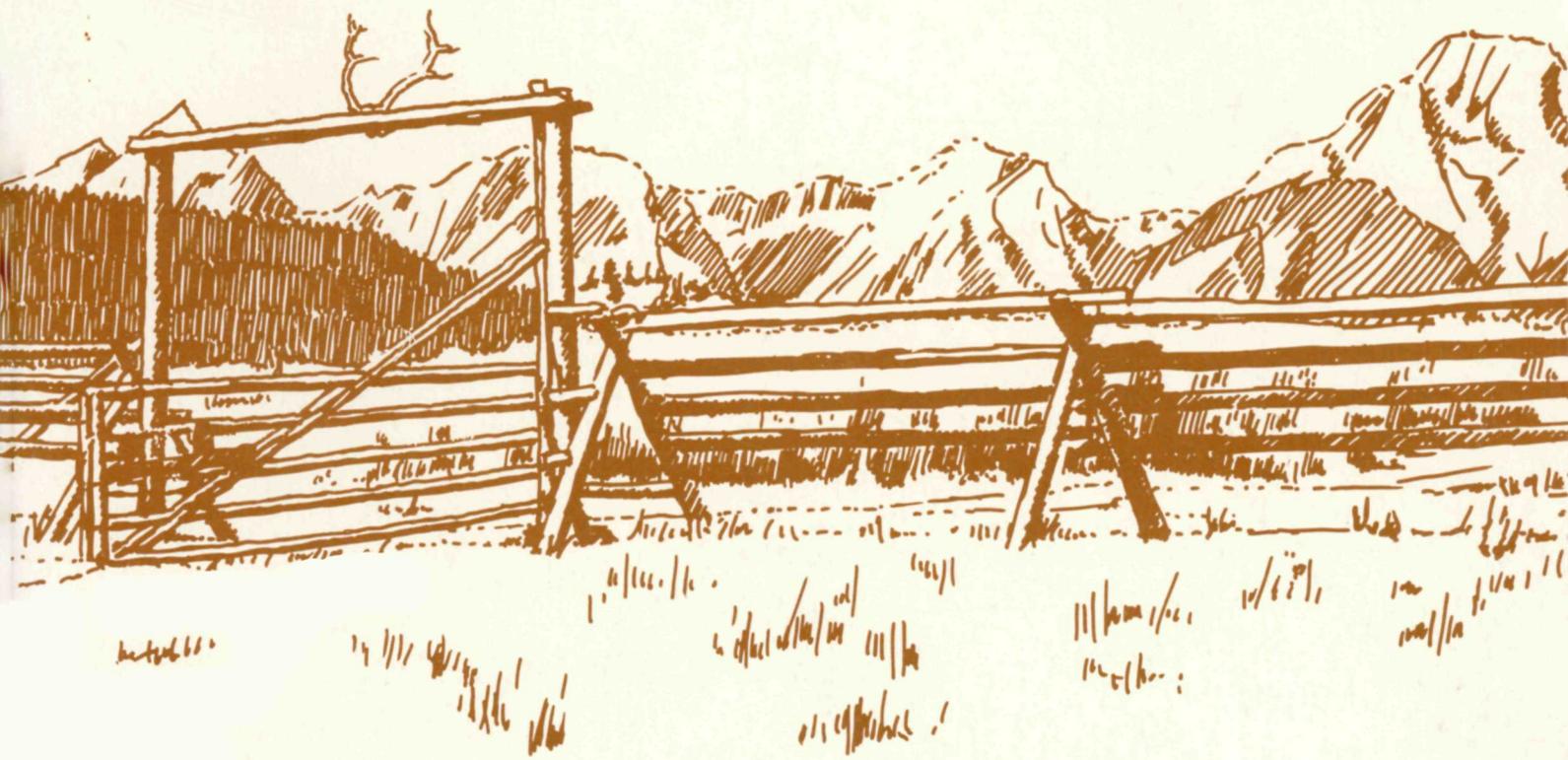


The Research Station's Place in History



Program and Schedule of Events

DEDICATION CEREMONY

**UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RESEARCH CENTER
MORAN, WYOMING**

**Friday, July 14, 1978
10:30 a.m.**

INVOCATION

**Reverend Peter Snow
St. Johns Episcopal Church, Jackson**

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

**Kenneth L. Diem, Director
University of Wyoming — National Park Service Research Center**

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER

**Robert I. Kerr, Superintendent
Grand Teton National Park**

REMARKS

**Mr. William Whalen, Director
National Park Service**

RESPONSE

**Paul O. Hines, President
University of Wyoming Trustees**

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER

**William D. Carlson, President
University of Wyoming**

DEDICATORY ADDRESS

**Honorable Clifford Hansen
United States Senator**

BENEDICTION

**LUNCH AND OPEN HOUSE
12:30 — 4:30 p.m.**

The Research Station's Place in History

By

Lenore Diem

University of Wyoming—National Park Service
Research Center

Moran, Wyoming

1978

Foreward

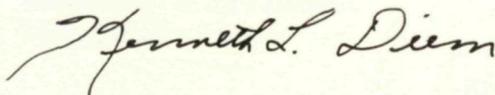
The July 14, 1978 Dedication of the University of Wyoming—National Park Service Research Center not only commemorates the establishment of facilities in a new location, it also marks 1) the beginning of a new era in the evolution of research in National Parks; 2) a strengthening of an established research association between the National Park Service and the University of Wyoming; and 3) the improving of coordination between Federal, State and private research projects associated with the National Park areas of Montana, North and South Dakota and Wyoming. Also, several important events have set the stage for this occasion. Thirty years ago the first wildlife research program in this area was established as part of the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park. Twenty-eight years ago the Jackson Hole Research Station became the first such facility in a National Park. Twenty-five years ago the New York Zoological Society and the University of Wyoming undertook joint sponsorship of the renamed Jackson Hole Biological Research Station. Seven years ago the Yellowstone Environmental Research Center program was jointly established by the University of Wyoming and the National Park Service. One year ago that program was merged with the Research Station to form the Research Center.

Numerous individuals and several organizations have contributed in various ways to the development and success of the historical

research program. One hundred seventy-eight researchers representing 60 academic or research institutions published 205 scientific articles based on their Research Station studies. Special recognition is given to Mr. Laurance Rockefeller, Dr. Fairfield Osborn, the New York Zoological Society, Mr. James Simon, Dr. L. Floyd Clarke, Dr. Oscar Paris, the Honorable Clifford P. Hansen, the University of Wyoming and the National Park Service for their strong support of the Research Station and its research program.

On this special occasion, the excitement of the moment and the promise of the future should not overshadow our reflections of how we reached this stage of the research program development. Consequently, this Dedication seemed an appropriate time to present a historical narrative about people, places and events which have influenced the character of the new Research Center. More out of necessity than desire, the account was confined to the history of the general area along the Snake River between the Buffalo Fork confluence and the River outlet of Jackson Lake.

In addition to recounting long forgotten events, the following historical account seeks to share with the Research Station's friends and associates the many memorable events which were so much a part of the Station's history.



Kenneth L. Diem
Director
University of Wyoming—
National Park Service
Research Center

July 1978

Setting the Stage

Archaeological evidence substantiates that up to 10,000 years ago Native American families were using northern Jackson Hole in the summer. The known Paleo-Indian material (13,000 — 7,000 years before present) found in Jackson Hole is limited largely to the W.C. Lawrence collection from the north end of Jackson Lake. Evidence reveals that the two earliest cultures recorded in the State, Folsom and Clovis, did not occupy Jackson Hole. Not until 4,500 years ago do prehistoric populations seem to frequent Jackson Hole with any regularity (Love 1977).

One of the Indian seasonal migration routes appears to have connected southeastern Yellowstone with northern Jackson Hole via Pacific Creek. Evidence of small camps along the Snake River from Pacific Creek to the Jackson Lake Dam suggest that families spent a few days gathering plants and fishing on the way to their summer home at the Lawrence Site near

Arrowhead Point on Jackson Lake. It has been suggested that these early plant gathering people were Athapaskan speakers, perhaps Apacheans, who abandoned the valley by the early 17th Century (Wright 1977).

Within the vicinity of the Research Station, more than 100 pieces of cultural material were collected, including “small triangular points with side notches, cores, scrapers, knives, flakes of chert, quartzite and obsidian” (Wright 1977). A test pit excavated to the depth of 50 cm at the Research Station in 1974 revealed mostly obsidian cultural material, heavy ash from fires and an edge of a hearth (Wright 1977).

As in Research Station activities, the Snake River played an important part in Indian activities. Confusion and contradiction surrounds the naming of the Snake River but it apparently was named after the Indians who lived along its banks, though the term

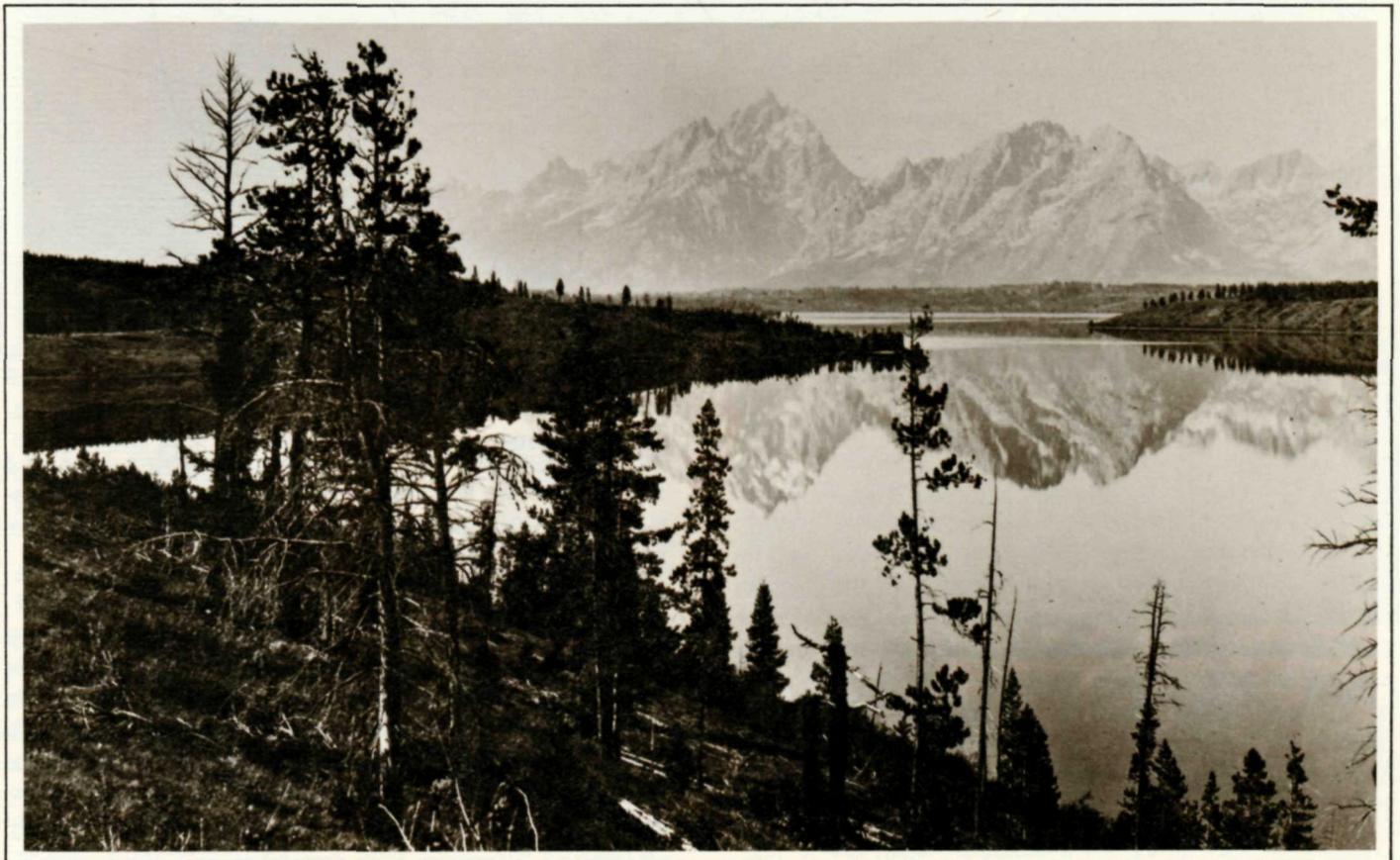


Fig. 1. Jackson Lake 1897 (Stimson photo collection, Wyo. State Archives & Historical Dept.).

“Snake” was applied loosely to the Shoshone, Bannock and Paiute Tribes (Linford 1943). Stuart’s reference to the Snake River in his journals indicates that the name was in general use by the whites in 1812 (Spaulding 1953).

An outline of a lake which corresponds with Jackson Lake and shown not yet connected with the Snake River appeared on the William Clark map of C. 1809 under the name of “Lake Biddle”. Even though Lewis and Clark never saw that part of the country on their transcontinental adventure of 1804-1806, the map showed some understanding of the Teton area (Wheat 1958).

“All the white actors on the Wyoming stage before 1840, with a very few exceptions, were connected

Between July 28 and August 7, 1836, Russell camped at the outlet of Jackson Lake, “at a small prairie about a mile in circumference. This Lake is about 25 Mls long and 3 wide lying Nth and South bordered on the east by pine swamps and marshes extending from 1 to 2 Mls from the Lake. . . . This place like all other marshes and swamps among the mountains is infested with innumerable swarms of horse flies and musketoos to the great annoyance of man and beast during the day but the cold air descending from the mountains at night compells them to seek shelter among the leaves and grass at an early hour. Game is plenty and the river and lake abounds with fish.” In 1839, Russell spent July 4th at the Jackson Lake outlet: “I caught about 20 very fine salmon trout



Fig. 2. Meadow east of the Research Station with the slope of Signal Mountain and the Research Station site in the background (Diary, W.S. Webb, 1896).

with the fur trade.” (Larson 1977). Jackson Hole contained major trapper routes and being close to the Green River rendezvous site, it was well known to the fur trappers. Some of the earliest traps used in Jackson Hole have been found in abandoned winter caches of the early trappers (Lawrence 1977). The importance of the fur trade is manifested in the naming of Jackson Hole, Jackson Lake and the town of Jackson after David E. Jackson, a trapper employed by William H. Ashley along with Jedediah Smith and William L. Sublette in the 1820’s (Larson 1977) (Fig. 1).

Osborne Russell (1955) provides the earliest description of the vicinity near the Research Station.

which together with fat mutton buffaloe beef and coffee and the manner in which it was served up constituted a dinner that ought to be considered independent even by Britons.”

Beaver Dick Leigh characterized the explorer-trapper of the waning fur trade days and the early days of permanent settlement in Jackson Hole in the late 1800’s. Leigh guided F.V. Hayden during his 1872 surveys for the U.S. Geological Survey. Hayden’s *Sixth Annual Report* published a map of the Snake River and its tributaries noting the Snake River flood plain at the outlet of Jackson Lake (Bonney 1970).

Another government expedition was led by Lt. Gustavus Cheyney Doane who undertook a journey from Fort Ellis, Montana, to Fort Hall, Idaho, starting October 11, 1876. After crossing Yellowstone Park, they attempted to descend by boat from Heart Lake to the Snake River. The situation became worse as they encountered severe winter weather, snow, lack of game and roughness of terrain along the west side of Jackson Lake. Despite the difficulties, Doane was able to describe "Jackson's Lake" as being "ten miles in length and from three to five in width. On the side opposite the Tetons there are marshes and Beaver swamps of great extent." On November 30, 1876, the Doane party reached the outlet of Jackson Lake and "started down the river, making good time as the channel is narrow and the current rapid." (Bonney 1970).

Two government expeditions whose sole purpose appeared to be sight-seeing, big game hunting and fishing camped along the Snake River. The most famous was President Chester A. Arthur's trip from Rawlins, Wyoming, through Yellowstone National

Park in 1883. No official public report of the expedition was made and 12 copies of a government pamphlet were printed for the official members of the party (Fabian 1963). Camp No. 11, Camp Hampton, was on the Snake River just south of the confluence of the Buffalo Fork. The next camp was 2 miles south of the south boundary of Yellowstone Park (Haynes 1942). More important to the Research Station site was a trip planned by Dr. W.S. Webb for big game hunting in the Jackson Lake country. Personnel of the expedition included General Coppinger (U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Platte), 3 lieutenants, guides, scouts, packmaster, cook, wagoners, teamsters, 24 enlisted men of the Ninth Cavalry, etc. There were about 50 persons, 4 wagons and 20 army pack mules. Dr. Webb privately published the diary of the expedition with many excellent photographs taken by F.J. Haynes, official photographer of Yellowstone Park (Webb 1896). On September 20, 1896, they camped in the meadow east of the Research Station (Fig. 2).

Settling Down

When President Arthur and General Phil Sheridan made their trip to the Yellowstone Park in 1883, Nelson Yarnall, head packer, attributed these remarks to the two distinguished men when they saw the Tetons for the first time: "One glimpse and Sheridan reined in his horse, lifted his hat, and turning in his saddle said: 'Mr. President, have you ever seen anything like that?' The President stopped, removed his hat, and said: 'Never in my life have I seen anything so sublime.'" (Owen 1938). This same reverence for the Tetons may have been one of the reasons why the early wanderers decided to settle down in Jackson Hole.

Able to face the harsh winters, a few brave souls squatted or took up homesteads along the Snake River from the Buffalo Fork confluence to the Jackson Lake outlet. At the Buffalo Fork Entrance to the Park, some of the buildings which were the headquarters of the Wildlife Park are found. This location was the early homestead of William T. Carter (the original cabin has disappeared). Carter never returned to the homestead after World War I and sold out to John W. Hogan in 1924 who ran a fox farm at the location. Hogan built the residence that currently houses seasonal park employees (Fig. 3). Hogan was an enter-

tainer and promoter and Slim Lawrence (1977) recalled the many dances that were held in his residence. According to the Teton County records, Hogan sold his property to the Snake River Land Company in 1930.



Fig. 3. John W. Hogan residence (Crandall photo, N.P.S.).

Bill Rodenbush, a squatter and trapper, took up residence on the east bank of Pacific Creek near the Snake River about 1925 and stayed there for about 25 years. He trapped mink in the spring and fall. Originally he came from the Laramie plains where he was a "wolfer" collecting bounties from the cattlemen (Lawrence 1977).

West of Pacific Creek and south of the present highway, Orval W. Snell established his homestead around 1917. Snell raised a few horses, cattle, fox and mink; however, his attempts to raise marten ended in failure. He trapped up Pacific Creek and around Gravel Lake. As a worker on the Jackson Lake Dam, he owned a 1912 Maxwell which he persistently drove down the middle of the road to and from the dam site. Slim Lawrence drove a bus for the Lander Transportation Company at the time and recalled that it was a local feat to dodge Snell's car and remain on the road. Eventually, Orval Snell moved to Sheridan with his father and son (Lawrence 1977) and in 1931 sold his land to the Snake River Land Company.

The Wild Goose Inn, owned by Mrs. Roy Lozier, was located west of the Pacific Creek Road and south of the present highway and the Lozier homestead (Peterson 1978). This inn was particularly noted for its cakes and pies (Lawrence 1977).

Joseph J. Markham homesteaded the land on the east side of the Oxbow in 1913 where he operated a cattle ranch until 1932. Markham accepted a position



Fig. 4. Elk Horn Hotel, Charles J. Allen residence (W.C. Lawrence photo collection).

as Head Time Keeper for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation when he came to Moran in 1910. According to his son John (1972), he was appointed as Superintendent of the Jackson Lake Dam in early January of 1917. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (1977) records show that Joseph Markham was Superintendent from 1914 to 1932. Markham's wife, Johanna, came to Moran by horseback and covered wagon from Cody, Wyoming, in July 1910. She was the first registered nurse to practice in Jackson Hole, working at the Reclamation Hospital along with Dr. Joseph H. Shaw, Dr. Wise and Dr. Clifton E. Young during their terms as physicians for the Bureau (Markham 1972). Markham started the first snow survey in 1919 and snowshoed to his stations once a month with Orval Snell. Unfortunately, Markham died prematurely in 1932 from appendicitis (Lawrence 1977).

Situated on the west bank of the well-known Oxbow of the Snake River was the homestead of another prominent settler, Charles J. Allen. "The Bay" or "Allen's Bay", as the Oxbow was called in the early days, was the center of many community activities; for the Allens settled in the area in 1897 and built the Elk Horn Hotel (Allen 1976). According to Josephine Nelson Roice, whose grandparents were the Allens, the two-story hotel (Fig. 4) was not only a roadhouse for guests but a small store and post office (Roice 1977). Otto Nelson, Josephine's brother, recalls a barn and blacksmith shop on the premises (Nelson 1977). Maria Allen, wife of Charles, was well-known as a midwife and brought Noble Gregory, the Research Station's caretaker, into the world (Gregory 1977). Around 1910, the Allens moved to Kelly for a few years, then to California in 1923, and then back to a small piece of property next to the present Moran Cemetery. At this latter site, they rented a few cabins and later leased the land to their granddaughter and husband, the Mudrons. Eventually, they moved to Wilson, Wyoming (Nelson 1977).

Slim Lawrence could not recall seeing the Elk Horn Hotel when he came to Jackson Hole in 1912. Apparently, the hotel was destroyed in the early 1910's, just prior to or during the period when a man named Loomis leased the property. Loomis mysteriously disappeared and Ben Taylor maintained a dairy on the site, furnishing milk and cream to the Sheffields in Moran (Nelson 1977). Don Miller, brother of Wyoming Governor Lester A. Miller, briefly occupied the Allen property also. According to Teton County records, Ben Sheffield bought Charles Allen's property in 1925 and sold it to the Snake River Land Company in 1929.

Bill Crawford homesteaded near the site of the present town of Jackson in the 1880's and maintained a cabin for trapping on the Snake River bank south of the Allen Place. He was noted for having discovered the kettle which had been used to prepare the victims' skulls for evidence in the trial of John Tonnar who was accused of killing his three German partners along Deadman's Bar of the Snake River in 1886 (Lawrence 1977). The kettle is now in the Jackson Hole Museum.

One of the earliest settlers was the mysterious Captain Smith who as a squatter, built a hotel on the site of the Research Station. Webb (1896) refers to Captain Smith in the September 20, 1896, diary entry: "From Sargent's it was about eight miles over a pretty rough trail to our camping ground on the Snake River outlet of Jackson's Lake. We camped in a broad meadow about a mile from the Lake and a few miles from the spot where Hamilton is said to

have been drowned and near the country seat of Captain Smith. ('Captain' because he owns and operates a row boat on the Lake, and 'Smith' because, like most of the other citizens in this happy valley, he doubtless modestly wishes to conceal his identity.)" Lawrence (1977) recalls that Webb's Diary was the only reference he has seen pertaining to Captain Smith.

Whiteman, an 1896 settler, had discussed Captain Smith's place and even recounted how he had courted a school teacher who lived there.

Two other mysterious characters, Poison Creek Bill and Dog Face Kid, were living as squatters at the Research Station site in the early 1900's (Gregory 1977 and Lawrence 1977). These men allegedly occupied a dugout located in the east bank of Poison



Fig. 5. Captain Smith's Hotel with trees at the Research Station site in the foreground (W.C. Lawrence photo collection).

"Capt. Smith's Ranch" (Fig. 5) is recorded on a U.S.G.S. topographic map surveyed in 1899 (Fig. 6). Noble Gregory (1977) remembers his father's talking about Captain Smith. According to his father, Noble Gregory, Sr., when he arrived in Jackson Hole in 1896, Captain Smith's Place was located at the Research Station site in front of what was to become the location of the main laboratory building. Gregory's father also mentioned that Captain Smith received his name because he could sail schooners of beer along the bar. Noble's father recounted going to the hotel for recreation on weekends and also recalled that Captain Smith's wife did most of the work. She had one of the first gardens in the area and was diligent in smoking elk meat. Apparently, the hotel burned down but no specific date of that event was established. Lawrence (1977) recalls that Herbert

Creek, the first small drainage west of the Research Station (Fig. 7).

A complex sequence of warranty deeds and quit claim deeds between the Dougherty, Kimball, Kruger and Sheffield families creates a confusing pattern of land occupancy and ownership at the Research Station site in the early 1900's. The A.R. Kimball family apparently built and occupied a frame house on the Research Station site at this time. Mrs. Raymond Peterson remembers seeing the Kimball place in her early childhood, but her husband did not recall seeing it in 1924 when he arrived in Jackson Hole (Peterson 1978). Josephine Nelson Roice recalls having lived in the Kimball house for one summer while her husband worked on the dam (Roice 1977). The first car into Jackson Hole was driven over the Ashton-Moran road in 1910 and it was seen passing

the Arch Kimball Place that summer (Markham 1972). Gregory (1977) and Lawrence (1977) remembered participating in "turkey shoots" at the Research Station site in 1925 and 1926 when there were no buildings.

The original U.S. land patent for the area including the Research Station site was granted in 1911 to Clara Smith who is thought to have been Clara Dougherty Smith. Ultimately, Ben Sheffield acquired the property which he then sold in 1929 to the Snake River Land Company.

Continuing west along the Snake River from the Research Station site is an open meadow which was

the property of George Herbert Whiteman who obtained a patent in 1919 and in 1922, sold part of his land east of his home to M.R. and Eva Jane Grimmesey. The Grimmesey family sold their lands to the Snake River Land Company in 1932. These two holdings were important in the history of the Station because the structures were used as living facilities by the early researchers. Bob Grimmesey (M.R.) worked for W. Lewis Johnson for a short time at the AMK Ranch (the new Research Center). Eva worked in the Moran Post Office in the winter and after her husband's death in 1929, she remarried and left Wyoming (Lawrence 1977).



Fig. 6. U.S.G.S. Topographic Map, surveyed in 1899.

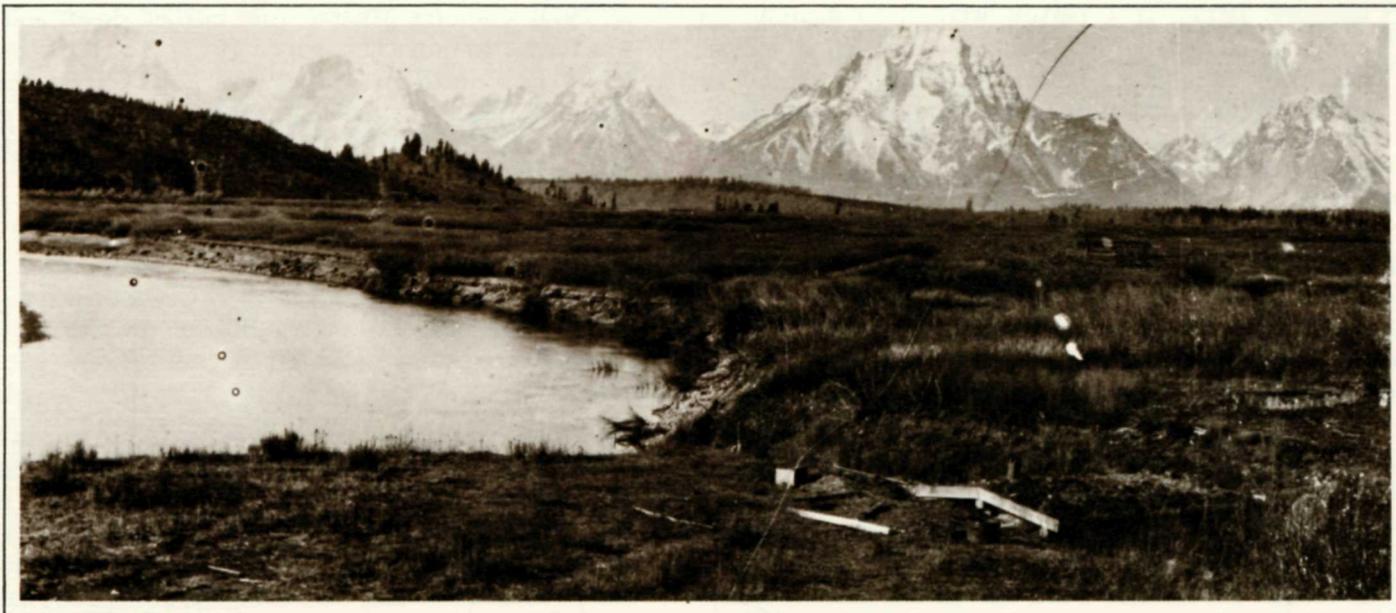


Fig. 7. Dugout, east bank of Poison Creek (Sheffield glass plate collection, N.P.S.).



Fig 8. Frank V. Lovell cabin on the right (W.C. Lawrence photo collection).



Fig. 9. Doc Steele's Saloon (W.C. Lawrence photo collection).



Fig. 10. Charlie Fesler's store, Moran, Wyoming (W.C. Lawrence photo collection).

Herbert Whiteman, a bachelor, was known as a kind and generous man in the north Jackson community. He came from Detroit, Michigan, with Mr. and Mrs. Heigo and established the Lakeview Ranch (Fig. 6) on Jackson Lake around 1896. They tried trapping and guiding but were unsuccessful. The partnership broke up and Whiteman moved to his homestead area along the Snake River. He sold his property to the Snake River Land Company in 1930 but resided there until his death in 1947 (Lawrence 1977).

The town of Moran, located below the Jackson Lake Dam on the north bank of the Snake River, had its beginning as the homestead of Frank V. Lovell (Fig. 8) who obtained a U.S. land patent in 1904. He sold his land to Ben Sheffield in 1917, according to the Teton County records, although Sheffield apparently started his dude ranch on the site as early as 1903 (Mumey 1947). The town of Moran soon had a store, post office, livery stable and cabins, as well as the famous Teton Lodge. Sheffield maintained his operations there until he sold out to the Snake River Land Company in 1929. Moran continued to exist as a popular tourist area until the 1950's when some of the facilities were moved and the remainder were destroyed.

A history of the early settlers has to include three community gathering places in the vicinity of the Research Station. Doc Steele's Saloon (Fig. 9) was located at the present road junction to Signal Mountain and to Jackson Lake Lodge, just north of the Research Station site. Herbert Whiteman was one of the first bartenders at the saloon which initially catered to the workers who were constructing the Jackson Lake Dam between 1910 and 1915 (Lawrence 1977 and

Gregory 1977). If a person wanted to gamble, he could go to Charlie Fesler's store (Fig. 10) in Moran and play Panguingue (using 12 decks of cards) or poker. Fesler started his financial success in the Jackson Hole country by trapping muskrats for 17 cents apiece. He had been the Moran postmaster from 1929

to 1950 when his general store burned down and he was forced to move (Lawrence 1977). The old schoolhouse just north of Moran was also a community gathering place for dancing, square dancing and potluck dinners until it burned down around 1951 (Simon 1977).

Loose Ends

The early communication links in northern Jackson Hole were hazardous because of the swampy nature of the country associated with the Snake River and Jackson Lake. The "Military Highway" identified the route taken by President Arthur's party and was later used as a road by early settlers. It forded the Buffalo Fork east of the present bridge on Highway 187 and followed the Snake River to the Oxbow. From there it climbed the hills east of the Jackson Lake Lodge, eventually following Jackson Lake and the upper Snake River to Yellowstone Park (Haynes 1942). Later a paved highway cut away from the old Military Road at the Oxbow and went to the Moran Cemetery on the hill north of the Station and then cut across the low area to Moran. The old Allen Road and freight road (a corduroy road) continued from the Oxbow straight to Doc Steele's Saloon, turned left to the Kimball Place (the Station site) and then to the town of Moran, linking the Whiteman and Grimesey properties (Allen 1976). This road was improved by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in order to haul coal from Lava Creek to fire the boilers for steam power during the construction of Jackson Lake Dam (Lawrence 1977). Parts of these early routes were used as a stage road along the Snake River over which the mail was delivered from Jackson to Moran, the round trip taking 2 days (Gregory 1977). Ben Sheffield and Charlie Fesler built a cutoff road from Moran across the flats of Pilgrim, Second and Third Creeks called the "Swamp Road" which joined the Military Highway. One reason given for the construction was to route the tourists away from their competition, the early Jackson Lake Lodge. The road also continued across the Snake River from Moran via the Jackson Lake Dam, around Signal Mountain and across the Jenny Lake Flats (Lawrence 1977).

Beginning in 1910, most of the freight, housing material, food and supplies for the construction of Jackson Lake Dam were hauled over the Ashton-Moran Freight Line Road by wagon or sleigh with horse teams. The Line also supplied the ranchers in the Moran and Elk communities, the Teton Lodge,

the Amoretti Inn and Charlie Fesler's store. This 75-mile road connected Ashton, Idaho, to Moran via the Snake River Ford north of Jackson Lake. "Finally on October 15, 1927, George Osborne Jr. and Charley Myers delivered the last loads of freight to Joe Markham at Moran. After 17 years of rain, mud, dust, thunderstorms, snowstorms, blizzards, avalanches, snowslides, and temperatures ranging from 63 degrees below zero in early February of 1915, to 100 degrees above The Ashton Idaho-Moran Wyoming Horse and Wagon Freight Line was terminated." (Markham 1972).

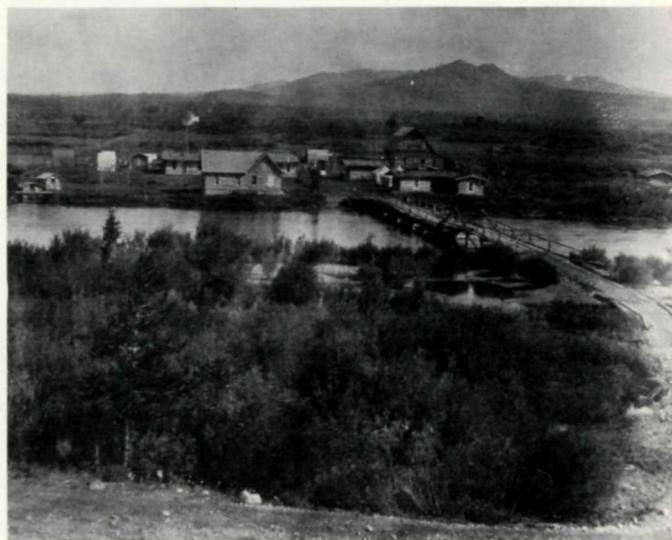


Fig. 11. The Snake River bridge at Moran, Wyoming (W.C. Lawrence photo collection).

How to cross the Snake River was another problem. Harris-Dunn and Company, a gold mining concern operating on Whetstone Creek, built a ferry a few miles east of the Station site in 1895 (Fig. 6). They hauled their supplies from Idaho over Teton Pass and along the west side of the Snake River to the ferry. Ernest Conrad was put in charge of the ferry that bore his name which consisted of a square barge, moved with a winch and the current. When the Company went out of business in 1897, Conrad continued to operate the ferry for a short time (Mumey 1947).

John Markham (1972) mentions that the first organized freighting into Jackson Hole was from Marysville, Idaho, to Whetstone Creek in 1888 to supply the placer gold activities in that region. Part of this route became the Ashton-Moran Freight Road or Reclamation Freight Road.

Also, toll bridges were used to cross the Snake River. One such bridge was built at Moran by Frank Lovell with the help of Herbert Whiteman and Ed Smith in 1902 (Fig. 11). Ben Sheffield continued to operate the toll bridge from 1903 until 1910 when the wooden dam at the outlet of Jackson Lake broke and swept away the bridge (Mumey 1947). Another toll bridge across the Buffalo Fork was built and operated by Noble Gregory's father and grandfather during the period 1900 to 1906. The location was about a mile east of the present entrance to the Park. The business was profitable only during high water, for travelers found the River fordable at other times (Gregory 1977).

only to fail in 1910. A new cement dam was finished in 1911 and an enlargement and extension was completed in 1916, making the storage capacity in Jackson Lake 847,000 acre feet. S.C. Mahoney was the first superintendent of Jackson Lake Dam, 1913-1914, (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 1977) and was killed on the job by a rock crusher at the construction site (Lawrence 1977).

The Oxbow of the Snake River was not always an oxbow. With the enlargement of the Dam, the river channel was deepened with dredges creating the present channel of the River across the Oxbow and the gravel banks across the River from the Station site. That work was completed in 1919.

The Moran Post Office was an important link to the outside world for the northern Jackson Hole settlers. In 1902, Maria Allen became the first postmaster, operating the service in the Elk Horn Hotel (the Charles Allen Place at the Oxbow) and naming it "Moran" after Thomas Moran, the artist (Lawrence



Fig. 12. John Dudley Sargent's cabin (W.C. Lawrence photo collection).

The "Cattle Bridge" crossing the Snake River east of the Research Station was built to facilitate movement of cattle from the pothole area to the Pilgrim Creek/Third Creek grazing allotment. Wilson Construction built the log and plank bridge in 1953. Cattle use of this bridge was discontinued in 1957 when the grazing operations shifted to the Elk Ranch.

Another form of transportation was a tugboat, "the Titanic", operated by Captain MacDermott to haul logs from the north end of Jackson Lake to the Dam around 1910. It ended its career by being docked at Pilgrim Creek. Lawrence (1977) recalled using it as a diving platform at that location.

The early settlers were able to supplement their income by working on the construction of the Jackson Lake Dam either as laborers or freighters. The first dam was a pole-crib dam completed in 1907,

(From Moran's small journal, it appears that Thomas, with his brother Peter, went with a military detachment to Teton Basin, Idaho, in 1879. Within a 12-day period, he made his field sketches which were the basis for his famous Teton paintings, spending only 1 day within the range itself (Fryxell 1943).) Josephine Roice remembers John Dudley Sargent, original homesteader at the AMK Ranch site (Fig. 12), who received mail at her grandparents' post office, and how frightened she was of him because of his wild appearance (Roice 1977).

Ben Sheffield and Herbert Whiteman moved the post office equipment by boat to the town of Moran (Mumey 1947) and Sheffield became postmaster in January 1907. Charles Fesler established the facility in his store and became postmaster in 1929. When his store burned down in 1950, a new cabin was built for

the postal service. It was the last building to be removed from Moran when the mail service terminated in October 1957 (Lawrence 1977). A new Moran Post Office is now located near the Moran school at the Buffalo Fork Entrance to the Park.

All the settlers who have been mentioned previously, eventually sold their deeded lands to the Snake River Land Company in the early 1930's. According to the Teton County records and the Rockefeller records (Lamb 1978), the procedure for the purchase-transfer of these lands was uniformly the same: the Snake River Land Company in 1942 transferred the land by deed to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who in turn deeded the land as a gift to the Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated in 1945 and it, in turn, donated the lands to the United States in 1949.

In order to understand the aforementioned transactions and to provide a setting for the creation of the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park and Research Station, the following is a summary of the events that lead to the final transfer of the land to the National Park Service. In 1927, the Snake River Land Company was formed to purchase land in Jackson Hole in order to stop

commercial exploitation and to preserve the region as a recreation area. John D. Rockefeller created a fund for the Company's land purchases. Harold Fabian was Vice President of the Company with R.E. Miller as the purchasing agent, who was later replaced by Richard Winger. In 1929, a portion of the Teton Range and the lakes at its base (excluding Jackson Lake) became Grand Teton National Park (Calkins 1973). President Roosevelt, by executive order, established the Jackson Hole National Monument in 1943 which included 32,117 acres purchased by the Rockefeller interests. There was much opposition to the executive order and a bill passed by Congress to abolish the Monument was pocket-vetoed by President Roosevelt. For several years, Congress cut off the appropriation of funds to administer the Monument. A compromise was reached in 1950, when Congress passed a bill abolishing the Monument and added the controversial area to Grand Teton National Park (Larson 1965). After some 20 years of trying to give these lands for addition to the Grant Teton National Park, Laurance S. Rockefeller, representing his father and Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., officially donated title to the Federal government (Lamb 1978).

The Beginning

A meeting early in 1946 at Jackson Lake Lodge gave birth to the idea of a wildlife park to popularize the Jackson Hole National Monument. Consequently, the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park was established by the Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated in cooperation with the New York Zoological Society and the Wyo-

ming Game and Fish Commission. It was established as a non-profit Wyoming corporation and early members of the Board of Trustees were Laurance S. Rockefeller (Chairman), Lester Bagley, Kenneth Chorley, Alfred Ely, Harold Fabian, Gilbert Housley, Carl Jorgensen, Fairfield Osborn and Foster Scott (Simon 1948). James R. Simon was appointed as the first Director in October, 1946 (Fig. 13). A Wildlife Park Advisory Board formed in 1947 consisted of the following members: Dr. L. Floyd Clarke, University of Wyoming; Charles C. Moore, President of the Dude Ranchers Association of Dubois, Wyoming; W.J. Dinneen, Wyoming Highway Commission; and Robert Latta, Secretary of the Casper Chamber of Commerce.

The land for this program was leased from the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. by the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, Inc. The Wildlife Park consisted of 1,500 acres of varied habitat immediately east of Moran, Wyoming, bounded by the Snake River on the south, Pacific Creek on the east, U.S. Highway 187 on the west and U.S. Highway 287 on the north (Fig. 14). As first envisioned, the project was to last 5 years and was only to include a wildlife park for tourist observation of wildlife and for conservation education (Simon 1977). Instead, Simon (1947) foresaw a



Fig. 13. James R. Simon.

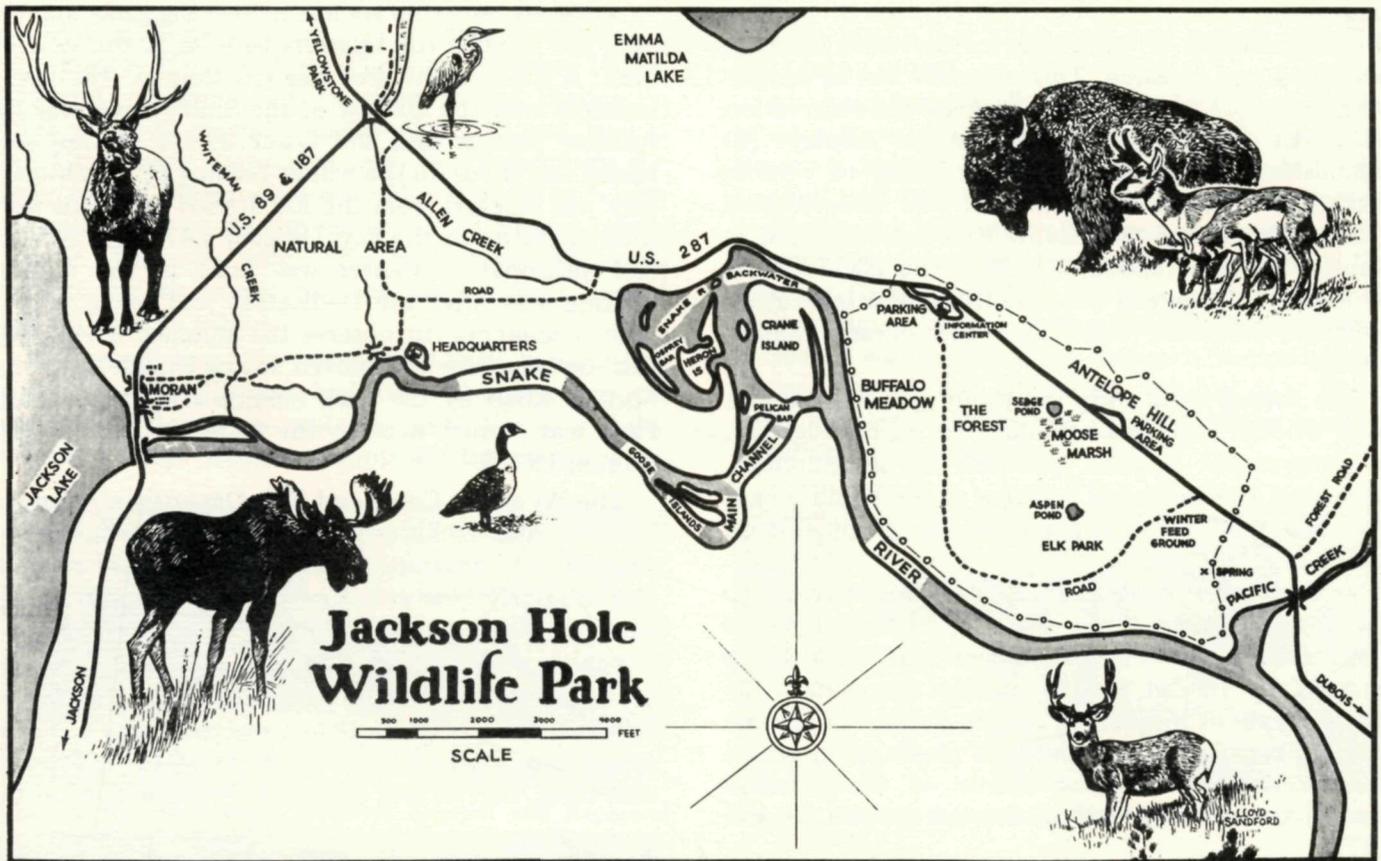


Fig. 14. Jackson Hole Wildlife Park (Simon 1948).



Fig. 15. Jackson Hole Wildlife Park Dedication Ceremony, July 19, 1948. From left to right: Lester Bagley, Fairfield Osborn, Carl Jorgensen, Foster Scott, Lester Hunt, James Simon and Laurance Rockefeller (Dorothy Simon photo collection).

greater need and stated “. . . the purpose in forming the organization is to further conservation through education and research. This objective can be accomplished by (1) keeping game animals for observation and with various demonstrations and displays (2) establishing a research center for study of wildlife and other conservation problems.” To achieve these goals, 400 acres of the Wildlife Park were enclosed to display big game animals (buffalo and elk). Also, a biological field station was established with laboratory facilities, reference collections and library (Simon 1948).

The formal dedication ceremony for the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park was held July 19, 1948 (Fig. 15). A promotional booklet sketched the geographical, zoological and botanical features of the Wildlife Park and was used as a program for the event (Simon 1948).

As Director of the Wildlife Park, Simon moved into the former Hogan Place near the Buffalo Fork in 1946. The Hogan Place had been used as summer quarters by Harold Fabian. Besides the house, the Hogan facilities included a double garage, an electric power plant and wash house, a small cabin and a barn. A log house (later known as the Fairfield Osborn house) was built in the late 1940's (Simon 1977).

The Wildlife Park employed a maintenance crew in the summer who first boarded at the Elk Ranch. Some were young boys from the East who came to Wyoming for experience. Myron and Helen Seaton lived at the Hogan Place in the winter and in the summer, at the Grimmesey Place. Myron fed and tended the animals in the wildlife enclosure and Helen cooked for the researchers and part of the crew in the summer. Archie Chambers and Leo Ross were the first year-round employees. Archie's father, Jim Chambers, was a Jackson Hole Preserve employee and foreman of the Elk Ranch (Simon 1977).

Probably the most remembered maintenance man and caretaker is Noble Gregory (Fig. 16) who started working for Jim Simon at the Wildlife Park in 1950. From 1952 until 1978, “Nobe” was the full time maintenance man in charge of all the Research Station facilities. Under his care, everything operated properly and he was always able to appear with the proper fixture or tool when needed.

The legal work for the Wildlife Park and the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. was done by Harold P. Fabian from the Salt Lake City law firm, Fabian and Clendenin. The bookkeeping was done by the Jackson Hole Preserve's accountants, Ken Nielsen and Bob Barton, who were based in Moran in the summer but were from the Salt Lake City firm, Lincoln F. Kelly, Company (Simon 1977).

A fenced, 400 acre enclosure held big game animals as a live exhibit for travelers to view in the Wildlife Park. A drive to the area was maintained. The upper meadow near the Oxbow of the Snake River was the summer pasture and the lower winter pasture contained hay sheds for the winter feeding of the animals. Hay was stocked from the Elk Ranch and sleds were used to distribute the hay (Gregory 1977). An Exhibit and Information Center was built in the Oxbow parking area after the Dedication and was equipped with a telescope to observe the animals. Eventually, this log structure was moved to the Huckleberry Hot Springs Road by the Park Service after the Wildlife Park was turned over to the National Park Service (Simon 1977).

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department used the Wildlife Park facilities to save and to care for young wildlife, i.e., antelope, deer fawns, a moose calf and even a grizzly bear cub. The grizzly cub and some elk were shipped to the Bronx Zoo.

Pursuing his idea of establishing research activities in connection with the Wildlife Park, Jim Simon obtained the use of the Grimmesey property to house researchers, starting in the summer of 1947. Prior to that time, Harriet and Raymond Peterson lived at the



Fig. 16. Noble Gregory (L. Floyd Clarke photo).

Grimmesey Place during World War II (Peterson 1978). R.H. Denniston (1978), a researcher from the University of Wyoming, stayed a short time with Whiteman in the summer of 1947. The Herbert Whiteman Place was made available to the researchers following Whiteman's death in 1947.

The facilities available for the researchers at the Grimmesey Place were the main residence (Fig. 17) which served as a kitchen/dining room, a bunkhouse for men, a cabin used as a girl's dormitory (Denniston stayed in an attached shed), and a garage. Tents were used by some researchers (Denniston 1978).

The Wildlife Park paid a monthly charge to the Teton Lodge Company for the researchers' use of the

showers at Moran. There was running water at the Grimmesey Place but no plumbing (Simon 1977). Margaret Altmann (1977) came to the Station in 1948 to study animal behavior (Fig. 18) and lived at the Grimmesey Place in a tent. She remembers the daily trip of Myron Seaton to Moran to fill milk cans of water for use by the researchers. Margaret recalls Charlie Pelton's using the Grimmesey/Whiteman pasture for his horses and she, on occasion, helped him on the hay wagon.

The researchers, like the Wildlife Park, had unusual pets. Margaret Altmann had her trail horse, Bernice, and R.H. Denniston watched over Susie, a baby moose. Robert Enders, among the first researchers,

and his family had a pet sloth and a mink and there were many others.

After drilling a well which produced an excellent artesian flow of water, Simon proceeded to build the Research Station on its present site (Fig. 19). Dean Driskell and Bob Wiley, Jackson general contractors, constructed a laboratory, 3 cabins, a powerhouse and 2 outhouses starting May 1948 and finishing that summer (Driskell 1978). A small cabin used as the first entrance station at the Wildlife Park big game enclosure was moved to the Research Station and was placed behind the laboratory for use as a library (Altmann 1977). As of 1977, these facilities were still being used by researchers.

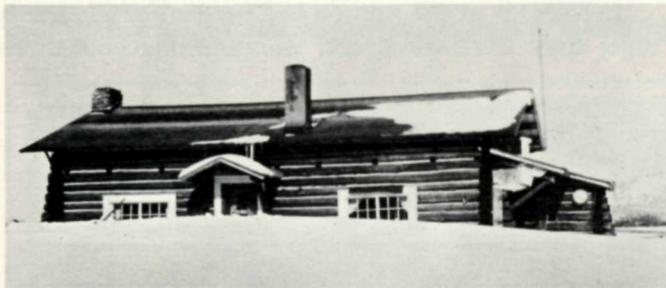


Fig. 17. M.R. Grimmesey residence (Harriet and Raymond Peterson photo collection).



Fig. 18. Margaret Altmann (L. Floyd Clarke photo collection).



Fig. 19. Research Station (Dorothy Simon Photo collection).

The New York Zoological Society- University of Wyoming Era

On August 23, 1952, the Jackson Hole Research Station was separated from the Wildlife Park, with the latter being turned over to the Park Service and the former to the New York Zoological Society. In October of the same year, the formal Research Station control and operation was assumed by the New York Zoological Society by partial lease assignment from the Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated. As a result of these events, the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park was dissolved on December 18 and Simon departed in the spring of 1953.

On July 23, 1953, the New York Zoological Society appointed Dr. L. Floyd Clarke, Head of the University of Wyoming's Department of Zoology and Physiology, as Director of the Jackson Hole Research Station (Fig. 20). Clarke had been associated since 1947 with the original Wildlife Park as a member of its advisory board. Shortly after his appointment, a Research Station Advisory Board was formed consisting of University of Wyoming faculty members, members of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Research Laboratory and the Park Naturalist from Grand Teton National Park. Also, commencing with Clarke's appointment, the operation, care and maintenance expenses were assumed by the University of Wyoming. In 1954, the Jackson Hole Research Station's name was changed to the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station of the University of Wyoming and the New York Zoological Society. Also in that year, the society conveyed an Instrument of Transfer of Property to the University.

Virtually no research activities were carried out in the summer of 1953. Only Margaret Altmann, an ungulate behavior researcher, and Noble Gregory, the caretaker, resided at the Station during this interim period. Clarke, his wife Nina and Lawrence Meeboer from the University of Wyoming spent a week at the Station taking inventory (Clarke 1977).

In preparation for the 1954 season, the Osborn cabin at the Hogan Place, the former Wildlife Park Headquarters, was moved to the Station to be used as the Director's residence (Fig. 21). The shingle-sided cabin, formerly used as a girl's dormitory at the Grimmesey Place, was also moved to the Station and served as a bunkhouse until it was destroyed in the summer of 1965.

The 1954 Research Station boundary extended to the Oxbow on the east and included the Grimmesey area on the west. The old Allen road from the Oxbow was used and the meadow east of the Station was enclosed with a buck fence. Charlie Pelton used this meadow as a pasture for his horses until 1964 (Clarke 1977).

The cabins at the Station had no heat or electricity until they were wired and woodburning cookstoves



Fig. 20. L. Floyd Clarke.



Fig. 21. Research Station Director's residence being moved from the Hogan Place (Noble Gregory slide collection).

were installed in the summer of 1954. The Grimmesey buildings were never wired for electricity. An old World War II light plant in the Station powerhouse was cranked every day until REA power was available in the summer of 1956. Early researchers would gather around the small, propane gas heater in the laboratory during cold weather until wood stoves were provided to heat their cabins. Clarke (1977) also recalls digging by hand the ditch which connected the artesian well on the Station grounds with the Snake River. Everyone who has stayed at the Station can recollect seeing Floyd's daily, early morning cleaning maintenance of the ditch which was practically institutionalized.

In 1955, there was an attempt to repair two of the residences at the Grimmesey Place for researchers' use. Clarke recalls cleaning up the sawdust created by

own tents next to their assigned cabins for overflow, but in later years that practice was stopped. The living quarters in the powerhouse proved to be unworkable. According to the Research Station's 1955 Report, "This was a very satisfactory living unit except for the noise of the water pump. It may be necessary to soundproof the pump room next year." (Clarke 1955). In 1957, the powerhouse was remodeled into men's and women's bath facilities with sinks, toilets and a water heater obtained from the old housing facilities in Moran.

Benefiting from the Park Service's decision to remove the old town of Moran (Fig. 22) which had become a Grand Teton Lodge Company tourist resort, the Research Station was able to acquire three Moran cabins which were moved to the Station site in 1957. The three-room home of Mr. Barton, who

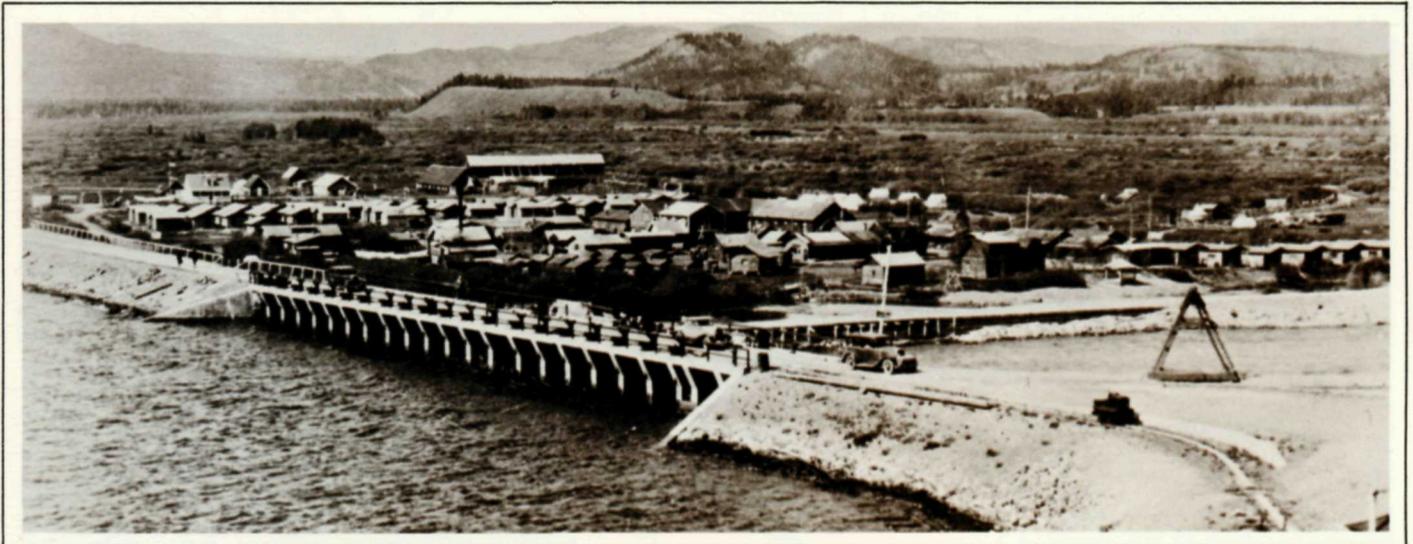


Fig. 22. Moran, Wyoming and Jackson Lake Dam about 1929 (N.P.S. photo collection).

carpenter ants every morning in these places. No mess hall service was provided. Some tents were used on the property. The houses proved to be in such poor condition that they were burned in 1957, thus ending the Station's use of that site (Clarke 1977).

As Director, Clarke further improved the facilities at the present Research Station. In 1955, two additional living quarters and a tent were provided: the powerhouse was partitioned so that the shower, water pump and hot water tank were separated from the rest of the cabin which was remodeled as living quarters; the small library directly in back of the laboratory was remodeled to provide a living area; and books were transferred to the Director's house and to the laboratory; and a surplus Army Mobile Unit X-Ray Laboratory Tent was used as a residence and placed south of the garage. Some researchers placed their

was in charge of Moran housing, was used to provide three living units at the Station. The office of Harold Fabian, Vice President of the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., was moved south of the Station laboratory where it was converted to a botany laboratory and herbarium. A rental cabin at Moran was moved east of the powerhouse and was completely renovated.

Another historical building, the original Moose Post Office, was moved to the Research Station by the Park Service and placed south of the garage and put into use as a housing unit in 1964. This Post Office was first established 2 miles southwest of Menor's Ferry at "Billy" Grant's ranch in 1924. After 2 years, it was moved to the Harold Brown Ranch and was operated there for 1 year. In 1928, it was moved to the Menor Ferry Ranch where it remained until its move to the Research Station (Mumey 1947).

The last major construction completed at the Research Station site was contracted to Giese Construction in 1966. A grant from the New York Zoological Society and an allocation by the University of Wyoming funded a library-seminar building and three cabins to be used as living units. The building of the seminar structure eliminated the need to use the Director's residence living room as a meeting room for the weekly Station research seminars and the library.

The Research Station cooperated extensively with the National Park Association and the National Park Service in supporting the Student Conservation Program. In 1957, the Station's researchers held programs for the students at the Ramshorn Ranch. From 1958 to 1970, selected students lived at the Station to assist researchers or to work on their own research pro-

jects (Fig. 23). In addition, numerous day sessions were conducted at the Station for undergraduates living at the 95 Ranch.

Movie company locations played a role in some of the Research Station's early history, i.e., "Big Sky" and "Wide Missouri". Even though dates and names of movies were hard to recall, many associates of the Research Station and Wildlife Park remember the events. An authentic Indian village was constructed on the west side of the Oxbow and was used for several movies. Dressing rooms and trailers of movie personnel were parked in the meadow east of the Station (Altmann 1977). An Indian fight was staged on an island in the Snake River and a large pioneer boat was used by the actors to struggle up the River (the movie viewers never seeing that it was tied to the Jackson Lake Dam) (Clarke 1977). On one occasion,



Fig. 23. Research Station Laboratory. From left to right: Charles Thornton, Glenn Noble, Howard Evans, William Thurmond and Margaret Altmann (Herbert Pownall, U. of Wyo. collection).

Altmann (1977) recalled how she created havoc when she unknowingly trailed her pack horses and mules through a movie scene.

Clarke was responsible for many important transactions, as well as for improving facilities, during his term as Director. One of his most significant accomplishments, after years of lease negotiations, was the signing of a 20-year Special Use Permit with the Park Service in 1964. This event served as the beginning



Fig. 24. Oscar H. Paris.

of a new era of cooperation between the University of Wyoming, the New York Zoological Society and the National Park Service in the Research Station program. The national importance of the era and the contributions of the Station's research program were recognized by Wyoming's Senator Clifford Hansen in his comments entered in the U.S. Senate Congressional Record of March 18, 1968.

Dr. L. Floyd Clarke retired as Director of the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station in 1972. Dr. Oscar H. Paris, the newly appointed Head of the University of Wyoming's Department of Zoology and Physiology, was appointed to the Director's position in 1973 (Fig. 24). The Station continued to operate cooperatively with the New York Zoological Society under the 20-year Special Use Permit with the National Park Service. Paris was instrumental in strengthening the Station's ties with Federal, State and private entities.

A main policy of the Station during Paris' 4 years of administration was to obtain information that could be applied to the solution of environmental problems in Grand Teton National Park (Paris 1973). With that objective in mind, he enhanced the value of the scientific contributions and improved the

research facilities by the purchase of additional scientific equipment, by upgrading the electrical wiring system in all the buildings and by the winterization of the small laboratory. Although no new buildings were constructed, the researchers' living facilities continued to be improved by Paris.

Paris accepted a position with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington, D.C. in August of 1976. Subsequently, he resigned his position as Director of the Research Station and as Head of the University's Department of Zoology and Physiology.

Dr. Kenneth L. Diem, Professor of Zoology and Game Management, Department of Zoology and Physiology, was named Acting Director of the Station in September 1976 (Fig. 25). Shortly after his appointment, important discussions were carried on between University of Wyoming and National Park Service representatives concerning the Research Station program and the physical relocation of the research facilities. As a result, the University of Wyoming and the Park Service approved an agreement to combine the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station and the Northern Rocky Mountain Parks Studies Cooperative Program into a single entity to be known as the University of Wyoming-National



Fig. 25. Kenneth L. Diem.

Park Service Research Center. Following the signing of the agreement of May 24, 1977, Diem was appointed as Director of the new Research Center.

The Research Center is governed by an eight-member Steering Committee composed of four National Park Service representatives and four University of Wyoming representatives with administration of the program and the research facilities being

carried out by the Director. The institutional arrangement for the sponsorship of the Center changed markedly from that of the old Biological Research Station. The New York Zoological Society discontinued its affiliation. Seeing that the research facilities were firmly established and having accomplished their original objectives for the Jackson Hole Research Station, the Society felt their future efforts should be directed toward the development and improvement of other Society research programs.

Negotiations for new facilities for the Research Center were culminated on July 15, 1977, with the issuance of a 15-year Special Use Permit for the facilities at the National Park Service AMK Ranch properties. The 1977 summer research activities were carried out in the usual manner at the Biological Research Station. Preparation and modification of the facilities at the AMK site were initiated in July 1977 by the University of Wyoming. The moving of property commenced in August and personnel took

up residence at the new area during the early part of September.

After working through the fall months with the Director and other personnel to modify the facilities to accommodate researchers, Noble Gregory retired as caretaker January 1, 1978. He was replaced by John B. Adams, who was the former AMK caretaker for the Berol family.

As of July 1, 1978, the physical transfer of the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station and the change of name and program were completed. Some of the old Research Station buildings will be moved to other locations and the remaining facilities will be removed from the site by the summer of 1979. So much of the character of the new Research Center will stem from the strengths of the old Research Station and the environment within which it flourished. One can only hope that the next 30 years will be as kind, as stimulating and as productive as the first 30 years have been. (Fig. 26 and 27).



Fig. 26. Johnson Lodge, AMK Ranch (K.L. Diem slide collection).



Fig. 27. Berol Lodge, AMK Ranch (K.L. Diem slide collection).

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HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE JACKSON HOLE BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH STATION

1946 — 1978

- 1946 — Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, Inc. was established by the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. in cooperation with the New York Zoological Society and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.
- July 1, 1946 — Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. leased real property to the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, Inc. This lease was to expire on June 30, 1951.
- October 1946 — James R. Simon was appointed as the Director of the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park.
- May 1948 — Dean Driskell and Bob Wiley, Jackson general contractors, began the construction of a laboratory, 3 cabins, a powerhouse and 2 outhouses to provide research facilities for the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park. A small cabin was moved from the wildlife enclosure entrance to the Station to be used as a library after the completion of the Information Center building.
- July 19, 1948 — The formal dedication of the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park was held.
- September 3, 1949 — The Director of the Wildlife Park was appointed as a University of Wyoming faculty member.
- November 1949 — The Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. amended and extended the 1946 Lease to the Wildlife Park to October 31, 1959.
- December 16, 1949 — Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. donated by deed to the U.S.A. certain real property, including that leased to the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, Inc.
- May 1, 1951 — The Jackson Hole Research Station was formally created and operational policies were established as part of the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park.
- August 23, 1952 — The Jackson Hole Research Station facilities and program were administratively separated from the Wildlife Park, the latter was turned over to Grand Teton National Park and the former to the New York Zoological Society.
- October 15, 1952 — The Jackson Hole Research Station control and operation were formally given to the New York Zoological Society by partial lease assignment from the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. This was approved by the U.S.A. in a Consent and Release document also dated October 15, 1952.
- Fall 1952 — Noble Gregory constructed the log shop-garage building at the Research Station.
- December 18, 1952 — The Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, Inc. dissolved itself.
- July 23, 1953 — Dr. L. Floyd Clarke, Head, Department of Zoology and Physiology, University of Wyoming, was appointed as Director of the Jackson Hole Research Station. The operation, care and maintenance expenses for the Research Station were assumed by the University of Wyoming.
- October 1953 — The University of Wyoming allocated \$1,000 to move the Osborn log house to serve as the Jackson Hole Research Station Director's residence. This building was part of the buildings at the Buffalo Fork facilities. Final approval for such a transfer was given by the New York Zoological Society and Mr. Laurance Rockefeller under terms of the 1952 partial lease assignment.
- December 16, 1953 — The Research Station Advisory Board, composed of University of Wyoming faculty members, the park naturalist from Grand Teton National Park and members of the Wyoming Game and Fish Research Laboratory, held their first meeting.
- January 12, 1954 — The Jackson Hole Research Station name was changed to the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station of the University of Wyoming and the New York Zoological Society.
- March 19, 1954 — The New York Zoological Society conveyed an Instrument of Transfer of Property at the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station to the University of Wyoming.
- 1954 — The Osborn house was relocated to the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station site to serve as the Station Director's residence. A cabin formerly used as a girl's dormitory at the Grimmesey Ranch was moved to the Station to be used as a bunkhouse.
- 1957 — The Jackson Lake Lodge Company gave three Moran cabins to the Research Station; these served as a small laboratory and two living facilities. Moving and renovation costs of \$1,500 were supplied by the New York Zoological Society.
- November 1, 1959 — The original lease from the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. expired and a N.P.S. Special Use Permit (No. 14-10-216-342) was issued to the New York Zoological Society for the Biological Research Station. This permit was to expire on October 31, 1963.
- Summer 1960 — The entire Research Station Herbarium collection was transferred to Grand Teton National Park Headquarters at Moose under a cooperative arrangement.
- August 1963 — Grand Teton National Park moved the old Moose Post Office from the Menor's Ferry Ranch to the Research Station to be used as a living facility.
- November 1, 1963 — A N.P.S. Special Use Permit (No. 14-10-0216-473) was issued to the University of Wyoming and the New York Zoological Society for operation of the Biological Research Station. This permit was to expire on October 31, 1968.
- January 1, 1965 — A N.P.S. 20-year Special Use Permit (No. GRTE-22-64) was issued to the University of Wyoming and the New York Zoological Society for the operation of the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station. Special Use Permit No. 14-10-0216-473 was cancelled.
- 1965 — Under contract with the University of Wyoming, Geise Construction Co. built the Seminar-Library building and three cabins. Costs of this construction were met with a grant of \$10,000 from the New York Zoological Society and \$7,356 from the University of Wyoming. The badly deteriorating frame bunkhouse (Grimmesey cabin) was destroyed to make room for the new cabin construction.
- December 1972 — Dr. L. Floyd Clarke retired from the Research Station Directorship.
- January 1973 — Dr. Oscar H. Paris, Head, Department of Zoology and Physiology, University of Wyoming, was appointed as Director of the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station.
- August 1976 — Dr. Oscar H. Paris resigned as Research Station Director.
- September 1976 — Dr. Kenneth L. Diem, Professor of Zoology and Game Management, Department of Zoology and Physiology, University of Wyoming, was appointed as Acting Director of the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station.
- May 24, 1977 — A Memorandum of Agreement was signed between the University of Wyoming and the National Park Service. As a result, the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station and the Northern Rocky Mountain Parks Studies Cooperative Program were combined into a single entity.

called the University of Wyoming—National Park Service Research Center. An eight-member Steering Committee was established with four National Park Service representatives and four University of Wyoming representatives.

July 1, 1977 — Dr. Kenneth L. Diem was appointed as Director of the University of Wyoming—National Park Service Research Center.

July 15, 1977 — A 15-year N.P.S. Special Use Permit (SP 1460-7-7054) was issued to the University of Wyoming

for the use of the facilities at the National Park Service AMK Ranch properties.

May 1978 — Research Center activities were initiated at the new AMK Ranch site.

July 1, 1978 — The transfer of all research equipment and supplies from the Research Station to the Research Center was completed.

July 14, 1978 — The AMK Ranch facilities were dedicated as the University of Wyoming—National Park Service Research Center.

RESEARCHERS AT THE JACKSON HOLE RESEARCH STATION AND THEIR INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia | Montana State University | University of California, Los Angeles | University of Southern California |
| Kenworthy, Walter | McFeters, Gordon A. | Cody, Martin L. | Nakamura, Mitsuru |
| California State Polytechnic College | Oswald, Edward | Hutto, Richard L. | University of Utah |
| Noble, Glenn A. | Rumely, John H. | University of Chicago | French, Norman |
| Thurmond, William | Worley, David E. | Foreman, Darhl L. | Smith, Robert B. |
| Chico State College | Mount Holyoke | University of Colorado | University of Wisconsin |
| Scherba, Gerald | Kelsey, Elizabeth B. | Altmann, Margaret | Emlen, John T. |
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| Bangham, Ralph | Northern Arizona University | Stoecker, Robert E. | McHugh, Tom C. |
| Spencer, Warren P. | States, Jack S. | Williams, Olwen | Petersen, Arnold |
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