

# JACKSON HOLE

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

### CHRONICLE

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JACKSON'S HOLE, WYOMING

SUMMER 2009

Travelers throughout the west are continuously exposed to a variety of landmarks with colorful names. The area around Jackson Hole and Yellowstone is certainly no exception. Have you ever wondered where these names came from, who it was that named them, and why they were there in the first place? Many names of local landmarks are natural descriptions provided by American Indians and early French and American explorers. American explorers tended to name landmarks after famous and influential people of their time, including themselves. The Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804 -1806 left their own names, those of contemporary United States Presidents, and other friends, relatives and benefactors on a variety of landmarks stretching from the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Columbia River on the Pacific Ocean.

Just a few people who traveled through the area in the summer of 1872 named a surprising number of landmarks in the Jackson Hole and Yellowstone areas. Who were these people? They came with the Hayden expedition in 1872. Two of the lesser known individuals on this expedition were Frank H. Bradley and his assistant, William R. (Rush) Taggart. Bradley is credited with naming many landmarks in the area. And while Bradley and Taggart are familiar names to hikers in Jackson Hole because of the two lakes named after them, what do we know of these men?

Some background and perspective on Hayden's expeditions might be helpful before focusing on individual members of Hayden's survey team. In 1872, the Civil War was over and Ulysses S. Grant was President. In the West, California, Nevada, Nebraska, and Oregon were states. Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho were still territories. Three years before, the golden spike had

been driven in Utah to join the Union Pacific Railroad with the Central Pacific Railroad creating the first transcontinental railroad. The Northern Pacific Railroad was crossing North Dakota and heading farther west with survey teams still looking for the ideal route over the mountains to

thirty-year-old naturalist/geologist, Hayden accompanied Captain William Reynolds on his 1859-1860 survey party through Wyoming. That expedition was guided by the legendary mountain man Jim Bridger. Reynolds referred to the upper Yellowstone area as "Terra Incognita" because the two

parties of his expedition completely encircled the future Yellowstone Park, but never entered it, partly because of the deep spring snow at Two Ocean Pass (Baldwin, 1976).

When the Civil War erupted, Hayden served as an army surgeon.

Following the war, he was professor of geology at the University of Pennsylvania until 1872. In 1867, he was appointed geologist-in-charge of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories (Jackson, 1999, 54; Stanton, 1991).

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

### Profiles of

### Frank H. Bradley and William R. Taggart: Their Exploits with Ferdinand V. Hayden

by Steve Morriss

the Pacific. Custer's battle at the Little Big Horn was still four years in the future.

It was against this backdrop that Hayden organized his expeditions or "Geological Survey of the Territories" to the Teton and Yellowstone regions (Hayden, 1873, 1).

was professor of geology at the University of Pennsylvania until 1872. In 1867, he was appointed geologist-in-charge of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories (Jackson, 1999, 54; Stanton, 1991).



"The Professor's Mess" by photographer William Henry Jackson. Dinner in camp, Hayden Survey, Lower Geyser Basin, Yellowstone, 1872. Left to right: Henry Gannett, Ferdinand V. Hayden, S.F. Hamp, James H. Stevenson, William Blackmore, W.A. West, Campbell Carrington, ?, Joseph Savage, John Raymond, and William R. Taggart. 1958.2727.001

#### Who was Hayden? Why was he in Wyoming?

Ferdinand Vandever Hayden was born in Westfield, Massachusetts in September 1829. He graduated from Oberlin College in Ohio and Albany Medical College (Stanton, 1991). While at Albany, one of his professors and the state geologist of New York, James Hall, encouraged him to join an exploration of Nebraska. In 1856, he was hired by the U.S. Government and began surveys of the western territories. As a

Langford's lectures, the publicity campaign included woodcut print illustrations of Yellowstone geysers based on Langford's descriptions. The woodcutter was Thomas Moran. Based on Langford's promotion and Hayden's previous excursion in 1860, Hayden sought congressional funding for an official government expedition of the Yellowstone area. In March of 1871 Congress allocated \$40,000 for the Hayden

#### Hayden's 1871 Expedition of Yellowstone.

In January of 1871, Hayden attended a lecture given by Nathaniel P. Langford about his adventures in Yellowstone as part of the Washburn, Langford, and Doane expedition of 1870. Langford had connections with financier Jay Cooke and the Northern Pacific Railroad. They saw the Yellowstone area as a future "summer resort" accessible by the railroad when completed, and Langford's lectures were designed to publicize the wonders of the Yellowstone area (Haines, 1977, 135). In addition to

*continued on Page 4*



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### Mission Statement

*The Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum collects, interprets, and preserves our unique heritage in an engaging and enriching manner.*



The *Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum Chronicle* is published quarterly for members and friends of the Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum. Suggestions and comments are always welcome.

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# Organizational News

## Walton Ranch to Host 13th Annual Slim Lawrence Barbecue

Thirteen is a lucky number for the Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum because we are privileged to have our thirteenth annual Slim Lawrence Barbecue at the Walton Ranch this summer. Save the date, Sunday, August 16, 2009 for this fun annual event, and make your reservations by August 6, 2009.

We're offering a variety of ticket options this year with patron tickets available for those who are willing to help sponsor the event. A patron ticket is \$100

and a patron table is \$500 (which includes eight tickets). This would go a long way in helping us finance the event. Regular tickets are \$35 for members and \$45 for non-members. Catering by Bubba's, old-time western music by Shelley, Kelly, and Friends, an entertaining program about the history of the Walton Ranch, and special door prizes will make this an event you won't want to miss. Social hour begins at 4:00 p.m. with complimentary refreshments, wine, and beer. Dinner begins around 5:00 p.m.

## New Monument to Grace Aspen Hill Cemetery

In 1989, the Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum built a monument at the Aspen Hill Cemetery remembering those without a formal grave marker. This year volunteers responded to our request for help with the design and renovation of the monument because it had deteriorated beyond repair. Two dedicated volunteers developed the design and are donating money to the cause. Construction began in June with demolition of the old monument. The new monument is expected to be completed in July.

Donations would be greatly appreciated to help with the cost of

the new monument. Please e-mail Robin Allison at [jhshmrobin@wyom.net](mailto:jhshmrobin@wyom.net) or give her a call at 733-9605 if you would be willing to help finance this worthwhile project.



Old monument before demolition

## Member Benefits On the Rise

Preservation of the past is the insurance for our future. Play an active role in the preservation of Jackson Hole's past as a member of the Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum. In addition to your donation being tax deductible, benefits of membership include:

- Free admission to the Jackson Hole Museum
- **New twenty percent (20%) discount** on all purchases at the Jackson Hole Museum Store (exclusive of sale items)
- Quarterly newsletter with stories about our interesting history as well as a calendar of upcoming events

Come and check out the new "look" of the Museum Store and browse through unique merchandise — much of which is provided by local artisans including wooden 3-D puzzles, copper pins and ornaments, one of a kind hand-made jewelry, special notecards, hand-designed coasters, trivets and mugs — and much, much more. And as always, the store has a great variety of educational and fun books about our history.

Enjoy the exhibits of the Museum and then take a bit of history home with you from the Museum Store. If you are not already a member, there's no reason not to join now! Take advantage of these benefits and feel good about supporting the organization's mission to preserve our heritage.

## Welcome New Members (March, April, and May):

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • Earle and Mariana Auge    | • Johannes Hibler                  |
| • Virgil and Laurann Boss   | • John Kerr                        |
| • Rusty Brown               | • Gretchen Long                    |
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| • Jack and Lynn Fritz       | • John Wilson                      |
| • Laurie Grant              | • Chuck and Sandy Yanke            |
| • George and Suzanne Harris | <b>Thank you for your support!</b> |



# Historical Happenings



## July

**Thursday, July 16**  
**Doc MacLeod Campfire Tales and Dinner, 6:30 p.m.**  
**Jack Huyler's Rocking H Ranch**  
Join friends for good food, sing-along, and storytelling. Bring a dish to share and your table service.

**Thursday, July 30**  
**Historic Ranches of Jackson Hole field trip, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.**  
Tour the most recently protected valley ranches with the Jackson Hole Land Trust and the JHHSM. To find out details and make your reservation, please visit their website at [www.jhlandtrust.org](http://www.jhlandtrust.org).



## August

**Sunday, August 16**  
**Slim Lawrence Barbecue 4:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.**  
Walton Ranch. Complimentary refreshments, wine and beer; catered barbecue dinner, live music, informative program, and door prizes.  
**Reservations required by August 6.**

**Thursday, August 20**  
**Dinner Program, 6:30 p.m.**  
Louie and Paula Leisinger's house. Bring a dish to share and table service. Program to be determined.

Stay tuned for information about a cemetery tour which is in the works for August or September.



## September

**Thursday, September 3**  
**Volunteer Appreciation Event**  
JHHSM volunteers are invited to enjoy a meal and be recognized as a thanks for your invaluable help. Location and time to be announced.



**Saturday, September 12**  
**Old Bill's Fun Run 10:00 a.m.**  
Town Square  
Come see our booth, run or walk in the event, donate to the Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum, and enjoy the food, entertainment, and community spirit. Your support would be greatly appreciated!

## Yellowstone Stage Rolls for Old West Days Parade

The Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum wishes to thank the Triangle X Ranch and the Turner family for the use of their Yellowstone Park Transportation Company stagecoach in the Old West Days parade on May 23, 2009. Actually called a Yellowstone Park Observation Wagon, it was used to take tours to Yellowstone National Park in the early days. It was most likely built sometime between 1890 and 1910. Harold and Berniece Turner, owners of the Triangle X Ranch, purchased the wagon from John Wort, who built the Wort Hotel with his brother Jess, and the Turners had it restored.

Harold was joined on the coach by his



son Robert who drove the horse team of Erin and Tracy, as well as his son Matt, Matt's wife Jamie and their three kids Riggs, Bodie and Lucy. Staff members Lokey Lytjen and Becca Stephens rounded out the participants.



## Street Names Chronicle Early Days in Valley

*Ever wonder how the streets in Jackson got their names? The following article "Street Names Chronicle Early Days in Valley" by Robin Pierson was published in the June 9, 1982 issue of the Jackson Hole News and is reproduced here with permission from the Jackson Hole News and Guide:*

Behind Jackson's street names is a chronicle of the early days in the valley.

Homesteaders, merchants, politicians and others who earned a spot in the heart of the person charged with street naming, all have been immortalized on street signs.

The process of naming Jackson's streets was a gradual one. "We didn't have any street names until fairly recently — until around the 1940s, said long-time valley resident Fern Nelson. "That's fairly recently to me." The dearth of street names prior to that time "didn't really matter," she said, "as long as you knew where everybody lived."

Many of today's street names can be traced to the Simpson family, which had a ranch that stretched all over the eastern part of town, Nelson recalled.

"John Simpson had quite a few boys who had homesteads, too." As a result of the family's extensive landholdings, former Mayor Lester May said, "Half the town is named after the Simpson family."

Pearl Williams Hupp, for example, "was a Williams but that family was half-bred Simpsons," May said. While her mother was a Simpson, Pearl earned the claim to



Pearl Williams Hupp  
1998.0029.001

a street name by her own doings. In 1920, when all the seats on the Town Council were held by women, Pearl was the chief of police. "We didn't have a dog problem back then, we had a pig problem," May said. "Pearl's biggest job was to run John Hall's pigs out of the garbage."

According to Jean Stewart, Pearl's

father, Otho Williams was the surveyor who first laid out the town of Jackson in the early 1900s. He named Pearl Street after his daughter, and named one of its intersections, Jean, after Jean Stewart. "I think he did it because my mom (Genevieve Van Vleck) owned property to the east." It was a dubious honor. The street Stewart said, "had the deepest mud holes in town. I used to get razzed royally about that."

Apparently, one of Pearl's kids, Glenwood Burnett, got in the act too. Hall got a street named after him — not because of his problem pigs, but likely because the Dutchman owned 160 acres in the area that now bears his name.

Ida Redmond, after who Redmond Street is named, was a Simpson before she married. She and her husband homesteaded the original Hansen ranch, purchased Red Rock Ranch in the Gros Ventres and owned large chunks of land in town.

The Simpson family's most obvious claim to immortality in street names

*continued on Page 6*



*continued from Page 1*

expedition to determine the sources of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. Congress also gave Hayden a \$1,000 salary increase to \$4,000 (Haines, 1977, 135-142).

Hayden's survey team included painter Thomas Moran and photographer William Henry Jackson. Moran wanted to personally experience the wonders of Yellowstone, and Jay Cooke, on behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, requested permission for a famous artist to join the expedition "directly in the interest of the N.P.R.R.," offering to pay for his expenses (Haines, 1977, 349).

Hayden met William Henry Jackson for the first time during his 1869 expedition of Nebraska. While on his way to Cheyenne in 1870 for a survey through Wyoming, Hayden stopped at Jackson's Omaha studio to review photographs Jackson had taken of the Green River formations. One thing led to another resulting in Jackson joining Hayden's party. This left him scrambling to get his equipment together in order to meet the party in Cheyenne in time for their departure one week later (Jackson, 1999, 53). According to Jackson, the results of his work on the Wyoming expedition proved "so satisfactory" that Hayden decided photography should be a regular branch of the government surveys, and Jackson was appointed official photographer (Jackson, 1999, 66). Thus Jackson accompanied Hayden on many more surveys through the 1870s.

On March 1, 1872, President Grant signed the bill that made Yellowstone the first National Park in the United States (Haines, 1977, 172). The efforts of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Nathaniel Langford, Ferdinand Hayden, and most importantly the art and photographs of Moran and Jackson, were credited with providing the inspiration for the government to create the park.

**Hayden's 1872 Expedition of Yellowstone and Jackson Hole: Frank Bradley and William Rush Taggart join the team.**

Hayden recognized that he had only scratched the surface of the Yellowstone area in 1871. The success of his expedition and the fact that Yellowstone was now a national park assured Hayden sufficient funding for further surveys. Thus, the 1872 expedition was conceived. It was this survey that also explored the Teton area from both sides of the range.

Moran did not accompany the 1872 survey and would not get back to the Tetons until 1879. Jackson was among those returning on the survey, as was Nathaniel P. Langford, who was the first Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. There were also some new faces, among them Frank H. Bradley, chief geologist and his assistant William Rush Taggart (Daugherty, 1999, 73).

Bradley was born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1838. He graduated from Yale in 1863 and upon graduation immediately set off for an expedition of Panama where he discovered three new species of fish, and thus missed the Civil War. He assisted the Indiana Geological Survey in 1869 and was professor of geology at the University of Tennessee. Bradley was on the faculty of Hanover College in Ohio in 1869. Professor Stanley Coulter of Hanover stated that Bradley was "the first real

scientist, modern in outlook and methods, who came to Hanover." He also noted that Bradley was not a tactful man and that he "was soon at loggerheads with the Board of Trustees because of his frank and rather contemptuous unbelief in the Mosaic account of creation" (Millis, 1927). Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* was published in 1859, and the concept of evolution was relatively new. Bradley left Hanover to join Hayden's expedition and he took his Hanover assistant John Merle Coulter with him (Millis, 1927).

Bradley's assistant on the survey, William Rush Taggart, was born in Smithville, Ohio in 1849. His father was a physician. He graduated from the University of Wooster in 1871, second in his class. At the age of 22, he was assistant geologist for the 1872 Survey to Yellowstone and the Tetons and the 1873 Hayden Expedition of Colorado (Chambers, 1912, 231).

**Bradley and Taggart's Exploits: The Snake River Division of the 1872 Expedition.**

Much of what we know of these two men comes from their own documentation of the expedition. Bradley's record is contained in his official geological report contained in the Sixth Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey. Taggart's account of the 1872 survey was contained



Bradley and Taggart Lakes from trail in Grand Teton National Park. 2008.0044.105

in a single document he entitled "Wonders of the Yellowstone" and one letter he wrote home to his brother Frank. Taggart's exploits and achievements are frequently referenced in Bradley's document. The only mention of Bradley in the Taggart documents was that he was on the survey as chief geologist.

The 1872 expedition was comprised of two groups. One was led by Hayden who took his party by stage from Ogden, Utah to Montana to organize and outfit from there and move up the Yellowstone River to Yellowstone Lake. The second party, the Snake River Division, was led by James Stevenson and was tasked to move a pack train from Fort Hall, Idaho, up the Snake River to its source, meeting Hayden's party on the Madison River (Taggart, Ca1872, 5). According to Taggart's account, the total party including cooks, guides, and hunters numbered thirty-eight. Langford and his nephew Charles Spencer were guests on the survey (Bonney, 1992, 24-25).

The Snake River Division left Fort Hall on July 12, 1872. Shortly thereafter, they met their guide Beaver Dick Leigh, his Shoshone wife Jenny, and their four children (Taggart, Ca1872, 6). Indians awarded him the "Beaver" in Beaver Dick's name not because of his trapping ability, but for his

physical appearance. The party arrived on the west side of the Tetons on July 24 and camped with two prospectors in Teton Canyon. One of them was a noted hunter named George Phelps (Sanborn, 1978, 181-182).

It was soon decided the group would attempt a climb of the tallest of the Teton peaks, known at the time as the Grand or Great Teton. Twelve of the party attempted the climb including Bradley and Taggart (Bonney, 1992, 27). The group traveled nine miles up Teton Creek Canyon to just below the tree line. According to one report, after the evening supper most of the men "loafed" away the remaining daylight, but Taggart and West exhausted themselves by "foolishly" hiking to take a look at the "huge chasm" that separated them from the base of the "great Teton" (Bonney, 1992, 280). Taggart makes no mention of this hike in his account, but rather refers to an after-supper snowball match (Taggart Ca1872, 8).

The next morning, July 29, the party started off to reach the Grand. It was eleven degrees Fahrenheit when they awoke at 4:30 a.m. (Sanborn, 1978, 186). Langford forgot to take the small flag he intended to leave at the summit as evidence of his achievement, an unfortunate mistake as it turned out (Bonney, 1992, 28). According to Taggart, when the group reached the base of the Grand, they broke up into

groups of twos and threes, each taking a different route. Langford, Stevenson, Bradley, Hamp and Spencer made it to the Lower Saddle (Bradley, 1873, 220). Langford and Stevenson claimed to have reached the summit, which they named Mount Hayden in honor of their achievement and the expedition leader. Bradley stated in his official report, addressed to Hayden, "there appears to be no reason why this name should not stand and pass down for the ages the name of one who has probably explored a greater extent of the crests and eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains than any other living scientist" (Bradley, 1873, 222). Of course, this name never

stuck and this "first ascent" was forever questioned because of the lack of evidence at the summit.

Taggart and John Coulter selected a route that reached a dead end about seventy-five feet from the saddle (Taggart, 1872, 1). Bradley reached the saddle at about noon and hoped to join Langford and Stevenson at the summit to take barometric readings, but he waited for West to bring the mercurial barometer to him. Unfortunately, West had turned back without sending the barometer with anyone else (Bradley, 1873, 220). Other accounts incorrectly hold Taggart responsible for the barometer.

During his wait, Bradley explored the saddle and an area to the east reaching an altitude of about 12,000 feet. While there, he observed "Jackson's Hole" below and noted one peak across the valley which he named Mt. Leidy after Professor Joseph Leidy, an "anatomist" on the survey (Bradley, 1873, 220).

While all of this was going on, W. H. Jackson, two assistants and his mule, Old Molly, trekked to Table Mountain and took the first photograph of the Tetons from the west side of the range (Jackson, 1999, 83).

On August 2, 1872, the group broke

*continued on Page 5*



*continued from Page 4*

camp and headed to the Madison Valley for their rendezvous with Hayden's party. They reached their destination on August 14 and set up camp. That afternoon, members of the Hayden party came into camp and announced their arrival. "The two parties had by different routes and after nearly two months of separation reached the appointed place of meeting within three hours of each other and had camped only two miles apart" (Taggart, Ca1872, 13).

Following a month of exploring Yellowstone's major geyser basins, the Snake River Division headed south the first week of September. W. H. Jackson was not with this group for the return trip and, therefore, no photographs were taken of the eastern side of the Tetons (Jackson, 1999, 85).

Along the way, the party came across two large lakes. One of them was named deLacy Lake, by Walter W. deLacy (it had also been called Madison Lake, Washburn Lake, Snake Lake and others) during his survey in 1863. Bradley changed the name stating that "numerous and outrageous errors of (deLacy's) map show that neither as discoverer nor as mapper of this lake has Mr. deLacy any claim to a perpetuation of his name" (Bradley, 1873, 244). Bradley observed the lake belonged to the Snake River drainage and renamed the lake Shoshone, adopting the Indian name of the Snake (Bradley, 1873, 244). deLacy protested and eventually Park Superintendent P. W. Norris, feeling sorry for deLacy, named a stream for him in 1881 that still bears his name (Haines, 1977, 336). Farther south, Bradley found an unnamed lake and waterfall that he named in memory of the "gallant explorer Captain Merriwether [sic] Lewis" (Bradley, 1873, 249). Southwest of these lakes, Bradley and Gustavas R. Bechler, the group's topographer, camped on a stream they named Bechler's River (Bradley, 1873, 244).

At this point Stevenson returned to Hayden's main party while Bradley led the rest of the Snake River Division south toward "Jackson's Lake." They passed through the valley of Coulter's Creek (Bradley, 1873, 255) which they named after John Merle Coulter (not to be confused with John Colter of the Lewis and Clark Expedition), Bradley's assistant at Hanover College. They were rejoined by Beaver Dick at this time.

The group camped at and explored various places along the Snake River in Jackson's Hole from September 19 to the first week of October (Daugherty, 1999, 75). Taggart commented that the night time temperature on the September 23 was four degrees Fahrenheit (Taggart, Ca1872, 26).

As the group moved south, they came upon Leigh's Lake, which Bradley named after Beaver Dick, and continued to a similar sized lake that they named "Jennie's" Lake after Beaver Dick's wife (Bradley, 1873, 264). According to Bradley, Taggart explored what is now Cascade Canyon and discovered a "cluster of falls and rapids about 250 feet high" (Bradley, 1873, 264). Though named Hidden Falls today, there is no mention that the group gave the feature that name.

Noting that two other canyons farther

south had similar lakes, Bradley named the most northern lake "Taggart's" Lake (Bradley, 1873, 264). Bradley makes no mention of "Bradley's" Lake in his account; it just appeared on the map (Daugherty, 1999, 76). The last lake was named after George Phelps, the prospector and hunter they had met earlier in the summer. Beaver Dick told them Phelps was the first white man to see the lake (Daugherty, 1999, 76). Somewhere along the way, the 1872 survey named Mount Moran after Thomas Moran. And while William Henry Jackson was every bit as deserving as Moran, there is nothing in Jackson Hole that was named after him.

When the party reached Teton Pass, they broke into two groups. Taggart crossed the Pass with one, while Bradley followed the Snake through the canyon and into Idaho with the other. They met in Fort Hall on October 11th, were paid, and disbanded (Taggart, Ca1872, 27). The following year, Hayden organized a survey of Colorado. Taggart accompanied him, and for this trip, he would keep a much more detailed daily diary.



William Henry Jackson photograph of Hayden Expedition in camp at Ogden, 1872. Left to right: William Henry Holmes, Charles R. Campbell, Frank H. Bradley, John Merle Coulter, William Henry Jackson, and Albert Charles Peale. 1998.0028.002

**What happened to these men after the Expedition?**

Following the Colorado survey, Taggart attended University of Michigan and completed law school in 1875. He became solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Ohio. In 1887 he joined the New York law partnership of Dillon & Swayne. Upon the death of Judge Dillon, Taggart was appointed General Council of the Western Union. During his long legal practice Taggart frequently appeared before the United States Supreme Court. Taggart died in 1922, leaving behind three children (Memorial Minute Taggart Collection #712).

Bradley died in 1879, not long after he completed the survey. Hayden and Jackson continued their survey work for the government for more than a decade. Jackson left an enormous portfolio of western photographs. He died in 1942 at ninety-nine years of age (Jackson, 1999, viii). Hayden died in 1887 at the age of fifty-eight (Stanton, 1991).

In retrospect for Taggart and the professors, such as Bradley and Hayden, these expeditions were summer vacations. Their summer adventures proved to be very important since they continued the exploration and documentation of the West and provided names to many of the most beautiful natural features of the area.

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Special thanks to Allen and Eliza Davies of Lake Forest, Illinois for providing transcripts of materials from their relative W. R. Taggart for use in the article.

*continued from Page 3*

is Simpson Street. While several of Jackson's armchair historians conclude that Millward Street was named after Milward Simpson, Wyoming's former Senator and governor, one gentleman in town has good reason to differ with that conclusion.

"I remember it like it was yesterday," Price Millward said of a day back in the spring of 1934. Millward said he was working with Bob Brown and the state highway department, which had the job of surveying and naming the town's streets. "He (Brown) came up to me one day after work and said, 'I couldn't remember anyone to name the street after so I just named it after you. I thought he was just kidding me. I didn't believe him until I saw the sign.'"

Later the Millward family, Price and his wife LaVerne, and their children, Joan, Roger and Bruce, lived on Millward Street. "You didn't have any trouble at all finding us," LaVerne said.

By the time street naming was deemed necessary, many of the namesakes had died. "My dad was dead and gone long before the street was named for him," said Peter Rochdale "Dale" Karns, the surviving son of H. Cleyo Karns. H. Cleyo came to Jackson in 1890 and ranched on 200 acres in the area where Karns Street is now located. "His ranch included where I am right now," Karns said from his house across from Safeway.

In March 1976, the Teton County Historical Society and Museum Board recommended to the Town Council that any future streets be named after former mayors. The council concurred, but the ordinance did not go too much further. Teton Street, which the Karns boys, Dale and his brother Cleyo named when they subdivided the southern part of their father's ranch, was changed to Clissold Street after Harry Clissold, mayor from 1938 to 1965. Charles Huff, who was in

the town's top seat from 1929 to 1938 also got his name on a street sign. But ultimately, the idea of naming streets after mayors "went over like a lead balloon," said Lester May, who was the mayor at the time. "There isn't a May street yet, is there?" he asked.

Even Gill Street is not named after the pervasive Ralph Gill, who was mayor from 1977 to 1980. After his father, Lou Gill, and Roy Jensen developed what is now the Gill addition, the town named one of its streets after Lou. "We had nothing to do with it," Jensen said.

Shop owners frequently won out over mayors as recipients of street names. Even though Mann McCain was on the Town Council at the time when they decided to name streets after past mayors, "I got them to name a street Deloney after the old family," he said. Charles "Pap" Deloney, the first of the clan to settle in the valley, had a mercantile store on what is now Deloney Street. His sister, Faye Porter, and his granddaughters, Vy McCain and Virginia Deloney, still live in Jackson.

William Mercill owned a dry goods and grocery store where Wyoming Outfitters stands now, and consequently he, too, got a street named after him.



Albert T. Nelson 1958.2469.001

People who worked the land were not overlooked when it came to street naming. George Kelly had a farm where Kelly street is now. Albert Theodore Nelson, Sr., a Swede who originally homesteaded in Kelly, moved to town when his property was washed out in the Kelly flood of 1927. "Ida Redmond wanted to give grandpa part of her land but grandpa wouldn't take it," Fern Nelson his daughter-in-law said. "He bought it." The land was passed on from one generation to another until it got into the hands of Dallas Nelson, who deemed part of the area Nelson Drive.

If one Hansen were to be picked as the namesake of Hansen Street, it would have to be Peter, said his grandson who is also named Peter Hansen. The original "Pete" was the chairman of the county commissioners when the area became a county, the younger Hansen said. Why there were county commissioners before there was a county, Hansen admitted, is a good question.

In the early 1950s, Harold and Ada Clark, the founders of Clark's Ready Mix, bought land in the southeast portion of town. "We plotted it and sold it out as lots," Ada said. The town named a street in the area Clark Street after her husband. "It's kind of an honor, even though it's a short street," she said. "It's still a street."

Scott and Simon Lanes were named after Gib Scott, a rancher, and his associate Jim Simon. According to Simon's widow, Dorothy, "It wasn't any great mark of appeal to either man to have a street named after them. They weren't consulted. But it was never questioned. It was reasonable, but neither of them cared about having their names preserved on a street sign and neither do I," said Simon, who plans to develop the land west of Jackson. "The names of those streets will not be after me, my children or my dog," she guaranteed.



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