

Until 1800, Indians held undisputed sway over the country dominated by the Three Tetons, frequently coming across the passes into the basins on warring MAN or hunting expeditions. The Tetons probably first became known to white

AND THE TETONS

men in 1807-8 when the intrepid John Colter crossed the range on the journey that also made him the discoverer of the Yellowstone country. In 1811 the Astorians, under Wilson Price Hunt, entered Jackson Hole and crossed the range on their expedition to the mouth of the Columbia

The decades that follow are frequently referred to as the "fur era," for the Tetons became the center of remarkable activity on the part of fur trappers representing both British and American interests. By 1845 the trappers had vanished from the Rockies; during the next four decades the valleys near the Tetons were largely deserted except for wandering bands of Indians who occasionally drifted in.

But the frontier was relentlessly closing in, and one Government expedition after another passed through or near the Teton country. These parties named many of the park's natural features, including Leigh, Jenny, Taggart, Bradley, and Phelps Lakes, and Mount St. John.

In the late 1880's came the first settlers. They entered by the Gros Ventre River and Teton Pass and settled first in the south end of the valley. Two

Intricate and inspired rtwork representing many American Indian cultures is displayed in the David Vernon Memorial collec tion at the Colter Bay Visitor Center



old homesteads have been partially restored as historic sights: Menors Ferry near park headquarters and the Cunningham place on the east side of the valley.

Among the later settlers were those men who recognized that this beautiful area should be preserved for all people. They had great foresight and a strong feeling that the region should be protected from exploitation.

In 1929 the Teton Range and the lovely lakes at the mouths of its deep canyons were assured protection by the establishment of Grand Teton National Park. But it was obvious that part of the valley, with its own charms, was also in need of protection. Thus, the Jackson Hole area was made a National Monument in 1943; in 1950, Congress set aside the upper valley in a greater Grand Teton National Park. The gross area of the park is now 1,256 square kilometers (485 square miles), of which about 98 percent is in Federal ownership.

The Grand Tetons, among the noblest creations in the American West, are a congregation of blue-gray pyramids soaring more than a mile above the sage-THE brush flats and morainal lakes of Jackson Hole. The Tetons are striking examples of the fault-block type GEOLOGICAL of mountain. The steep eastern front is the result of STORY a recent geological uplift of the range along a great fracture line—a fault—in the earth's crust. Similar mountain systems, such as the Sierra Nevada in California and many of the desert ranges of the Great Basin, also owe their existence to block faulting. The Teton fault shows signs of movement within the last few thousand years; in the context of geological time, this means that we can consider that the proc-

ess is still going on. In striking contrast to the youth of the mountain

range is the great age of the rocks themselves. Recent datings by geophysicists reveal that some of the crystalline rocks are about 21/2 billion years old! Yet these once-molten veins penetrate rocks that were already ancient and metamorphosed into gneiss when these intrusions came up from below. Here, then, some of the oldest rocks in the world have been brought to light by one of the most recent mountain uplifts.

Erosion has completely cut away great segments of the mountain mass—erosion that probably began with the very first uplift of the mountain block. As uplift proceeded, erosion continued more intensely with increase in the gradients of the mountain streams. These rushing torrents tore away gullies, creating gorges.

Buck Mtn. 1 Middle Teton 6 Mt. Wister 2 Teepe Pillar 7 Nez Perce Peak 3 Grand Teton 8 Mt. Owen 9 Cloudveil Dome 4 Mt. St. John 10 South Teton 5

Then came the profound sculpturing of the ice age. During the past million years several periods of intense mountain glaciation have occurred. At the head of each gorge more snow piled up in winter than would melt the following summer. Great masses of snow slowly changed to glacial ice. In response to the inexorable pull of gravity these masses became streams of creeping ice, which plucked off bits of the canyon wall here and ground away rock obstructions there

At one time this valley was filled with a great ice mass, formed by mountain glaciers from the Tetons and from the highlands of the present Yellowstone National Park. Glacial debris (gravel and cobbles) on top of Signal Mountain was dropped by this inland sea of ice.

Fluctuations in the climate melted away this ice sheet, only to bring back glaciers of smaller size during more recent cold periods. As recently as 9,000 years ago valley glaciers flowed from the crest of the Teton Range down to Jackson Hole. Crescent mounds (terminal moraines) left at the snouts of these most recent glaciers now are the natural dams for the lakes at the foot of mountain slopes.

Again the climate moderated and became about what it is today. The ice melted away and, retreating gradually, once again exposed the canyon bottoms. The forces of rain, wind, landslides, and other agents

Buck Mtn.

Climbing instruction and

vided at Jenny Lake and

Teton Village in summer.

quide service are pro-

a cookout shelter are

climbers at the Grand

available for registered

Teton Climber's Ranch.

When you are ready to

climb a major peak like

Owen or Mount Moran,

with a guided party for

the overnight bivouac in

the saddle of the moun-

tain. Final ascent is made

in the early hours of the

next morning, with the

return to the valley the

Other peaks can be

cated at Colter Bay,

Jackson Lake Lodge

evening of the same day.

climbed in a single day.

Horses, Stables are lo-

and Jenny Lake. Guided

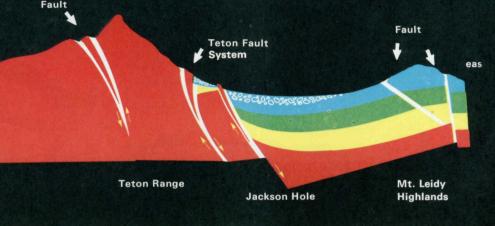
you set out one afternoon

"The Grand," Mount

of erosion resumed their attack on the uplifted range Ice sculpturing is evident in all the major canvons of the park.

Although the present glaciers are a mere vestige of the king-size masses of the ice age, they are still quarrying away into the face of the mountains. No one can confidently predict whether glaciers will once again extend and fill these valleys or when another mountain uplift might occur. There is no reason to think, however, that either process has come to an end. Thousands of years from now the scene may be quite different from that which delights the visitor today.

Because most of the ice has vanished, you can see the effect these glaciers had on the landscape. At the head of each canyon is a rounded natural amphitheater, called a cirque. These were the gathering places for mountain glaciers from which great ice tongues extended downward. The shallow, U-shaped valleys were carved out by the now vanished ice. Smaller tributary glaciers plucked away at each of the higher peaks of the range. This detailed sculptur ing resulted in the noble spires that extend along the range and culminate in the majestic cathedral-like pinnacle of Grand Teton. Much of the rock waste carried down from the eroding mountain range was strewn in the valley, making up a great deal of the present flat floor of Jackson Hole. Good cross sections of this valley fill are displayed where the Snake River has carved through it. You can see the entrenched valley from several overlooks on the Jack-son Hole Highway.



Driving. Park roads

Boating. Floating the Snake River, a popular way to view wildlife and ENJOYING spectacular scenery, is made possible with your THE own rubber raft or

PARK through commercial river-quide services. A boat permit is required and is good for the entire park. Motors are not permitted on the river. Only experienced canoeists should attempt this swift, cold water. Topographic quadrangle maps will help plan your trip. Boating is permitted on

Jackson, Phelps, and Jenny Lakes, but motors are restricted to 71/2 hp. on Jenny Lake. Only hand-propelled craft are permitted on Emma Matilda. Two Ocean. Bradley, Taggart, Leigh, Bearpaw, and String Lakes. A non-fee boat permit is required.

Overshadowed by Mt. Moran, boaters cross the

summer on Jenny and Jackson Lakes by park concessioners. A combination bus-boat tour starts daily in season from Jackson Lake Lodge. Accommodations. Food and lodging are offered at Colter Bay, and at Jackson Lake, Jenny Lake, and Signal Mountain Lodges, Moran, WY 83013. Signal Mountain Lodge has limited services in winter. Triangle X Ranch, Moose, WY 83012, offers guest ranch vacations on a yearround basis. Please write directly to the ranch for recommended advance

Boat tours are offered all

The even larger beaver

was busily at work long

before this area ever be-

reservations and addi-

tional information.

Fishing. Most of the park is open in season for fishing. A Wyoming fishing license is required and may be purchased in the park at the Colter Bay or Moose Tackle Shops, at Signal Mountain, and at Leeks Lodge. Visitor centers have information on special park fishing regulations covering bait restrictions and creel limits. Fishing guides are available at the lodges. Camping, Five camp-

grounds. You may stay

grounds are operated by the National Park Service from June through September. A concessioner-operated trailer village with all hookups is at Colter Bay. Reservations may be made for this facility by writing the Grand Teton Lodge Company, Moran, WY 83013. Dumping stations for holding tanks are at the Colter Bay, Signal Mountain, and Gros Ventre Camp-



Superintendent, Grand Teton National Park. Moose, WY 83012, More than a dozen Forest Service and commercial near the park. Swimming. Water tem-

son Lakes, but generally

campgrounds are located peratures are reasonable

are required and may be obtained at visitor centers by requesting a nonfee camping permit. For your safety and the preservation of the natural environment, pets and vehicles are not permitted on any trails. Carry out what you carried into the wilderness. Trails in the high country (above 2,450 meters, or 8,000 feet) are usually snowcovered until mid-July. Valley trails are generally free of snow by mid-June.

Hiking the Trails. Hiking

and back-country camp-

ing continue to grow in

kilometers (200 miles) of

popularity on the 320

maintained park trails.

Campsite reservations

An easy way to get acquainted with the beauties of Grand Teton is to take the half-day hike to Hidden Falls. This may begin or end with a boat during late July and Autrip across Jenny Lake: gust in shallow areas of the falls are only 0.8 String, Leigh, and Jack-



Ski touring is a growing winter sport in Grand Teton

them traverse country which has changed little naturalist's party at the since man's entry into boat dock; the trip will the area. Let reason and prudence guide your acprovide background information and experitions. Stay on the trails: ence that will enhance short-cutting is hazardyour visits to other parts ous. If you wish to hike or climb other than on an of the park.

If you want to try more vou are going to climb a intensive exploring, to mountain or not), vou "head for the back counmust register at park try" or just to hike away headquarters or at the

Mountaineering. It is doubtful if anyone views the rugged Teton Range without at least wondering what it must be like to stand on the summits of the peaks. Thus, mountain climbing has become a major outdoor activity in the park. It provides a wide variety of objectives, routes, and classes of climbing.

west

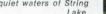
established trail (whether

horse trips vary from one Mountain climbing is hazhour in the valley to sevardous, requiring differeral days in the Teton ent degrees of condition-Range. Some trails are ing and experience for restricted to foot travel

vary from modern paved highways to primitive cobblestone routes. Low-cost bunk space and All are safe if driven with due respect for current conditions. Major routes are snowplowed all winter. For your safety and the protection of park values, vou are required to stav on established roadways. A solid white line on the side of the road indicates a bike route. Vehicle parking is not permitted on bike routes. Radar may be used to check speeding.

Interpretive Program. Naturalist-guided walks and campfire programs are scheduled daily throughout the summer. Check visitor center and camporound bulletin boards for details. Snow shoes are provided for conducted trips February through April. Selfguided trails are located at Colter Bay, Oxbow Bend Environmental Study Area, Cunningham Cabin, and Menors Ferry. The visitor center at Menors Ferry features an original homestead cabin, old vehicles, and a small natural history museum open in summer





Lake

For your safety and the protection of park features. Please . . . Observe posted speed limits.

SAFETY Report all accidents to a park ranger PRECAUTIONS Drive vehicles only on established roadways. Camp only in designated sites. Obtain a camping permit for backcountry sites. Register at Jenny Lake Ranger Station before starting on any off-trail hike or climb. Keep pets physically restrained and off trails. Obtain a boat permit for any watercraft. Leave rocks and plants in their natural setting. Fish with a Wyoming State license. Obtain an oversnow vehicle permit at Moose Visitor Center for winter travel. Keep motor vehicles off bikeways. All park animals-including bears-are wild: do not

feed or molest them.

Animals. All of Grand

Teton National Park is a

sanctuary. Look in the

WILDLIFE

AND PLANTS

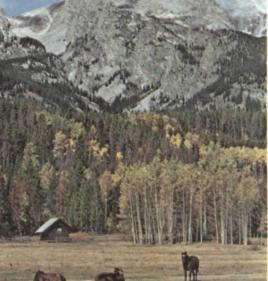
a maximum of 14 days, swimming in the park except at Jenny Lake, lakes is a cold experiwhich is limited to 10 ence-and without the days. Off-season (winter) security of a lifeguard. camping is permitted Swimming in the Snake near the Colter Bay River is not recom-Visitor Center, with no mended. Jenny and facilities other than Taggart Lakes are flush toilets when other sources for domestic campsites are closed. All water and are closed to camping is restricted to swimming. designated sites. Group campsites are reserved in advance by writing the

kilometer (a half-mile) casually from the crowd nearest ranger station for a few hours, take Remember, animals in some of the hiking trails the park are wild; for that have informational your own safety, give signs at their trailheads. them a chance to move Inquire at park visitor out of your way. centers about backcountry trails before starting longer hikes.

Marsh Hawk

Use of the trails is encouraged, but many of

various climbs. You must register at the Mountainonly. eering Ranger Station at Jenny Lake before attempting a climb of any mountain within the park. Because of the ruggedness of the terrain, solo trips are not advised.



Trees, Shrubs, and Wildflowers. A stroll on the valley floor or on one of the trails into the high country will take you through forests of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, limber and white bark pines, alpine fir, and

Douglas-fir. Cottonwoods

grow in profusion along

with willows and aspens

In the valley and on in-

termediate terrain are

stands of sagebrush in

silverberry bushes alis-

tening on the sandbars.

and creeping mahonia

with prickly, holly-like

A summer visitor to Jack-

see only a fraction of the floral displays of wild geranium, scarlet gilia. balsamroot, blue lupine. larkspur, fleabanes, pen-

son Hole can expect to

stemons, and cream-

THE

PARK

STORY

leaves.

open or unforested sites,

the streams, together

-important food for

moose and beaver.



Blue flax is often found mingling with sagebrush. The flowers bloom in vinter in Jackson Hole, where they congregate on the sagebrush flats early summer

colored clusters of wild (not the flowers) give the buckwheat. A traveler can plant the appearance of a brush dipped in red scarcely pass through the valley, however, withpaint. out encountering the In the high country are Indian paintbrush, Wyosmall clumps of tiny, ming's State flower. The brilliant, blue flowered, bracts and upper leaves alpine forget-me-nots.

Grand Teton became a national park in 1929, but

the area as then established included only the eastern

valley floor where the wapiti (elk) range in the winter.

In 1926, Horace M. Albright, then superintendent

of Yellowstone National Park and later director of the

Rockefeller, Jr., and their children on a two-day trip

through Jackson Hole. That trip began the process

which eventually enlarged the park to its present

boundaries. A year later, Rockefeller began to pur-

chase land in Jackson Hole with the idea of deeding

National Park Service, took Mr. and Mrs. John D.

side of the mountains and Jenny and Leigh Lakes.

Left out were Jackson Lake and vast areas on the

The park, at its inception, was incomplete.

On mountain slopes can be seen blue columbine and glacier lily.

SERVICES

cery stores and service by Frontier Airlines. stations are located at Colter Bay, Signal Mountain, Moose, and Kelly. Services at Colter Bay are open in summer

offers shopping and

services all year.

Ranching and an apprecia-

tion of fine stock horses add character to the

scenery in many parts of

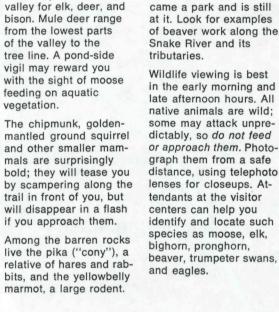
Jackson Hole

to the Jackson Hole Airport. An airport limousine meets each only (June through Sepflight. Rental cars are tember). Nearby Jackson available at the airport.

Bus Services. Bus connections to Jackson Hole can be made via Rock Springs, Wyo., and Idaho Falls, Idaho. Phone the Jackson Bus Depot (307) 733-3133 for current schedules. Jackson Lake Lodge runs a shuttle bus service within the park with connections at the Lodge for Yellowstone National Park.

Food and Gasoline. Gro- Air Service, Car Rentals. Mail. Post offices are Grand Teton is served open all year at Moose. WY 83012, Moran, WY 83013, and Kelly, WY with scheduled service 83011. Mail should be addressed to you in care of General Delivery to any of the above or, in summer only, to Colter Bay, WY 83001.

Religious Services. The Chapel of the Transfiguration, located at Moose, is open with regular services in summer. A schedule of all religious services throughout the park is posted on bulletin boards



A woodpecker pauses before entering her nest in a dead lodgepole pine

**TETON'S** 

SEASONS

SOURCES **OF PARK** INFORMATION

answer many of your questions about the park's weather, activities, and available facilities on a 24hour basis all year. Phone (307) 733-2220. Visitor centers are designed to help you know and enjoy your park better. Here you can obtain information, publications, and all necessary permits for backcountry camping, boating, and oversnow travel. Write the Grand Teton Natural History Association, Moose, WY 83012, for a publication price list covering history, trails, topographic maps and natural features.

Dial-a-Park. A recorded information service will

The Moose Visitor Center is open daily all year. Exhibits illustrate the "Mountain Man" fur trade era in Jackson Hole and the Rocky Mountains. Phone (307) 733-2880 to talk with park personnel. The Colter Bay Visitor Center is open daily from May through October. This facility has limited hours and days during the rest of the year. The David T. Vernon Indian art collection is featured in the exhibit rooms.



Courting behavior-a sage



Eternal snows and unceasing winds at summit elevations; water lilies and shimmering sagebrush in the lowlands-the seasons at Grand Teton reflect both the mountain heights and the calendar. Seasonal changes dominate the park, however, bringing warmth and life, winter and stillness in their turn.

Spring visitors are attracted by wildfle

winds coming from the southwest. Daytime temperatures average near 30° C (80° F), dropping to about 4° C (40° F) at night. Park attendance has averaged 1 million a month, so patience may be necessary if trails are crowded and campsites are taken. Autumn color is best about the first week of Oc-

The Teton Park Road is plowed north from Moose to the Cottonwood Creek Turnout parking area. This is a major debarkation point for ski-tourers, snowshoers, and snow mobilers. Another jump-off spot is Colter Bay, especially for ice-fishermen. Snowmobilers are not permitted on plowed roads, but may use any of the designated unplowed routes. Special regulations, including a registration permit, apply to oversnow vehicles. Sign out/sign in boxes are provided for all types of oversnow day-use trips. Concessioner-guided snowmobile and ski-touring trips are available in the park. Winter mountaineering requires its own precautions and prior registration at the Moose Visitor Center. Bring your longies-daytime temperatures average near freezing, dropping to well below that at night.

Though difficulties prevented the establishment of

a larger national park in Jackson Hole during the

1930s, Rockefeller continued his land purchases,

eventually amassing 32, 189 acres. In 1943, at his

urging, the Federal Government took control of the

this turn of events, regional interests continued to

prevent the development of the land as a park. Ap-

proval of national park status for the area as it is

popular and widely acclaimed national parks.

Parkway bearing his name.

land by means of Presidential proclamation. Despite

presently incorporated came only in 1950. Since that

time Grand Teton has become one of America's most

The contributions of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., have

been recognized in the establishment of the Memorial





The eternal cycles of climate and weather leap into focus above the Snake River. Level glacial deposits, indicative of a once-colder climate, are revealed by the cutting action of the river. The first touches of winter brush the landscape as aspens glow with autumn's

grating birds, and elk during May and June, despite frequent rains and cool temperatures. If you intend to hike or camp, bring warm clothing and raingear. Be prepared for a variety of weather conditions. since it snows in either month. Temperatures can range from below freezing to over 20° C (about 70° F).

Summer days during July and August are generally warm and occasionally hot. Afternoon thunderstorms will completely cover a sky that was clear in the morning. Hikers, climbers, and small-craft operators need to pay special attention to clouds and

Glacier lilies bloom close behind the melting snows of springtim

tober when the aspen and cottonwood trees attain their most brilliant yellow hues. Days are generally cool and clear during September and October. To many visitors, this is the finest time of the year. Most park facilities are open in September, when it's easy to find space in lodges and campgrounds. An extra treat is the wildlife show provided by thousands of elk migrating south to winter range. Expect frosty nights warming to 15-20° C (about 65° F) by noon. Winter lasts from November through April, with an average 5 meters (16 feet) of snowfall, Blizzards may last for several days, making travel hazardous, especially during whiteouts. Automobile access is provided from Jackson on north to Flagg Ranch via the snowplowed Rockefeller Parkway. Highway 26-287 is open to Riverton and Lander, east of the park.

From treeline, the crest of the Teton Range is a jagged, glacier-carved and barren alpine wildernd Teton is both nfly warming in

We're joining the metric world. The National Park Service is introducing metric measurements in its publications to help Americans become acquainted with the metric system and to make interpretation more meaningful for park visitors from other nations.

Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rocke-feller, Jr., Memorial Parkway are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Moose, WY 83012, is in immediate charge of these parks.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cul-tural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation com-munities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

National Park Service U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## \*GPO 1975-585-434/38

GRAND TETON





Using metric measurements on the map: Distances can be converted from kilometers to miles by using the chart located at the top of the MAP map legend. Elevations can be roughly figured in feet by multiplying the meters on the map by 3. Precise METRICS conversion factors are located beneath the map legend.

The corridor between the south boundary of Yellowstone and the north boundary of Grand Teton National Park was dedicated in 1972 as a memorial JOHN D. to the many contributions to national park conserva-ROCKEFELLER, JR., tion made by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The Parkway stretches from West Thumb, in the heart of MEMORIAL Yellowstone National Park, to the south boundary of PARKWAY Grand Teton National Park, near Jackson, Wyo. Information services are located near the Parkway at Grant Village in Yellowstone and Colter Bay and Moose in Grand Teton. The visitor centers in Grand Teton are the only ones open in winter, as the plowed road ends at Flagg Ranch. The Parkway is included in information available through Dial-a-Park and mid-March from Flagg Ranch with overnight in Grand Teton.

Accommodations and Services. Camping at the Snake River Campground is on a first come, first served basis. In summer, all sites usually have been taken by noon. Flagg Ranch provides food, lodging, gas, horse-

back riding, float trips, and full hookups for trailers in summer. For more information send your letter to Moran, WY 83013.

Huckleberry Hot Springs features trailer camping, tent cottages, swimming pool with naturally hot water, and a general store in season. Write to Moran, WY 83013, for details.

Snowcoach tours leave daily between Christmas stays possible at Old Faithful in Yellowstone. Write Yellowstone Park Company, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, for particulars.