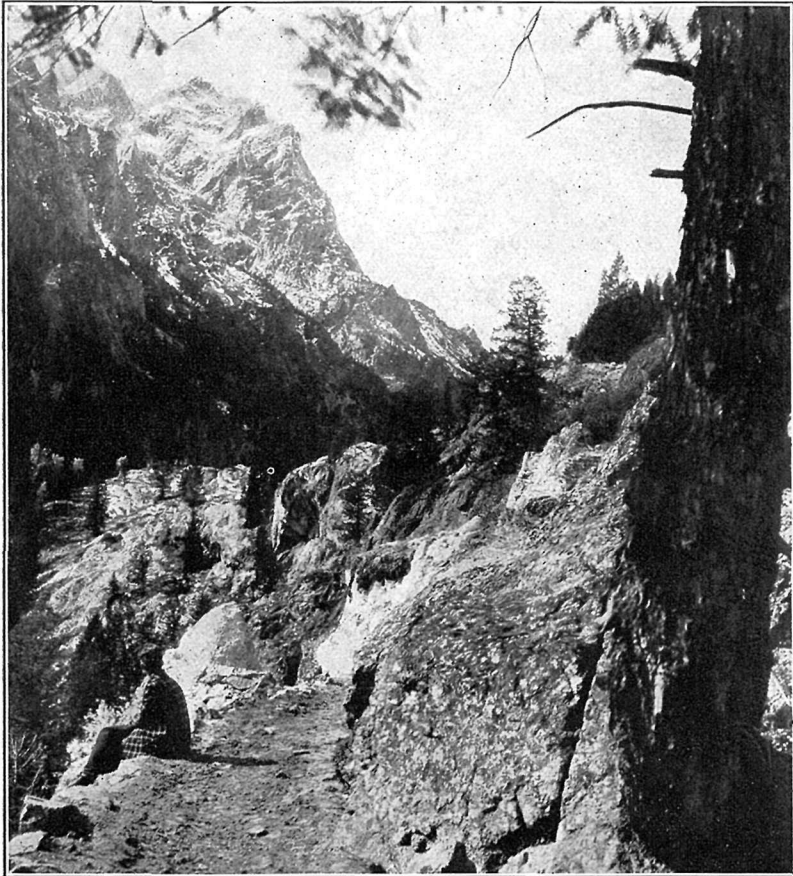


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, DIRECTOR

CIRCULAR OF GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING



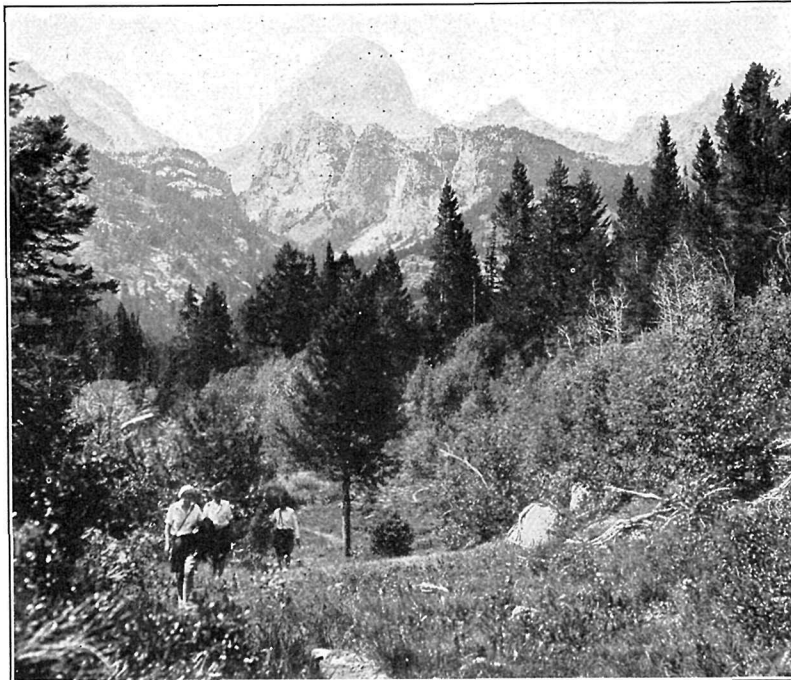
By Crandall

THE GRAND TETON AND MOUNT OWEN FROM THE GLACIER CANYON TRAIL



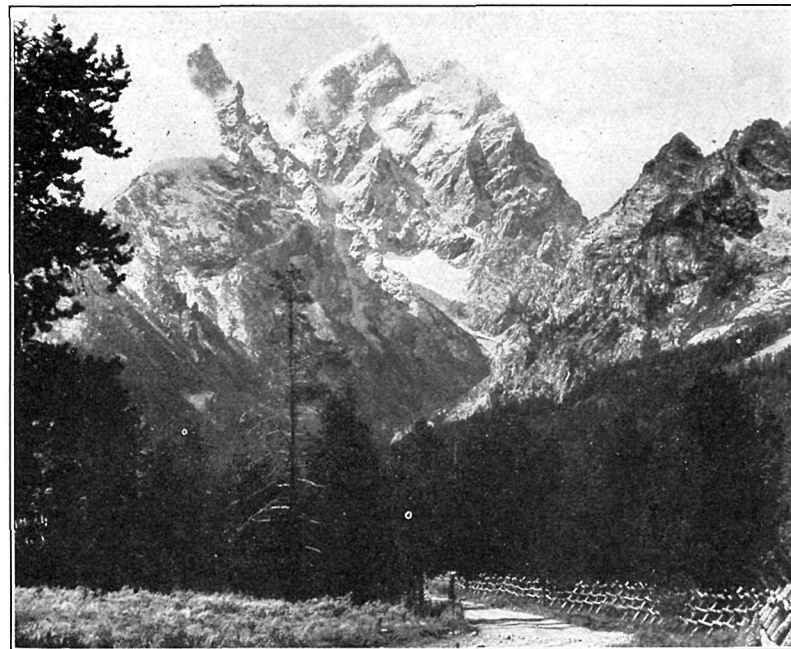
SEASON FROM JUNE 20 TO SEPTEMBER 19

1932



By Crandall

HIKERS ON THE TRAIL BETWEEN TAGGART AND BRADLEY LAKES



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AUTUMN SNOW ON THE GRAND TETON

The Grand Teton National Park is not a part of Yellowstone National Park, and, aside from distant views of the mountains, can not be seen on any Yellowstone tour. It is strongly urged, however, that visitors to either park take time to see both. It requires only about an hour to go from one park to the other.

In order to get the "Cathedral" and "Matterhorn" views of the Grand Teton, and to appreciate the grandeur and majestic beauty of the entire Teton Range, it is necessary to spend an extra day in this area.

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GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

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 cottonwood and 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 predominantly gneiss, 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 cathedrallike. Its great central spire is formed by the summit of the Grand Teton itself. On approaching this mountain group from the north, the visitor beholds 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, and has an elevation of 12,100 feet. In the order of height the greatest peaks are Grand Teton, 13,747 feet elevation; Mount Owen, 12,910 feet; and Middle Teton, 12,769 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, String, and Leigh Lakes are accessible by automobile. String is the long narrow lake connecting these two, the largest lakes of the park.

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK¹

THE TETON RANGE

On the Jackson Hole side 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, the range 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. Noblest of all is the Grand Teton itself which, in a horizontal distance of about 3 miles, rises more than 7,000 feet—almost a mile and a half.

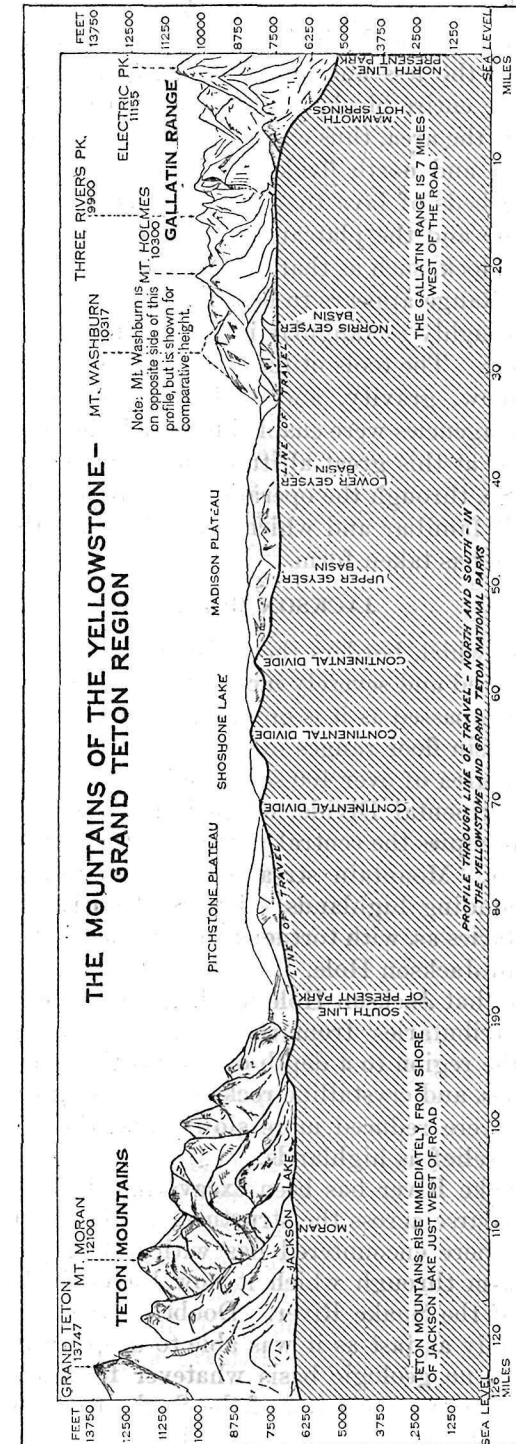
The grandeur of the beetling gray crags, sheer precipices, and perennial snow fields is vastly enhanced by the total absence of foothills, and by contrast with the relatively flat floor of Jackson Hole, from which they are usually viewed.

ORIGIN OF THE TETON RANGE

The range may be described as a long block that has been broken and uplifted along its eastern margin, and thus tilted westward. Movement of this sort along a fracture is what the geologist terms "faulting." The total amount of uplift along the eastern edge of the block amounts to more than 10,000 feet. Doubtless this uplift was accomplished not by one tremendous cataclysm, but by a series of small faulting movements distributed over a very long period. Precisely when in geologic time the movements began is not certainly known; probably it was as remote as the middle of the Tertiary period (the period just before the Ice Age, the latest chapter of the earth's history).

The contrast between the east and west sides of the range is very similar to that which exists in the Sierra Nevada Range in California, and can not fail to impress the observer. From the east, the Jackson Hole side, one views the precipitous side of the mountain block as it has been 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. In the eastern front, furthermore, one sees the ancient gneiss and schist (deep-seated crystalline rocks) belonging

¹ Contributed by Dr. F. M. Fryxell, park ranger-naturalist.



to the earliest known geologic era, the Archean. In places on the top of the block are seen the inclined layers of limestone, quartzite, etc., belonging to the less ancient Paleozoic era. These layers formerly 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 overlapped by relatively young beds of lava that are continuous with those covering eastern Idaho and the plateaus of Yellowstone Park.

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—the frost, the rain, the 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 operation of forces and agencies with which we are all familiar and which are still active the world over, the present range has taken form.

JACKSON HOLE

Jackson Hole, which borders the park on the southeast, is one of the most sequestered and severely inclosed basins in the Rocky Mountain region, encompassed as it is on all sides by impressive mountain barriers. The basin floor ranges in altitude from 6,000 to 7,000 feet, and embraces an area of over 400 square miles. It lies on the Pacific slope of the Continental Divide, which is less than 20 miles to the northeast, and occupies the central portion of the headwaters area of the Snake River. Mountain streams converge radially toward it from the surrounding highlands. The Snake River receives these numerous tributaries as, with tortuous and braided course, it traverses the full length of Jackson Hole.

It is probable that Jackson Hole has been excavated by the Snake River and its tributaries from the shale formations which once extended over the region to a depth of several thousand feet. Limestones, sandstones, and crystalline rocks surrounding the basin, being more resistant, were reduced more slowly and therefore have been left standing in relief as highlands.

While the Snake River has been excavating Jackson Hole it has maintained its course across the structures farther south, and in the resistant rocks there encountered has with difficulty developed the magnificent chasm through which it now leaves Jackson Hole, the grand canyon of the Snake River. Doubtless the river could excavate the basin only as fast as it was able to deepen this downstream gorge. There is no geologic basis whatever for the belief, locally prevalent, that the grand canyon of the Snake River was cut by the overflow from a lake occupying Jackson Hole.

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 débris) 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 River and lying mainly between Blacktail Butte and Burned Ridge, is the great outward plain which during this stage was built by glacial rivers that carried débris 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 bowlders quarried by the ice far back in the range and carried down to their present resting places. The great moraine that encircles Jackson Lake is of a gravelly character, lacking the great bowlders.

Outwash plains.—These are the broad, cobble-strewn flats so characteristic of Jackson Hole, usually overgrown with sagebrush. 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 filled or 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 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.

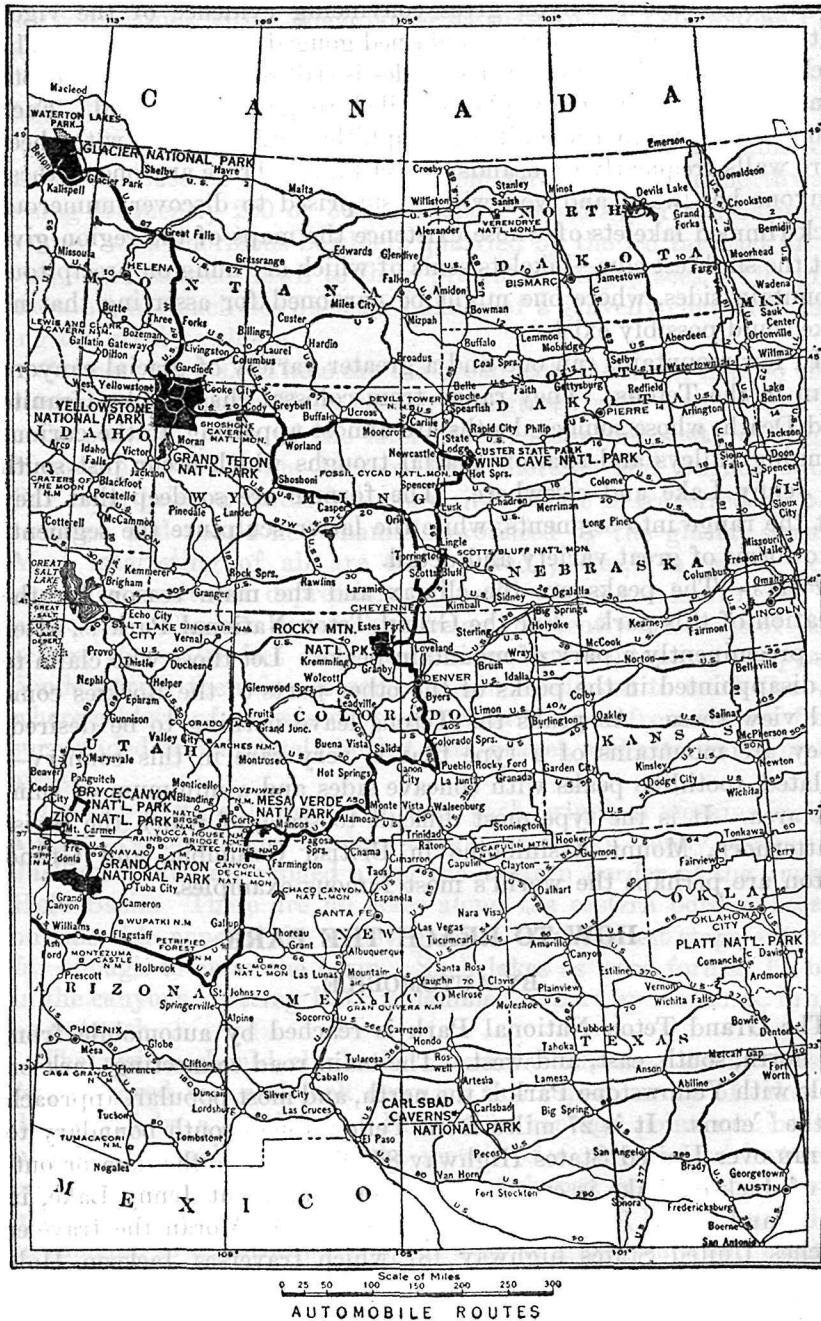
Peaks.—The peaks are the climax and the main reason for the creation of this park. For the Grand Teton National Park is, after all, preeminently a park of mountain peaks. Let those who claim to be disappointed in the peaks of the other parts of the Rockies come and view these. As peaks the Tetons leave 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 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 United States highway 187 which traverses 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 (known as the Atlantic-Yellowstone-Pacific Highway) enters the Jackson Hole via Togwotee Pass (altitude 9,658 feet) and the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River, joining the road from Yellowstone Park near 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 an improved highway (U. S. 187) leaving Rock Springs, 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 upon leaving the train at Rock Springs, Wyo., may make bus connections with the Teton region, via Hoback Canyon.

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 & 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 old Stewart Ranger Station, address Moose, Wyo. Telegrams should be addressed to the superintendent via Victor, Idaho.

MOTOR CAMPING

There are modern, well-developed camp grounds at Jenny and String Lakes, within the park, in addition to many others just outside.

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 bighorn.

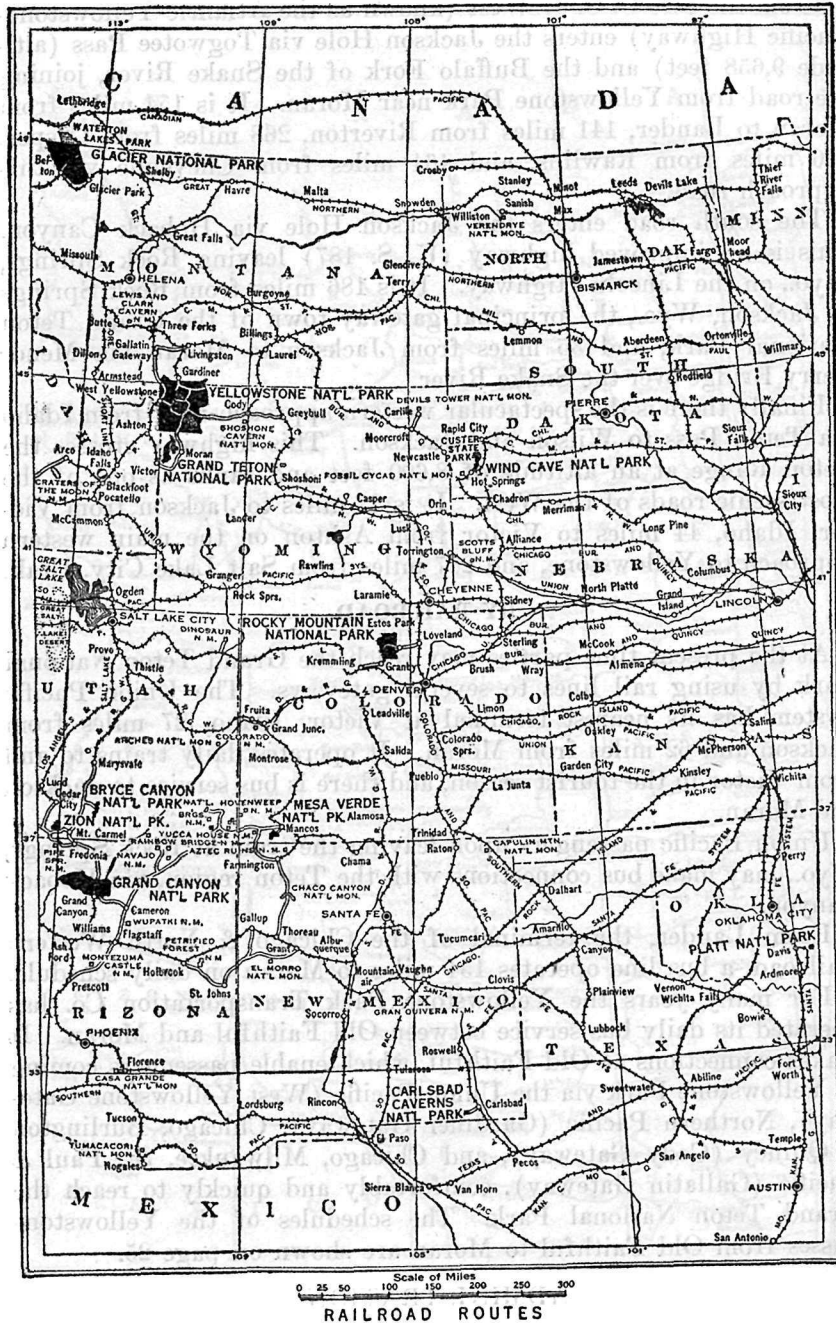
Saddle horses and pack outfits are available within the park at Jenny Lake, and adjacent to the park at Jackson, Moran, and all "dude ranches," for either short or long trips into the high back country. New trails built within the past year and others still being made are opening to the tourist many portions of the park which were formerly inaccessible, but there will always be many canyons, lakes, and crags which only the strong and experienced mountaineer may reach afoot. This is the wilderness charm of the Teton Range, 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.

Persons desiring to fish in the waters of the Grand Teton National Park must secure a fishing license as required by the laws of Wyoming. The fishing license for residents is \$1.50, and for non-residents, \$4.

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 Grand Teton Park waters are being 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.

Moose are the most numerous of the park mammals and give the visitor his greatest thrill.

They may be seen in almost any valley. They are a browsing animal and stay in the park summer and winter.

Elk also are to be found, 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 River 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 15,000. 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.

Deer are also to be found in the area. They are not numerous now, but are increasing under park protection.

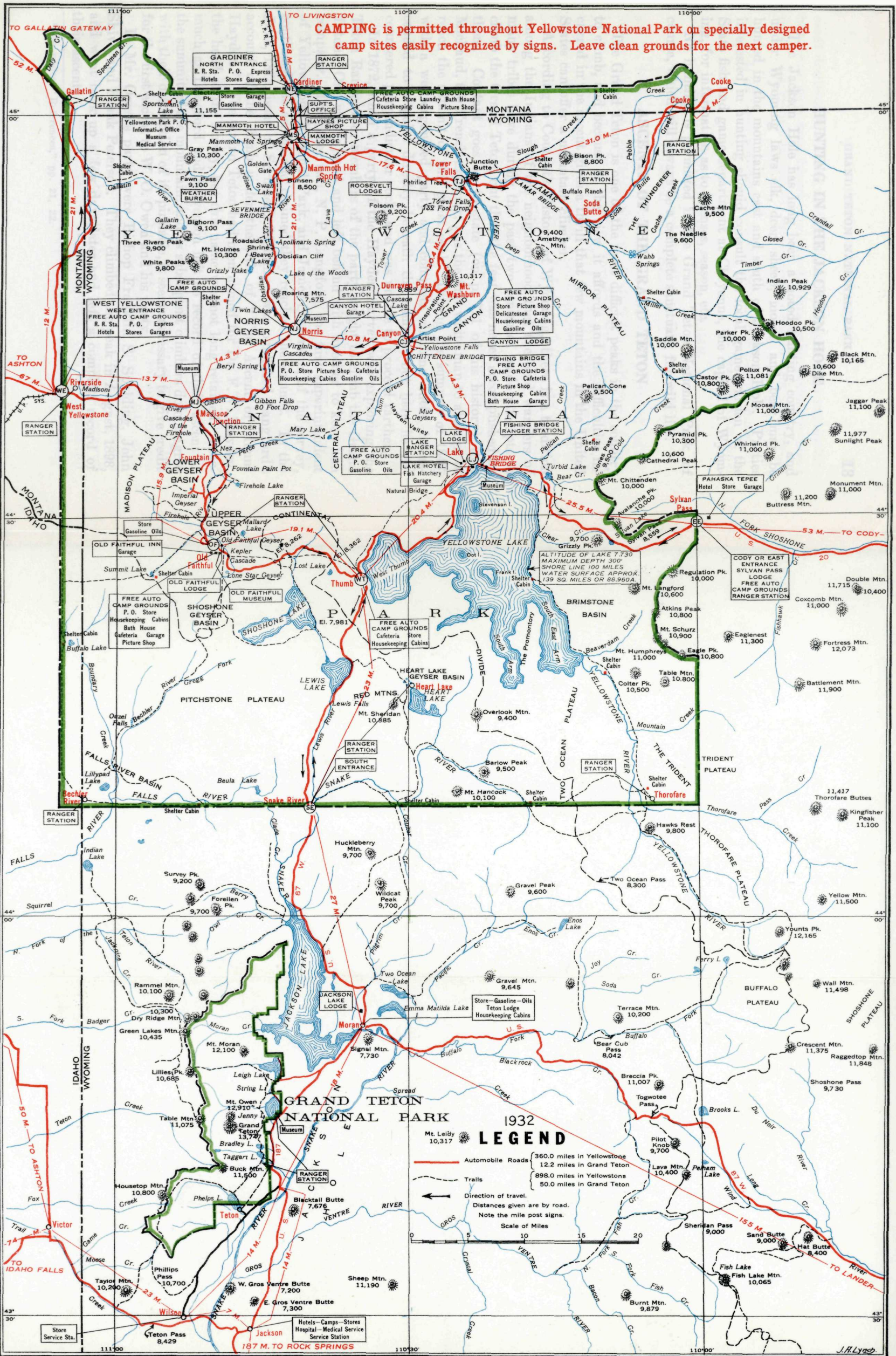
Bear, both black and grizzly, inhabit the wilder parts of the Tetons. Before the creation of the park there was no closed season on bears and these were shot on sight, so that they are now relatively scarce and wild, but indications are that they are on the increase. The grizzlies live mostly in the region around Mount Moran and Forellen Peak.

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 also inhabit the wilder portions of the Tetons.

CAMPING is permitted throughout Yellowstone National Park on specially designed camp sites easily recognized by signs. Leave clean grounds for the next camper.



GUIDE MAP OF YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARKS

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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 in the mountains east and south of Jackson Hole. Parties interested in hunting should consult the local game warden of 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 June, 1873, issue of Scribner's Monthly² was published Langford'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.

In Mr. Owen's party were Bishop Franklin S. Spalding, John Shive, and Frank Peterson. They climbed the peak in August, 1898, and went back up a few days later and left a complete record of their ascent.

² See under "References," pp. 21, 22.

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 19.

A summary of important ascents of outstanding peaks in the park is printed on page 29.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Approved January 29, 1932, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior]

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 February 26, 1929 (45 Stat. 1314), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), and March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200-235), and shall supersede all previous rules and regulations for this park, which are hereby rescinded.

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 of the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, 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 this officer.

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 visitors touring the park and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during the past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. The following regulations, therefore, will be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of visitors who may come in the park.

(a) **Keep the camp grounds clean.** Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. At new or unfrequented camps garbage shall be burned or buried.

(b) There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it. There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site and the water in the streams and creeks adjacent is not safe to drink. The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. Tourists out on hiking parties must not contaminate watersheds of water supplies.

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

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

(e) Campers may use only dead or fallen timber for fuel.

(f) Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article likely to frighten teams shall not be hung near a road.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park. They shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, 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 dead wood, 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 beds smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Permission to burn on any clean-up operation within the park must be first secured from the superintendent's office, and in such cases as is deemed advisable such burning will be under Government supervision. All costs of suppression and damage caused by reason of loss of control of such burning operations shall be paid by the person or persons to whom such permit has been granted.

ESPECIAL CARE SHALL BE TAKEN THAT NO LIGHTED CIGAR OR CIGARETTE IS DROPPED IN ANY GRASS, TWIGS, LEAVES, OR TREE MOLD.

Smoking or the building of fires on any lands within the park may be prohibited by the superintendent when, in his judgment, the hazard makes such action necessary.

The use of fireworks or firecrackers in the park is prohibited except with the written permission of the superintendent.

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

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons engaged in hunting, killing, ensnaring, or capturing birds

or wild animals within the limits of the park shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service. Possession within said park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this regulation.

During the hunting season, arrangements may be made at entrance stations to identify and transport through the park, carcasses of birds or animals killed outside of the park.

Firearms are prohibited within the park except upon written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond, shall, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, seines, nets, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and in proper cases may obtain his written permission to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibility for the loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, or other property so surrendered to any park officer, nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for the convenience of visitors.

5. *Fishing.*—Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, 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. The possession of more than two days' catch by any person at any one time shall be construed as a violation of this regulation.

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 or sound pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or special equipment, 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 in the park, excepting such as the park superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. *Mining claims.*—The location of mining claims is prohibited on Government lands in the park.

11. *Private lands.*—Owners of private lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, shall be determined, and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners shall provide against trespass by their livestock upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

12. *Grazing.*—The running at large, herding, or grazing of livestock on the Government lands 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.

13. *Dead animals.*—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on Government lands 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.

14. *Travel on trails.*—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing, shall remain quiet until the animals have passed.

Persons traveling on the trails of the park, either on foot or on saddle animals, shall not make short cuts but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

Any and all roads and trails in the park may be closed to public use by order of the superintendent when, in his judgment, such action is necessary to protect the park.

15. *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 accidents. 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 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 kept closed at all times within the park limits.

(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 greater speed than 10 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 the 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 nature, shall be immediately parked off the road or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

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

16. *Fines and penalties.*—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, and/or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent.

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

NOTES.—All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the park should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park. Oral complaints will be heard daily during office hours.

Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the Government headquarters or the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses, so that if not claimed by the 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 18¾ 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 these reservations.

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

Glimpses of our National Parks. 66 pages, including many 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. 274 pages, including 312 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.

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 descriptions of the park waters and notes on fishing.

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 81 pages, including 33 illustrations.

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⁴ Prepared by Dr. F. M. Fryxell.

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AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, SEASON OF 1932

All the rates of the authorized public utilities for services within the park are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees. Any suggestions regarding service furnished by these public utilities should be made to the superintendent.

The National Park Service has no direct supervision over the rates of the service given outside the park; rates are furnished for the information of the public.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE PARK

Regular Yellowstone Park trip on busses of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Co., beginning and ending at Moran, where passengers hold paid railroad tickets over Chicago & North Western Railroad from east at O'Neill, Nebr., \$25.00; otherwise, extra auto fare from Moran to the south entrance of Yellowstone Park and vice versa is \$1.50.

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 Teton Lodge or Jackson Lake Lodge to Lander, Wyo., on busses of the Lander-Yellowstone Transportation Co.:	
One way.....	10.00
Round trip.....	20.00
From Victor, Idaho, to Moran, via Teton National Park, on busses of the Teton Transportation Co.:	
One way.....	10.00
Round trip.....	20.00
From Rock Springs, Wyo., to Jackson, Wyo., on Rock Springs Motor Way Busses:	
One way.....	15.00
Round trip.....	25.00
From Rock Springs, Wyo., to Moran, Wyo., on Rock Springs Motor Way Busses:	
One way.....	20.00
Round trip.....	35.00

Schedule of Yellowstone Busses, Old Faithful to Moran

Read down		Stations	Read up	
Mileage	Time		Mileage	Time
0	A. M.	Lv.-----Old Faithful-----Ar.	105.8	P. M.
8.6	7.45	-----Continental Divide-----	97.2	10.00
15.3	8.27	-----Continental Divide-----	90.5	
19.1	9.00	Ar.-----West Thumb-----Lv.	86.7	9.00
	9.15	-----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
67.6		-----Lander Road to left-----	1.0	
68.6		Ar.-----Teton Lodge (Moran)-----	0	1.56

PRIVATE HOTELS, ETC.

Many good hotels, lodges, 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, but rates are reasonable and varied to fit any pocketbook.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PARK

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

Post cards:

"Phostint" in colors-----	3 for--	\$0.10
Photogravure, different shades-----		.05
Photographs-----		.10
Stock photographs, sepia, 5 by 7 to 8 by 10 inches-----	\$0.25-	.75
Enlargements, sepia, 5 by 7 to 20 by 28 inches-----	.25-	7.50
Enlargements, sepia or gray, 28 by 40 or 20 by 48 inches-----		15.00
Hand-tinted photographs, 5 by 7 to 20 by 28 inches-----	2.50-	25.00
Framed tinted photographs, 8 by 10 inches, mounted-----		6.50
Framed photographs, sepia, 8 by 10 inches-----		2.25

Other sizes of photographs framed to order.

Paintings and reproductions at popular prices.

Kodak finishing:

Developing—

6-exposure roll films-----		.15
10 and 12 exposure roll films-----		.20
12-exposure film packs-----		.35

Kodak finishing:—Continued.

Prints glossy—

1½ by 2½ inches (#127)-----	\$0.04
2¼ by 3¼ inches (#120)-----	.05
2½ by 4¼ inches (#116)-----	.06
2⅞ by 4⅞ inches (#130)-----	.07
3¼ by 4¼ inches (#118)-----	.07
3¼ by 5½ inches (#122) (post card size)-----	.08
4 by 5 inches (#103)-----	.09
4½ by 6½ to 11 by 14 inches-----	\$0.15- 1.00

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

SADDLE AND PACK HORSES

Mr. A. C. Lyon maintains an excellent string of saddle and pack horses, with good equipment, for short or long trips in and about the park, with headquarters near the camp ground at the south end of Jenny Lake. His rates are as follows:

Saddle horses, without guide, per person, per hour-----	\$1.00
Saddle horses, without guide, per person, per day-----	3.50
Saddle horses, with guide, for parties of five persons or more, per person, per day-----	5.00
Parties of less than five; per person, per day-----	7.00
(Charge for parties of four, not to exceed \$25.)	
Regular saddle trips with guide, in parties of five persons or more, are made to the following points, with rates shown per person per day:	
Teton Glacier; all-day trip-----	5.00
Leigh Canyon; all-day trip-----	5.00
Taggart Canyon; all-day trip-----	5.00
Bradley Lake and Falls; half-day trip-----	3.50
Hidden Falls and around Jenny Lake; half-day trip-----	3.50
Glacier Canyon; all-day trip-----	4.00

Pack trips to any part of park or surrounding country, with guide, cook, and complete camping equipment, in parties of five persons or more, per person, per day----- \$12.50

(Trips arranged on one day's notice.)

NOTE.—On pack trips or any of the standard trips outlined above, rates for parties of less than five persons are from 20 to 60 per cent higher than those shown, depending on the size of the party.

BOAT SERVICE

Just across the outlet of Jenny Lake, only a few hundred feet from where Mr. Lyon's string of saddle horses are kept, Mr. Charles J. Wort has for rent a number of good rowboats and motor boats, which can be hired at the following rates:

	Per hour	Per day
Motor boat, with driver-----	\$2.00	\$12.00
Motor boat, without driver-----	1.50	6.00
Rowboats-----	.50	2.00
Special trip around lake, parties of four or more, per person, \$2.		

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.

SUMMARY OF MOST IMPORTANT ASCENTS IN THE GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

(The peaks are listed in the order of their altitude)

GRAND TETON, 13,747 feet. (In all, about 150 known ascents have been made.)

1. W. O. Owen, Rev. Franklin S. Spalding, John Shive, Frank Peterson, August 11, 1898.
2. Robert Underhill and Kenneth A. Henderson. July 22, 1929. (Discovered a new route to summit, up east face.)

MOUNT OWEN, 12,910 feet. (Only six known ascents.)

1. K. A. Henderson, R. Underhill, F. M. Fryxell, Phil Smith. July 16, 1930. (On July 29, 1928, Fryxell, Smith, and William Gilman reached a point less than 100 feet below the summit.)
2. Paul Petzoldt made the ascent alone. July 31, 1930.

MIDDLE TETON, 12,700 feet. (Five known ascents.)

1. A. R. Ellingwood. August 29, 1923.
2. Phil Smith and F. M. Fryxell. August 28, 1929. (First ascent up east face; placed register on summit.)

SOUTH TETON, 12,500 feet. (Five known ascents.)

1. A. R. Ellingwood and E. S. Davis. August 29, 1923.

MOUNT TEE-WIN-OT, 12,100 feet. (Eleven known ascents.)

1. F. M. Fryxell and Phil Smith. August 14, 1929.

MOUNT MORAN, 12,100 feet. (Fifteen known ascents.)

1. Le Roy Jeffers. August 11, 1919. Northeast (lower summit).
2. L. H. Hardy, Ben C. Rich, Bennet McNulty. July 27, 1922.

NEZ PERCE PEAK, 11,700 feet. (One known ascent.)

1. F. M. Fryxell and Phil Smith. July 5, 1930.

TEEPES PILLAR, 12,200 feet. (One known ascent.)

1. Kenneth A. Henderson and Robert Underhill. July 18, 1930.

CLOUDVEIL DOME, 12,000 feet. (One known ascent.)

1. Anderson Hilding and F. M. Fryxell. July 21, 1931.

GRATIFICATION PEAK, 11,600 feet. (Two known ascents.)

1. F. M. Fryxell. July 16, 1931.

MOUNT WOODRING, 11,500 feet. (Two known ascents.)

1. Unknown builders of cairn on summit.
2. F. M. Fryxell and four students. July 24, 1929.

MOUNT ST. JOHN, 11,400 feet. (One known ascent.)

1. Phil Smith and F. M. Fryxell. August 21, 1929.

BUCK MOUNTAIN, 11,400 feet. (Four recorded ascents; many others.)

1. U. S. Geological Survey Party who built cairn (triangulation mark) on the summit in 1899.

MOUNT NORTH ST. JOHN, 11,000 feet. (One known ascent.)

1. F. M. Fryxell. August 16, 1929.

MOUNT WISTER, 11,000 feet. (Two known ascents.)

1. Phil Smith and Oliver Zierlein. September 23, 1928. (Ascent from northeast.)
2. F. M. Fryxell. August 23, 1929. (Ascent from west.)

NAMELESS PEAK, 11,000 feet, just west of Mount St. John. (One known ascent.)

1. Carl E. Sampson, H. L. McClintock, and Frank McClintock. June 23, 1931.

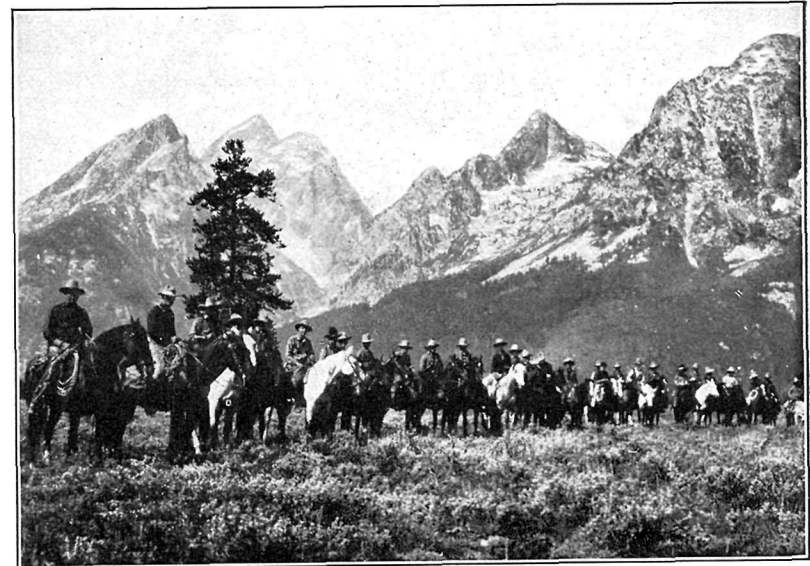
MOUNT HUNT, 10,700 feet. (Two recorded ascents.)

1. Unknown builder of cairn on summit.
2. F. M. Fryxell. August 24, 1929.

SYMMETRY SPIRE, 10,500 feet. (One known ascent.)

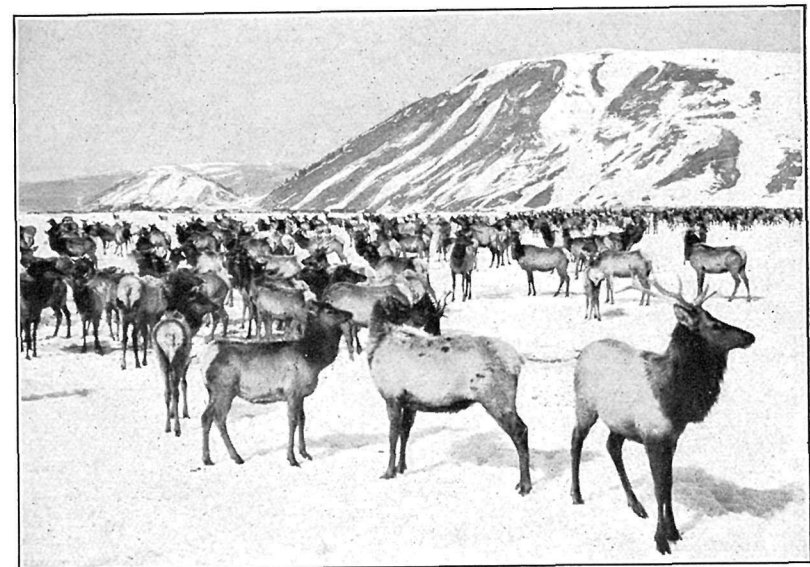
1. Phil Smith and F. M. Fryxell. August 21, 1929.

NOTE.—The names of the following mountains are as yet unofficial: Mount Woodring, Mount North St. John, and Mount Wister.



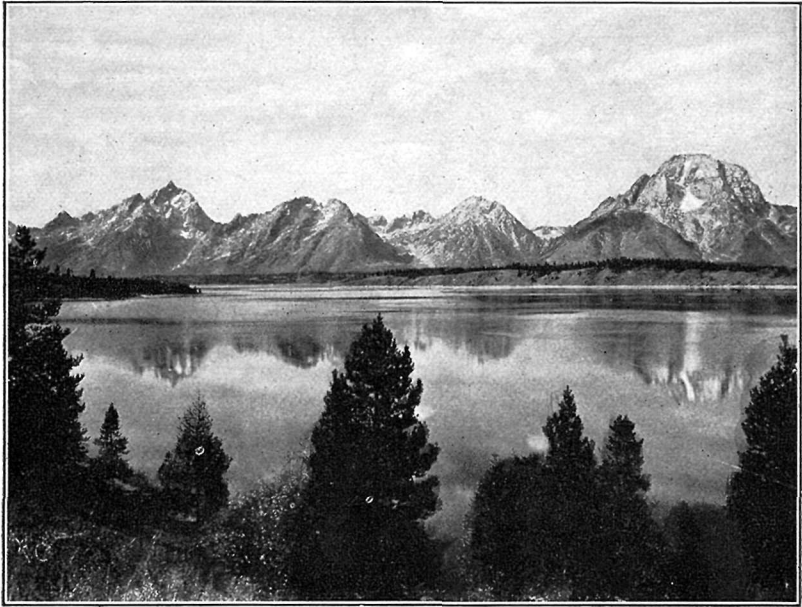
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PARTY FROM NEIGHBORING "DUDE RANCH" VISITING THE TETONS



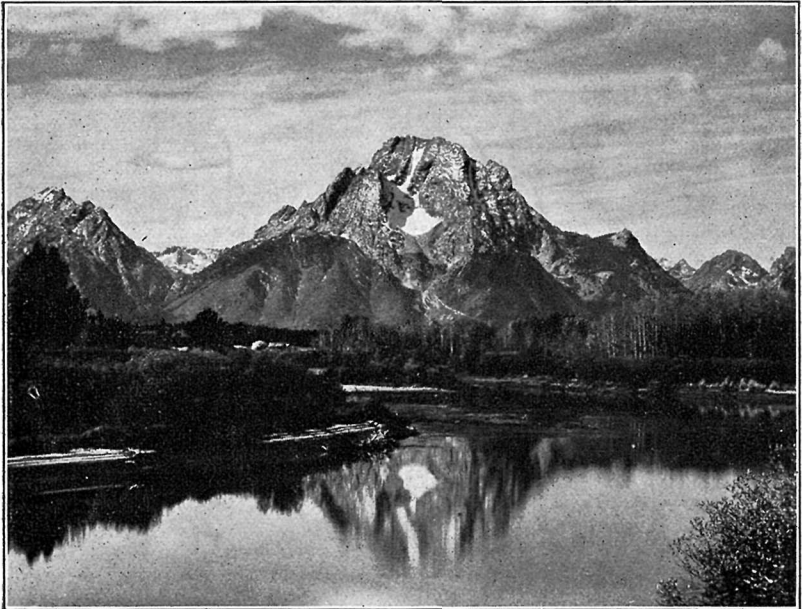
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ELK WINTERING IN THE JACKSON HOLE NEAR GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK



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THE MAGNIFICENT TETON RANGE



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FAMOUS MOUNT MORAN