

COVER PHOTO: Mount Rainier National Park, Washington

Recreation in the Pacific Northwest



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR STEWART L. UDALL, Secretary

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Recreation in the Pacific Northwest

Going to the Pacific Northwest this year?

If so, you will find it a land of golden opportunity for the recreation-minded. This five-State scenic area is a paradise for the outdoor buff, the water enthusiast, the angler, the bird watcher, or just the plain old nature lover. It is a land of unsurpassed natural beauty, geologic phenomena, magnificent lakes, rushing rivers, forested mountains, fertile farms, and thriving communities.

From the towering, glacial peaks of the Continental Divide to the rugged coastline of the Pacific Ocean, the traveler is constantly surrounded by nature's finest offerings, augmented by some of man's greatest achievements in natural resource conservation and development.

Traveling from all the major centers of the Midwest and Southwest, you will find along your route many parks, monuments, dams and recreational reservoirs, and Indian reservations of interest—all administered by the Department of the Interior.

In the Pacific Northwest, the adjacency of attractions to major cities and communities provides a unique opportunity for vacation enjoyment.

This booklet is designed to acquaint you with the major attractions of the Department's National Park Service, the great dams and manmade lakes of the Bureau of Reclamation, and the recreational attractions of various Indian reservations.



Emmons Glacier, an active glacier, in Mount Rainier National Park.

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington

Numerous gateways provide a variety of approaches from Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, and Yakima. Round-the-mountain highways provide spectacular overlooks and opportunity to enter one route and leave via another.

Major Features: Mount Rainier, an ice-clad extinct volcano, at 14,410 feet high is one of our Nation's major scenic wonders, active glaciers, forests, alpine meadows, wildflowers, wildlife, 300 miles of trails, waterfalls.

Activities: Hiking, fishing, camping, mountain climbing for the experienced, guided walks, informal evening programs, winter sports.

Season: Late June through September for most activities. December through May for winter sports.

Accommodations: Comfortable campgrounds with fireplaces, tables, water, and sanitary facilities are open in summer season. Trailers allowed, but no utility hookups are available. Two hotels, open seasonally.

Services: Dining rooms, cafeterias, gasoline station, staple groceries, religious services from July 1 to Labor Day. Public transportation to park in season.

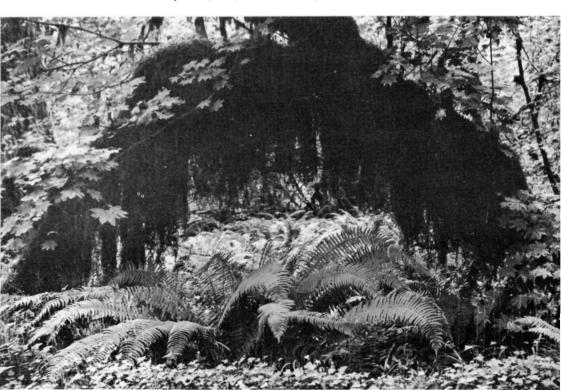
Special Regulations: Picking of wild flowers prohibited in all National Parks. Fishing season corresponds with State season. Special rules for mountain climbers.

For further information, write: Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire, Wash.



Olympic National Park offers a variety of attractions—from camping on the Pacific Ocean to impressive mountain scenery.

Luxuriant plantlife is found in Olympic National Park, Washington.



Olympic National Park, Washington

A variety of scenic land and water routes is available. U.S. 101 (also State Route 9) from Olympia, Aberdeen, and Hoquiam, or via the Narrows Bridge at Tacoma. Auto ferry from Seattle or via new floating bridge and ferry from Mukilteo, just north of Seattle.

Major Features: Nearly 1,400 square miles of rugged mountains, coniferous rain forests, wildlife, glaciers, lakes, streams, and Pacific Ocean seascapes.

Activities: Sightseeing by car, hiking, fishing, mountain climbing, horseback trips, camping, museums, nature trails, guided walks, campfire programs.

Season: Open all year, the most favorable weather is in summer and early autumn.

Accommodations: Well-equipped campgrounds, cabins, hotels, stores, boats, gasoline stations, dining rooms.

Special Regulations: Hunting prohibited in all National Parks. Firearms not allowed except with permission of Superintendent. Permits for fires, except at designated campgrounds. Only dead and down logs and limbs can be used as firewood. Camping not allowed outside designated areas. Pets permitted, if restrained at all times. Pets not allowed on trails or cross-country trips. Camping limited to 14 days per visit.

For further information, write: Superintendent, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Wash.





Magnificent displays of colored lights on Grand Coulee Dam, the largest concrete structure in the world.

Grand Coulee Dam and National Recreation Area, Washington

From U.S. Route 2, take State Route 4C to Grand Coulee and the Dam; access to the lake and recreation area from many points along State Route 22, which connects with U.S. 2 near Davenport, Wash.

Major Features: Grand Coulee Dam, built by the Department's Bureau of Reclamation, is the largest concrete masonry structure in the world, over 4,000 feet long rising 550 feet from bedrock. Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake is impounded behind the Dam and extends 151 miles to the Canadian Border.

Activities: Self-guided tours of the Dam year around with spectacular colored lights playing on water spilling over the dam from mid-May to mid-September. In the recreation area, swimming, hunting and fishing in season, camping, boating trips up the lake, water sports, picnicking.

Accommodations: Thirty-two public camping grounds. Motels, hotels, restaurants, and service stations in nearby towns. Boat service and marine fuel.

Special Regulations: State laws apply regarding hunting and fishing.

For further information, write: Superintendent, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Box 337, Coulee Dam, Wash.



Crater Lake, formed within a collapsed volcano, is nearly 2,000 feet deep.

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon

Paved State highways connect with the park road system at all entrances. West Entrance: State Route 62, through Medford, with U.S. 99, 199, and 101. South Entrance: State Route 62 with U.S. 97. North Entrance: State Route 230 with U.S. 97.

Major Features: The second deepest lake in the Western Hemisphere formed in the caldera of a collapsed volcano, surrounded by cliffs towering nearly 2,000 feet and hemlock and fir forests. Spires of pumice discharged from the volcano. Wildlife, wildflowers, and fish.

Activities: Boating, fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking, launch and bus trips, guided tours, campfire programs, and winter sports.

Season: Mid-June to mid-September for most activities. Winter sports from September 15 to June 15. Snow covers the park for nearly 8 months of the year.

Accommodations: Free campgrounds with fireplaces, tables, water, and toilets. Trailers allowed, but no utility connections. Lodge and cabins located in Rim Village, open from June 15 to September 10. Picnic areas with tables for short stops. Toilets available.

Services: Cafeteria, rowboat rentals, fishing tackle, post office, Protestant services in park, Catholic services in surrounding towns, telephones, and gasoline.

Special Regulations: Private boats not allowed on Crater Lake. Wildlife feeding prohibited. Fishing limit: 10 per day, no license required. Pets must be in car, leashed, or caged at all times. Fires not allowed in picnic areas.

For further information, write: Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park, Oregon (June-September) or Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park, Box 672, Medford, Oreg. (May-October).

Oregon Caves National Monument, Oregon

From Cave Junction on U.S. 199, take State Route 46 to the monument.

Major Features: A natural marble cave on four levels with striking stalagtites, stalagmites, odd fantastic shapes, and graceful forms with striking miniatures of waterfalls in stone.

Activities: Guided tour of the cave, picnicking, campfire programs.

Season: Open year around.

Accommodations: Meals, refreshments, and overnight accommodations are available in the summer. Camping not allowed. Grayback Campground, operated by the Forest Service, 8 miles away on Route 46. Souvenirs. Nursery services for children under 6 who are not allowed in cave.

Special Information: Cave temperature, 48 degrees. Overalls and rubber shoes, which can be rented, are advisable.

For further information, write: Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park, Oregon (June-September) or Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park, Box 672, Medford, Oreg. (October-May.)

Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho

U.S. Route 20–26 runs through the northwest corner of the Monument.

Major Attraction: The monument is a 75-square-mile section of south-central Idaho which is suggestive of a telescopic view of the moon, formed by lava flows and volcanic activity.

Activities: Camping, hiking, guided tours of monument, visitor center with interpretive exhibits and features.

Accommodations: There is a campground with fireplaces, tables, water, and toilets. Campsites cannot be reserved. Open from April 15 to October 15.

Services: Gasoline, food, and souvenirs are not available.

Special Regulations: Parking overnight or camping in undesignated places is not allowed. Fires are permitted only in designated areas or with special permission from park rangers.

For further information, write: Superintendent, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Arco, Idaho.



Old Faithful, one of the most famous and impressive sights, in Yellowstone National Park.

Yellowstone National Park, Idaho-Wyoming-Montana

Park entrances—Idaho, U.S. 191, State Route 47. Montana, U.S. 89, U.S. 12. Wyoming, U.S. 14–20, U.S. 89–287.

Major Attractions: Oldest and largest National Park in America, consisting of 3,427 square miles of a wide variety of natural phenomena—Old Faithful and other geysers, mountains, lakes, streams, waterfalls, scenic canyons, wildlife, forests, and wildflowers.

Activities: Hiking, riding, boating, fishing, visitor centers, guided walks, and campfire programs.

Season: May 1 through October 31.

Accommodations: Sixteen improved camp and trailer grounds open from about June 1 through September 15. Hotels, lodges, cottages, and cabins available in the park and in surrounding areas.

Services: Mail services, telephone and telegraph, hospital, religious services, garages, service stations, stores, dining rooms, bus and train service to park, bus tours in park, car rentals, stables, licensed guides for pack trips.

Special Regulations: Camping limited to 15 days in certain areas during June, July, and August. Special boating regulations of lakes. Campfires allowed only in designated areas, except on special permission from park rangers. Night fishing prohibited. Pets must be restrained at all times and are not allowed on trails or in boats. Motorcycles, scooters, and bicycles not permitted on trails.

For further information, write: Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.



Sunset on Lake Jackson in Grand Teton National Park—a vacationer's paradise.

Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming

From the east: U.S. 287 and 26 via Togwotee Pass. From the southeast: U.S. 187 and 189 via Hoback Canyon. From the southwest: U.S. 26 and 89 via the Snake River Canyon. From the west: Wyoming Route 22 or Idaho Route 33 from U.S. 191 near Sugar City, Idaho. From the north: U.S. 89 and 287 from the south entrance of Yellowstone National Park.

Major Attractions: A popular park embracing the rugged and lofty Grand Teton mountains with lakes, streams, alpine meadows, forests, wildlife, and wildflowers.

Activities: Hiking, mountain climbing, camping, horseback riding, fishing, swimming, boating, organized river trips down the Snake River, water sports, campfire programs, visitor centers, guided trips by auto and on foot. Special 1-day mountain climbing school.

Season: Visitors welcome year around although peak activity and services generally limited to summer months.

Accommodations: Campgrounds, lodges, cabins, cottages, guest ranches.

Services: Stores, post offices, buses, auto rentals, church services, stables, rental of camping and fishing equipment, fishing guide services. Rail and bus service to park.

Special Regulations: Permits required to build fires outside designated areas. Wyoming fishing license required. Solo mountain climbing not allowed. All climbers must register. Boat permits required.

For further information, write: Superintendent, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Wyo.



Man-made lakes behind Pacific Northwest dams means many hours of wholesome family recreation.

Water skiing is only one of the many activities in the recreational areas impounded by Columbia River dams.





There are many miles of nature walks in Glacier National Park.

Glacier National Park, Montana

The park can be reached from U.S. 2, U.S. 89, and lies near U.S. 91 and 93.

Major Attractions: Lying astride the Continental Divide, the park contains 1,600 square miles of spectacular scenery and wilderness—mountains, sheer cliffs, alpine glaciers, wildlife, open meadows, lakes, dense forests, and 1,000 miles of trails.

Activities: Hiking, self-guided nature trails, organized trips, horse-back riding, auto touring, fishing, boating.

Season: The main summer season runs from June 15 to September 10.

Accommodations: Campgrounds with fireplaces, tables, water, and sanitary facilities, some near stores and coffee shops. Trailer space at all campgrounds, although there are no utility connections. Hotels, motels, cabins, chalets for overnight hikers within the park. Additional accommodations in most neighboring communities from May 15 to October 15.

Services: Stores, dining facilities, all-expense tours available, bus tours, boat rentals, medical services, religious services, post office, telephone, and telegraph, stables.

Special Regulations: Fire permits required, except at designated campgrounds. Camping limited to 30 days, except for 15-day limit at Sprague Creek Campground. Hikers must register destinations and report to Ranger station when destination is reached. Fishing limit: 15 pounds, not exceeding 10 fish per day. No more than daily limit in possession.

For further information, write: Superintendent, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Mont.



Sport fishing beckons.

Hungry Horse Dam, Montana

Nearby Glacier National Park, the dam can be reached a few miles from U.S. Route 2.

Major Attraction: Hungry Horse Dam is a spectacular arch-gravity dam some 2,100 feet across and rising 564 feet, with a highway running across the crest. The lake impounded by the dam is 34 miles long and encircled by 115 miles of roads. Close to Glacier National Park.

Activities: Self-guided tour of the dam. Camping, fishing, boating, and hunting on the lake.

Season: June through September.

Accommodations: Private accommodations available in the nearby towns of Hungry Horse, West Glacier, and Kalispell. Camping facilities at the lake.

Services: None available at dam or lake, but available at nearby towns.

For further information, write: Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Box 937, Boise, Idaho.



One of the greatest natural resource challenges of the 1960's is to insure that the urban population of America has open spaces near its teeming metropolises where a few quiet hours can be spent.



Recreational Use of Public Lands

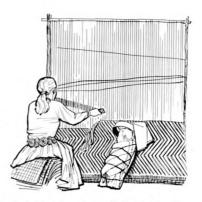
More than 28 million acres of public lands in the Pacific Northwest administered by the Department's Bureau of Land Management are open to the public for hunting, fishing, camping, sightseeing, and other outdoor recreation. These lands contain many areas offering outstanding big-game hunting opportunities.

In addition, the Bureau of Land Management operates a growing number of recreation facilities in the big-timber country of western Oregon. Installations include tables, fireplaces, sanitary facilities, parking areas, and campsites.

The location of available facilities and information about the location of public lands may be obtained from the BLM State Director at 710 NE. Holladay, Portland 12, Oreg., or 323 Federal Building, Boise, Idaho.



Indian ceremonial dances are annual events on most Reservations in the Pacific Northwest.



Indian Reservations of Interest

Indian reservations are areas reserved for the use and benefit of a specific tribe or tribes. Actually private property belonging to the Indians, reservation lands are held in trust for the Indians by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Permission is not needed to visit Indian reservations. You will find tribal leaders, Indian people generally, and superintendents of Indian Agencies are eager to make your visit enjoyable, educational, and comfortable. Your observation of tribal rules and respect for Indian customs and privacy will do much to assure the cordiality of your hosts.

Many reservations have tourist accommodations. If not found on a particular reservation, facilities are usually available in nearby towns.

Indian ceremonials, photography, hunting and fishing, and native arts and crafts are the major attractions for the tourist. Most ceremonials and dances are open to the public, although some religious dances are private. Hunting and fishing are subject to State regulation and license. Photography is generally unrestricted, but permission should be sought from individual Indians before photographing them or their homes. Art and craft shops are operated on most reservations.

More specific information can be obtained from State travel and tourist bureaus, the Indian tribe itself, or Superintendent of Agencies. A map of Indian reservations throughout the United States with highway routes and greater detail of information can be obtained from the Branch of Industrial Development, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.

NEZ PERCE RESERVATION.—In north-central Idaho, near Lewiston. Scene of Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805. Indian teepee village, displays of arts and handicraft, ceremonial dances. Spaulding Log Cabin Mission and site of old Lapwai Mission.

UMATILLA RESERVATION.—In northeast Oregon near Pendleton. Famous Pendleton Roundup, featuring in mid-September, rodeo events, parades, Indian pageantry, enactment of historic events, and dances. Oregon Trail Monument at nearby La Grande.

WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION.—In central Oregon, southeast of Portland. Annual Root Festival (April). Huckleberry Festival (August). Indian Rodeo (Labor Day). Ceremonial dancing at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years.

COL VILLE RESERVATION.—Northern Washington, 100 miles northwest of Spokane. Annual Ground Circle Celebration (July), Soap Lake Indian Celebration (Summer). Old Fort Okanogan, site of first American settlement in Washington.

LUMMI RESERVATION.—Northwest Washington, west of Bellingham. Annual Lummi Water Stommish in June.

SPOKANE RESERVATION.—Northeast Washington, northwest of Spokane. Old Fort Spokane, Annual Indian Fair and Rodeo (Labor Day).

SWINOMISH RESERVATION.—Western Washington, west of Mt. Vernon. Scenic Whidbey and Fidalgo Islands. Treaty Day Indian Celebration. Annual Tulip Festival in May.

QUINAULT RESERVATION.—On Pacific Ocean, north of Hoquiam. Indian village at Taholah. Annual Trout Derby in May or June. Indian celebration on July 4.

TULALIP RESERVATION.—Northwest Washington on Puget Sound. Mission Beach Cemetery, burial ground of chiefs. Old Tribal Potlach House.

YAKIMA RESERVATION.—Central Washington, near Yakima. Nearby Fort Simcoe and museum, historic recreation of military post. Toppenish Rodeo and Powwow (July 4). Annual Indian encampment and festivities in July.

WIND RIVER RESERVATION.—West Central Wyoming, in Fremont and Hot Springs Counties. Fort Washakie, former frontier post. Grave of Sacajawea, Shoshone girl guide of Lewis and Clark. Shoshone and Arapaho Sun Dances, rodeos, and powwows.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION.—Northeastern Montana, near Glacier National Park and Hungry Horse Dam. Museum of the Plains Indians. Annual Blackfeet Medicine Lodge Ceremonial and Sun Dance.

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.—Northcentral Montana, near Harlem. St. Paul Jesuit Mission. Scenic natural bridge. Monument Peak. Old goldmining towns. Annual dances in summer.

FORT PECK RESERVATION.—Northeast Montana, at Poplar. Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir, one of world's largest earthfilled dams. Wolf Point Wild Horse Stampede in July.

FLATHEAD RESERVATION.—Northwest Montana, near Missoula and Kalispell. Indian villages. Scenic Flathead Lake. National Bison Range. Old Fort Connah. Fourth of July Indian Celebration. Homesteaders Day (June). Annual Copper Cup Regatta in summer on Lake Flathead. Annual Rodeos.

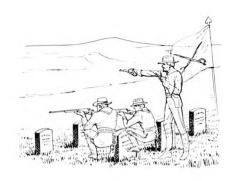
CROW RESERVATION.—Southcentral Montana, southeast of Hardin. Custer Battlefield National Monument. Ruins of Fort Smith. Bear Tooth Wilderness Area. Indian Fair in August. Indian Days Pageant in August. Annual Crow Sun Dance in June. Many unannounced social and ceremonial dances.

ROCKY BOY'S RESERVATION.—Northcentral Montana, near Havre. Burial place of Chief Rocky Boy. Old gold mine diggings. Centennial Mountain Lookout, spectacular view of Great Plains. Annual Cree Sun Dance (June–July). Crow Ceremonial in mid-July.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION.—Southeast Montana, east of Hardin. Annual Sun Dance. Horse show and rodeo around Memorial Day.



Fort Vancouver, Washington, now a National Monument, as it appeared in 1845.



Historic Sites of Interest

WHITMAN NATIONAL MONUMENT, WASHINGTON.—Site where Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman ministered to the spiritual and physical needs of Indians.

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL MONUMENT, WASHING-TON.—Western headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company and military reservation for 100 years.

FORT CLATSOP NATIONAL MEMORIAL, OREGON.—Site of the winter headquarters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805–06.

McLOUGHLIN HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ORE-GON.—Home of Dr. John McLoughlin, often called the "father of Oregon."

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT, MONTANA.—Site of an important battle along the famous retreat route of Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce Indians.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT, MONTANA.—Scene of the battle of the Little Big Horn River in which General George A. Custer and 261 men of the 7th Cavalry were killed.



Fish Hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest

The Department of the Interior in discharging its responsibilities for the preservation and perpetuation of the fish and wildlife resources of the United States operates 12 Federal fish hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest. The staffs of these installations welcome visitors during working hours. Picnic facilities are available at several. They are located at:

Hagerman, Idaho Cook, Wash. (two hatcheries)

Estacada, Oreg.

Longview, Wash.

Carson, Wash.

Entiat, Wash.

Quilcene, Wash.

Underwood, Wash.

Winthrop, Wash.

Yakima, Wash.

Leavenworth, Wash.

For further information, write: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior, 1319 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

