

# CELEBRATE THE GRAND LEGACY!



Teton Range & field of lupine. ©1999 Dave Smaldone

**Celebrate the Grand Legacy!** Throughout 2000, we will commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Grand Teton National Park. On September 14, 1950 President Harry Truman signed a bill enlarging the park to its present size, "...for the purpose of including in one national park, for public benefit and enjoyment, the lands within the present Grand Teton National Park and a portion of the lands within Jackson Hole National Monument." This simple act ended a lengthy tug of war to secure enlargement of the original park. The struggle for present-day Grand Teton National Park required decades of compromise and defined new horizons in park preservation.

The original 1929 park legislation preserved a pristine landscape by protecting only the Teton Range and glacial lakes at the foot of the mountains. The 1943 Jackson Hole National Monument secured valley lands through private philanthropy. The 1950 park legislation consolidated these two separate units with other public and private lands. It balanced many issues that shaped both the fledgling Grand Teton National Park and the controversial Jackson Hole National Monument. Today's park represents conservation through compromise and preserves a more complete ecosystem.

Known and loved around the world for spectacular mountain scenery, bountiful wildlife and diverse recreational opportunities, the park offers a rich heritage. This Golden Anniversary provides a chance to pay tribute to the dedication, perseverance and aspirations of visionary men and women who believed that the greatest good for the Teton landscape was as a "public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people."

This special anniversary newspaper contains a look at the past through timeline, thought-provoking articles by local authors, and historic photographs. Please review the calendar of events and join in celebrating the 50th Anniversary of Grand Teton National Park.

Jack Neckles, Superintendent  
Grand Teton National Park



Photographic Moulton Barn  
on Mormon Row at Antelope Flats.

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS



Construction of Jackson Lake Dam, 1915  
and Moran townsite.



The National Elk Refuge provides winter  
range for approximately 7,500 elk.



Early Yellowstone National Park roads  
were an adventure to travel.

**1897 - Proposal made by Colonel S.B.M. Young, acting Superintendent, to expand Yellowstone's south boundary into Jackson Hole to protect migrating elk.**

**1898 - First suggestion for creation of a "Teton National Park".**

**1906 - Antiquities Act passed by Congress giving authority to protect public lands through presidential proclamation.**

**1906 - Devils Tower National Monument in Wyoming became the nation's first national monument through President Teddy Roosevelt's proclamation.**

**1906 - First log crib dam built on Jackson Lake by Bureau of Reclamation.**

**1911-16 - A cement structure and earthen dike replaced the log dam raising lake level 39 vertical feet.**

**1912 - National Elk Refuge established to preserve winter range for Jackson Hole elk.**

**1914-1918 - World War I raged, involving most of the world's nations.**

**1915 - Yellowstone National Park officially opened to automobiles.**

**1916 - National Park Service established by Congress. Stephen Mather became director with Horace Albright as his assistant.**

**1917 - NPS Directors, Mather and Albright proclaimed that one of seven "urgent needs facing the Park Service" was addition of the Teton Range, Jackson Lake and both Yellowstone and Snake Rivers' headwaters to Yellowstone National Park.**

**1917 - President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany.**

**1918 - Wyoming Congressman Frank Mondell introduced the first bill in Congress to expand Yellowstone's southern boundary into Teton country.**

**1918 - Germany formally surrendered and World War I armistice took effect.**

**1919 - A revised park expansion bill passed the House but failed in the Senate.**



# EARNING THE MOUNTAINS: Inspiration, awe, and a lot of hard work

By Paul Schullery



Beaver pond reflection of Tetons at Schwabacher Landing.



Pioneers began settling in Jackson's Hole, 1884. The first proposal to preserve this country as a national park was 1897.

The writer Donald Hough once asked a Jackson Hole old-timer, "Don't you ever get tired of looking at those same mountains?" The old man seemed puzzled by the question, and answered, "Those mountains are never the same." In contrast to the lofty sentiments of this exchange, it was also Hough who said, "The pioneers of the West, and probably the pioneers of everywhere else, rose above their fellowmen only in the epic quality of their greed."

In the threadbare parlance of promotional travel literature, Jackson Hole and Grand Teton National Park would be described as "a land of contrasts." By this would be meant that lush summer meadows contrast with the glorious cold winters -- the rafting, fishing, climbing, riding, and sightseeing of summer as opposed to the skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, and quite different sightseeing of winter. But there are other interesting contrasts here -- the human ones suggested by Hough's remarks. We might ponder them during the fiftieth anniversary of Grand Teton National Park, the valley's centerpiece. The row of fantasy peaks that inspires our affection and attachment to this place also makes a great backdrop for what people do here.

When I think of the human saga of the Tetons, I tend to start with the heroic: the millennia of native people who made themselves at home here and most surely have given the mountains the same reverential gazes we do; the parade of white adventurers, from the trappers and other early wanderers to the pioneers that followed. Because of my interest in natural history, I think most kindly of the people who have studied and learned here -- from Reynolds and Hayden, to the Muries and the Craigheads, to the many who continue the search for knowledge today.

But anyone with even a slight acquaintance with this valley and this park knows that there are other performances in this theater. Jackson Hole is a happily fractious place, legendary for its citizens' enthusiasm for a debate that at times seems almost a recreation of its own. The management of Grand Teton National Park is the region's foremost spectator sport. We seem almost to love these little squabbles. We are certainly addicted to them, and they are inseparable from our passion for the natural wonder of the place



Winter presents unique challenges to Jackson Hole residents. Harrison Crandall at his studio near Jenny Lake.



Hunters with their collection of trophies. Ben Sheffield photo, early 1900's.

(Owen Wister once wrote of the Jackson Lake dam that, "There is more beauty in Jackson's Hole than even such a beastly thing could kill").

But they are important disagreements, ones that out of courtesy to the occasion I will call a dialogue. Every disagreement over land use, or wildlife management, or road alignments, or almost anything else here, is a step in the definition of our future, and the future of this extraordinary park. Every one of these little skirmishes is another tribute to the value we place on the land. And if it is a broadening dialogue. Not long ago a conversation over some lesser park issue would have been a matter of neighborhood interest only. Now it is a matter of interest to something we call Greater Yellowstone -- we wave vaguely at the map, to indicate that this Greater Yellowstone has boundaries somewhere over here, and over there, and down here. We don't know where the edges of interest are, because there are none. People farther and farther away care, and have a stake, and make their voices heard.

So it seems to me that the true legacy of Grand Teton National Park is a vibrant mixture of nature and culture. This park is an instrument of social evolution, an imponderable brew of symphony and goose music, bike trail and wolf track, ski resort and beaver lodge. Even on such a fine occasion as a fiftieth anniversary I could not celebrate the park solely for its beauty and its power to inspire us. After the inspiration and the awe, we have the hard work, the bitter struggle to sort out our differences, and the unrelenting responsibility our stewardship of such a fabulous place brings us. It is through these things that we earn these mountains and this valley. It is through these things, as much as through the inspiration and awe, that we shape our dreams.

Paul Schullery has authored

several books including: *The Bears of Yellowstone*, *Mountain Time*, and *Searching for Yellowstone: Ecology and Wonder in the Last Wilderness*. In 1999 he received the Wallace Stegner Award from the University of Colorado Center of the American West, which recognizes a sustained contribution to the cultural identity of the American West.



A day's catch before creel limits and regulations, late 1800's.



Native Americans were the first summer visitors to Jackson Hole.

# GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK: A Conservation Milestone

By Ted Kerasote

Grand Teton National Park may be named for its soaring mountains, but it would be a far less grand place if its plains and river bottoms hadn't also been protected by the vision of a few men during the last century. The seminal moment came in September 1926.



**Horace Albright, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park 1919-1929 and Director of the National Park Service 1929-1933**

The superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Horace Albright, took John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his wife and three children, south through Yellowstone to see the Tetons. Impressed by the granite peaks and the string of glacial lakes at their feet, the Rockefellers were also troubled by the encroaching and unsightly development. Albright, who wanted to preserve the valley, found an avid ear in Rockefeller, who in the following year committed himself to purchasing over 100,000 acres on both sides of the Snake River, with the idea of eventually donating the land to the federal government.

To prevent inflating land values and to keep his role secret, Rockefeller authorized the establishment of the Snake River Land Company in Salt Lake City, which began to buy ranches in the northern part of Jackson Hole. However, when the plan was revealed in 1930, bitterness erupted across

Teton County and Wyoming. Easterners had taken over the valley, newspapers cried, and ruined ranching. In addition, the tax base of Teton County would be destroyed if the Rockefeller properties became federal land. The rancor only increased when in March 1943, President Roosevelt accepted Rockefeller's holdings and created Jackson Hole National Monument, a move that Wyoming's Senator Edward Robertson declared "a foul, sneaking Pearl Harbor blow." Two months later, defying federal authority, armed ranchers drove cattle across the monument to their traditional summer range without a permit.

But after World War II was won, and tourism and the economy boomed, the doomsayers steadily lost ground. Compromises were struck with ranchers, allowing them to trail and graze cattle in the newly proposed park, the historic elk hunt was maintained, and Teton County received federal compensation for its lost tax base. On September 14, 1950, President Harry Truman signed an expanded Grand Teton National Park into being. In the process, an important conservation lesson was learned.

Human development was clustered at the southern end of Jackson Hole, forestalling the insidious suburban sprawl that steadily chokes other Rocky Mountain valleys. Historic wildlife migrations--elk, bison and pronghorn--were maintained, making Grand Teton National Park one of the most faunally rich regions of the temperate latitudes, and ranching, albeit under remaining controversy, was given a chance to continue. As well, Jackson Hole's economy became the most successful in the state, one might argue one of the most successful in the world, producing jobs for a five-county area, while, it is true, creating problems of escalating land values and a lack of affordable housing. On the balance, however, few would now question the foresight of Albright and Rockefeller, who wanted to preserve Jackson Hole against rampant development. Their wisdom was not only good for

wildlife. In the shape of an enlarged Grand Teton National Park, they also provided a legacy for the physical and spiritual health of visitors from the entire planet.

**Ted Kerasote** is the author of hundreds of magazine articles and several books, most recently, *Bloodties* and *Heart of Home*. He lives in Kelly, Wyoming surrounded by the beauty and solitude of the park.



**John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 1931. Provided the financial support to buy private lands and donate them to the National Park Service.**



**Menor's Ferry was the only crossing over the Snake River between Wilson and Moran, from 1894-1927.**



**Branding time at the Elk Ranch, 1930.**



**"Dudes" at the old Square G Ranch near String Lake.**



**Cattle ranching was the primary occupation of most Jackson Hole residents from late 1800's thru early 1900's.**



**The historic elk hunt was maintained in the newly proposed park.**

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS



**1920 - Jackson's all-woman town government. Left to right: Councilwomen Mae Deloney & Rose Crabtree, Mayor Grace Miller, and Councilwomen Faustina Haight & Genevieve Van Vleck.**

**1920** - Women gained the right to vote with ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. Wyoming became the Equality State by enfranchising women in 1890. Jackson was the first town in the U.S. to have an all woman government.

**1923** - *Historic meeting at Maud Noble's cabin between local residents and Yellowstone Superintendent Horace Albright began discussion of preserving Jackson Hole's "Old West" character by creating a "museum on the hoof."*

**1924 & 1926** - *John D. Rockefeller, Jr. toured Teton country; he vowed to purchase private lands and donate this acreage to the National Park System.*

**1927** - Gros Ventre slide of 1925 breached; the resulting flood wiped out Kelly, killing 6.

**1928-43** - *John D. Rockefeller, Jr. bought approximately 35,000 acres at a cost of 1.4 million.*

**1929** - *President Calvin Coolidge signed a bill creating Grand Teton National Park on February 26. Just the Teton Range and six glacial lakes were included.*

**1929** - The stock market crashed, plunging the nation into the Great Depression.

**1930** - Visitors to 55 units of the National Park System totaled over 3 million.

**1931-45** - World War II ensnared most of the world's nations.

**1932** - *Senate Subcommittee convened hearings to investigate claims of unfair business dealings in land purchases by Rockefeller's Snake River Land Company.*



**Early Spring Gulch ranchers. Left to right: Bert Charter, Harry Harrison, Jim Boyle, and Jim Francis.**



**Maud Noble's cabin at Menor's Ferry where a crucial meeting took place in 1923 to discuss preservation of Jackson Hole's "Old West" character.**

[www.grandteton50th.com](http://www.grandteton50th.com)



# A TURBULENT HISTORY

By Robert W. Righter

Driving the roads or hiking the trails of Grand Teton National Park a visitor can't help but marvel at the incomparable mountains offset and enhanced by the spacious valley called Jackson Hole. It is a horizontal/vertical feast for the eyes. To add to this sublime scenery, the swift-flowing Snake River bisects the hole, a watery ribbon tying the scraggy peaks to the sage-covered valley. By any standard it is a grand exhibit of the finest works of nature.

One can't imagine any other fate for this valley than as a national park. It seems so natural, so perfect. And yet history reveals that the creation of the park was not easy. The valley provided the stage for one of the longest, most bitterly fought of all American conservation battles. Whereas Yellowstone National Park took only two years from idea to reality, Grand Teton took fifty! Differences commenced in earnest in 1915. From that date until 1950 rugged individualists, cattlemen, Easterners, "New Dealers", "states' righters", state of Wyoming officials, Forest Service personnel, and Park Service leaders cajoled, struggled, fought, and sued each other. They all wanted control. Thus, although the mountains are clearly the handiwork of natural forces, the park is the design of men and women patiently working toward a noble cause.

Why was this a "valley in discord," as Olaus and Margaret Murie labeled it? There are many explanations, but the presence of settlers is important. Jackson Hole was partially homesteaded long before the national park idea surfaced in the valley. From 1885 on, a few tough pioneers drifted in to farm and run a few cattle. Often they hunted and simply lived off the land. These hardy folks were not affluent, for this is a harsh, unforgiving land, and yet one which encourages a strong sense of place. It was easy to become attached to the magnificent valley, one that gave them inspiration as well as a living. Relinquishment would not come easy for many reasons.

Congress created the first Grand Teton National Park in 1929. Even though it was a small "rocks and ice" park, its establishment came only after controversy, compromise and diplomacy. Yet many were not satisfied with it, for the valley remained unprotected. Concerned persons such as author/dude rancher Struthers Burt, Yellowstone Superintendent Horace Albright and philanthropist/tycoon John D. Rockefeller, Jr., realized that by the 1920's the valley had opened

to business interests intent on profit. Unsilently commercialism already intruded, and clearly this was only the beginning. With the threat of development before him, in 1927 Rockefeller committed well over a



1929 - Dedication of the original Grand Teton National Park. Horace Albright, director of the National Park Service speaks to a crowd of "dudes" and locals.

million dollars to purchase approximately 35,000 acres of northern Jackson Hole land. His intention was to donate this land and thus enhance the original paltry park.

Local people did not react with enthusiasm. The idea that this land would be off limits to development irked local ranchers and businessmen. Certainly the people of Jackson Hole loved their streams, valleys and mountains, but they did not put preservation before economic development. Furthermore, the county was already over 80 percent owned by the federal government. More park land meant



Staff of the newly created Grand Teton National Park, 1929. Left to right: Fritiof Fryxell, Superintendent Samuel Woodring, Julia Woodring, Edward Bruce & Phil Smith.

further loss of property tax revenue. Beyond any tax issues, both the state of Wyoming and the U.S. Forest Service believed it could do a better job of managing this stunning resource.

Perhaps most important to park opponents was the image of a John D. Rockefeller, Jr., working with the National Park Service to deprive them of their land. It seemed a perfect example of the "colonization of the West by a powerful Eastern capitalist coupled with a federal bureaucracy."

The people of Wyoming resisted the park with all the strength at their disposal. For thirteen years they were successful in delaying park extension, but finally in 1943 Rockefeller tired of the game and threatened to sell the land if the federal government would not accept it. Given that pressure, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes prevailed upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt to proclaim the contested area as Jackson Hole National Monument. Enraged valley residents grumbled that what could not be accomplished through Congress and the democratic process, was now mandated through executive fiat! They considered the order "a foul, sneaking Pearl Harbor blow." Wyoming Governor Lester Hunt proclaimed that he would "utilize all police authority at my disposal to exit from the proposed Jackson Hole National Monument any federal official who attempts to assume control." He never carried out his threat, but the *Jackson Hole Courier* was so delighted with the governor's belligerent statement that it emblazoned its mashead with the quote for four months. It was a bitter time.

By 1949 cooler heads prevailed, and many people and politicians who had opposed the park now realized that their hostility was misguided. Reasonable people realized that their true "cash cow" would not be livestock, but the millions of tourists that the new park would attract. After a number of compromises, in 1950 Congress established the park that we honor today.

In spite of its turbulent history, Grand Teton National Park has become one of Wyoming's and the West's most treasured assets. We honor the park on its 50th birthday, eager to share its beauty and its history with the nation. As you gaze on the scenery, reflect for just a moment on the dedication of the early conservationists. Without their commitment, this valley could have looked very different.

**Robert W. Righter** is Research Professor of History at Southern Methodist University, following an extensive teaching and writing career at the University of Wyoming and the University of Texas, El Paso. He

has written two books on Jackson Hole, including the recently republished book, *Crucible for Conservation: The Struggle for Grand Teton National Park*. Whenever possible, he spends time at his cabin in Jackson Hole.



Early park roads “paved the way” for tourists in the newly created park. Shown: Jenny Lake.



Early road in Grand Teton National Park with Mt. Moran in the distance.



Joe Pfeiffer Homestead on Antelope Flats.



Park Service float parked in front of Headquarters at Beaver Creek, 1940.

## REFLECT UPON THE PAST



North entrance checking station, 1941.

# TIMELINE OF EVENTS



Grand Teton National Park extends appreciation to both  
**GRAND TETON NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION**  
 &  
**GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION,**  
 for their generous contributions in making many of the 50th Anniversary events possible.

**Grand Teton Natural History Association,** a nonprofit cooperating association, operates bookstores in visitor centers throughout the park and other federal sites. Profits earned through publication sales, support the park's educational and interpretive programs. The history association publishes the official park newspaper, *Teewinot*, twice a year to provide visitor information. Obtain membership and bookstore information or mail order catalogs at

Grand Teton Natural History Association  
 P.O. Box 170, Moose, WY 83012  
 Phone: 307-739-3403  
 Website: [www.grandteton.com/gtnha/](http://www.grandteton.com/gtnha/)

**Grand Teton National Park Foundation,** a nonprofit partner, seeks private donations to fund park projects; the first project will be a capital campaign to build a new visitor center at Moose. Donations may be sent to

Grand Teton National Park Foundation  
 P.O. Drawer 170, Moose WY 83012  
 Phone: 307-732-0629



Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp near Jenny Lake operated from 1934 - 1942.



The Congressional Appropriation Committee visited Jackson Hole in 1933 with a stop at the Jackson Lake Lodge.



Wyoming Senators John B. Kendrick and Robert Carey with Superintendent Sam Woodring, 1931. Senator Kendrick carried the bill creating the park in 1929.

**1933** - Creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps to complete public works projects. Grand Teton National Park benefited from CCC work forces; at peak, 118 CCC camps operated in national parks.

**1933** - Lowest temperature recorded for state of Wyoming at Moran (-63°F)

**1934-35** - *Two bills introduced in Senate to expand the 1929 park boundary failed.*

**1934-1937** - In the midst of the Great Depression, drought struck Midwest States creating the “dust bowl”.

**1936-42** - *The “enlarged park” idea stalled due to controversy over expansion.*

**1941** - Attack on Hawaii's Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces prompted President Franklin D. Roosevelt to declare war on Japan.

**1943** - *John D. Rockefeller threatened to sell his land should the Federal Government continue to refuse this gift for inclusion in the 1929 Park.*

**1943** - *President Roosevelt used presidential proclamation to create Jackson Hole National Monument on March 15. Wyoming Congressman Frank Barrett introduced a bill to abolish the new monument. FDR pocket vetoed this bill.*

**1945** - Franklin D. Roosevelt died in office.

**1945** - Germany surrendered unconditionally bringing the war in Europe to an end. Japan surrendered after two atomic bombs were dropped, ending World War II.

**1945-47** - *Two additional bills introduced into Congress to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument failed.*

**1949** - *Final compromise on park enlargement drafted by the Senate Appropriation Committee opened the door for a “new” Grand Teton National Park.*

**1950** - North Korea invaded South Korea starting the Korean War.



# GROWING UP IN GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

By Charlie Craighead

Grand Teton National Park and I have something in common -- we both turned fifty with the new millennium. We've also been together all those years, since I was fortunate to be raised on some of the private land that was encompassed when the present-day park was formed in 1950.

I grew up near the park's wildlife in much the same way other people grow up around farm



animals -- I walked past moose to get to the school bus; I saw bald eagles while I helped with yard work in the afternoons;



I could hear coyotes at night when I was doing my homework.

I was also fortunate to have a father who



studied wild animals for a living, so I learned much of their biology and life histories. The more I learned, the more I appreciated the variety and abundance of life in Grand Teton National Park. One of my great childhood pleasures was to take visiting friends out into the park to observe a moose, a bison, a herd of elk, a golden eagle, a pine martin, and a beaver -- all in a single morning.

When Grand Teton National Park was established in this historic valley it preserved not only the landscape and its wildlife, but also the tradition of a harmony between humans and wild animals. The park has always been a place where people have a more personal connection to the animals around them. The stories I heard from the

last "old timers" and homesteaders always seemed to be about the activities of a bear, or a moose, or a badger.



Living close to wildlife was a natural way of life in those days. They adjusted to the changing seasons with the animal populations, and gauged the severity of winters or droughts by the effects on wildlife.

After a few seasons, Jackson Hole residents and regular park visitors come to know the traits of individual animals. It might be a photogenic bull moose that can be found each fall in a particular willow thicket or a coyote with a scar on its cheek following a favorite hunting trail every morning. I used to mark the summer months by the appearance of a single great blue heron. All summer, day after day, it flew back and forth from its nest along the Snake River to catch fish near Kelly Warm Springs.

To me, this has always been the park's greatest resource -- the opportunity for people to do more than just have a sighting of a wild animal. Anyone has the chance to observe, day after day, season after season, and learn to really understand the wildlife.

**Charlie Craighead** is a biologist and natural history writer living near Moose, Wyoming. His family first came to Jackson Hole in the 1940's to study wildlife in Grand Teton National Park. Charlie has studied bears, eagles, elk, geese, and hawks, written several books and made films on a variety of park wildlife.



Early park information building.



Original park headquarters at Beaver Creek, 1932.



Jackson Hole Wildlife Park near Oxbow Bend. A fenced enclosure was built by the Rockefeller Foundation and operated as a game reserve, 1948 - 1968.

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS



Moose Visitor Center, 1960.



President John F. Kennedy at the Jackson Hole Airport, 1963.

**1950** - Harry S. Truman signed the bill merging the 1929 Grand Teton National Park with the 1943 Jackson Hole National Monument on September 14.

**1959** - Hebgen Lake Earthquake, the deadliest quake in Wyoming history, killed 28 people with a 7.5 magnitude trembler.

**1960** - Visitors to 187 units of the National Park System totaled over 80 million.

**1962-75** - U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War dragged on for 13 years. Wyoming ranks fifth in the nation for Vietnam War casualties.

**1963** - President Kennedy visited Grand Teton National Park late September; he was assassinated two months later in Dallas, Texas.

**1963** - Congress passed first Clean Air Act.

**1964** - President Lyndon B. Johnson signed The Wilderness Act. The National Wilderness Preservation System protects over 9 million acres; Wyoming houses 15 wilderness areas.

**1968** - The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act passed, protecting free-flowing rivers.

**1968** - Both Rev. Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were assassinated.

**1969** - Three Apollo astronauts landed on the moon and took the first moon walk.

**1970** - The Environmental Protection Agency was created to monitor environmental health and prevent pollution nationally.

# CELEBRATE THE PRESENT

## THURSDAY, MARCH 9

Teton County Library Auditorium, 7:00 PM  
Park History Presentation - Linda Olson, retired park naturalist and current Executive Director of Grand Teton National Park Foundation.

## APRIL 15-16 and 22-23

Sage Grouse Field Trip - View strutting grouse with park naturalists during one of four weekend trips at the airport lek (arena). Contact Moose Visitor Center for reservations, 307-739-3399

## SATURDAY, APRIL 22

Jenny Lake Visitor Center, open 10 AM - 3 PM  
Rite of Spring Party - Enjoy a weekend without vehicles along the Teton Park Road. Walk or bike to Jenny Lake Visitor Center. Enjoy complimentary hot drinks, cookies and 50th Anniversary exhibit.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 28

Snow King Grand Room, 7 PM  
Wildlife Presentation - Mike Jimenez, USFWS; Biologists, Lance Craighead, Maria Berger and Matt Killebrew.

## FRIDAY, MAY 12

National Museum of Wildlife Art - Cook Auditorium, 7 PM  
Photography Exhibit Presentation - Eileen Andes, park naturalist highlights how visual images helped in creation of national parks.

## SATURDAY, MAY 13

Meet at Moose Visitor Center, 8 AM  
Migratory Bird Day - Daylong auto caravan tour with Katy Duffy, Yellowstone National Park Interpreter and GTNP naturalist, Matt Killebrew. Bring lunch and water.



Teton camping -  
Early tent camp near String Lake.



Teton camping -  
Trailer park at Colter Bay, 1950's.



Dedication of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.  
Memorial Parkway, 1972.  
Laurence Rockefeller (son) is in center.



The rugged Teton - as seen  
from the east end of Jenny Lake.

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### SUNDAY, MAY 14

Colter Bay Visitor Center, 10 AM, 12 & 2 PM  
Colter Bay Indian Art Museum Tours - Laine Thom, park interpreter and Shoshone Elder conducts tours of David T. Vernon Indian Arts Collection.

### SATURDAY, MAY 27

Downtown Jackson, 10 AM  
"Old West Days" - Memorial Day Parade theme is "The 50th Anniversary of Grand Teton National Park". Entries include a special float, historic JY Ranch stagecoach, mule train, horse patrol and color guard.

### TUESDAY, JULY 11

Jackson Lake Lodge Explorer Room, 7 PM  
Evening with historian Robert Righter - Slide presentation by the author of "Crucible for Conservation - The Struggle for Grand Teton National Park". Readings of works by other conservationists from the Muries to John Muir. Book signing and refreshments follow.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 12

History Field Trip, Teton Science School  
All day tour with historian and author, Robert Righter offered by Teton Science School's Adult Seminar Series. Register with Teton Science School at 307-733-4765.

### JULY 20 - 23

Murie Legacy Symposium - Grand Teton Nat'l Park  
The Muries: Voices for Wilderness and Wildlife, four-day conservation conference at the Murie Ranch. Contact the Murie Center for registration and information at 307-739-2246.

### THURSDAY, JULY 20

Jackson Lake Lodge, 6 PM - 9:30 PM  
Celebration of the Muries - BBQ, The Arctic Dance film. Tickets available through the Murie Center, 307-739-2246.

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 11

Jackson Lake Lodge, 12 Noon  
50th Anniversary Celebration - Program at Jackson Lake Lodge celebrating Grand Teton National Park's Golden Anniversary through music, dance, reminiscences, and speeches.

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16

Location and time to be announced  
Music of Nature Concert Series - Arranged in cooperation with Grand Teton Music Festival.



Jenny Lake, South  
Entrance Station, 1955.



North Entrance  
Station, 1956.



Present day  
Entrance Station.

## PLEASE JOIN US IN CELEBRATING GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK'S 50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 25

Grand Teton National Park  
Founders Day Celebration - Enjoy free admission to the park, Golden Anniversary exhibits, cake and punch. Local authors available for book signings at the Moose Visitor Center between 2 - 4 PM.

### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

Grand Teton National Park  
Park Commemoration Day - Activities marking the actual establishment day.

### SEPTEMBER 11-16

Jackson Lake Lodge  
Arts for the Parks 2000 Competition - Fine art exhibition with 100 outstanding works of art on display; among these will be the Grand Teton National Park 50th Anniversary winner.

### JUNE 5 - SEPTEMBER 5

Grand Teton National Park  
Evening slide presentations with focus on park history. History strolls through Menors Ferry Historic District. Check park newspaper, Teewinot, for locations and times.

### ONGOING -

Commemorative posters & pins for sale in visitor center bookstores. Special 50th Anniversary Edition Newspaper available parkwide.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

Grand Teton National Park Public Affairs Office  
307-739-3393. Also visit the 50th Anniversary website at [www.grandteton50th.com](http://www.grandteton50th.com)

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS



The Waterfall Canyon Fire burned  
approximately 3,000 acres in 1974.



The Jackson Lake Dam was reinforced  
between 1984 - 1989, after failure  
of the Teton Dam in Idaho.

**1971** - President Richard Nixon visited Grand Teton National Park.

**1972** - Yellowstone National Park Centennial commemoration.

**1972** - Rededication of Colter Bay Visitor Center for opening of a new Indian Arts Museum displaying the David T. Vernon Indian Art collection.

**1972** - Dedication of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway on August 25 in recognition of Mr. Rockefeller's generosity to future generations. This approximately 24,000 acres links Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

**1973** - President Nixon signed the Endangered Species Act.

**1974** - Waterfall Canyon Fire burned about 3,000 acres and became the first test for Grand Teton's 1972 Prescribed Burn Management Policy.

**1978** - President Jimmy Carter visited Grand Teton National Park.

**1980** - Visitors to 333 units of the National Park System totaled over 190 million.

**1983** - Secretary of Interior James Watt authorized a 30 year agreement for continued operations at Jackson Hole Airport.

**1984-89** - Jackson Lake Dam was reinforced and the earthen dike improved after Idaho's Teton Dam failed in 1976.

**1985** - Beaver Creek Fire burned about 1,000 acres near the original park headquarters.

**1988** - Drought conditions led to Yellowstone's summer of fires. Over 1 million acres burned during the worst fire season of modern times.

[www.grandteton50th.com](http://www.grandteton50th.com)



# GRAND TETON'S GIFT

By Katy Duffy



Mount Moran

Spectacular mountains complemented by a diverse array of frequently observed wildlife: what Grand Teton National Park promises the future is what prompted its original preservation and what it offers today. Scenic vistas compelled Rockefeller and other

conservationists to protect much of the Jackson Hole valley. Future visitors can expect to savor the same mountain scenes that we relish today.

The Tetons appear to burst straight out of the valley floor, with no foothills to obscure the ruggedness of the mountains. The central portion of the Teton Range contains more than a dozen distinctive peaks that are easily viewed from nearby roads. A network of trails allows hikers to slip into canyons between the peaks to experience the Tetons from within. Close approach fosters familiarity; recognition results in satisfaction.

Add a multitude of large and small mammals, from moose to bison and bears, from river otters to marmots and ground squirrels, for good measure. A rainbow of lavish wildflower displays, majestic birds like bald eagles and trumpeter swans, native fish in free-flowing streams -- these contribute to the appeal. Grand Teton has it all: dramatic mountains, abundant wildlife, scenic valley, and wild rivers.

Witnessing this extravagance of beauty awakens or rekindles an awareness of natural wonders. Connections with nature provide a necessary antidote for life in a world intensely manipulated by people. As the human population skyrockets, links with the natural world will become ever more essential and refreshing.

# ENVISION THE FUTURE

Appreciation of natural systems precedes protection. Dramatic and recognizable symbols of nature remind us of the urgency of preserving large landscapes as well as small remnants. Grand Teton National Park serves as a powerful emblem of the personal rewards of preserving natural wonders.

With vigilance born of contentment and commitment, all of us who behold the splendors of Grand Teton must ensure that the park and its signature mountain peaks will continue to beckon and comfort people while providing refuge for wildlife for many years into the future.

**Katy Duffy**, longtime Grand Teton National Park naturalist and currently the west district interpretive ranger for Yellowstone National Park, has written several articles for the *Teewinot* and co-authored the book *Teton Trails*.

*“To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the*



The Grand



Sunset Lake



Indian Paintbrush



Alpine Forget-Me-Nots



Scarlet Gilia



Marmots



Bison



Trumpeter Swans

*wildlife and to provide for the public benefit and enjoyment by such*



Bald Eagle Chick



Coyote Pup



Red Fox Kit



Bear Cub



Moose Calf



Elk Calf



Future National Park Visitors

*means and manner as to leave them unimpaired for future generations.”*

## VISITOR SERVICES

### Moose Visitor Center

1/2 mile west of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road. Open Daily year-round.  
Phone: 307.739-3399

### Jenny Lake Visitor Center

South Jenny Lake Junction on the Teton Park Road.  
Open Daily early June - late September.

### Colter Bay Visitor Center

1/2 mile south of Highway 89/191 on the shore of Jackson Lake. Open Daily mid May - late September.  
Phone: 307.739-3594

### Flagg Ranch Information Station

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway  
Open Daily early June - Labor Day



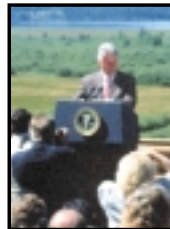
Times have changed - 1940's & 2000 Grand Teton National Park rangers.



## TIMELINE OF EVENTS

**“But where will the chance to know wildness be a generation from now? How much of the magic of this, the American earth, will have been dozed and paved into oblivion by the great feats of engineering that seem to come so much more readily to hand than the knack of saving something for what it is?”**

Quote by Eliot Porter (1901-1990)  
MD, scientist, conservationist & nature photographer



1995 & 1996 - President Clinton, Hillary and Chelsea vacationed in Jackson Hole.



1999 - Wolves denned for the first time in over 60 years in Grand Teton National Park.

**1989** - The Exxon Valdez spilled 11.2 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound in Alaska creating one of the worst environmental disasters in history.

**1989** - President George Bush visited Grand Teton National Park.

**1989** - U.S.-U.S.S.R. Pre-Summit World Peace Treaty talk and agreement took place between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Secretary of State James A. Baker III, at Jackson Lake Lodge.

**1990** - Wyoming celebrated its centennial.

**1991** - The Persian Gulf War declared by President George Bush after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

**1992** - Visitation in Grand Teton National Park hit 3 million.

**1995** - Wolves reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park after years of public review.

**1995 & 1996** - President Bill Clinton, Hillary and Chelsea vacationed in Jackson Hole.

**1997** - Legislation authorizing continuation of some grazing rights in the park occurred after a grazing and open space study was conducted.

**1999** - Wolves denned for the first time in over 60 years in Grand Teton National Park.

**1999** - Visitors to 378 units of the National Park System totaled over 286 million.

**1999** - Visitation in Grand Teton National Park climbed from 641,000 in 1951 to nearly 4.2 million.

**2000 - Grand Teton National Park celebrates its 50th Anniversary!**