

John D.  
Rockefeller, Jr.

Memorial  
Parkway

Linking Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks

# The Parkway

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, together with Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, occupies the center of a vast upland wilderness region. Primarily located in northwestern Wyoming astride the Continental Divide, it extends into Montana on the north and into Idaho on the west. Encompassing approximately 27,000 square miles, the region by comparison covers a larger land mass than the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island combined.

Use and occupancy of the parkway area between Yellowstone and Teton National Parks before the late 1800's is largely unknown. A gravesite, Army camp, and a freight station site are among the historic sites located here. The Ashton-Moran freight road, part of which passes through the parkway area, operated from 1910 to 1927. It may have been the last segment of the American freight road system to be served by horse-drawn wagons and sleds. At times it operated at temperatures approaching 50 degrees below zero.

From 1872 until 1907, when it became a National Forest, the area was under Federal management primarily to prevent exploitation of a critical watershed. Under the Reclamation Act of 1902 reservoirs and diversion canals were constructed.

The parkway corridor was part of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve created on March 30, 1891. On July 1, 1898, the Reserve and adjacent Teton Forest Reserve were joined as one unit for administrative purposes. On March 4, 1907, the name Forest Reserve was changed to National Forest. On July 1, 1908, an executive order established the Teton National Forest encompassing the area later to be known as the corridor. When Grand Teton National Park was established in 1929 and then enlarged in 1950, the corridor became increasingly related to recreational use.

The Snake River is a principal natural feature of the parkway area. As its name implies, the river follows a winding course through the eastern half of the area, leaving the parkway at its lowest elevation, about 6,770 feet (2,064 meters). A series of marshlands border the river for several miles before it empties into Jackson Lake at the area's southern boundary.

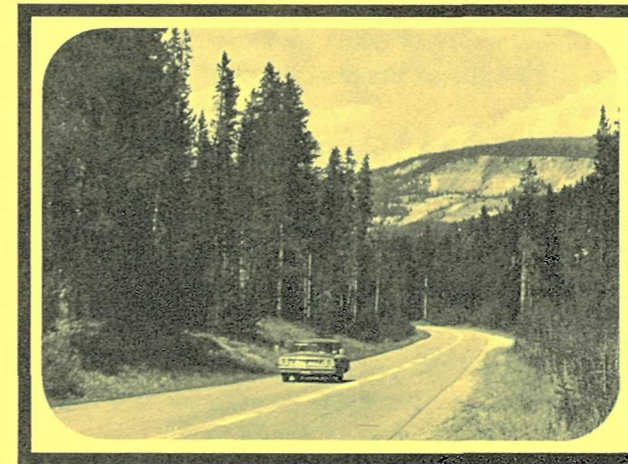
Picturesque, occasionally steep, cliffs and rock outcrops punctuate the highlands along the western rim of the Snake River Valley. The highest point is Mount Berry, 8,951 feet (2,728 meters), along the boundary with Grand Teton National Park. Steamboat Mountain, 7,872 feet (2,399 meters), and the headland above Glade Creek dominate the scene.

A few small ponds are found on the benches that rise to the parkway's western boundary. Glade and

Polecat Creeks are the principal tributaries to the Snake River from the west, while Dime, Nickel, Quarter, and Sheffield Creeks enter the river from the east.

Plants include the lodgepole pine, the predominant cover for the area which borders the meadows. Spruce, fir, and a small amount of aspen are also found. Along the Snake River from the highway bridge downstream to the boundary with Grand Teton National Park, the river bottom is interspersed with willow patches and wet meadows.

Wild animals abound along the parkway. Chances are good that you may see some of these animals as you drive along; others are seldom seen. Here are bear, elk, moose, deer and smaller fur-bearing animals. Streams support cutthroat, mackinaw, brook and brown trout, and whitefish. Protected here are threatened species such as the grizzly bear, osprey, bald eagle and trumpeter swan.



## About your visit

The visitor season at John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, which is from mid-June to mid-September, corresponds to that at Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. However, the general area has become increasingly popular for snowmobile touring as well as other winter-use activities.

Summer temperatures generally range from the 50's at night to the 70's during the day; however, there may be freezing temperatures at any time of

the year. In winter, this area is often the coldest in the Nation. While the parkway serves primarily as a travel corridor between other destination points, the area's hunting, fishing, and river-floating opportunities have considerable appeal.

Information services are located near the parkway at Grant Village in Yellowstone, Colter Bay and Moose in Grand Teton. The visitor centers at 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 in Grand Teton. Phone (307) 733-2220.

The following services are offered in season: **Flagg Ranch Trailer Park** with full hook-ups (170 sites). Provided nearby: food, lodging, gas, horsback riding and float trips.

**Huckleberry Hot Springs** has trailer and tent camping (155 sites). Nearby are a swimming pool fed by a natural hot spring, a general store and service station with towing service.

**Colter Bay Trailer Village** offers trailer camping (112 sites). Nearby are gas, laundry, store, food, lodging, marina and boat rentals.

For further information on Flagg Ranch and Huckleberry Hot Springs, write them at Moran, WY 83013. For information on Colter Bay Trailer Village, write Grand Teton Lodge Company, Box 240, Moran, WY 83013.

The following National Park Service campgrounds offer tent and trailer camping; modern comfort stations and drinking water are provided, utility hookups are not. All sites are offered on a first-come, first-served basis. Campgrounds are usually full by noon in summer.

**Grant Village** - Yellowstone National Park (433 sites)

**Lewis Lake** - Yellowstone National Park (81 sites)

**Snake River** - John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway (24 sites)

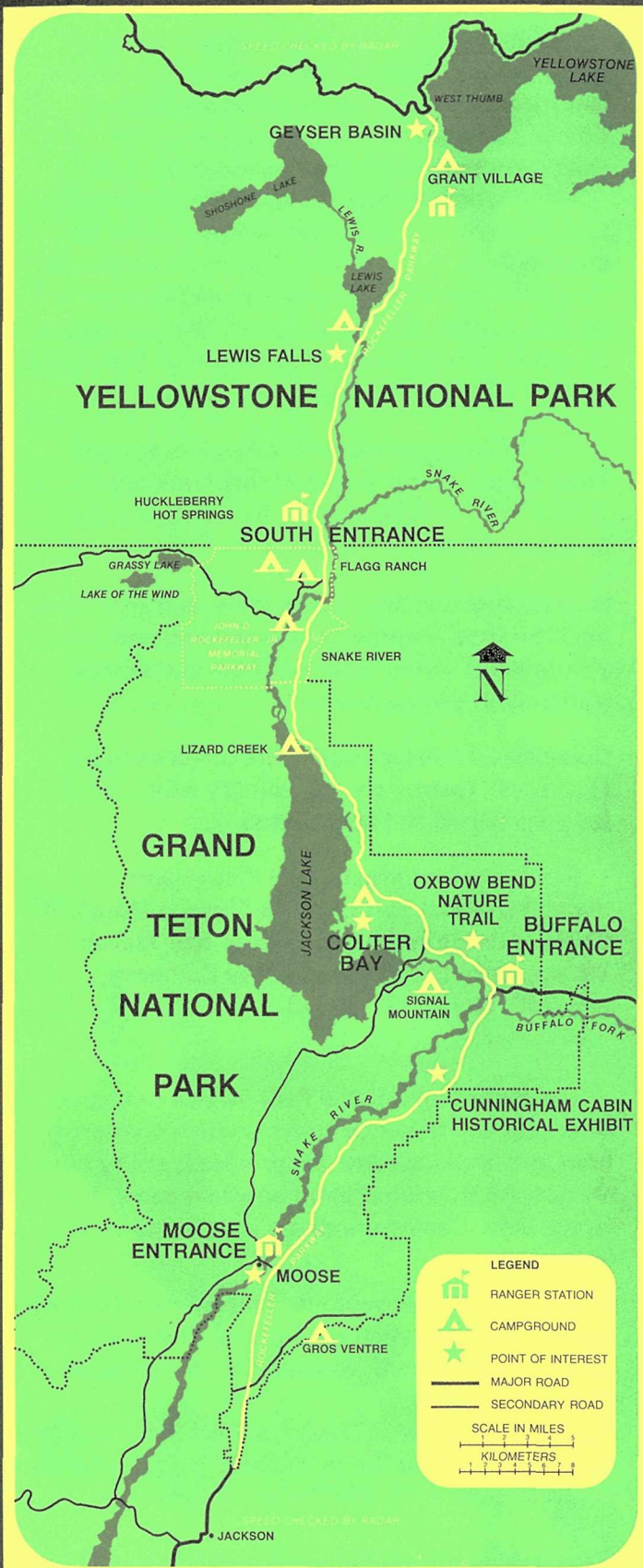
**Lizard Creek** - Grand Teton National Park (60 sites)

**Colter Bay** - Grand Teton National Park (350 sites)

**Signal Mountain** - Grand Teton National Park (83 sites)

**Gros Ventre** - Grand Teton National Park (408 sites)





Snowcoach tours leave daily between Christmas and mid-March from Flagg Ranch with over-night stays possible at Old Faithful in Yellowstone. For further details about these tours, write the Yellowstone Park Company, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

## For your protection

**Camping.** is restricted to developed camp-grounds unless a camping permit is obtained for other areas. **Pour water on your fire to make sure it is out before you leave.**

**Fishing.** You must have a Wyoming fishing license, and State regulations apply.

**Pets** must be under physical control in devel-oped and/or concentrated public-use areas.

**Firearms.** Carrying loaded firearms or explosives in developed and/or concentrated public-use areas is not allowed.

**Waste or trash disposal.** The dumping or discharg-ing of any waste or trash, including human wastes, into the waters of the area is not allowed.

## Administration

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, established on August 25, 1972, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The superintendent of Grand Teton National Park, whose address is Box 67, Moose, WY 83012, is in immediate charge of the parkway.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic respon-sibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of National Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

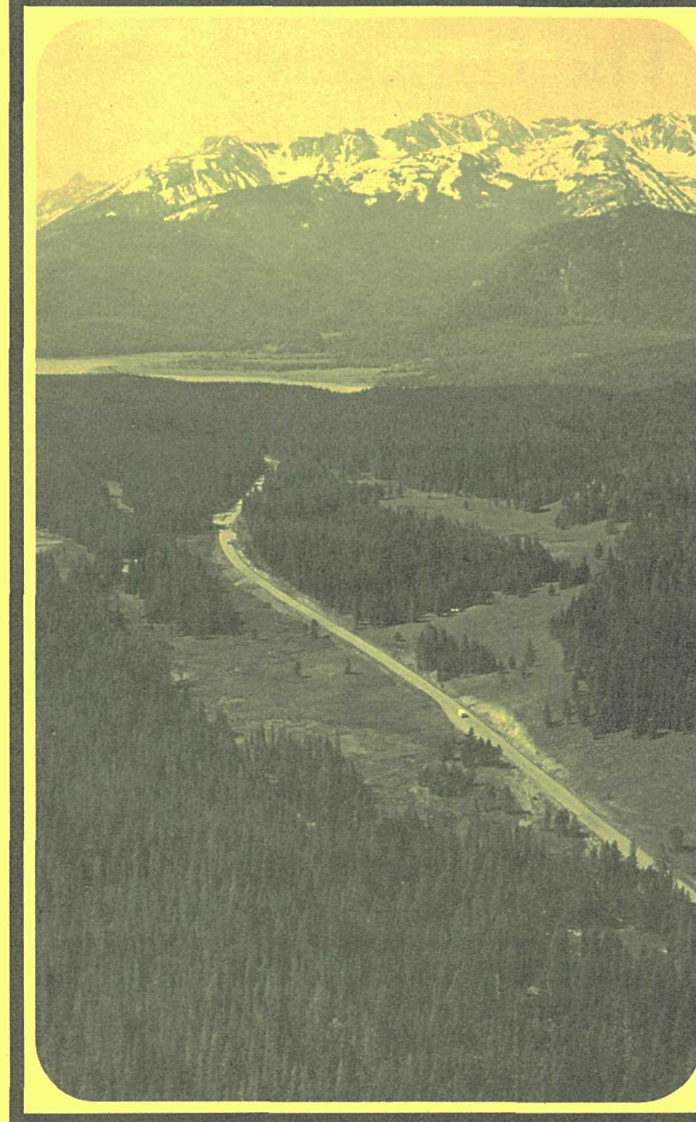
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.  
1874 - 1960



Distinguished citizen, prominent philan-thropist, and noted conservationist, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made many gifts to the American people to create or expand a number of areas of the National Park System from coast to coast—Acadia (Maine), Great Smoky Mountains (North Carolina - Tennessee), Grand Teton (Wyoming), Virgin Islands, and Blue Ridge Parkway (North Carolina - Virginia).

Both in America and Europe, he contributed to restoration of historical monuments, partic-ularly to return Colonial Williamsburg to its 18th century state.

This 82-mile parkway, linking West Thumb in Yellowstone National Park with the south entrance of Grand Teton National Park, is one more recognition of Mr. Rockefeller's generosity to future generations.



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