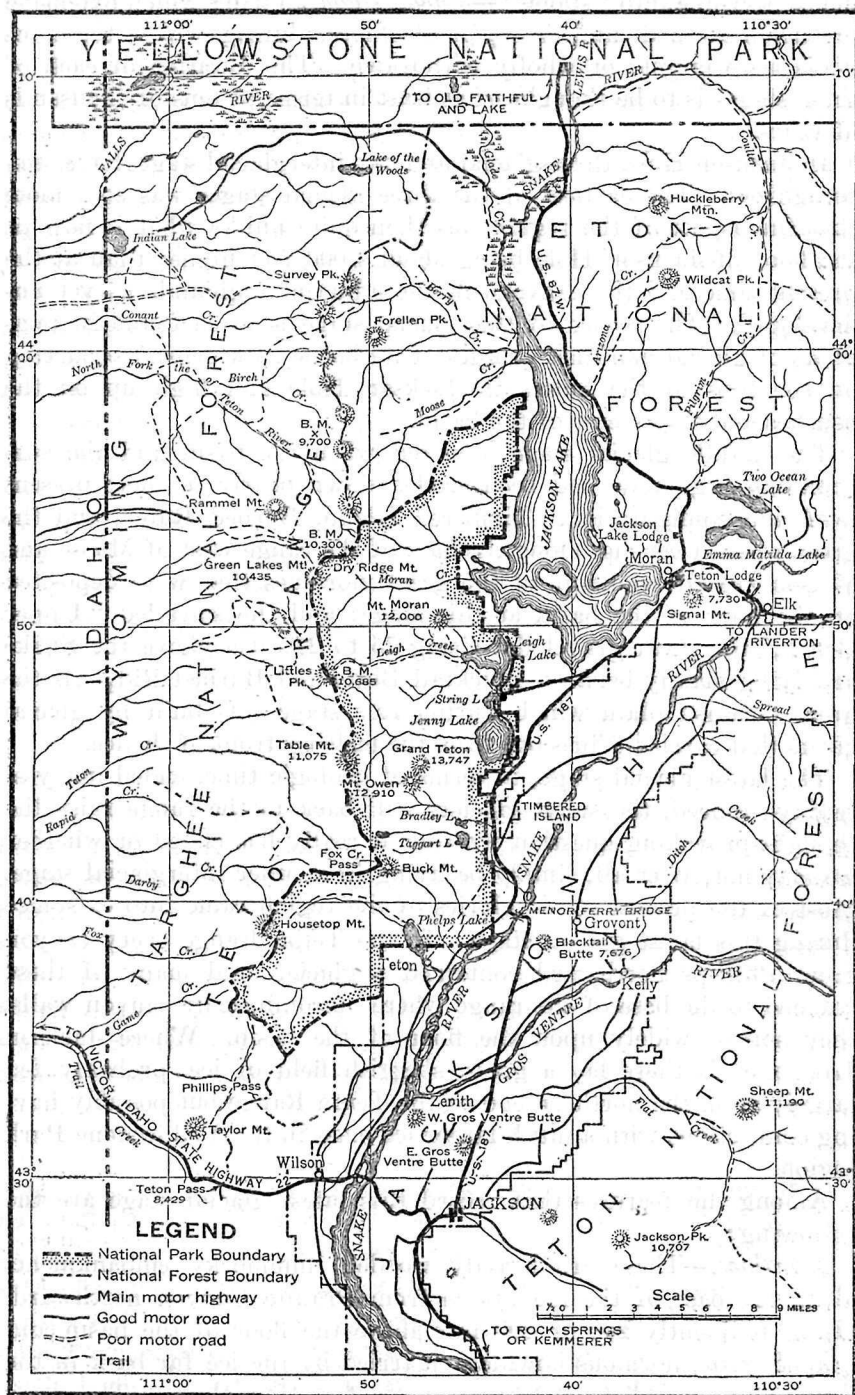
In Jackson Hole, three glacial and two interglacial stages have been recognized. The earliest of the three glacial stages was so remote that the aspect of the region was then quite unlike what it now is, the floor of Jackson Hole being about 1,000 feet higher than at the present time and the canyons in the adjacent highlands as yet undeveloped. The record of this glacial stage is to be found in remnants of glacial moraines (ridges of ice-borne rock debris) occurring on the tops of the buttes in Jackson Hole and high up on the benches and slopes east of the basin.

The middle glacial stage occurred when the basin and the surrounding highlands had been eroded down nearly to their present level and configuration. Timbered Island, Burned Ridge, and the great wooded benches along the base of the range west of Moose and Wilson are all remnants of the great moraines that were deposited on the floor of the basin at this stage; and the so-called "Upper Bench," the great gravel flat rising 75 to 275 feet above the Snake and lying mainly between Blacktail Butte and Burned Ridge, is the great outwash plain which during this stage was built by glacial rivers that carried debris out from the melting front of the ice.

The latest glacial stage, in terms of geologic time, ended but yesterday—indeed, the small glaciers still back in the range raise the thought-provoking question whether it really has ended or whether we may not, after all, simply be living in another interglacial stage. Most of the present scenic glories of the region came into existence during this latest glacial stage. In the Teton Range every canyon from Phillips northward contained a glacier, and many of these reached to the base of the range where, unconfined by canyon walls, they spread widely upon the floor of the basin. Where Jackson Lake now is there lay a great, sluggish field of ice, probably fed largely from the northern end of the Teton Range but possibly having connections with a much larger ice mass in the Yellowstone Park region.

Among the features that record this latest glacial stage are the following:

Moraines.—These are heavily wooded hummocky embankments along the base of the mountains from Granite Canyon northward, rising frequently 200 or 300 feet above the floor of the basin and heaped with enormous boulders quarried by the ice far back in the range and carried down to their present resting places. The great



MAP OF GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

moraine that encircles Jackson Lake is of a gravelly character, lacking the great boulders.

Outwash plains.—These are the broad, cobble-strewn flats so characteristic of Jackson Hole, usually overgrown with sage brush. The main outwash plain of the later glacial stage lies south of Signal Mountain, between the Jackson Lake moraine and Burned Ridge. Far from being a featureless plain, its surface is traversed by bars, terraces, and abandoned channels produced by the glacial streams. Most interesting of all are the "pitted plains," in which occur numerous scattered depressions. Locally these are known as "the potholes." The pits vary in size, being frequently hundreds of yards across, 75 to 100 feet deep, steep sides, and containing temporary ponds during the rainy seasons. Each is believed to mark the spot where a block of ice was dropped or carried out from the ice front, surrounded or completely buried with gravel, and afterwards melted away.

Lakes.—With only two exceptions each principal moraine incloses a lake. So originated Phelps, Taggart, Bradley, Jenny, Leigh, and Jackson Lakes, all ranged along the western border of the Jackson Hole basin. There are no lakes along the eastern border, because on this side none of the valley glaciers of the latest stage extended far enough to enter the basin. Such lakes as were formed lie back in the canyons. String Lake is dammed in part by moraines, in part by outwash.

The visitor should climb the mountain side near Jenny Lake a few hundred feet and look down on this superb array of lakes; to do so will be a revelation. From this vantage point can be seen how each lake lies outside the mouth of a canyon and how each occupies a basin formed by a crescent-shaped moraine, the points of which extend back to each side of the canyon. Each lake is filled to the rim, so that the water spills over at a low place and cascades down to the floor of Jackson Hole, where Cottonwood Creek, in passing, collects the streams one by one. The moraines of Moose and Granite Canyons contain meadows in place of lakes, the basins having been in part filled and in part drained. Eventually this must be the fate of every one of these lakes.

Canyons.—Each canyon gives convincing evidence of the vigor with which the glacier it once contained gouged out its channel. The rock of the broad floors and steep sides is still so polished and smooth that trees have in many places failed to gain a foothold. Each canyon leads up to a magnificent amphitheater, or *cirque*, with sheer bare walls frequently thousands of feet high. Trace any one of these canyons headward and you will be surprised to discover numerous little rock-rimmed lakelets of whose existence the maps of the region

give not the slightest clue—lakelets, some of which are hung on precipitous mountain sides, where one might be pardoned for asserting that no lake could possibly exist.

In few mountains can one find a greater variety of glacial canyons than in the Tetons. They range from colossal chasms like Granite and Death, whose somber depths are almost appalling, to the curious hanging valleys and shallow glacial troughs which occur just south of Jenny Lake and elsewhere. The former are so deep that they cut the range into segments, while the latter sculpture the segments into forms of great variety and detail.

Peaks.—The peaks are the climax and the main reason for the creation of this park. For the Grand Teton National Park is, after all, preeminently a park of mountain peaks. Let those who claim to be disappointed in the peaks of the other parts of the Rockies come and view these! As peaks the Tetons leave nothing to be desired. They are mountains of a type that is very rare in this country—isolated, toothlike peaks with concave sides and a minimum of summit area. It is the type most difficult to scale, of which the Swiss Matterhorn, Mount Assiniboine in British Columbia, and Grand Teton are perhaps the world's most famous examples.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

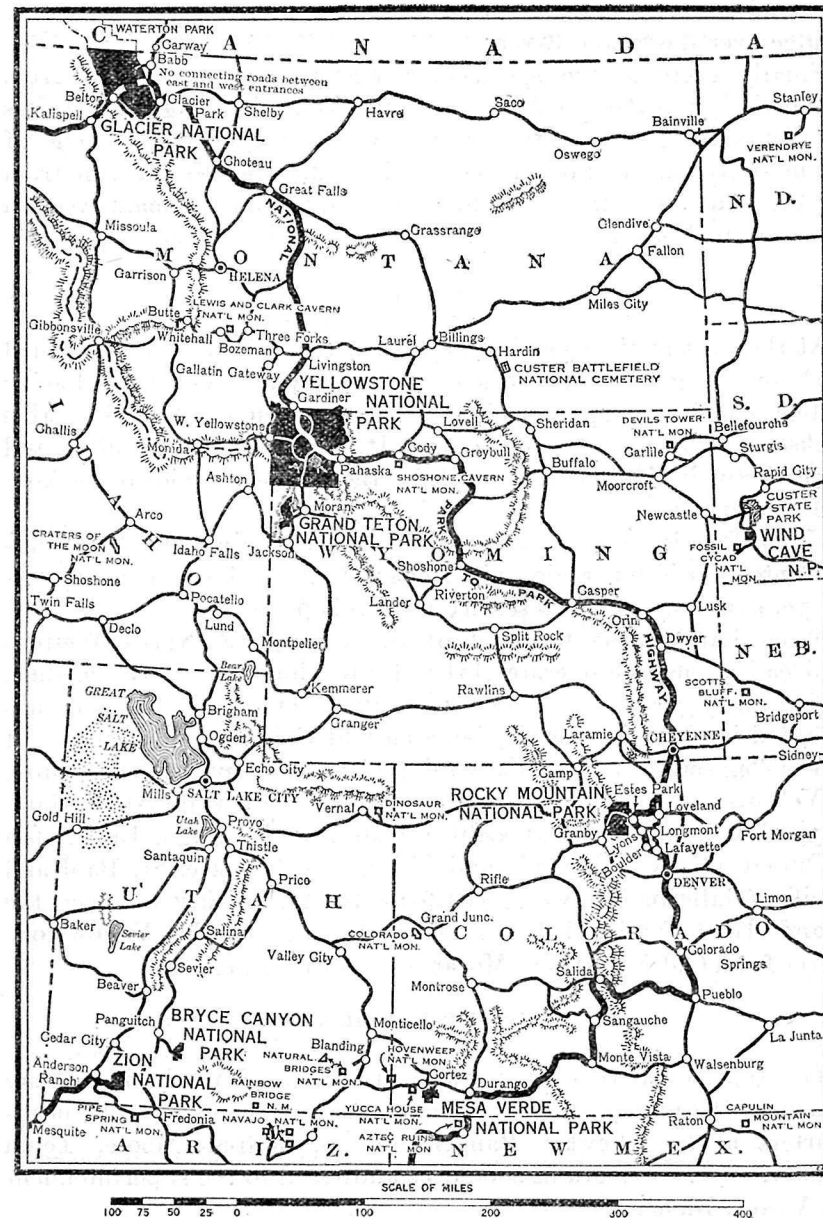
BY AUTOMOBILE

The Grand Teton National Park is reached by automobile from the north, south, east, and west. The main road connecting Jackson Hole with Yellowstone Park is the north, and most popular, approach to the Tetons. It is 27 miles from the Yellowstone's south boundary to Moran over United States Highway 87 west, where the dam or outlet of Jackson Lake is crossed, and from this point Jenny Lake, in the Grand Teton Park, is 10 miles distant. At Moran the traveler reaches the splendid new highway (U. S. 187) which traverses the Jackson Hole and makes the new park accessible.

Two miles south of Yellowstone Park there is a junction with an old road from Ashton, Idaho. This is an ancient wagon road, however, and is not recommended for automobiles, as it is not under adequate maintenance.

From the east U. S. 87 west enters the Jackson Hole via Togwotee Pass (altitude 9,661 feet) and the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River, joining the road from Yellowstone Park at Moran. It is 154 miles from Moran to Lander, 141 miles from Riverton, 268 miles from Casper, 286 miles from Rawlins, and 464 miles from Cheyenne via this approach road.

The south road enters the Jackson Hole via Hoback Canyon. This is a recently improved highway (U. S. 187) leaving Rock Springs,



AUTOMOBILE ROUTES BETWEEN GRAND TETON, YELLOWSTONE, GLACIER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN, MESA VERDE, ZION, BRYCE CANYON, AND WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARKS

Wyo., on the Lincoln Highway. It is 186 miles from Rock Springs to Jackson, Wyo., the principal gateway town of the Grand Teton National Park, and 35 miles from Jackson to Moran via Menor Ferry Bridge over the Snake River.

Finally there is the spectacular western approach road from Idaho via Teton Pass to Wilson and Jackson. This highway crosses the Teton Range at an altitude of 8,600 feet and ranks as one of the most scenic roads of the West. It is 27 miles to Jackson from Victor, Idaho, 44 miles to Victor from Ashton on the main western approach to Yellowstone, and 287 miles from Salt Lake City, Utah.

BY RAILROAD

At the present time parties may reach the Grand Teton National Park by using rail lines to several gateways. The Union Pacific system has its nearest terminal at Victor, Idaho, 27 miles from Jackson and 62 miles from Moran. It operates daily trains to and from Victor in the tourist season, and there is bus service to Jackson and Moran.

Union Pacific passengers may also leave the train at Rock Springs and enter the Teton region via Hoback Canyon, but information is not yet available as to bus service from this point.

From Lander, the terminal of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, a bus line operates 154 miles to Moran on daily schedule.

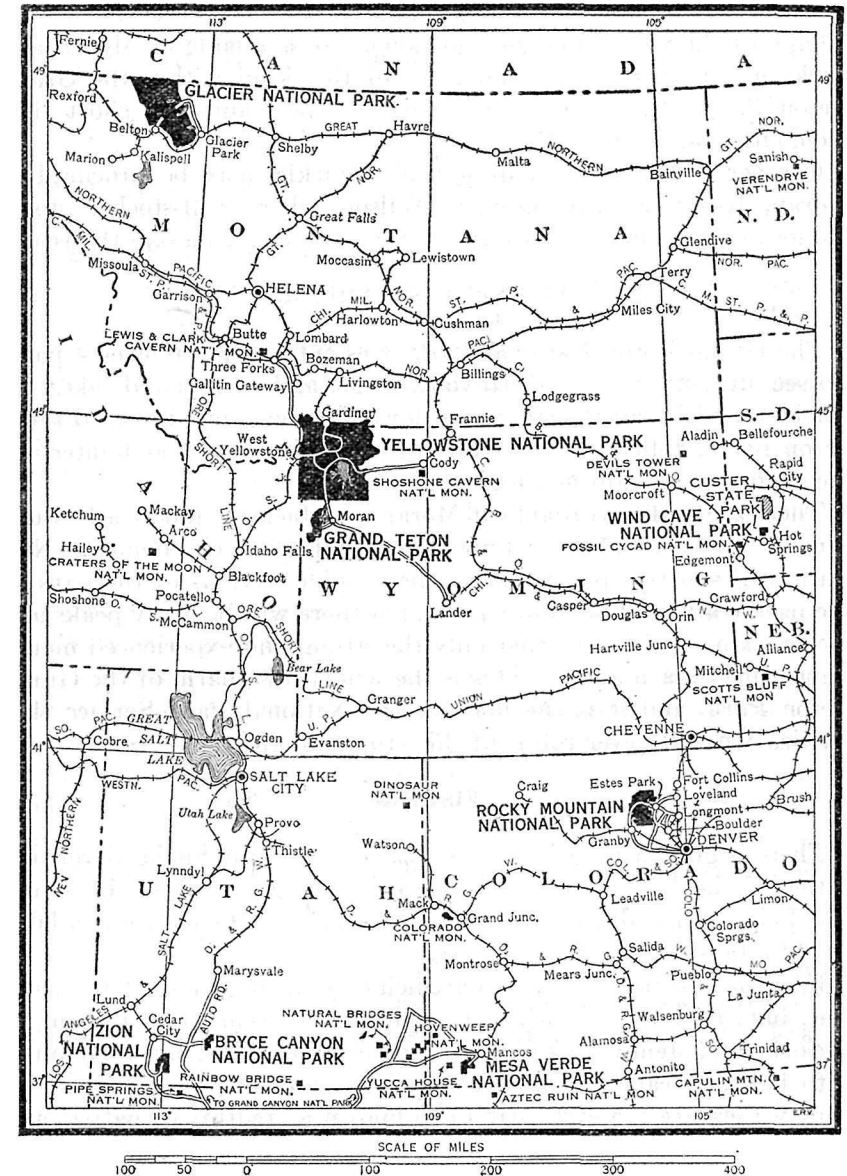
For many years the Yellowstone Park Transportation Co. has operated its daily bus service between Old Faithful and Moran. It makes connections at Old Faithful, which enable passengers coming to Yellowstone Park via the Union Pacific (West Yellowstone Gateway), Northern Pacific (Gardiner Gateway), Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Cody Gateway), and Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific (Gallatin Gateway), comfortably and quickly to reach the Grand Teton National Park. The schedules of the Yellowstone busses from Old Faithful to Moran are shown on page 25.

ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is Sam T. Woodring, superintendent, with headquarters at the Stewart Ranger Station, address Moose, Teton County, Wyo. Telegrams should be addressed to the superintendent via Victor, Idaho.

CAMPING

Space for camping by motorists is available near the outlet of Jenny Lake and near String Lake. There is also a small camp ground near Moran and another on the south shore of Jackson Lake.



RAILROAD ROUTES TO GRAND TETON, YELLOWSTONE, GLACIER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN MESA VERDE, ZION, BRYCE CANYON, AND WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARKS

There are, however, no facilities for motor camping in the Grand Teton Park comparable with the highly developed camp grounds of the Yellowstone.

A few tourist tent cabins are available at Jenny Lake and in the village of Jackson. Lodges and hotels are available at Moran and Jackson, but there are no facilities of this kind within the Grand Teton Park. Side trips to the park can be made in a short time from either Jackson or Moran.

Campers' supplies, including fishing tackle, may be procured at Moran, Jenny Lake, Jackson, or Wilson, where well-stocked stores are located. Numerous gasoline stations are located along the roads.

WILDERNESS CAMPING

The Grand Teton National Park is essentially a wilderness park. To see and enjoy its wild canyons, crags, and rock-bound lakes, its glaciers, and its alpine trees and flower gardens, one must go afoot or on horse, following the trails of early trappers and hunters or the paths of the vanished bighorn.

There are outfits available at Moran and Jackson and at all "dude ranches" (see p. 27) for trips into the high back country. New trails will shortly open formerly inaccessible sections of the park to the pack train and the saddle horse, but there will be many peaks and recesses among the cliffs that only the strong and experienced mountaineer may reach afoot. This is the wilderness charm of the Grand Teton Park, and it is the hope of the National Park Service that civilization will never rob it of this crowning glory.

FISHING

There is good fishing in Jackson Lake and in the Snake River, the outlet of the lake at Moran. There is also good fishing in Jenny and Leigh Lakes during a part of the summer. Boats are available on both Jackson and Jenny Lakes.

Fish may be taken with the artificial fly during most of the summer, but the lake or mackinaw trout, which seem to be present in Jackson and Jenny Lakes in the greatest numbers, must be lured with bait and caught with heavy tackle. Other species of trout in park waters are the cutthroat (also known as redthroat, native, and blackspotted), the Loch Leven, and the brook or speckled trout.

The State of Wyoming has begun the erection of a fish hatchery in the Jackson Hole, and an effort will be made to keep all waters well stocked. The Grand Teton Park waters will also be stocked

from the hatcheries in Yellowstone Park through the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

WILD ANIMALS

The region of the Grand Teton National Park and the adjacent Jackson Hole, like Yellowstone National Park, is the natural habitat of many species of the larger American mammals, although some have been exterminated through the advance of civilization.

Elk are the most numerous of the park mammals, but even these great members of the deer family are not abundant in the Tetons. They range farther north in and near Yellowstone Park in summer, and in winter cross the Snake and move to the lower part of the Jackson Hole, where in severe winters they are fed hay at the Government elk range, a few miles from the town of Jackson.

The great southern or Jackson Hole elk herd, most of which ranges in the Gros Ventre country east of Jackson Hole or in or near Yellowstone Park, now numbers about 20,000. Under State law elk may be hunted in the Gros Ventre region and elsewhere east of Jackson Hole, as well as south of the Grand Teton Park. A reasonable amount of hunting is desirable in order to keep the herd within the limits of its winter food supply.

The moose is the magnificent animal that gives the visitor to the Grand Teton National Park his greatest thrill. There are many of these big animals in the park, and they may be seen in almost any valley. They are a browsing animal and stay in the park summer and winter.

Deer are also to be found in the area. They are not numerous now, but it is hoped that they may increase under park protection.

Bear, both black and grizzly, undoubtedly inhabit the wilder parts of the Tetons. There has been no closed season on these interesting animals, however, and they have been shot on sight, so that they are relatively scarce and very wild, and nowadays are rarely seen. Under park administration they will receive the same protection as the famous Yellowstone bears, and will respond quickly to this care, the black bear becoming tame and the grizzly considerably less cautious and timid.

Smaller mammals and many species of birds abound in the Tetons, which are an interesting field for the naturalist.

The buffalo and antelope once inhabited this region in all but the winter months, and the mountain buffalo, remnants of which still roam the fastness of the Yellowstone, probably ranged in the Teton country all year long.

Mountain sheep are still to be found in the Gros Ventre range east of Jackson Hole and are hunted in season under Wyoming laws.

They no longer inhabit the Tetons, but it is planned to restock these mountains with the bighorn, and there is no reason to doubt the success of such an enterprise.

It is claimed by some pioneers of the region that the Rocky Mountain goat was also a native of the Teton Mountains, but the evidence seems to be all in favor of the counterclaim of naturalists that the range of the goat ended at the southerly point of the Bitter Root Mountains of Idaho and Montana and never extended into Wyoming.

HUNTING IN THE JACKSON HOLE

The Jackson Hole has long been a noted hunting country, and under Wyoming laws elk, deer, sheep, moose, and bear may be hunted also in the mountains east and south of Jackson Hole. Parties interested in hunting should consult the local game warden or the State fish and game department at Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming, for information as to licenses, season, etc.

No hunting is permitted in the Grand Teton National Park, of course, which will always be a complete sanctuary for wild life.

ASCENTS OF THE GRAND TETON

The Grand Teton is one of the most difficult peaks in the country to climb, and because of the view it affords and the difficulties incurred in the ascent gives a thrill that few mountains in the United States can offer a mountain climber.

According to Coutant's History of Wyoming,² there is a tradition among the Indians of the neighborhood that the bold warriors of many tribes have during the past two centuries made attempts to climb the Grand Teton, but that the feat was never accomplished by them. Coutant goes on to state (on p. 711 of his history) that Michaud, the French explorer, was the first white man to attempt to reach the summit of this great peak. During the summer of 1843, with a well-organized party and complete climbing outfit, he ascended to a point directly beneath the summit, but here he encountered perpendicular rocks and was unable to proceed farther.

In 1872, when a party of the Hayden Survey was exploring the Teton Range, four members of the party sought to climb the Grand Teton. One was injured and left behind with another to keep him company. The other two, N. P. Langford, the first superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, and James Stevenson, of the survey, continued the ascent and claimed they reached the summit. In the September, 1873, issue of Scribner's Monthly² was published Lang-

² See under "References," p. 22.

ford's account of the climb under the title of "The Ascent of Mount Hayden." The Grand Teton had been named for Dr. F. V. Hayden, the head of the survey, but this name was not long retained. Inasmuch as Langford and Stevenson left no record of their ascent at the summit of the mountain, and as subsequent climbers do not agree with their description of its pinnacle, it seems necessary to give credit for the first ascent to W. O. Owen and his party, the next to reach the top.

In Mr. Owen's party were Bishop Franklin S. Spalding, John Shive, and Frank Peterson. They climbed the peak in August, 1898, and failing to leave a record of their success, they went back up a few days later and left a complete record of their ascent. The Grand Teton was not climbed again until 1923, when Dr. A. R. Ellingwood, of Lake Forest College, and Eleanor Davis, both members of the Colorado Mountain Club, made the ascent. The same year several college students from the University of Montana reached the summit of the peak. Since that time there have been several other ascents, and Ralph Herrin, now a member of the Yellowstone Park ranger force, was a guide on the peak for a summer, making many trips to the top. In 1926 a party of Sierra Club members reached the top.

Mount Moran was first climbed in 1919 by LeRoy Jeffers, who for many years was the head of the Associated Mountaineering Clubs of America, with headquarters in the New York Public Library. Mr. Jeffers was killed in 1926 in an airplane accident near Yosemite National Park. His first ascent was of the lower peak of Mount Moran. The higher peak he climbed in 1922, but a previous ascent had been made by two other mountaineers. This mountain is conspicuous for its glaciers.

None but experienced mountaineers should attempt to climb these peaks without guides, and all climbers should have with them the topographic map of the United States Geological Survey mentioned on page 20.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Teton National Park are hereby established and made public pursuant to authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), and March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200-235), and the act of February 26, 1929 (Public No. 817).

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, mineral, animal, or bird, or other life is prohibited: *Provided*, That flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgment of the superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the park. Before any flowers are picked permit must be secured from the ranger in charge.

2. *Camping.*—In order to preserve the natural scenery of the park and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the park clean, permanent camp sites have been set apart for tourists visiting the park in their own conveyances, and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. The following rules will be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of the tourists who visit the park in their own conveyances:

(a) Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires, and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans, or, if cans are not available, placed in the pits provided at the edge of camp. At new or unfrequented camps garbage shall be burned or carried to a place hidden from sight. *Keep the camp grounds clean.*

(b) If the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. *There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it.*

(c) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the park, or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

(d) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds in order not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

(e) Wood for fuel only can be taken from dead or fallen trees.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park; they shall not be kindled near trees, deadwood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the deadwood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Hunting.*—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort, and hunting, killing, wounding, capturing, or frightening any bird or wild animal in the park, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting injury, is prohibited.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under circumstances other than prescribed above, shall be taken up by the superintendent or his authorized representative at the park and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner was not a party to such violation. Firearms are prohibited in the park except on written permission of the superintendent or his authorized representative.

5. *Fishing.*—Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and lines, or for merchandise or profit is prohibited. Fishing in particular waters may be suspended by the superintendent, who may also designate waters which shall be reserved exclusively for fishing with the artificial fly. All fish hooked less than 8 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water if not seriously injured. Fish retained should be killed.

Ten fish per person shall constitute the limit for a day's catch. In the discretion of the superintendent the limit for a day's catch may be extended to not exceeding 20 fish per day per person in well-stocked waters.

6. *Private operations.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings in the park without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director through the superintendent of the park.

7. *Cameras.*—Still and motion-picture cameras may be freely used in the park for general scenic purposes. For the filming of motion pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or involving the performance of a professional cast, permission must first be obtained from the superintendent of the park.

8. *Gambling.*—Gambling in any form, or the operation of gambling devices, whether for merchandise or otherwise, is prohibited.

9. *Advertisements.*—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the park, excepting such as the park

superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. *Mining*.—The location of mining claims is prohibited within the park.

11. *Grazing*.—The running at large, herding, or grazing of livestock of any kind in the park, as well as the driving of livestock over same, is prohibited, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. Livestock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

12. *Dead animals*.—All domestic and grazed animals that may die in the park at any tourist camp or along any of the public thoroughfares shall be buried immediately by the owner or person having charge of such animals at least 2 feet beneath the ground, and in no case less than one-fourth mile from any camp or thoroughfare.

13. *Travel*.—(a) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(b) Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under the safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accident. Speed is limited to 15 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves and in restricted areas. On straight open stretches the speed may be increased to not exceeding 25 miles per hour.

The speed of all motor trucks over 1½ tons capacity is limited not to exceed 15 miles per hour on all park roads.

(c) The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other machines, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

(d) All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the roads. Headlights shall be dimmed when meeting other automobiles or horse-drawn vehicles.

(e) Muffler cut-outs shall be closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, or camps.

(f) When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall take the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary, so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles per hour.

(g) Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads shall, when overtaken by a faster-moving motor vehicle, and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, in case of motor-driven vehicles, and to the inside, or bank side of the road, in case of horse-drawn vehicles, allowing the overtaking vehicle reasonably free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the park highways.

When automobiles, going in opposite directions, meet on a grade, the ascending machine has right of way, and the descending machine shall be backed or otherwise handled, as may be necessary to enable the ascending machine to pass with safety.

(h) Automobiles stopping over at points inside the park, or delayed by breakdowns or accidents of any other nature, shall be immediately parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

Any driver of a gasoline-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report same at the nearest ranger station, or to the superintendent of the park.

14. *Complaints*.—All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the park should be made to the superintendent or his representative at the park in writing before the complainant leaves the park.

15. *Fines and penalties*.—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter described for violation of the foregoing regulations, or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent or his representative at the park and not allowed to return without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all the costs of the proceedings.

16. *Lost and found articles*.—Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses, so that if not claimed by owners within 60 days articles may be turned over to those who found them.

MAP

The following map may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

Map of Grand Teton National Park; 20 by 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; scale 2 miles to the inch. Price, 10 cents.³

The roads, trails, and names are printed in black, the glaciers, streams, and lakes in blue, and the relief is indicated by brown contour lines.

LITERATURE

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Government publications on the Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park:

Motorists Guide—Yellowstone National Park. Distributed in park only.

Shows the park road system, hotels, lodges, free public auto camps, garages, superintendent's office, routes to the park, etc. Also contains the automobile regulations and information for the motorist and camper.

Map of National Parks and Monuments.

Shows location of all the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service and all railroad routes to the reservations.

Manual for Railroad Tourists.

Contains time-tables of all park tours. Distributed in park only.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 62 pages, including 23 illustrations.

Contains descriptions of the most important features of the principal national parks.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given, postage prepaid. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.

Contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other national parks and monuments.

Canyon Automobile Camp, Yellowstone National Park, by Isador W. Mendelsohn. 12 pages. Price, 5 cents.

Illustrated pamphlet dealing with the Canyon Camp from a sanitation point of view. Reprint No. 1019 from Public Health Service Reports, June 12, 1925.

³ May be purchased by personal application at the office of the superintendent of the park. That office can not fill mail orders.

Geological History of Yellowstone National Park, by Arnold Hague, 24 pages, including 10 illustrations, 10 cents.

This pamphlet contains a general résumé of the geologic forces that have been active in the Yellowstone National Park.

Geysers of Yellowstone National Park, by Walter Harvey Weed, 32 pages, including 23 illustrations, 10 cents.

In this pamphlet is a description of the forces which have produced the geysers, and the geysers of the Yellowstone are compared with those in Iceland and New Zealand.

Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone National Park, by F. H. Knowlton, 32 pages, including 15 illustrations, 10 cents.

This pamphlet contains descriptions of the fossil forests of the Yellowstone National Park and an account of their origin.

Fishes of the Yellowstone National Park, by Hugh M. Smith and W. C. Kendall (Bureau of Fisheries Document 904). 30 pages, including 16 illustrations, 5 cents.

Contains description of the park waters and notes on fishing.

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— Earthquakes in Jackson Hole. Bulletin, Seismological Society of America, vol. 16 (1926). 196.

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⁴ Prepared by F. M. Fryxell.

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COUTANT, C. G. *History of Wyoming*. Vol. I. Laramie, 1899. 712 pages.

(This volume, the only one issued, contains many scattered references to the history of the region.)

DALE, H. C. *The Ashley-Smith Explorations and the Discovery of a Central Route to the Pacific, 1822-1829*. Cleveland, 1918. 352 pages.

DAWSON, ERNEST, and WILSON, NEILL C. *Climbing the Grand Teton*. *Sierra Club Bulletin*, vol. 12 (1927). 356-364.

ELLINGWOOD, A. R. *Our American Matterhorn*. *Outdoor Life*, vol. 54 (1924). 181-186.

— The Call of the Tetons. *Appalachia*, vol. 19 (1926). 254-256.

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— The Story of Deadman's Bar. *Annals of Wyoming*, vol. 5 (1929), No. 4.

HAYDEN, F. V. *Geological Report of the Exploration of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers (in 1859-60)*. Ex. Doc. 77, 40th Cong., 1st session. Washington, 1868. 92-96.

Contains first geologic notes on the region and the first geologic map.

— *Hayden Surveys of 1877*, Eleventh Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey. Contains report of the geological field work of the Teton Division, by Orestes St. John.

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The first published references to the Tetons appear in this work.

— *Adventures of Captain Bonneville*. New York, 1837.

An important early work, sequel to *Astoria*, which contains numerous references to this region.

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A valuable publication describing the country west of the Tetons, but containing references to the range as well.

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A souvenir booklet containing 12 photographs of elk and a brief descriptive text.

LOVEJOY, FRED. *First Ascent of the Grand Teton*. *Outdoor Life*, vol. 58 (1926). 443, 485.

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— (Symposium to the Mountaineers of America on.) *The Grand Teton*. Privately published in 1927. 4 pages.

— *The Naming of Mount Owen*. *Annals of Wyoming*, vol. 5 (1928). 72-78.

PARKER, REV. SAMUEL. *Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains in the Years 1835, 1836, and 1837*. Ithaca, 1838 (and later editions). 408 pages.

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The most comprehensive geological study yet made of the region, and one that will long stand as an important reference.

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Ch. II, pp. 43-63, is a discussion of the probable crossing of the Teton Range by John Colter in 1807.

WISTER, OWEN. *The Virginian*. New York, 1902.

The setting for a portion of this famous novel is taken from this region.

YARD, ROBERT STERLING. *The Book of Our National Parks*. 1926. 444 pages. 74 illustrations, 14 maps and diagrams. *The Grand Tetons* on pp. 227-228.

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Region South of and Adjoining Yellowstone National Park. Senate Doc. No. 39, 55th Cong., 3d sess. Washington, 1898. 92 pages and map. Extension of the Limits of the Yellowstone National Park.

Doc. No. 500, House of Representatives, 57th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, 1902. 27 pages.

Addition of Certain Lands in Wyoming to the Yellowstone National Park.

House Report No. 938, 65th Cong., 3d sess. Washington, 1919. 7 pages.

Yellowstone National Park. Hearings Before the Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

House Report No. 9917, 69th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, 1926. 218 pages.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Information circulars similar to this containing information regarding the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Acadia National Park. | Mount Rainier National Park. |
| Crater Lake National Park. | Rocky Mountain National Park. |
| Glacier National Park. | Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. |
| Grand Canyon National Park. | Wind Cave National Park. |
| Hawaii National Park. | Yellowstone National Park. |
| Hot Springs National Park. | Yosemite National Park. |
| Lassen Volcanic National Park. | Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks. |
| Mesa Verde National Park. | |
| Mount McKinley National Park. | |

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Glimpses of Our National Monuments, a pamphlet containing brief descriptions of the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior, is also available for free distribution. This contains 74 pages, including 34 illustrations.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, SEASON OF 1929

All rates of the authorized public utilities are approved by the Government. Therefore complaints regarding overcharges should be made to the superintendent. Employees of the public utilities are not Government employees, but discourteous treatment upon their part should be reported to the park administration.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE PARK

To Moran, Wyo., regular Yellowstone Park trip, on busses of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Co.....	\$25. 00
When making Yellowstone Park trip and entering and leaving via any other entrance than Moran, side trip from Old Faithful to foot of Jackson Lake in Teton Mountain region and return to Lake Hotel or Lodge, each passenger, additional.....	12. 50
From Moran to following points in Yellowstone National Park:	
Yellowstone Lake.....	10. 00
Canyon.....	13. 00
Old Faithful (via Thumb, Lake, and Thumb).....	10. 50
West Yellowstone (via Lake, Canyon, and Norris).....	21. 25
From Jackson Lake Lodge to Lander, on busses of the Lander-Yellowstone Transportation Co.:	
One way.....	15. 00
Round trip.....	30. 00

Schedule of Yellowstone busses, Old Faithful to Moran

Read down		Stations	Read up		
Mileage	Time		Mileage	Time	
	A. M.			P. M.	
0	7.45	Lv. Old Faithful.....	Ar.	105.8	10.00
8.6	8.27	Continental Divide.....		97.2	
15.3	9.00	Continental Divide.....		90.5	
19.1	9.15	Ar. West Thumb.....	Lv.	86.7	9.00
		Yellowstone Lake Hotel.....	Lv.		8.00
		Dinner at Lake Hotel or Lodge.			
		Yellowstone Lake Hotel.....	Ar.	68.0	6.00
		Lv. West Thumb.....	Ar.	49.5	5.00
24.8	9.46	Continental Divide.....		43.8	4.20
28.4	9.59	Lewis Lake.....		40.2	4.06
42.0	10.51	Snake River Ranger Station.....		26.6	3.15
		South boundary, Yellowstone Park.			
44.2	10.58	Ashton Road.....		24.4	3.07
44.4	10.59	Snake River Bridge.....		24.2	3.06
	P. M.				
63.7	12.17	Pilgrim Creek Bridge.....		4.9	1.47
66.7	12.27	Ar. Jackson Lake Lodge.....	Lv.	1.9	1.38
		(Yellowstone Park busses stop at Jackson Lake Lodge. Lander-Yellowstone busses operate between Jackson Lake Lodge and Moran.)			
67.6		Ar. Lander Road to left.....		1.0	
68.6		Moran.....		0	

NOTE.—Between Lander and Yellowstone National Park meal rates are \$1 each for breakfast and luncheon and \$1.50 for dinner. Lodging is \$2.50.

PRIVATE HOTELS AND CAMPS

The following hotels and restaurants are located in Jackson and Moran, Wyo., near the park. The National Park Service exercises no control over the rates and operations of these enterprises. The rates given below are published for information of the public, but the Service assumes no responsibility for their correctness.

AT JACKSON

Jackson Hotel, Mrs. Lucy Curtis, proprietor:

Meals, 75 cents each, \$9 per week.

Lodging:

Rooms, \$1, \$1.50, and \$2 per day; \$4 per week and up.

Cabins, \$1 to \$2 per day; \$4 per week and up.

Crabtree Hotel, Mrs. Henry Crabtree, proprietor:

Lodging only (rooms or cabins)—

\$1.50 per day, one person.

\$2 per day, two persons.

Blue Bird Cabins, Mrs. Hazel Francis, proprietor:

Lodging only—\$1 and up per day; \$6 and up per week.

Blue Bird Tea Room, Mrs. Hazel Francis, proprietor:

Meals, family style, 75 cents each; \$9 per week.

Ma Reed's Restaurant, Ma Reed, proprietor:

Meals, 75 cents and up, each.

AT MORAN

Jackson Lake Lodge:

Per person, per day, American plan, \$6.50 and up. Weekly rates made for parties remaining one week or longer.

Sheffield's Teton Lodge:

Per person, per day, \$4.

Per person, per week, \$24.50.

Per person, per month, \$90.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PARK

Harrison R. Crandall maintains the Crandall Studios at Jenny Lake, Wyo., in summer, and Jackson, Wyo., in winter, where photographs and photographic supplies may be obtained and where kodak finishing is done. His rates are as follows:

Post cards:

"Phostint" in colors.....	2 for—	\$0.05
Photogravure, different shades.....		.05
Photographs.....		.10
Stock photographs, sepia, 5 by 7 to 8 by 10 inches.....	\$0.25—	.75
Enlargements, sepia, 5 by 8 to 20 by 30 inches.....	.35—10.00	
Hand-tinted photographs, 5 by 8 to 20 by 30 inches.....	3.50—25.00	
Framed tinted photographs, 8 by 10 inches, mounted.....		6.50
Framed photographs, sepia, 8 by 10 inches.....		1.75
Other sizes of photographs framed to order.		
Paintings at popular prices.		

Kodak finishing:

Developing—

6 and 8 exposure roll films, 1½ by 2 to 5 by 7 inches..... \$0.20—\$0.40

10 and 12 exposure roll films, 2½ by 4¼ to 4 by 5 inches..... .40

12-exposure film packs and plates, 1½ by 2½ to 5 by 7 inches. .35— .75

Prints, glossy or dull:

1½ by 2½ inches, V. P..... .05

2¼ by 3¼ inches..... .06

2½ by 4¼ inches..... .07

2¾ by 4¾ inches..... .08

3¼ by 4¼ inches..... .08

3¼ by 5½ inches (post card size)..... .09

4 by 5 inches..... .10

4½ by 6½ to 11 by 14 inches..... .15— 1.00

Films, cameras, booklets, Christmas cards, at popular prices.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED CAMPING PARTIES

DUDE (TOURIST) RANCHES

The trail of the summer vacationist has deviated during the last decade from the old familiar courses and now opens into a newly exploited region of the West, the new summer playground of America, which embraces vast areas in Wyoming and Montana. A veritable invasion of eastern tourists has followed the opening of this beautiful country which offers the vacationist, known in the parlance of men of the range as "dude," a solution for the summer vacation problem.

Located in the mountainous regions of these two far Western States, on the last frontier, are the "dude" ranches, the quarters of the summer vacationist. These ranches are established in the mouths of canyons, among foothills, or in clearings in the forest.

The dude ranches are not pretentious places, but are rustic and unique. Composed of little groups of cabins, corrals, and bunk houses, all of which are familiar to the native westerner, they are established as permanent lodges. In addition to the regular ranch work arrangements are made to care for a number of visitors each summer, and in this way they serve to perpetuate the spirit, the glamour, and the romance of the old West. Their popularity began in 1904 when Howard, Willis, and Alden Eaton established the now famous Eaton brothers' "Dude Ranch" at Wolf, Wyo.

Many of these ranches are situated in territory within easy access to the Grand Teton and Yellowstone Parks. Near the former are the Dubois, Wyo., dude ranches and those of the famous Jackson Hole.

Entering Wyoming from the east, the first of the dude ranches are found near Sheridan and Buffalo. North of Sheridan, in the Birney, Mont., ranch district, are many more, with others between here and Cody, Wyo., the eastern entrance to Yellowstone Park.

North of Yellowstone Park and west as far as Glacier National Park are scores of dude ranches, all within a day's motor trip of both parks. Southern Montana is the location of most of these, and Big Timber, Livingston, and Bozeman are the tourist centers of the State. Other ranches are located near Rosebud and the Crow and Cheyenne Indian Reservations in southeastern Montana.

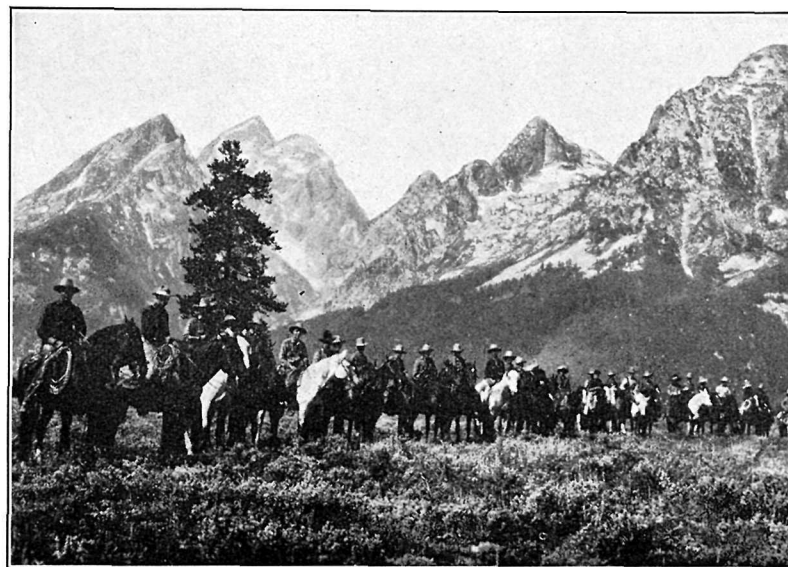
Many have traveled the world seeking adventure and romance in far-away places, but in this historic old cattle country they have found a freedom and naturalness in the great outdoors that is unequalled.

CAMPING PARTIES WITH LICENSED GUIDES

Several villages are headquarters for guides and outfitters with whom arrangements can be made for saddle-horse and pack-train trips through the park.

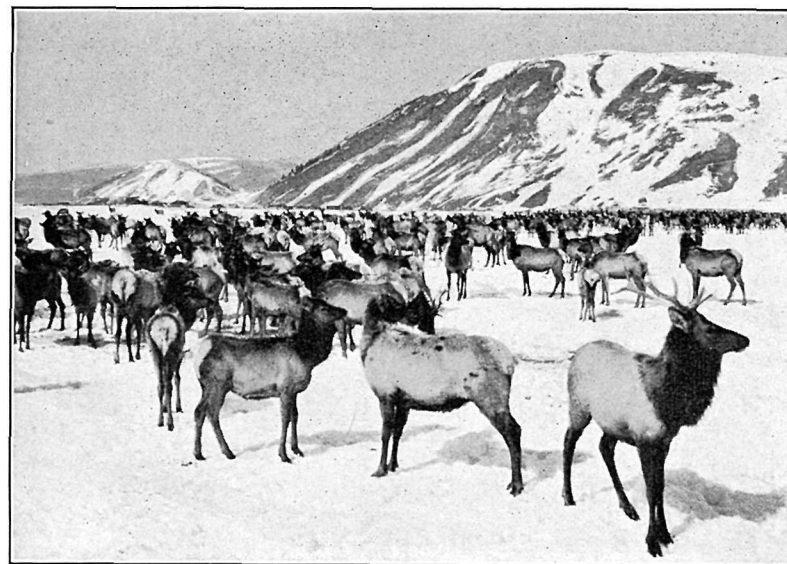
The names and addresses of these guides and outfitters and their tourist rates can be obtained by addressing the superintendent of the Grand Teton National Park at Moose, Teton County, Wyo.

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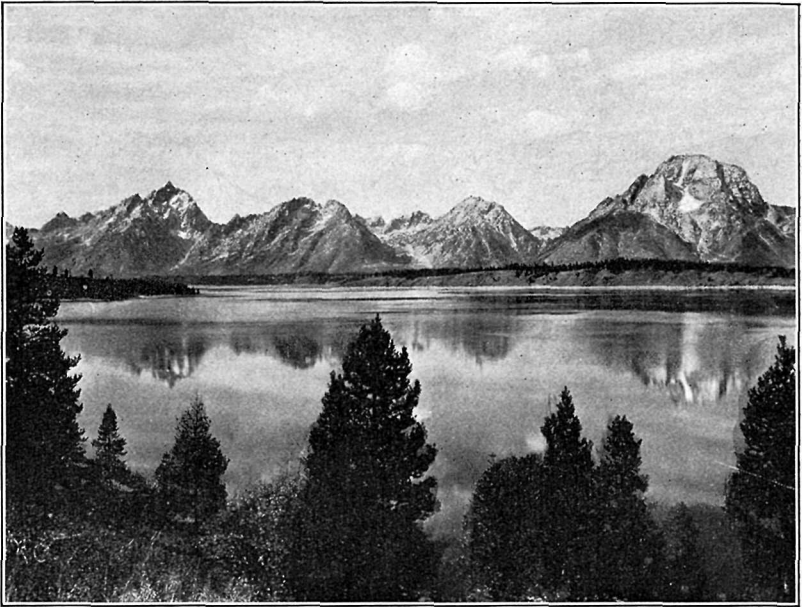
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PARTY FROM NEIGHBORING "DUDE RANCH" VISITING THE TETONS



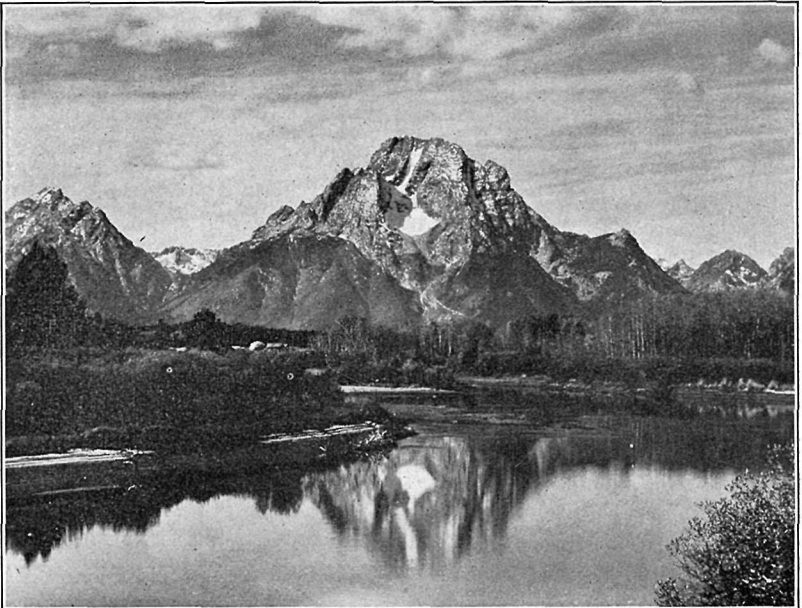
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ELK WINTERING IN THE JACKSON HOLE NEAR THE GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK



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THE MAGNIFICENT TETON RANGE



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FAMOUS MOUNT MORAN