



GRAND TETON

NATIONAL PARK

Wyoming

Grand Teton

NATIONAL PARK

W Y O M I N G

OPEN ALL YEAR

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Events OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

- 1807-8 Discovery of the Tetons by John Colter.
- 1811 The Astorians crossed Teton Pass.
- 1810-45 "The Fur Era" in the Rocky Mountains, which reached its height between 1825 and 1840.
- 1829 Capt. William Sublette named Jackson Hole after his partner in the fur trade, David Jackson.
- 1832 Rendezvous of the fur trappers in Pierre's Hole; the Battle of Pierre's Hole.
- 1835 Rev. Samuel Parker conducted the first Protestant service in the Rocky Mountains a few miles south of the Tetons.
- 1843 Michaud attempted an ascent of the Grand Teton.
- 1860 Jim Bridger guided Capt. W. F. Reynolds' expedition through the Teton country.
- 1872 William H. Jackson, with a geological party of the Hayden survey in the Tetons, secured the first photographs of these famous landmarks.
- 1877 The Hayden survey party of Orestes St. John made geological studies in the Tetons.

- 1879 Thomas Moran painted the Teton Range.
- 1884 The first settlers entered Jackson Hole.
- 1897 Teton Forest Reserve created.
- 1898 The first major Teton peaks scaled (Buck Mountain and Grand Teton).
- 1909 The Upper Gros Ventre landslide.
- 1925 The Lower Gros Ventre landslide.
- 1927 The Gros Ventre flood.
- 1929 Grand Teton National Park created and dedicated.
- 1930 The last major Teton peaks scaled (Nez Perce and Mount Owen).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR - - - Harold L. Ickes, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Arno B. Cammerer, *Director*

MOUNT
MORAN
AT SUNRISE



THE GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK embraces the most scenic portion of the Teton Range 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 northern extremity of the park is about 11 miles south of the southern boundary of Yellowstone National Park. This park was established by an act of Congress on February 26, 1929.

In addition to its majestic peaks and canyons, the Grand Teton National Park includes five large lakes and many smaller bodies of water, glaciers, and snowfields, and extensive forests of pine, fir, spruce, cottonwood, and aspen. However, much of the park area is above timber line (10,500 feet), the Grand Teton rising to more than 7,000 feet above the floor of Jackson Hole.

The great array of peaks which constitutes the scenic climax of this national park is one of the noblest in the world. Southwest of Jenny Lake is a culminating group of lofty peaks whose dominating figure is the Grand Teton, the famous mountain after which the park is named.

The Grand, Middle, and South Tetons comprise the historic *Trois Tetons*, which were noted landmarks to the trappers and explorers of the early nineteenth century. The Three Tetons are seen to best advantage from the west and southwest. As the observer's viewpoint is shifted, the major peaks change greatly in outline and relative position, but despite this fact one soon learns to recognize each.

Ten peaks are of such boldness and prominence that they receive rank as major peaks. In order of descending altitude they are: Grand Teton, 13,766 feet; Mount Owen, 12,922; Middle Teton, 12,798; Mount Moran

12,594; South Teton, 12,505; Mount Teewinot, 12,317; Buck Mountain, 11,923; Nez Perce, 11,900; Mount Wister, 11,480; and Mount St. John, 11,412.

In addition to the 10 major peaks there are an even larger number of lesser prominence and altitude, such as Cloudveil Dome, 12,026 feet; Eagle Rest, 11,257; Prospectors Mountain, 11,231; Mount Rockchuck, 11,150; Table Mountain, 11,101; Bivouac Peak, 11,045; Rendezvous Peak, 10,924; Fossil Mountain, 10,912; Rolling Thunder, 10,902; Mount Hunt, 10,775; Symmetry Spire, 10,546; and Storm Point, 10,040, as well as a host of nameless pinnacles and crags which serve still further to make the Teton skyline the most jagged of any on the continent. The larger lakes of the park—Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps—all lie close to the foot of the range, like crystals linked together by the sparkling waters of Cottonwood Creek and neighboring tumbling streams. Nestled in dense forests outside the mouths of canyons these lakes mirror in their quiet depths peaks whose pointed summits rise with sheer slopes a mile or more above their level.

HISTORY OF THE REGION

Many of our national parks have been carved from wilderness areas previously little known to man and seldom visited. The Tetons, on the contrary, are remarkably rich in historic associations. The Grand Teton itself has been referred to by an eminent historian as “the most noted historic summit of the West.”

Up to 1800 Indians held undisputed sway over the country dominated by the Three Tetons. Jackson Hole was literally a happy hunting ground, and, while the severe winters precluded permanent habitation, during the milder seasons, bands of Indians frequently came into the basin on hunting or warring expeditions. They represented many tribes, usually hostile to each other—the dreaded Blackfeet, the Crows, the Nez Perce, the Flatheads, the Shoshoni, and others. There is little reason to believe that these Indians ever invaded the more rugged portions of the Tetons, but it is certain they regularly crossed the range, utilizing the several passes.

The Tetons probably first became known to white men in 1807–8, when the intrepid John Colter crossed the range, presumably near Teton Pass on the memorable journey which also made him discoverer of the Yellowstone country. In 1811 the Astorians, under Wilson Price Hunt, entered Jackson Hole by the Hoback Canyon and, failing in an attempt to navigate the Snake River, likewise crossed the Teton Range in the vicinity of Teton Pass, continuing thence to the mouth of the Columbia, where the trading post, Astoria, was founded. The Tetons also figure in the adventures of the returning Astorians in 1812. In Washington Irving's classic account

of the Astorian expedition (Astoria, published in 1836) the name “Tetons” first appears in literature.

The decades which follow may truly be referred to as “the Fur Era”, for the Tetons became the center of remarkable activities on the part of fur trappers representing both British and American interests, the former by the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies, the latter by a succession of companies operating out of St. Louis, Mo.

Captain Bonneville, Father DeSmet, Rev. Samuel Parker, Jedediah Smith, Bridger, Kit Carson, David Jackson (after whom Jackson Hole and Jackson Lake were named), Sublette, Joe Meek, these and many others equally distinguished appear in the records of the Teton country, particularly in the third and fourth decades of the century. The 1832 rendezvous of the American trappers was held in Teton Basin, then known as “Pierre's Hole,” at the west base of the Tetons. It was attended by many of the most famous trappers of the time, and furnished occasion for the Battle of Pierre's Hole, a notable engagement between the trappers and Gros Ventres.

The picturesque name “Jackson Hole” dates back to 1829, in which year Capt. William Sublette so named it after his fellow trapper, David E. Jackson, who was especially partial to this beautiful valley. The term “hole,” was used by the trappers of that period in much the same sense as is the word “basin” today, being applied to any mountain-girt valley.

In the 1830's beaver hats were no more the fashion, the value of beaver skins declined, and with it the fur trade. By 1845 the romantic trapper of “the Fur Era” had vanished from the Rockies—not, however, without having won for himself an imperishable place in American history. During the next four decades the valleys near the Tetons were largely deserted, except for wandering bands of Indians that still occasionally drifted in. But the frontier was relentlessly closing in, and one Government expedition after another passed through the Teton country or skirted its borders. Most important of these were the Hayden surveys, which in 1871, 1872, 1877, and 1878 sent parties into the region. The names of several members of the 1872 expedition are perpetuated in connection with Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, and Taggart Lakes. Orestes St. John, geologist with the 1877 Hayden party, and the great artist, Thomas Moran, who in 1879 went with a military escort to paint the Tetons, are similarly remembered in the names of two of the principal peaks. To this transition period also belong the earliest prospectors of Jackson Hole, as well as several famous big-game hunters who came here in search of trophies—forerunners of the hundreds of hunters who now annually invade this region.

In the middle eighties came the first settlers. They entered by the Gros Ventre River and Teton Pass, and to begin with naturally settled in the



TEEWINOT, THE GRAND TETON, AND MOUNT OWEN FROM THE NORTHEAST

south end of the hole. Here as elsewhere the story of the homesteader has been one of isolation, privations, and hardships, met, however, with persistency and indomitable courage. Nor is the story confined to the past, for maintaining a livelihood amongst these mountains still calls for resourcefulness, fortitude, and—not infrequently—even heroism.

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

THE TETON RANGE

On the Jackson Hole side the Teton Range presents one of the most precipitous mountain fronts on the continent. Except for Teton Pass, at 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 more than 13,000 feet above the sea. Thus most of the range is lifted above timber line into the realm of perpetual

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snow, and in its deeper recesses small glaciers still linger. The grandeur of the beetling gray crags, sheer precipices, and perennial snow fields is vastly enhanced on this side by the total absence of foothills and by contrast with the relatively flat floor of Jackson Hole, from which they are usually viewed.

The Teton Range may be described as a long block of the earth that has been broken and uplifted along its eastern margin, thus being 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 cataclysm but by a series of small faulting movements distributed over a very long period. Probably the time of faulting 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).

Very impressive is the contrast between the east and west sides of the Teton Range. From the east, the Jackson Hole side, one views the precipitous side of the mountain block as it has been exposed by uplift and erosion. 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, deep-seated crystalline rocks (gneiss, schist, granite, etc.) belonging to the earliest known geologic eras, the pre-Cambrian. In places on the top of the block, at the head of Death and Avalanche Canyons, for example, are seen the inclined layers of limestone, quartzite, and shale belonging to the less ancient Paleozoic era. These layers formerly covered the entire block, but they have been worn away from half of the area, thus exposing the underlying crystallines. 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 Yellowstone plateaus.

JACKSON HOLE

Jackson Hole, which adjoins the park on the southeast, is one of the most sequestered valleys in the Rockies, encompassed on all sides as it is by mountain barriers. It is 48 miles long, for the most part 6 to 8 miles wide, and embraces an area of more than 400 square miles. The floor of the valley slopes from an altitude of 7,000 feet at the north end to 6,000 at the south. Jackson Hole lies a few miles west of the Continental Divide, and occupies the central portion of the headwaters area of the Snake River. Mountain streams converge radially toward it from the surrounding highlands, and the Snake River receives these as it flows through the valley.

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Jackson Hole has largely 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. Rocks surrounding the region, being more resistant, were reduced less rapidly and therefore have been left standing in relief as highlands.

THE WORK OF GLACIERS

Here, as in several other national parks, the glaciers of the Ice Age, known to the geologist as the Pleistocene period, played a leading role in developing the extraordinary scenic features. 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 were



THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION AT MOOSE

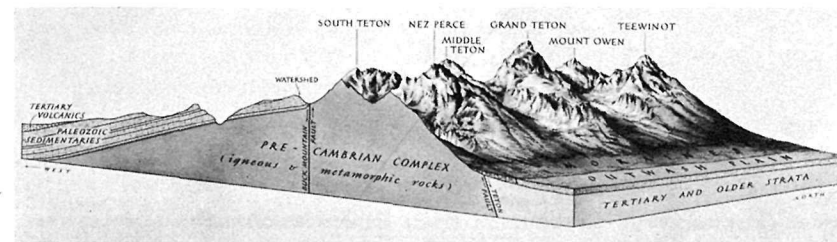
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largely or wholly withdrawn. The duration of each is to be thought of in terms of tens of thousands of years. In Jackson Hole, three glacial and two interglacial stages have been recognized. Only the most recent glacial stage need concern us here, the other two having occurred so long ago that their records are much obscured.

This stage ended but yesterday, geologically speaking, and to it is due much of the grandeur of the region. In the Teton Range every canyon from Phillips northward contained a glacier, and many of these reached eastward to the base of the range where they spread widely upon the floor of Jackson Hole. Where Jackson Lake now is there lay a great, sluggish field of ice resulting from the confluence of adjacent alpine glaciers.

Moraines, outwash plains, and lakes are easily recognizable features that originated during the latest glacial stages, and most of the peaks and canyons were greatly modified.

Moraines are deposits of debris, piled up by the ice itself. Such are the



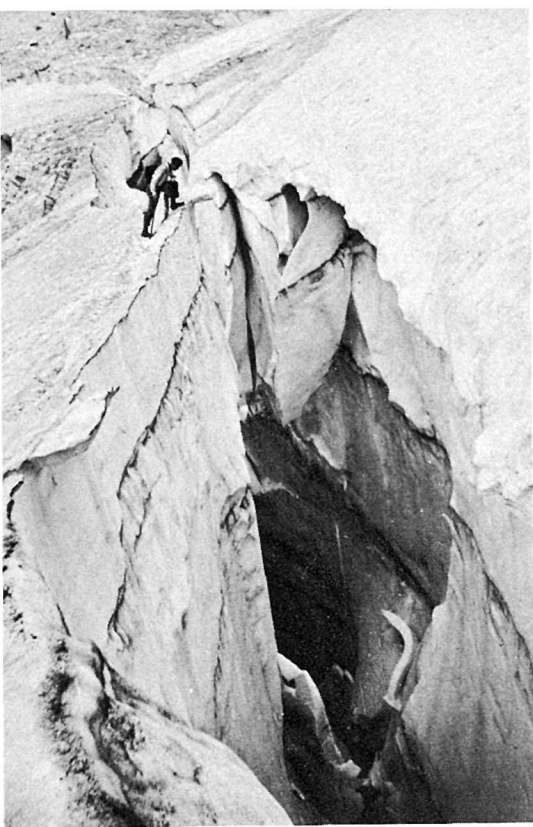
By Fryxell

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE TETONS

heavily wooded, hummocky embankments which rest along the base of the mountains from Granite Canyon northward, rising in some cases 200 or 300 feet above the floor of Jackson Hole and heaped with enormous boulders quarried by the ice far back in the range.

With two exceptions each of the large moraines encloses a lake. In this way Phelps, Taggart, Bradley, Jenny, Leigh, and Jackson Lakes originated; all ranged along the western border of Jackson Hole. No lakes were formed along the eastern border, inasmuch as on this side no glaciers extended beyond their canyons. String Lake is dammed in part by a gravel fill.

Outwash plains are the deposits formed by streams which, during the Ice Age, issued from the glaciers. Of this origin are the broad, cobble-strewn flats, usually overgrown with sage, which cover the floor of Jackson Hole. They are diversified by bars, abandoned stream channels, terraces and "pitted plains," features of exceptional interest to one who examines them in detail. Several isolated buttes—Signal, Blacktail, and the Gros Ventre Buttes—rise like islands a thousand feet or more above these flats.



A CREVASSE IN TETON GLACIER
Fryxell photo

WINTER SCENE IN THE TETONS
Copyright, Crandall

Each canyon gives evidence of the vigor with which the glacier it once contained gouged out its channel. In many places the rock of the broad floors and steep sides is still remarkably polished. Every canyon leads up to one or more amphitheatres, or cirques, with sheer bare walls hundreds of feet high. Tracing these ice-gouged canyons headward one will discover many rock-rimmed lakelets, some hung on precipitous mountain sides where one might be pardoned for asserting that no lake could possibly exist.

TRAILS

An unbroken wilderness a few years ago, the Grand Teton National Park is now penetrated by some of the finest trails in the national park system. These trails, suitable alike for travel afoot or on saddle horses, are 3 to 4 feet wide, free of boulders, and of grade so moderate they may be followed by old or young with full safety and a minimum of physical exertion. While the trails are traversable during the greater part of the summer, some of them may be blocked by snow early in the season. Those visitors expecting to climb the high trails should inquire at park headquarters or the museum at Jenny Lake for information regarding the condition of the high trails.

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The Lakes Trail runs parallel to the mountains, following closely the base of the range and skirting the shore of each large body of water from Leigh Lake at the north to Phelps Lake at the south. It makes accessible the most important lakes, canyons, and peaks of the park, and is naturally the one from which all expeditions into the range begin. One can encircle by trail either Jenny Lake or String Lake, the hike around the former being one of the most popular in the park.

The Teton Glacier Trail extends up the east slope of the Grand Teton to two alpine lakes, Surprise and Amphitheater, at altitudes close to 10,000 feet. By means of the 17 switchbacks on this trail the hiker or horseman climbs to a point on the face of the Grand Teton, 3,000 feet above the floor of the valley, throughout this ascent enjoying matchless panoramas of the entire Jackson Hole country, and witnesses a view extending eastward 80 miles to the Wind River Mountains, whose peaks and glaciers are sharply outlined against the horizon. Amphitheater Lake, at the end of the trail, occupies a protected glacial cirque and is the starting point for Teton Glacier, the most accessible of the ice fields, three-fourths of a mile northwest from the end of the trail. Though seasoned hikers make the climb from Jenny Lake to the glacier by way of this trail, one can, if he chooses, take horses as far as Amphitheater Lake, and continue on foot with a guide over to the glacier.

The Indian Paintbrush Trail starts near the outlet of Leigh Lake and follows up the bottom of Indian Paintbrush Canyon to connect with the Cascade Canyon Trail by way of Lake Solitude, a lakelet of rarest beauty at timber line near the head of the north fork of Cascade Canyon. The wealth of wild flowers along this trail gives name to the canyon, and early or late in the day one may see big game, especially moose, near the lakes and swamps. This trail affords superb views of Jackson and Leigh Lakes eastward beyond the mouth of the canyon, and westward along the Divide glimpses of snowclad ridges and peaks.

The Cascade Canyon Trail passes through a chasm whose walls rise sheer on either side for thousands of feet. By this trail one penetrates into the deepest recesses of the Tetons. It skirts the base of several of the noblest peaks, Teewinot, Mount Owen, Table Mountain, and the Three Tetons, and it enables one to see these titans not only at close range but from new and impressive angles. Lake Solitude may be reached by means of this trail, by taking the Cascade Canyon-Indian Paintbrush loop trail leading up the north fork of Cascade Canyon.

The Death Canyon Trail traverses the full length of a canyon which in its lower portion is of profound depth and grandeur, as awesome as its name, but which above opens into broad, sunny meadows. No canyon

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better illustrates the difference between the rugged, alpine landscapes developed in the crystalline rock of the Teton east border and the softer contours formed in the sedimentary strata to the west, near the Divide.

The Skyline Trail is that portion of the trail system which connects the Indian Paintbrush, Cascade Canyon, and Death Canyon Trails. Following down the north fork, then up the south fork of Cascade Canyon, it crosses the head of Avalanche Canyon to Alaska Basin, in the western watershed of the Tetons, thence over a high saddle on Buck Mountain and down a series of switchbacks to join the Death Canyon Trail.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Among American climbers no range enjoys higher rank than the Tetons, and its growing fame abroad is evidenced by increasingly large numbers of foreign mountaineers who come here to climb. Leading mountaineers rank many of the Teton climbs with the best in the Alps and other world-famous climbing centers. Though the majority of climbs must be considered difficult even for mountaineers of skill and wide experience, there are peaks, notably the Middle Teton and South Teton, which have relatively easy routes that may be safely followed by anyone of average strength.

The first recorded climb of the Tetons was nearly a century ago, when a French explorer, Michaud, with a well-organized party, attempted the ascent of the Grand Teton, but was stopped short of the summit by unscalable cliffs. Subsequently, other unsuccessful attempts were made, until in 1898 a party sponsored by the Rocky Mountain Club, of Colorado, reached the top. Since that time several expeditions have climbed the Grand Teton and other peaks in the park. The story of the conquest of the Tetons is told in a book entitled "The Teton Peaks and Their Ascents." (See Bibliography.)

SUGGESTIONS TO CLIMBERS

Since 1931 authorized guide service has been available in the park. In view of the difficulties one encounters on the Teton peaks and the hazards they present, prospective climbers—especially if inexperienced—are urged to make use of the guide service. If venturing out unguided, climbers should under all circumstances consult rangers or guides for full information relative to routes and equipment. Failure to heed this caution has, in the past, led to accidents and even fatalities. Climbing parties *are required, under all circumstances, to report at either park headquarters or Jenny Lake Ranger Station before and after each expedition, whether guided or unguided. Climbing alone, without a companion, is absolutely prohibited.*

The climbing season varies with the amount of snow in the range and the character of the weather, but ordinarily it extends from the middle of June



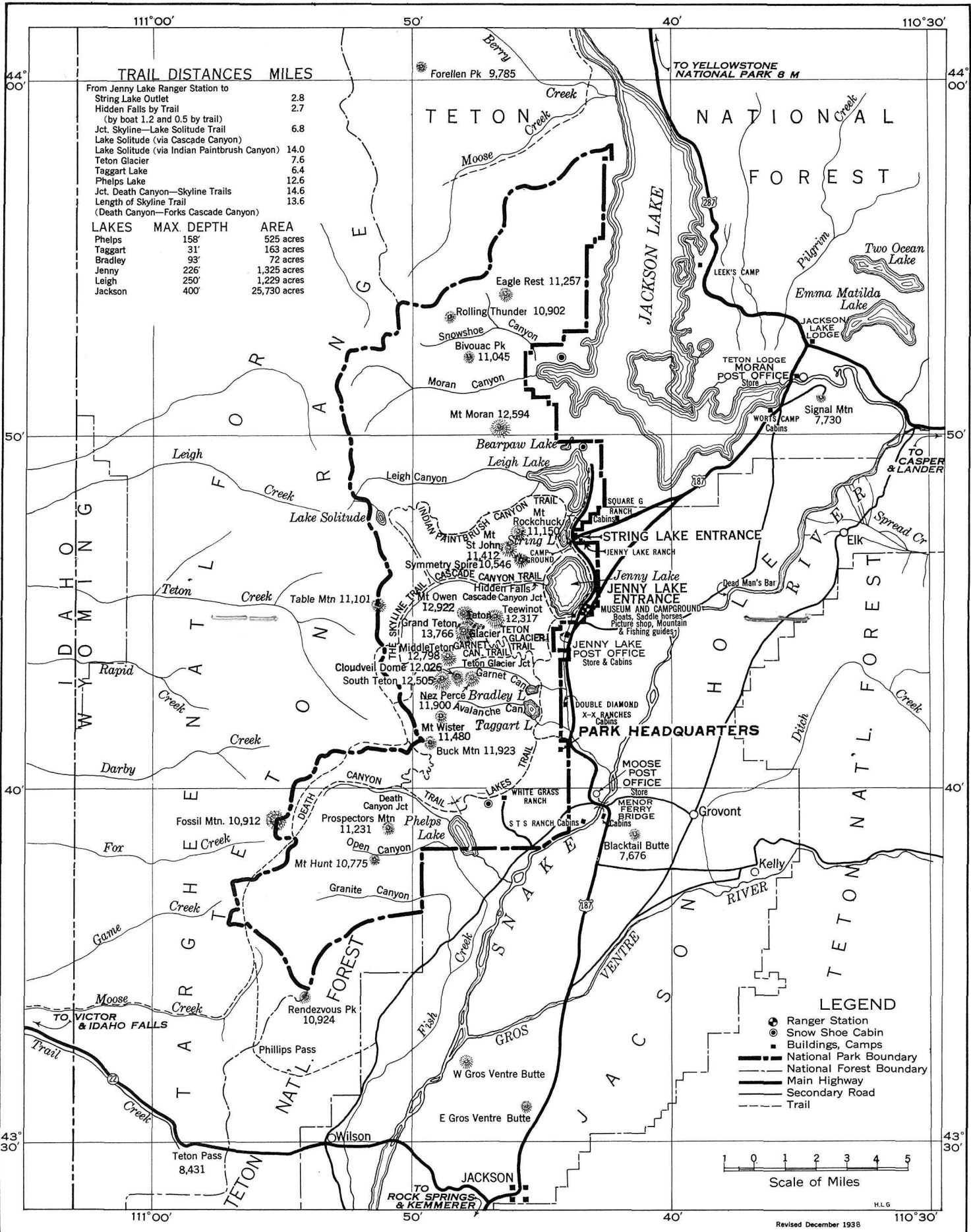
Grant photo

ALONG THE TRAIL AT THE HEAD OF CASCADE CANYON

to the end of September, being at its best during July, August, and early September. In most cases it is advisable to allow 2 days for an ascent of the Grand Teton, Mount Owen, or Mount Moran, and 1 day for the other major peaks. Jenny Lake Campground is the logical outfitting point for most expeditions; it is close to the peaks and the sources of supply as well. For most ascents the usual alpine equipment—ice axes, rope, and hobbled boots or climbing shoes—is essential. In the case of guided parties arrangements for renting equipment may be made with the guides.

WILDLIFE

For a great many years Jackson Hole has been famed for its big game, and to those who wish to see wild animals the expenditure of a little time in favorable localities usually will reveal them.



MAP OF GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

Revised December 1938

H.L.G.

The visitor should not be disappointed if he does not see animals from his automobile as he drives through the park. In most cases the roads have been built so as to avoid going through localities inhabited by wildlife for fear of frightening it and driving it away.

Within the actual confines of the park, Shiras' moose is the most common big game animal, and it is frequently seen in the smaller ponds and marshy meadows. Though the moose is the largest member of the deer family, it is not as wary as the deer and is comparatively easy to see.

Mule deer are increasing in the park, as well as in the rest of Jackson Hole. Though quite shy, they are often seen along the many miles of trail which are accessible to both rider and hiker.

The elk, or wapiti, have been the most important of the big game animals in Jackson Hole, at least since the occupancy of white men; and they have done much to make the valley known to the world. In the spring elk leave the low country and the Government feed grounds, near the town of Jackson, and move toward the high country in Yellowstone Park and south of it, on Big Game Ridge, the Thorofare Plateau, and in the mountains east of Jackson Hole. A small herd summers in the north end of the Teton Range. With snowfall in the high country, the elk again move down until by November or December they are back on the feed grounds.



BULL ELK

Grandall photo

A small herd of bighorn, or Rocky Mountain sheep, ranges in the Teton Mountains. Large numbers of bighorn are found, however, in the mountains east and south of Jackson Hole.

Bears are found only in the mountains and canyons of the park. *They do not invade the campgrounds.*

In the park there are many smaller mammals, among them the marmot, or "rockchuck," whose shrill whistling makes his presence known at all altitudes from the valley floor to the peak summits. Conies (pikas) are also common throughout the rock slides, where these little animals find numerous refuges.

That most interesting of smaller mammals, the beaver, is common, and it is not difficult to find the houses and dams which they have built. In the campgrounds are pine squirrels, chipmunks, ground squirrels, and mice. Mink, marten, otter, weasels, coyotes, badgers, fox, and lynx also are found in the park.

The Grand Teton National Park offers much to the bird student. Though the region is old in history, it is new in possibilities of avian observation, and the seeker finds types from those which inhabit the arid sagebrush plains to those which spend their lives in the frigid atmosphere far above timber line.

In number, there are more than 100 species, a variety which will keep any ornithologist busy for as long as his stay permits. Many of them are easily studied within a few hundred yards of the Jenny Lake Ranger Station.

TREES AND PLANTS

In several respects the flora of the Tetons is unique. The high mountains have constituted a barrier to plant migration which many forms could not cross; hence the range limit of a number of plants is found here. Representatives from north, south, east, and west are found in this general region, this being the limit, in many instances, of their distribution. There are many plants typical of the central Rockies, and a few known only to this range. Four life zones are recognized within the park, all occurring in a distance of less than 15 miles. Plants migrating from other regions have grown equally well in each zone.

The flowering period begins in the park as soon as the ridges and flats are free of snow in May, and it continues until about August 15 in the Arctic-Alpine Zone. Hence, plants of at least one zone and usually of several may be seen blooming at any time in the spring or summer.

The evergreen trees, of which the lodgepole pine and alpine fir are most common, form an appropriate frame for the majestic Teton peaks and are reflected in the beautiful lakes which they encircle.



THE GRAND TETON FROM A HIGH MOUNTAIN SLOPE TO THE NORTH

Grandall photo

Lodgepole pine occurs on the floor of the valley and extends up the mountains to about 8,000 feet. Alpine fir grows from the base of the mountains to timber line; at high altitudes it is dwarfed and sprawling. Whitebark pine is the tree of timber line; the occasional specimens found at a lower elevation are usually dwarfed. Limber pine is occasionally found at elevations of about 7,000 feet. Douglas fir is common at middle elevations. Engelmann spruce, the largest tree in the park, is usually found growing in moist places and near the lakes and streams. Neither blue spruce nor creeping juniper is common, the former being found only in the Snake River bottoms. Aspen, the most common deciduous tree of the valley, grows on the slopes up to about 8,000 feet, and balsam poplar, the largest deciduous tree of the park, is found along some of the stream banks.

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NATURALIST SERVICE

At Jenny Lake is located the park museum, which also serves as the ranger station. In it are housed exhibits pertaining to the history, geology, fauna, and flora of the Teton-Jackson Hole country. The collection devoted to mountaineering is in many respects unique. Adjacent to the museum is an open-air amphitheater where campfire talks on geology, wildlife, and other subjects related to the park are given every evening at dusk by a ranger-naturalist. A nature walk, auto caravan, or all-day hike is conducted each day by a member of the ranger-naturalist staff.

An information desk is maintained at the museum, and rangers are there at all hours of the day to answer inquiries. Information service is also maintained at park headquarters.

FISHING

Grand Teton Park offers splendid opportunities for fishing. Fish may be taken with the artificial fly during most of the summer, but the lake or mackinaw trout which are present in Jackson and Jenny Lakes must be lured with bait and caught with heavy tackle by means of trolling. Other species of trout in park waters are the cutthroat (also known as native, red-throat, and blackspotted) and the brook or speckled trout. The park waters are being stocked through the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. A Wyoming fishing license, costing \$1.50 for State residents and \$5 for nonresidents, is required. For \$1.50, however, non-residents may secure a 5-day fishing permit.

SWIMMING

Leigh Lake offers opportunities for those who enjoy lake bathing. A small beach of clean white sand at the end of the Leigh Lake Road is especially frequented by bathers. Bathing suits, towels, etc., are available at approved rates.

HUNTING

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 or the State Fish and Game Department at Cheyenne, Wyo., for information as to licenses and seasons.

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

DUDE RANCHES

The trail of the summer vacationist has deviated during the last decade from the old familiar courses to embrace vast areas in Wyoming and

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Montana. A veritable invasion of eastern tourists, known in the parlance of men of the range as "dudes," has followed the opening up by modern transportation of this beautiful country.

Located in the mountainous regions of these two far western States, on the last frontier, are the dude ranches, in the mouths of canyons, among foothills, or in clearings in the forest. These ranches are not pretentious places, but are rustic and unique. 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 Park. A complete list may be obtained by addressing the Dude Ranchers' Association, Billings, Mont.

ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is Thomas E. Whitcraft, superintendent, with office at park headquarters; address, Moose, Wyo.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

BY AUTOMOBILE

The Grand Teton National Park is reached by automobile from the north, south, east, and west. Each of these approaches is highly scenic in character affording splendid distant views of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole. United States Highway No. 287 connects Jackson Hole with Yellowstone Park and is the north approach to the Teton Park. One mile north of Moran the traveler reaches United States Highway No. 187, which traverses Jackson Hole and makes the park accessible. From the east United States Highway No. 287, known as the Atlantic-Yellowstone-Pacific Highway, enters Jackson Hole through Togwotee Pass, altitude 9,658 feet, and the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River, joining the road from Yellowstone Park, 1 mile north of Moran. The south road enters Jackson Hole via Hoback Canyon. This is an improved highway (U S 187) leaving Rock Springs, Wyo., on the Lincoln Highway. United States Highway No. 89, leading to Kemmerer, Wyo., connects with United States Highway No. 187 at Daniel, Wyo. The western approach road from Idaho, via Teton Pass, to Wilson and Jackson crosses the Teton Range at an altitude of 8,431 feet. This road connects with the West Yellowstone-Salt Lake City Highway (U S 191) at Sugar City, Idaho, or by traveling via Pine Creek Pass and Swan Valley, near Idaho Falls.

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VISITORS AT DUDE RANCHES ENJOY SPECTACULAR VIEW OF TETONS

BY RAILROAD AND BUS

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. It operates daily trains to and from Victor in the tourist season, and there is bus service from the rail terminus to Jackson, Grand Teton National Park, and Moran. Union Pacific passengers upon leaving the train at Rock Springs, Wyo., may make connections with the mail stage which leaves daily except Sunday to the Teton region, by way of Hoback Canyon.

The Teton Stages from Idaho Falls, which is served by the Intermountain Transportation Co. and the Union Pacific Stages, Inc., operate to Victor, the western gateway. Jackson, the southern gateway, is reached by the Rains Transportation Co. from Rock Springs and Evanston, Wyo., where connections are made with the Burlington Transportation Co. and Interstate Transit Lines.

For many years the Yellowstone Park Transportation Co. has operated 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), to reach the Grand Teton National Park.

BY AIRPLANE

Western Air Express provides passenger, mail, and express service to Grand Teton National Park through the West Yellowstone Airport. Moran in the heart of the Tilton country, will also be a stop. Connections are made at Salt Lake City with United Air Lines' main line transcontinental and at Butte and Helena with Northwest Airlines. Scenic tripover the park are also available from West Yellowstone.

POINTS OF INTEREST ALONG THE WAY

The Grand Teton National Park is located in the interior of a vast mountain region, and its avenues of approach are, of necessity, through canyons and passes. These approaches are themselves of great interest and beauty, and afford magnificent views of the Teton Range. The country traversed is rich in associations of the Old West and contains many historic shrines which deserve the attention of the passing traveler.

The north approach, from Yellowstone Park by United States Highway No. 287, passes over the Continental Divide just a few miles south of West Thumb, and in leaving the Yellowstone Plateau follows the course of Lewis River. In the dense forests along this wilderness stream there are

opportunities to see big game, such as elk, deer, moose, and bears. Descending into Jackson Hole, the highway skirts the east shore of Jackson Lake, and the view of the distant Tetons, rising from the far shore of the lake, is one the traveler will not soon forget. At this distance they glisten in delicate blue and white, so sharp they seem actually to bristle.

The west approach, from Salt Lake City and points farther west, leaves United States Highways Nos. 91 and 191 near Idaho Falls or Sugar City, Idaho, traverses historic Teton Basin, the "Pierre's Hole" of the early trappers, and passes over Teton Pass, elevation 8,429 feet, to the town of Jackson, which lies in the south end of Jackson Hole about 15 miles south of Teton Park headquarters. This approach is the only one from which the three Tetons stand out prominently. No less spectacular is the panorama of Jackson Hole revealed as one reaches the summit of Teton Pass.

The south approach, from Evanston, Kemmerer, Rock Springs, and other towns in southern Wyoming, follows United States Highway No. 187 or U S 89, and avoids all high mountain passes, entering Jackson Hole by way of the Hoback Canyon. This road does not open up glimpses of the Tetons until one is well into Jackson Hole, but it affords excellent views of the snow-clad Wind River Range. Strung along its course is a series of interesting monuments marking historic spots.

The east approach, from the Black Hills, Casper, and points farther east, crosses the Wind River Range into Jackson Hole over the Continental Divide at Togwotee Pass, on United States Highway No. 287. In driving from Casper to Lander one can choose the modern road which retraces part of the Oregon Trail past famous landmarks. From Lander or Riverton a visit to the Shoshone Indian Reservation can be made with little increase of mileage. The approach to Togwotee Pass from either side is surprisingly fine, and the view of the Tetons from points just west of this pass is one of the finest obtainable.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPENSES

Modern, well-developed campgrounds are available at Jenny and String Lakes. These camps are supplied with running water, sanitary facilities, and cooking grates. There are also many camping sites away from the main campgrounds suitable for overnight stops for pack outfits. Supplies, including fishing tackle, may be procured at Jenny Lake, Moose, Jackson, or Moran.

SADDLE HORSES

Grand Teton is primarily a hiking or saddle-horse park. Access to the interior is possible only by trails; no highways have been built or are planned.



TETON RANGE MIRRORED IN JACKSON LAKE

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At the south end of Jenny Lake, near the ranger station, Guy C. Sutton, park saddle-horse operator, maintains an excellent string of saddle and pack horses with good equipment for short or long trips. One may rent saddle horses without guides, but only to ride over well-defined trails in designated areas. Discretion as to the ability of patrons to ride, or to go unguided, rests with the operator; however, in such cases the operator is not responsible for accidents. Saddle horses, without guide, per person, per hour, are \$1 or \$3.50 per 8-hour day; horses out over 8 hours are charged at the rate of 50 cents for each additional hour. Saddle horses per week are \$14. All-day guided trips to many points of interest are \$5 per person for parties of five or more and \$7 per person for parties of less than five. Pack trips

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to any part of the park or surrounding country with guide, cook, and complete camping equipment for parties of five or more, per person, per day, \$12.50. Special 7-day pack trip, \$75 per person for parties of five or more.

BOATING

At the south end of Jenny Lake and north end of Leigh Lake, D. Kenneth Reimers maintains motorboat and rowboat service. Four or more persons may make a trip around Jenny Lake for 50 cents each. Rowboats may be rented for 50 cents an hour or \$2 a day. Motorboats, with a driver, are \$2 an hour, \$1.50 each additional hour, and \$10 a day; without a driver, \$1.50 an hour and \$6 a day.

GUIDE SERVICE

The authorized official guide for mountain-climbing trips in Grand Teton National Park is Paul Petzoldt. He maintains summer headquarters at Jenny Lake. The charge for guide service ranges from \$10 to \$30 for trips to the summits of the major peaks along regular routes; exploration and new routes, one person, \$20 per day, 2 persons \$15 each per day. Climbing equipment may be rented at reasonable rates and the cost of food per person, per day, is \$2. Spring skiing trips (including food and lodging) may be arranged. Individual lessons are \$3.50 per hour; group lessons, \$3.50 for 2 hours. Skiing equipment may also be rented.

Robert Carmichael is the authorized fishing guide, and his services as guide are \$8 per day; with boat and outboard motor, \$12 per day for 1 or 2 persons. Casting lessons are \$2 per hour. A rod, reel, and line may be rented for \$1 per day, and the highest grade tackle is sold.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Crandall Studios maintain up-to-date picture shops at Jenny Lake and Moran. Photographs of the Teton Mountains and the surrounding country in all sizes and styles, as well as hand-painted enlargements; paintings, moving pictures, and souvenir postcards, are on sale. Laboratories in the park are maintained for developing, printing, and enlarging photographs.

This booklet is issued once a year, and the rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance, but the latest rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior are on file with the superintendent and the park operators.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

Regular bus service is maintained between Yellowstone and Moran Wyo.; also from Moran to Victor, Idaho, via Grand Teton National Park. Inquire at any concentration point about rates and schedules.

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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Motorist Guide Map of Yellowstone National Park. Shows roads, campgrounds, lodges, and hotels, and gives condensed information about Yellowstone National Park. Distributed in the park only. Free.

Recreational Map. Shows Federal and State recreational areas throughout the United States and gives brief descriptions of principal ones. Address Director, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. Free.

Glimpses of Our National Parks. Brief descriptions of the national parks. Address same as above. Free.

National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Cloth bound and illustrated with more than 300 pictures of places of outstanding scenic interest. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1.50.

Fauna of the National Parks, Series No. 1. By G. M. Wright, J. S. Dixon, and B. H. Thompson. A survey of wildlife with recommendations for adequate protection. 157 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, 20 cents.

Fauna of the National Parks, Series No. 2. By G. M. Wright and B. H. Thompson. Wildlife management in the national parks. 142 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, 20 cents.

Fauna of the National Parks, Series No. 3. By J. S. Dixon. Birds and Mammals of Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska. 236 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, 35 cents.

Illustrated booklets about the following national parks may be obtained free of charge by writing to the National Park Service:

Acadia, Maine.	Mesa Verde, Colo.
Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex.	Mount McKinley, Alaska.
Crater Lake, Oreg.	Mount Rainier, Wash.
General Grant, Calif.	Rocky Mountain, Colo.
Glacier, Mont.	Sequoia, Calif.
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	Wind Cave, S. Dak.
Hawaii, Hawaii.	Yellowstone, Wyo.-Mont.-Idaho.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Yosemite, Calif.
Lassen Volcanic, Calif.	Zion and Bryce Canyon, Utah.

NATIONAL PARKS IN BRIEF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, KY.—Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Established 1916; 0.17 square miles.

ACADIA, MAINE.—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 26.01 square miles.

BRYCE CANYON, UTAH.—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 56.23 square miles.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS, N. MEX.—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns. Established 1930; 15.75 square miles.

CRATER LAKE, OREG.—Beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.

FORT McHENRY, MD.—Its defense in 1814 inspired writing of Star Spangled Banner. Established 1925; 0.07 square mile.

GENERAL GRANT, CALIF.—General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.98 square miles.

GLACIER, MONT.—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 200 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,537.98 square miles.

GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,008 square miles.

GRAND TETON, WYO.—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN.—Massive mountain uplift; magnificent forests. Established for protection 1930; 683.75 square miles.

HAWAII: ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI.—Interesting volcanic areas. Established 1916; 248.54 square miles.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.54 square miles.

LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIF.—Only recently active volcano in United States proper. Established 1916; 163.48 square miles.

MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.—Interesting caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formation. Established for protection 1936; 60.2 square miles.

MESA VERDE, COLO.—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.

MOUNT MCKINLEY, ALASKA.—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.

MOUNT RAINIER, WASH.—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.

OLYMPIC, WASH.—Forests of unusual density; rare Roosevelt elk. Established 1938; 1,012.5 square miles.

PLATT, OKLA.—Mineral springs. Established 1906; 1.32 square miles.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLO.—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.

SEQUOIA, CALIF.—Outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. Established 1890; 604 square miles.

SHENANDOAH, VA.—Outstanding scenic area in Blue Ridge. Established 1935; 282.14 square miles.

WIND CAVE, S. DAK.—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. Established 1903; 19.75 square miles.

YELLOWSTONE: WYO.-MONT.-IDAHO.—World's greatest geyser area, an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,471.51 square miles.

YOSEMITE, CALIF.—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.41 square miles.

ZION, UTAH.—Zion Canyon, 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 138.04 square miles.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE PARK REGULATIONS are designed for the protection of the natural beauties as well as for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following synopsis of these regulations is for the general guidance of visitors, who are requested to assist in the administration of the park by observing them. Complete rules and regulations may be obtained at the office of the superintendent and at other points of concentration throughout the park.

Preservation of natural features.—The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance of any buildings, signs, equipment, trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, animal, bird, or other life is prohibited.

Camping.—Camps must be kept clean. Rubbish and garbage should be burned. Refuse should be placed in cans provided for this purpose; if no cans are available, refuse should be buried. No camping or fires permitted outside designated campgrounds, except by permission of superintendent.

Fires.—Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and when no longer needed shall be *completely extinguished*. Smoking or the building of fires may be prohibited by the superintendent when the hazard makes such action necessary.

Hunting.—Hunting within park boundaries is not permitted. Firearms are prohibited within the park except with the written permission of the superintendent.

Fishing.—The limit for a day's catch is 10 fish. The possession of more than 2 days' catch at any one time is prohibited. Fishing in any way other than with hook and line is prohibited. A State fishing license is required and the use of fish as bait is prohibited.

Mountain climbing.—All mountain climbers must report at a ranger station before and after making ascent of any peak. No solo climbs are permitted, except with the permission of the superintendent.

Driving.—Drive carefully at all times. The speed limit of 25 miles per hour must be observed on park roads, and 15 miles per hour within the campground areas. All accidents must be reported at nearest ranger station or office of superintendent.

Dogs and cats.—Dogs and cats may be taken through the park, but must be crated or on leash while within park boundaries.

The penalty for violation of the rules and regulations is a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both, together with all costs of the proceedings.

The Government is not responsible for accidents of any nature.