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THE LAND OF BEAUTIFUL WATER

Chelan National
Forest

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A REMINDER

Take care of your Forests. Do your share in keeping them attractive for yourself and other people. Damage to the Forests means loss to every one in many different ways

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE
KEEP THE STREAMS PURE
KEEP A CLEAN CAMP

This circular tells you about many of the recreational features of the Lake Chelan country. The map will guide you to them and to the enjoyment of many hours in the health-giving outdoors.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 91

Contribution from the Forest Service
WM. B. GREELEY, Forester

THE LAND OF BEAUTIFUL WATER

THE Lake Chelan country is one of the most diversified and beautiful recreation regions in the United States. Located in the north central part of the State of Washington, in the Chelan National Forest, the lake extends for more than 50 miles through the heart of the east slope of the Cascade Range. The lower portion of the lake lies in a broad and open valley which rises by gentle slopes north and south to more than a mile above the waters. In striking contrast its upper reaches are sunk deep among the rugged mountain heights. From north and south numerous mountain streams descend in cascade and fall through deep canyons to the waters of the lake. Its surface is 1,079 feet above the sea and is retained at that level by the great natural dam of sand and gravel deposited by the immense glacier in its retreat toward the summit. The deepest sounding gives a depth of 1,419 feet, so that its waters extend 340 feet below the ocean level. The canyon is deeper than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The lake is a wonderful combination of the wildest fiord of Norway and the most beautiful mountain lake of Switzerland. Above the lake the Stehekin River, fed by many glaciers and snow fields, flows through its peaceful valley. The snow-clad, rugged peaks, the flowered parks and meadows, the clear depths of the lake itself all combine to justify its Indian name of "Beautiful Water."

The mail boat makes a daily trip from Chelan, and following the windings of the lake opens up at each turn a new and beautiful view. Here the country is cut into deep canyons with timbered benches and slopes. There bold cliffs of glacier-polished granite frown down from a thousand feet above you. At intervals a creek opens up a long vista, showing the higher mountains and intervening valleys. At the mouth of the creek a wooded point juts out, ideal for camping, and always with the bold peaks and glaciers in the background.

The numerous sandy beaches along the lake offer exceptional spots for bathing. The fishing is excellent, especially at the mouths of the creeks. The rainbow and the steelhead trout will satisfy the most exacting sportsman.

MOUNTAINS

High mountains almost completely surround the lake, offering unlimited opportunity and variety to the mountain climber. They present almost every physiographic feature from the raw newness of a recent uplift to the old and weathered roundness of an ancient mound. To the west lies the main divide of the Cascade Range, with its vast snow fields and innumerable glaciers and lakes. This is truly an alpine region. Many bold peaks, pushing their rough and jagged tops skyward, challenge the most experienced climbers. Reynolds Peak has an altitude of 8,200 feet, Bonanza Peak stands 9,500 feet above sea level, and a few miles to the south Glacier Peak rises to 10,436 feet. On the north and south the Methow Range and the Chelan Ridge run easterly, changing gradually from the alpine region to the broad, pine-covered plateau above the Columbia River. To the east lies the Columbia River Basin of Central Washington.

GLACIERS

No one knows just how many glaciers there are in this region. More than 60 large ones are shown on the maps, and many others are known. Just over the Cascade divide they are equally numerous. They are of all sizes from an acre or two to the large semicircular ice field 6 miles across lying at the head of Flat Creek. Deep seamed with crevasses, they occupy the high benches, and when active their cracking and roaring reverberate through the hills as the huge blocks of ice are pushed over the escarpments. Some have smooth running ice streams; others dash in cascade and fall from lake to lake until they reach the valley.

WATERFALLS AND SMALL LAKES

Without the more conspicuous features this region would still be well worth visiting on account of the large number and great beauty of its waterfalls and the number of small lakes nestled among the mountains or half hidden among the pines of the higher benches.

With hardly an exception, there are falls on every stream. On some there are two or three, varying in height from 50 to several

Stillness and Beauty

hundred feet. The falls of the Stehekin River and Agnes Creek are impressive in their grandeur. Rainbow Creek drops into the Stehekin River in falls 260 feet in height.

From the glaciers and springs of the summit flow streams which are so close a succession of cascades and falls from their source to the valley at the foot of the mountain that at a distance they look like one continuous fall. The view is glorious: A vast mountain, glacier crowned; numberless mountain streams glistening in the sunlight and rushing in cascade and fall from lake to lake toward the valley; iridescent green of the glacial ice, white of the snow fields, blue of the lakes, bright varied colors of the meadows, and brown, red, and green of rock and bordering forests.

In addition to Lake Chelan there are about 25 lakes in the Chelan basin that are of sufficient size and importance to be shown on the maps. Domke Lake, the largest, is about a mile and a half long. Blue Lake, Rainy Lake, Doubtful Lake, and Trapper Lake are of peculiar interest on account of the unusual topography about them. They occupy old glacial cirques, the sides rising in precipitous walls of solid rock on steep talus slopes. The majority of the lakes are

in the wide upper basins, surrounded by meadows and timber. The region is ideal for camping, hunting, and fishing. Game is plentiful, and most of the lakes have been stocked with trout.

HOW TO GET TO THE POINTS OF INTEREST

From Wenatchee, on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad, two trains daily connect with Chelan Station on the Oroville Branch during the season, with daily service during the rest of the year. Chelan and Lakeside are 5 miles from Chelan Station. Autos meet all trains. There is also daily auto service to and from Wenatchee. From Seattle and the west side of the mountains the lakes may be reached by auto over the Sunset Highway and Blewett Pass. Boats give mail service daily during July, August, and September; biweekly in January, February, March, April, November, and December; tri-weekly in the remaining months.

Since there are but few roads through this region, travel is by horseback or on foot over the trails constructed by the Forest Service.

From Stehekin a road leads up the valley $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Bridge Creek, passing the Rainbow Falls. From the end of the road trails lead to points of interest toward the summit.

Doubtful Lake is the main attraction toward the west, approximately 12 miles distant. Sahale Mountain (8,500 feet) and glacier can be easily reached from there. All of the prominent peaks in the State can be seen from Sahale.

The near-by mountains south of Cascade Pass are covered with glaciers; they are steep and dangerous, however, and should not be attempted except by experienced mountaineers.

The Trapper Lake trail branches to the south from Cottonwood Camp. It is now in bad shape.

The Park Creek trail, 7 miles in length, branches off at the mouth of Park Creek and leads across Thunder Creek Glacier at the summit. The scenery is good and the canyon walls nearly perpendicular.

Bridge Creek trail from the end of the wagon road to Rainy Pass is 20 miles long. Many trails branch off from the main trail. The scenery at the head of the North Fork of Bridge Creek is equal to any in the Northwest. Some of the biggest glaciers are in this region.

Streams Descend from Glacier to Lake in a Succession of Cascades and Falls

East Fork of Bridge Creek trail, length 5 miles, runs through Twisp Pass. Dagger Lake, about a mile from the pass, is a pleasant place to camp.

Slate Creek trail, length 8 miles, connects with the Early Winter trail over Washington Pass. Just south of Washington Pass is Liberty Bell Mountain, a huge dome-shaped mountain 8,500 feet in height that will prove a temptation to climbers.

A Snug Harbor

Agnes Creek trail is 17 miles long from the Stehekin to Suiattle Pass. Here it connects with the Railroad Creek trail through Cloudy Pass, from which Lyman Glacier, one of the largest in the Cascade Range, and Lyman Lake, Hart Lake, and Buckskin Basin can be reached. One of the chief attractions of this trail is the Agnes Creek Falls and canyon, the walls of which are about 300 feet in height and perpendicular or overhanging. This makes a wonderful three or four day loop trip from Stehekin to Lucerne.

Emerald Park trail leaves the lake at Lucerne, runs up Domke Mountain to Domke Lake and up Emerald Park Creek to the Chelan-Entiat divide. Its length is 9 miles. The lake is stocked with steelheads.

Purple Creek trail, 9 miles in length, leads to the War Creek Pass, at an elevation of over 6,000 feet, where it connects with War Creek trail. The scenery is unusually beautiful and many hundreds of tourists make the trip each year. The summit is an open, grassy park, dotted with a number of small mountain lakes.

Chelan-Methow summit trail, about 50 miles in length, will tax both strength and endurance. It follows the west side of the divide from the end of the Cooper Gulch wagon road to War Creek Pass. The scenery is most unusual. Navarre and Star Peaks and many other high mountains are passed. There are frequent views of the lake thousands of feet below. Many beautiful mountain lakes and some glaciers are found along the way.

In addition to these more ambitious trips, there are dozens of short trips and hundreds of views that one can reach in a few hours' time from any of the centers.

HOTELS ✓

There are a number of good hotels located on the lake, which, with their tent houses, amply provide for the comfort and convenience of the tourist. Rates are reasonable. Stehekin at the head of the lake, has two—Field Hotel and Miss George's Hotel. Moore's Inn is located at Moore's Point, mouth of Fish Creek, 7

Fisherman's Camp on the Shore of Hart Lake

The Fishing is Good

miles from the head of the lake. The Lucerne Hotel is located at the mouth of Railroad Creek. At the foot of the lake there are two hotels—the Chelan Hotel at Chelan and the Tourists' Hotel at Lakeside.

There are garages and livery stables at Chelan, and horses and pack animals may be obtained at Chelan, Lucerne, or Stehekin. Special rates are usually given for large parties or long trips. Guides and packers can be secured. There are post offices at Stehekin, Lucerne, Moore's Point, and Manson, with daily service during July, August, and September. A phone line runs to the head of the lake from Chelan. Boats may be hired at the principal points along the lake.

FISHING AND HUNTING

Fish hatcheries have been established on the Stehekin and at Domke Lake. The best fishing is in Lake Chelan, usually in the shallow waters at the mouths of the creeks. Rainbow, steelhead, lake, and mountain trout are abundant. The next best fishing is in the Stehekin River or in Bridge Creek or Railroad Creek. Domke Lake is well stocked.

The streams generally on the west side have too many falls for the fish to ascend very far, and have not yet been stocked. Those on the east side have been stocked and trails have been constructed along their courses. The fishing in Prince Creek and in Fish Creek

is especially good. A camp on Lake Chelan at the mouth of any of the larger streams will insure success and variety of lake and stream fishing.

The Bridge Creek region is a famous bear-hunting country. Deer stick to the timbered and rough country around the lake from Fish Creek down, avoiding generally the high, open meadows. Grouse are plentiful on the summits during the season. Goats and glaciers occupy the same region. Generally speaking, game is plentiful and the only restrictions are those imposed by the State game laws. There are no restrictions on the camera.

PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS

Public camp grounds have been provided for at the most desirable points along the lake. The grounds are being developed as fast as the demand requires at Railroad Creek, Prince Creek, Castle Creek, Meadow Creek, Riddle Point, Twin Harbors, Graham Harbor, Safety Harbor, Corral Creek, Big Creek, Bear Creek, Moore's Ranger Station, Deer Point, and Cascade Creek. The camper, however, has his choice of any of a hundred other places and may pitch his tent along the shore of the lake or among the mountain meadows wherever his fancy may lead him.

SUMMER HOME SITES

If you want to have your own summer home, a place to which you may return every year, you need only make inquiry; for the lakes and rivers, woods and mountains await your convenience, whether your ideas run to the building of a modest cottage or a more pretentious residence. It is desired only that your dwelling be in keeping with the natural beauty of the Forest. A great many attractive sites on lake and stream banks have been surveyed and set aside for this use.

Summer home sites have been surveyed and subdivided on Castle, Prince, Riddle, and Railroad Creeks.

TENT FRAME COLONIES

If you desire to lease a lot for camp use every summer, and if you do not wish to go to the expense of erecting a building, look up the tent-frame colonies. This is a new feature on the Chelan National Forest. Formerly it was necessary to construct a habitable dwelling

A Snowball Fight in Summer, Lyman Glacier

on a summer-home lot, but to meet a pressing demand the tent-frame privilege has been instituted. It should, of course, be understood that tent-frame privileges will not be granted on the same tract where regular summer-home permittees are located; but, for the sake of general good arrangement and in order that each neighborhood may be kept attractive to all, tent-frame occupants are to have a colony of their own.

PERMITS

Under an act of Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is given authority to lease suitable tracts for a term of years to those who wish to build summer homes upon the National Forests. The permittee has a full year in which to begin his improvements and may assign his lease to approved parties. At the expiration of his permit, he has the option of renewal or may sell or remove his improvements. The permits run from one to fifteen years.

The regulations governing the issuance of permits are few and reasonable, and are designed solely in the interest of the health, safety, and convenience of the people and to preserve the beauty and usefulness of the region. No limits are set on the cost of houses,

but unsightly shacks in conspicuous places will not be allowed. The sanitary disposal of sewage and refuse is required. Pollution of streams is prohibited. Care in handling fires is insisted on. Free permits to use fallen timber for fuel may be obtained upon request.

The Forest Service had made and is furthering plans in connection with the survey and improvement of summer-home and tent-frame sites that will appeal to everyone. The individual lots are of different sizes and shapes, but have areas of one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre, and in practically all cases have frontage upon Lake Chelan or Stehekin River.

Specific information as to lots may be obtained from P. T. Harris, forest supervisor, Okanogan, Wash., or Glenn E. Mitchell, deputy supervisor, Chelan, Wash.

FIRE

Most of the disastrous fires of the past have been started by the careless camper. A lighted cigarette thoughtlessly tossed into the dry leaves and brush, a camp fire built against a rotten log or stump and burning in so that it can not be easily extinguished, a camp fire left unguarded; anyone of these fires may be spread by a sudden gust of wind.

By Pack Train along Railroad Creek

Would you enjoy a beautiful evening spent on your front lawn with your family grouped about viewing the charred remains of your own home? How about your favorite camp ground? How much would you care for it if it were a blackened and ashy devastation? Federal and State fire laws are necessarily severe. Of all disagreeable tasks that come to the hands of a ranger or a fire warden that of arresting or taking evidence against an unintentional criminal, one who has unwittingly let a camp fire go astray, is the worst, for the officer knows he is making great trouble for one who has intended no harm but who must be used as an example to other thoughtless and careless people. One little camp fire may set a township afire and do untold damage. Don't be responsible for a fire you know may destroy millions of trees, ruin your own camp grounds, and kill animals and even human beings.

LAKE CHELAN

CHELAN NAT'L FOREST

WASHINGTON

LEGEND

- Trails
- ▨ Summer Home Sites
- Telephone Lines
- Hotels
- ▲ Camp Grounds
- Stores
- Wagon Roads
- Railroads
- Glaciers

PREVENT FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS

MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

SMOKERS.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp on them.

MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, never against a tree or log. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time. Extinguish every spark with water or dirt. Fire will smoulder for days or weeks in a big root or in peatlike top soil and needles.

FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't extinguish it, get word at once to the nearest forest ranger or fire warden. Keep in touch with the rangers.

The picture on the cover is a reproduction from a photograph of Lyman Lake and Hanging Glacier