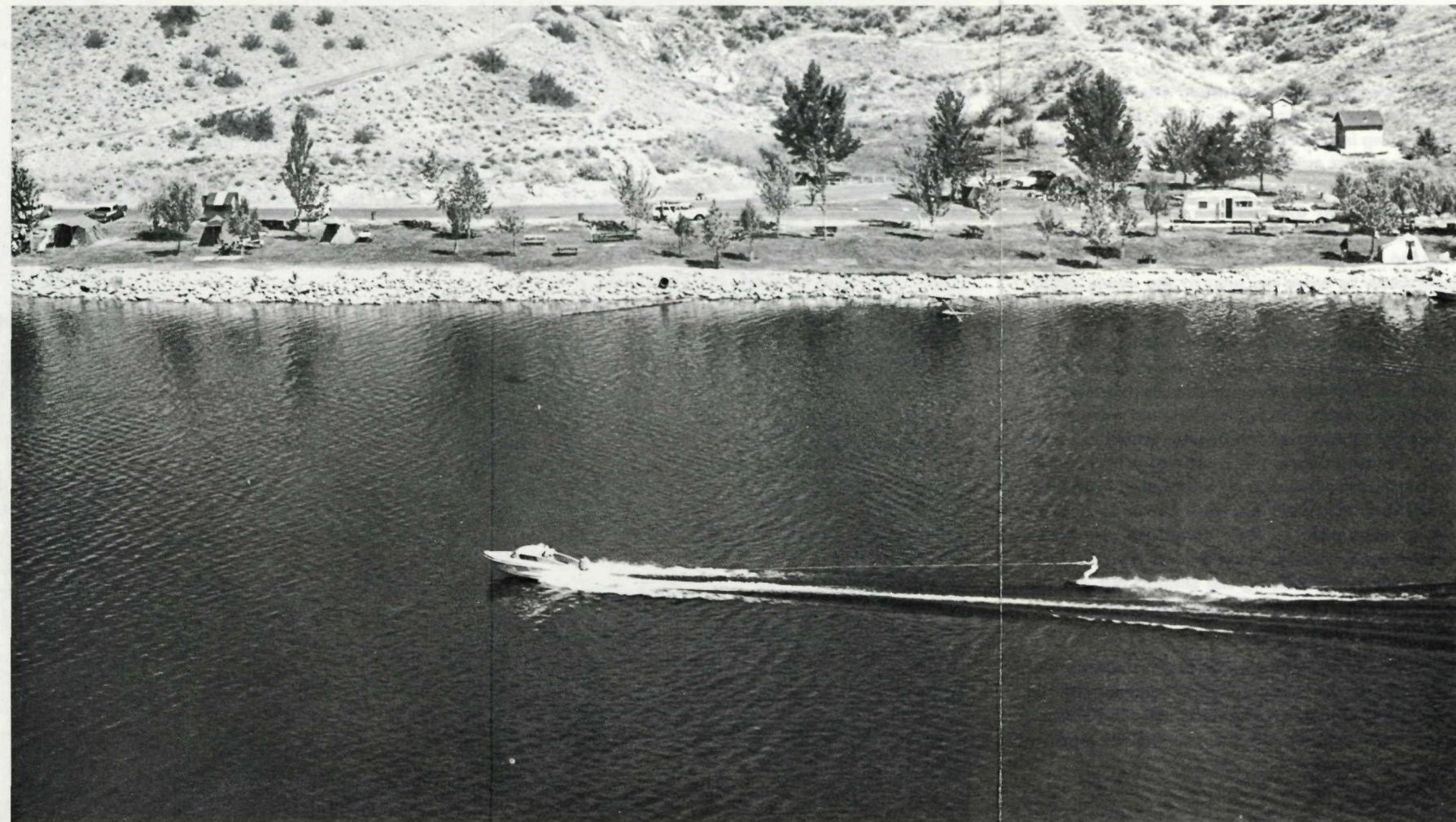


Coulee Dam

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA • WASHINGTON



border. Highways follow the lake northeastward and offer a variety of scenic views. Going by way of Fort Spokane, the road first passes through the vast rolling wheatlands of eastern Washington. Nearing the lake again, the road plunges into evergreen forests only to emerge on a high terrace overlooking the sparkling blue water.

At Fort Spokane, a museum and self-guiding trails around the fort grounds tell the story of this colorful frontier period in American history. As the road winds northward, following the narrow valley between the Huckleberry and Kettle River Mountains, frequent glimpses of the lake can be had through ponderosa pine forest. Many once-prosperous farming communities are skirted by modern transportation systems which have bypassed them. For a different type scenery, you can cross the lake on the Gifford Ferry (closed in winter) to Inchelium and continue north on the west side.

Another scenic drive you can take, after crossing the lake on the Keller Ferry, is to follow the Sanpoil River north to the old gold-mining town of Republic and then east over Sherman Pass. Along the way are many spots that are inviting for camping, picnicking, fishing, or just relaxing.

North of Kettle Falls, scenic roads follow the Columbia and Kettle Rivers into Canada.

WHAT TO DO

Recreational facilities have been developed along the 660 miles of lakeshore. These sites are not equally developed and some can be reached only by boat. See area map and facilities chart.

Water-oriented sports are the chief activities. Natural gravel or sand beaches are all along the lake but only a few are staffed by lifeguards. When swimming, please use designated beaches, swim within delineated bounds, and always be alert for nearby boats.

Water skiing is very popular within the shelter of larger tributaries such as the Spokane, Kettle, and Colville Rivers and Sanpoil Bay. When water skiing, for the protection and safety of all, make sure that TWO PEOPLE ARE IN THE TOW BOAT—one to operate the boat and the other to watch the skier.

Large stretches of open water as well as sheltered coves can make motorboating an exciting adventure. The lake is a water gateway to the Arrow Lakes region of Canada. Boaters planning to visit Canada are advised to inquire about inspection procedures from a park ranger or the U.S. Customs Service before crossing the international boundary.

All boats must comply with both Federal and Washington State laws pertaining to registration, equipment, and operation. Size of boats is not restricted. You are urged to use common sense and to exercise care in boating to protect yourself and others, particularly when near swimmers, water skiers, and smaller boats.

Numerous sanitary facilities are on the lakeshore for your convenience while boating. Locations



are listed on the chart beside the map.

Approach log rafts with caution; cables extend between the rafts and tugboats.

Sailing is excellent as a breeze usually blows on the lake from the surrounding hills.

Hunting and fishing are permitted within the national recreation area as well as the surrounding country. State licenses are required. Among the big game are whitetail and mule deer and black bear. Game birds include quail, chukar, mourning dove, pheasant, Canada goose, and brant.

Fish taken from the lake and its tributaries consist of trout, walleye pike, sunfish, and bass. Crescent Bay Lake, near Grand Coulee, is managed by the State for winter rainbow trout fishing in cooperation with the National Park Service.

Campgrounds on the west arm of the lake are on open terraces where shade is limited, while those on the north arm are generally in forested settings. Most primitive campgrounds have a sand or gravel beach that permits beaching of small boats. Camping and fires outside of designated areas are allowed only by permit, which may be obtained from a park ranger. Fire permits are not issued during periods of high fire danger. A 15-day camping limit exists where posted.

Illustrated evening programs are given at various campgrounds in summer. Posted schedules give places, times, and topics.

SEASONS

The recreation season is May through October. The surface area of the lake is large enough to moderate the air temperatures of adjacent areas so that the daily variation is seldom more than 25°. The west arm of the lake is usually quite warm and sunny, while the north arm, protected on the east and west by mountains, tends to have clear, moderate days and cooler nights. Summer temperatures range from 75° to 90° during the day, and between 50° and 60° at night. A light jacket makes the chilly evenings more comfortable. It is somewhat cooler in spring and autumn. Occasional foggy and cloudy days occur in winter and spring.

The lake reaches maximum level in late June or early July and is full the remainder of the season. Water temperatures are highest in July and August. Boat launching ramps and some docks are usually inaccessible from April through June because of the winter drawdown.

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ADMINISTRATION

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, under an agreement with the Bureaus of Reclamation and of Indian Affairs.

A superintendent, whose address is Box 37, Coulee Dam, WA 99116, is in immediate charge of the recreation area.

Information can be obtained at the national recreation area headquarters in the town of Coulee Dam, the visitor center at Fort Spokane, and the ranger station at Kettle Falls.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area tempts the vacationer with many outdoor activities, from water skiing, boating, and swimming to the quiet joys of camping in still coves. The area is equally famous for things to see—the immense dam, blue water and rolling hills, rushing streams, a fascinating geology, and a variety of plants and animals.

WHAT TO SEE

Grand Coulee Dam is the largest and most important dam on the Columbia River. A giant new powerplant, the third, is under construction and when put into operation will make this dam the world's greatest producer of hydroelectricity. The Bureau of Reclamation maintains an information center near the dam.

Excellent views of the dam may be had from the canal headworks, above the west end, or from Crown Point, 2½ miles north on Wash. 174.

After irrigation water for the Columbia Basin is pumped from Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, impounded by Grand Coulee Dam, it flows into Banks Lake. This great storage reservoir lies in the Upper Grand Coulee, a scenic water-carved canyon of national significance. Both the Grand Coulee and the spectacular 400-foot high Dry Falls are Registered Natural Landmarks. The State of Washington administers many recreation sites within the Grand Coulee.

Behind Grand Coulee Dam, Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake stretches 145 miles, almost to the Canadian

ACCOMMODATIONS

Food, lodging, groceries, gasoline, and other services are available in Grand Coulee, Coulee Dam, and other nearby towns. There are similar services at Colville, Kettle Falls, and Northport along the north arm of the lake. Services are generally limited to gasoline, groceries, and refreshments in the smaller towns and the nearby Indian reservations.

THE NATURAL SCENE

Volcanism, glaciation, and water erosion have shaped the Columbia Basin. Millions of years ago, successive floods of lava filled the basin, pressing against the older granite mountains to the north. Diverted into new channels by each additional lava flow, the Columbia River eventually made a big westward bend. About 10,000 years ago, a glacier blocked the bend in the vicinity of Grand Coulee Dam creating a natural lake larger in size than Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake. Evidence of this ancient lake can be seen in the gravel terraces lining the present lake. Fed by melting ice, the lake overflowed. Meltwater rapidly cut through the columnar jointed lava of the plateau, excavating the Grand Coulee and lesser channels.

Stand below Grand Coulee Dam and see, hear, and feel the tremendous force of water at work and you will begin to understand these great events of prehistory.

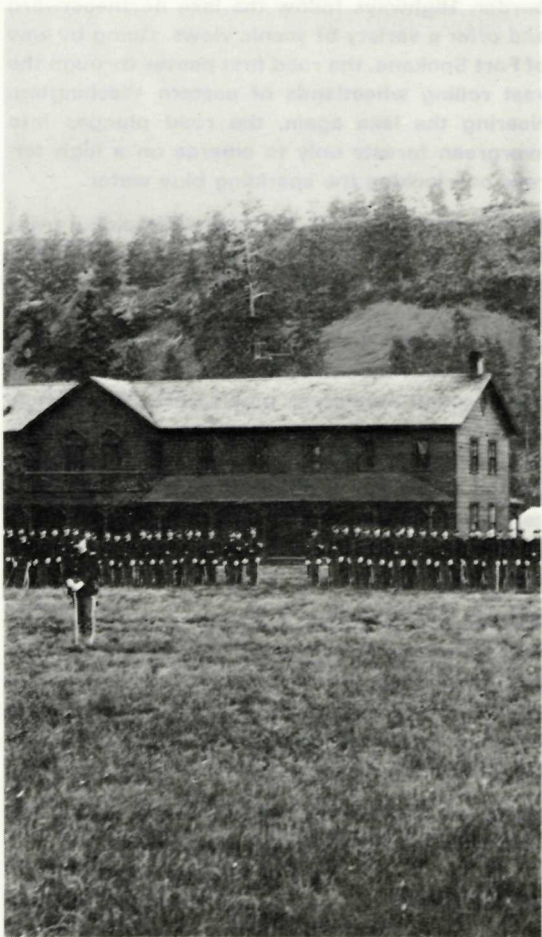
Deer, coyotes, porcupines, marmots, and squirrels are common, while bear and skunks are only occasionally seen. On a secondary flyway, the lake has a variety of waterfowl as well as shore and upland birds. Grand Coulee Dam blocks the once great salmon runs to the upper Columbia drainage system and the spawning area. Trout and nongame fish now occupy the waters behind the dam.

THE HISTORIC SCENE

Between 1807 and 1821, fur trappers of the North West Company entered eastern Washington and established trading posts along the Columbia River and its tributaries. These men were soon followed by missionaries and settlers, and finally, in 1855-56, by gold miners. The history of this era is told in part at St. Paul's Mission near Kettle Falls.

In the 1870's, at the close of the Indian Wars in the west, 10 Indian bands, all of Salishan stock, were enrolled on the Colville Reservation. Chief Joseph and his valiant band of Nez Perce, who had been deported to the Oklahoma Indian Territory following their defeat in 1877, later were resettled here.

Another prominent figure was Chief Moses, much feared leader of the Columbia band. Although Moses had not resisted the invasion of his lands, he was viewed as a renegade by both Indians and settlers because he had refused to sign any peace treaties. Prior to his resettlement on the Colville Reservation, Moses and his followers had been granted their own reservation on land which was already occupied by white settlers and miners.



Troops at Fort Spokane in the 1890's.



The guardhouse at Fort Spokane.

With the settlers expecting trouble and Moses fearful of his life, Gen. O. O. Howard, Commander of the Department of the Columbia, pressed for establishment of a fort in the vicinity. Finding Fort Colville too distant and Camp Chelan too difficult to supply, a site at the confluence of the Columbia and Spokane Rivers was finally selected in 1880. Combined with expanding telegraph, railroad, and wagon trail systems, this location offered protection for the communities to the south, the settlers in the Colville and Okanogan Valleys, and the Indians on the Colville and Spokane Reservations.

Unfortunately, Fort Spokane was established at a time when money and manpower for the Army were being reduced, and small, isolated forts were being abandoned in favor of large posts nearer

to transportation centers. In addition, Fort Spokane became a political pawn caught between the rural population that profited from its location and the economically depressed city of Spokane which needed the extra money that an Army post would bring into the community. However, troops at the new post enjoyed nearly 20 years of peace and Fort Spokane was one of the more popular duty stations on the western frontier. The outbreak of the Spanish-American War provided both the Army and the city of Spokane with the opportunity to move the post to the newly established Fort Wright.

Following the departure of the Army, the Colville Indian Agency moved its headquarters from across the Spokane River to the abandoned fort. A short time later, the agency opened a boarding school for children of the nearby Indian reservations. The school was not operated in the Indian way of life and proved to be unpopular, both with the children and their parents. Enforced conformity to rules alien to their traditions and harsh punishment caused many children to run away and eventually forced closing the school, but not before it was converted to a day school which was operated for nearly 10 years.

The fort next became a hospital for treatment of tuberculosis and other common diseases of the period. The hospital remained until 1929 when the fort was abandoned and the Colville Agency moved to Nespelem.

AREA	FACILITY								
	CAMPING	PICNICKING	BOAT RAMP	BOAT FUEL	BOAT DOCK	BOAT ONLY	WATER	LIFEGUARD	TRAILERS
1 SPRING CANYON	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2 SANPOIL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 KELLER FERRY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4 JONES BAY	X	X			X	X			X
5 LINCOLN		X	X	X	X	X	X		
6 HAWK CREEK	X	X	X						
7 FORT SPOKANE	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
8 PIERRE ¹	X	X		X	X	X	X		
9 DETILLION	X	X			X	X	X		
10 PORCUPINE BAY ¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11 PITNEY POINT		X				X			
12 LITTLE FALLS	X	X	X				X		
13 THREE MILE	X	X				X			
14 WILMONT CREEK	X	X				X			
15 HUNTERS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16 GIFFORD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
17 CLOVER LEAF		X					X		
18 DAISY			X	X					
19 BRADBURY	X	X	X	X	X				
20 HAAG COVE	X	X			X		X		
21 SHERMAN CREEK	X	X				X			
22 KETTLE FALLS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23 MARCUS ISLAND	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
24 KAMLOOPS ISLAND	X	X			X				
25 KETTLE RIVER	X	X							
26 EVANS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27 SNAG COVE	X	X			X	X	X		
28 NORTH GORGE	X	X	X				X		

ALL AREAS ARE ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT

¹ Dockside service station approximately 1 mile east.

COULEE DAM NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Ranger Station and Visitor Center
 Facilities Area
 Paved Road
 Gravel Road
 Dirt Road
 Road Miles Between Points
 Boat Miles From Grand Coulee Dam
 Scale in Miles

