

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Memorial Parkway

LINKING GRAND TETON AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS





John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway, together with Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, occupies the strategic focal core of a vast upland wilderness region. Centered primarily within 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 area before the late 1800's are 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.

The area was carved out of the public domain between 1872 and 1907 and placed under Federal management primarily to prevent overexploitation of a critical watershed. Further Government sponsorship under the Reclamation Act of 1902 led to the construction of reservoirs and diversion canals.

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 probably the 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). 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), along the boundary with Grand Teton National Park. Steamboat Mountain (7,872 feet) and the headland above Glade Creek, along with the cliffs above the Snake River, are significant land forms in the area.

A few small ponds, but no lakes, 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, frequently giving way to large openings and 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. The area provides a habitat for such species as elk, moose, deer, bear, and small fur-bearing animals. Streams support an aquatic fauna including cutthroat, mackinaw, brook and brown trout, and whitefish. Species of special significance found here are the osprey, bald eagle, trumpeter swan, and grizzly bear.

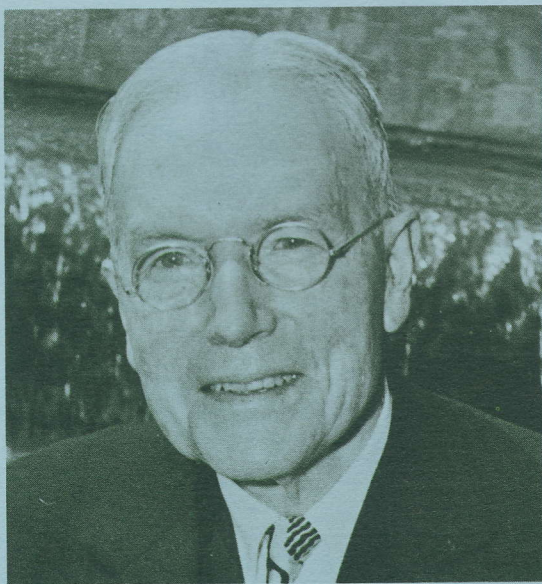
About your visit

The visitor season at John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway corresponds to that at Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks; the normal season is from mid-June to mid-September. 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 available in winter as the plowed road ends at Flagg Ranch. The parkway is included in information available through Dial-a-Park in Grand Teton.





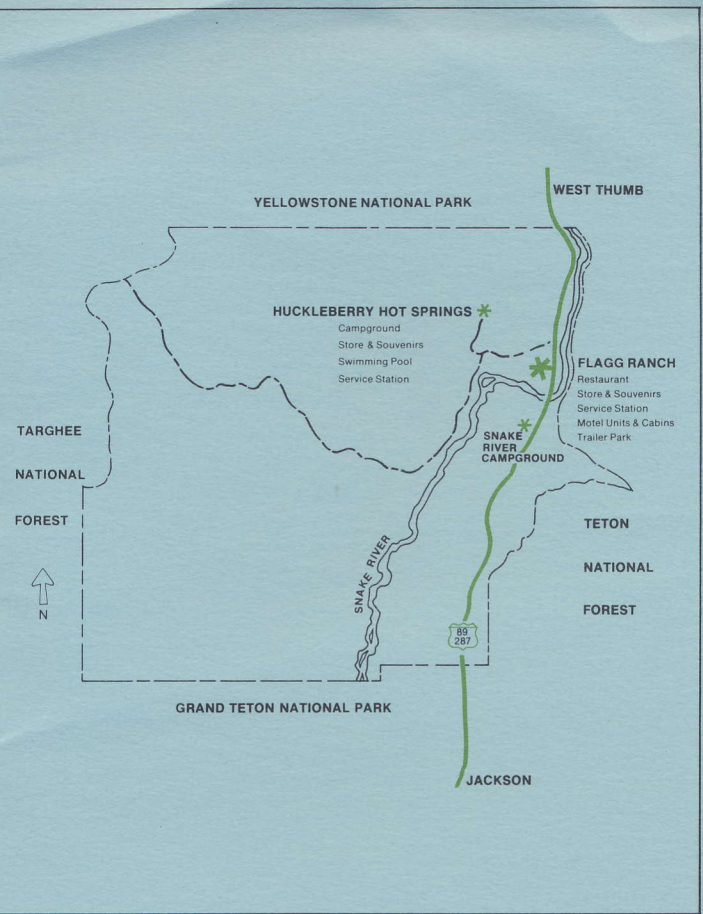
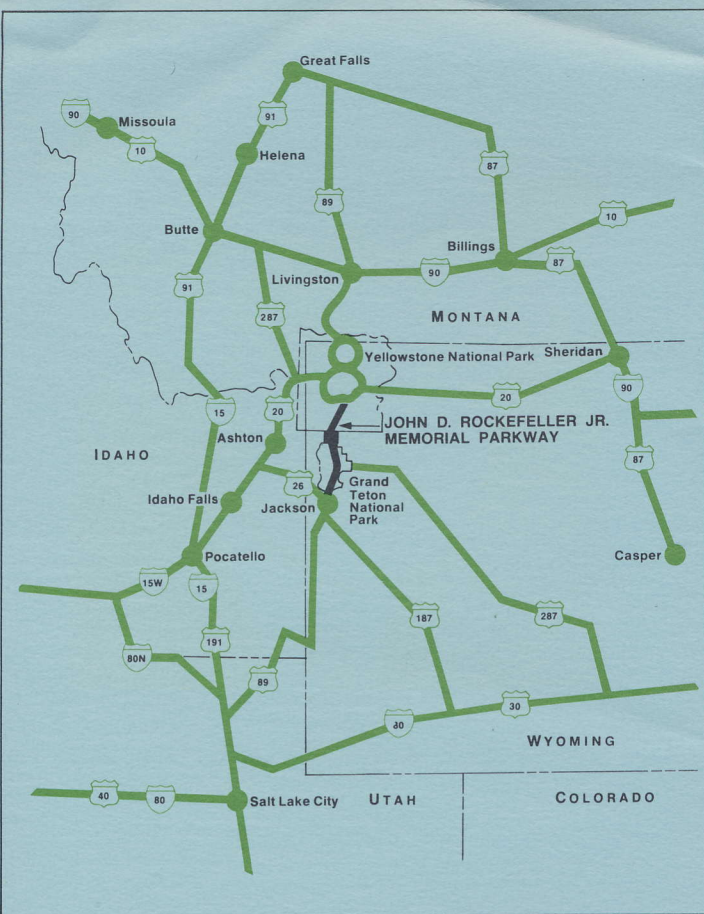
—COURTESY, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
1874 - 1960

Distinguished citizen, prominent philanthropist, 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, particularly 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.



Camping at the Snake River Campground is on a first-come, first-served basis. All sites are usually taken by noon in summer.

Flagg Ranch provides food, lodging, gas, horseback riding, float trips, and full hookups for trailers in summer.

Huckleberry Hot Springs features trailer camping, tent cottages, swimming pool with naturally hot water, and a general store in season.

For further information about Flagg Ranch and Huckleberry Hot Springs, write to Moran, WY 83013.

Snowcoach tours leave daily between Christmas and mid-March from Flagg Ranch with overnight 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 the Snake River Campground, unless you have a permit to camp or build a campfire outside this campground. **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 developed 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 discharging 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 responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural 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.