

OLYMPIC

NATIONAL PARK - WASHINGTON



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR

Harold L. Ickes, *Secretary*



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Mount Olympus (Photo by Wm. O. Thorniley) Cover

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Historic Events

- 1774 Juan Perez, roving Spanish sea captain, first white man to sight Olympic Mountains, which he named Santa Rosalia.
- 1788 John Mears, British sea captain, named the highest peak Mount Olympus.
- 1880 Earliest explorations made.
- 1904 Bill to establish national park introduced in Congress, but failed of passage.
- 1909 President Theodore Roosevelt by proclamation established Mount Olympus National Monument of 620,000 acres.
- 1912-1929 Area of monument reduced to 322,000 acres through withdrawals by Presidential proclamation.
- 1937 President Franklin Delano Roosevelt visited this area.
- 1938 Olympic National Park of 648,000 acres established June 29 by act of Congress.
- 1940 January 2. Area of park increased 187,411 acres through Presidential proclamation, making present area 835,411 acres.



OPEN
ALL
YEAR

Olympic

NATIONAL PARK
WASHINGTON

WINDING HIGHWAY—LAKE CRESCENT.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK is a wilderness empire rich with evergreen forests, alpine meadows gaily sprinkled with fragrant wildflowers, snowcapped mountains, azure lakes, lazily winding rivers, and animals which roam the forests and valleys.

This unspoiled primeval wilderness is destined to be preserved as America's "last frontier," yet it is easily accessible to the most inexperienced park visitor.

Located in the northwest corner of the United States, this park occupies the heart of the Olympic Peninsula, which is washed on three sides by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Puget Sound.

Cool ocean breezes temper the summer weather of the area, and moderate climate prevails throughout the year. Little moisture falls in the park in the summer. Autumn months often bring warm weather of Indian summer. In the winter the park high country is blanketed with snow, making available good skiing and snowshoeing.

FORESTS

One of the finest remaining areas of virgin forest, Olympic National Park presents a splendid example of the original forests of the Northwest in the dense growth which covers the mountain slopes and valley floors.

The region, extending from 300 to 1,500 feet in elevation, is comprised of densely forested valleys. Most abundant trees are Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, Sitka spruce, western white pine, and white fir.

Between the 1,500- and 3,500-foot elevations are found principally western hemlock and silver fir, with a sprinkling of western white pine, Douglas fir, and western red cedar.

Small stands of silver fir and mountain juniper are dominant from the 3,500- to the 5,000-foot elevations. The coniferous trees are mountain hemlock, Alaskan cedar, and alpine fir. In this area are found most of the meadows.

Vegetation above 5,000 feet consists largely of low plants, including many grasses and sedges.



Photo Courtesy Standard Oil Co. of Calif.

FEATHERY MOSS DRAPES THE BRANCHES AND TRUNKS OF TREES.

“RAIN FORESTS”

In the lower valleys of the western slopes, nature has taken advantage of the temperate climate. Rain falls almost entirely during the winter months, averaging 142 inches annually, and the soil is favorable to produce the best examples of the unique “rain forests.”

Unsurpassed elsewhere in the world, these “rain forests” are truly tropical in luxuriance, with an undergrowth of vine maple, bigleaf maple, ferns and other jungle-like growth. Mosses drape the branches and trunks of trees in fantastic patterns. Seedlings, in ancient succession, take root on fallen trunks which through the centuries rot away, furnishing food for new trees that in turn become forest monarchs. The ground is carpeted with moss in many places 3 to 6 inches in depth.

The heavy rainfall on the western slopes is the result of warm Pacific air currents striking against the Olympic Mountains, which soar nearly 8,000 feet

above the sea. Most of this 12 feet of precipitation falls during the winter rainy season. From June 1 to September 1, the average rainfall on the eastern slopes of the Olympics is considerably less than that in eastern United States.

THE OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS

The Olympic high country affords a paradise for the hiker, the mountaineer, or the casual vacationer.

The rugged Olympic Mountains, with their snow-mantled peaks, tower above evergreen forests. They form no definite ranges, but are scattered without pattern across the park, centering around lofty Mount Olympus, whose three peaks loom above the rest. The park high country is a mountain empire with hidden lakes, green ridges cut by deep, forested valleys, alpine meadows brilliant with wildflowers, and sparkling streams.

Numerous active glaciers, some of

which are several miles long, decorate the high peaks. The Hoh and Jeffries Glaciers extend down to the 3,400-foot level. The highest elevation is reached at the summit of Mount Olympus, which towers 7,954 feet above sea level. Rising sharply from bases almost at sea level, the Olympic Mountains are even more impressive than their measured altitude would indicate. Views of the ocean may be enjoyed from many mountain summits.

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The unique wilderness aspects of Olympic National Park provide a proper setting for a distinctive community of animals that now receive adequate protection. The peer of this animal kingdom is the Roosevelt elk, native of the Olympic Peninsula but now nearly extinct in other areas. Large bands of these elk are seen during the

summer months along the river bars and in the open, high country, particularly on the western slopes. Their number is estimated at over 3,000.

The more fortunate park visitor may glimpse a cougar or coyote, but rarely. Black-tailed deer are numerous on the northern and eastern slopes, and black bear often are seen, especially when the blueberries ripen on the mountain meadows. Other animals found in the park include squirrels, raccoons, skunks, marmots, mink, otter, beaver, and many others. Mountain goats are believed to be increasing. The eagle, hawk, and raven nest high among the peaks, while grouse commonly are seen along the trails.

WILDFLOWERS

Beautiful wildflowers carpet the alpine meadows in riotous color, their blooms representing hundreds of flower

ROOSEVELT ELK AT STALDING CREEK BETWEEN QUINAULT AND QUEETS RIVERS.

Asahel Curtis Photo.



species, many of which are not found elsewhere in the world. Heavy mountain snows protect the plants in winter and furnish an abundance of moisture, contributing to their profuse growth in the summer sunshine.

LAKES AND STREAMS

The Olympic Mountains are studded with azure lakes. Lake Crescent, nestled among green mountains at the northern end of the park, is one of the most beautiful lakes in the United States. Lake Quinault and Lake Cushman border the corners of the park at the southwest and southeast, respectively.

Many rivers, with their cataracts and falls, wind through the deep canyons and wide valleys. Although fed by live glaciers, most of the streams are not heavily burdened with glacial silt, but are clear. Their Indian names often indicate the character of the rivers; for example, Soleduck means "sparkling water."

ROADS AND TRAILS

Olympic Highway, U. S. 101, leaves the Pacific Highway, U. S. 99, at Olympia, Wash., and encircles the Peninsula, passing through the towns of Shelton, Hoodspport, Sequim, Port Angeles, Forks, Aberdeen, and Hoquiam for a distance of about 368 miles. Approximately 15 miles of the highway are in the park. It passes along the south shore of Lake Crescent for a distance of 12 miles.

Approach roads branch from the Olympic Highway and lead up most of the main rivers through charming wilderness within the park.

A vast network of well-marked trails lead into and through the park from the ends of the spur roads and make accessible much of the wilderness area. Approximately 400 miles of trails have been constructed. The trails are safe and passable for both foot and saddle parties.

Hurricane Ridge Road. — This winding mountain road leaves Olympic Highway 9 miles south and west of Port Angeles and extends 25 miles to Obstruction Point, affording an excellent panoramic view of Mount Olympus, Bailey Ridge, Mount Anderson, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Vancouver Island, Victoria, B. C., and Port Angeles. Trails branch off as follows:

Long Ridge-Bailey Range Trail, providing one of the finest panoramic views in the park, extends from lower Elwha near Idaho Creek 14 miles up easy switchbacks to Long Ridge toward Dodger Point; when completed will extend past Mounts Ferry and Carrie to High Divide and Bogachiel Park, approximately 30 miles.

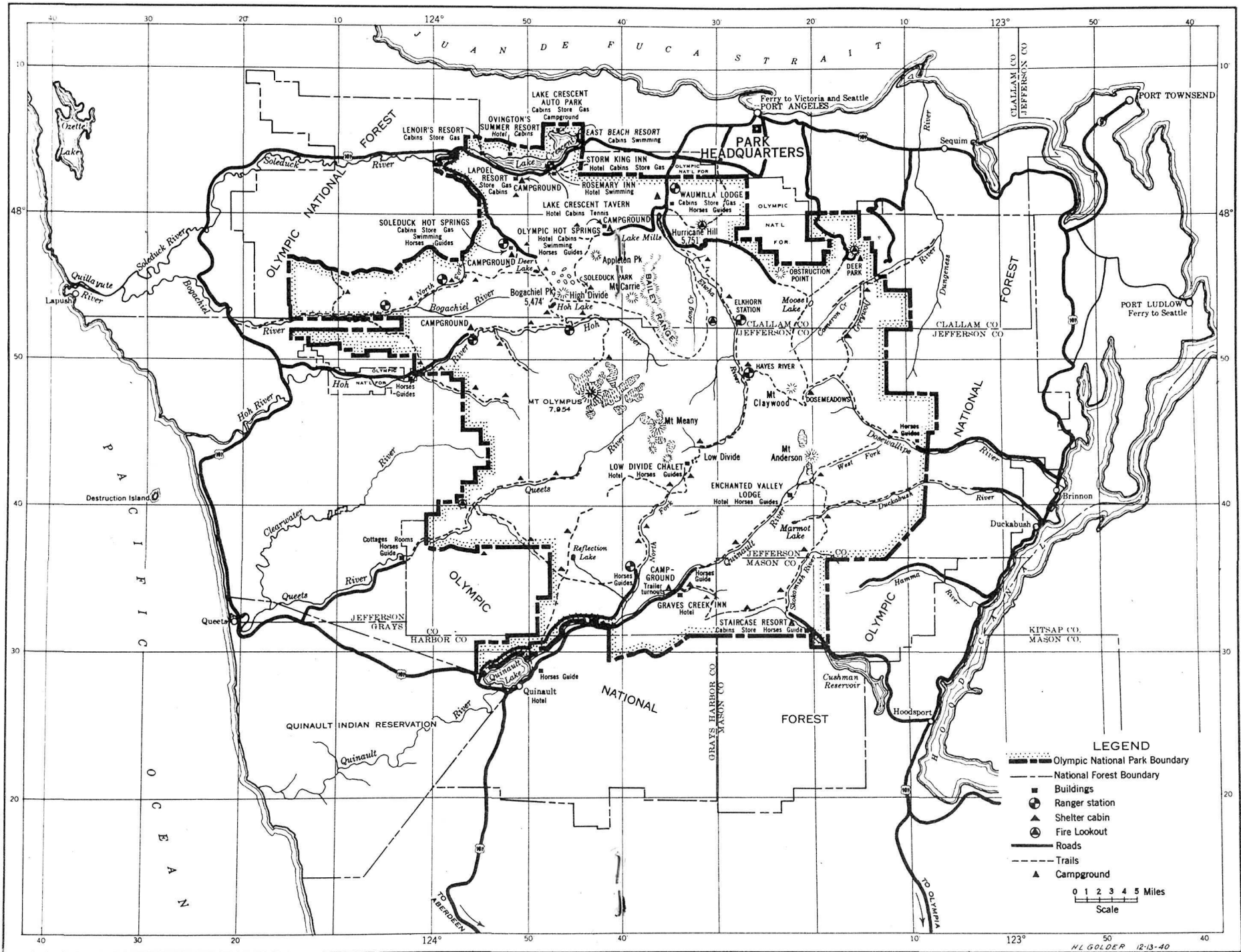
Elwha River Trail, adjacent to excellent fishing, leaves Hurricane Ridge Road 9 miles from Olympic Highway at Whiskey Bend; to Elkhorn Station, 12 miles; to Hayes River at junction with Dosewallips-Hayden Pass Trail, 17 miles; and to Low Divide Chalet, 27 miles.

Obstruction Point to Moose Lake, 4 miles.

Obstruction Point to Dosemeadows via Moose Lake, foot trail only, 12 miles.



HUGE DOUGLAS FIR MEASURES 17 FEET 1 INCH IN DIAMETER AND SOARS 221 FEET IN HEIGHT.



MAP OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Olympic Hot Springs Road.—Leaves Hurricane Ridge Road 4 miles from Olympic Highway and extends 8½ miles along Elwha Canyon to Olympic Hot Springs. Trails branch from the road-end as follows:

Boulder Lake, 3½ miles; Mount Appleton, 6 miles; Soleduck Park, 12 miles; Seven Lakes Basin, 15 miles, thence to Bogachiel Peak, Hoh Lake, Hoh River, Blue Glacier, and Mount Olympus. The lakes provide fine fishing.

North Shore Lake Crescent Road.—Leaving the Olympic Highway, provides beautiful 5-mile drive through tall timber along the north shore of the lake.

Lake Crescent Trails.—All are foot trails from Olympic Highway along south shore of the lake. Lake Crescent is the original home of the famous Beardslee trout of the State of Washington.

Storm King Mountain Trail leads from near Storm King Fish Hatchery and Rosemary Inn to Storm King Mountain, 2½ miles. Mountain goats are occasionally seen along this trail.

Marymere Falls Trail from near Rosemary Inn along Barnes Creek to falls, ¼ mile.

Soleduck Hot Springs Road.—Leaves Olympic Highway 30 miles west of Port Angeles and follows the Soleduck River 12 miles, through green forest in the park, to Soleduck Hot Springs and 2 miles beyond. Trails branch out as follows:

Deer Lake Trail, from the end of the road to Deer Lake, 4 miles;

to Bogachiel Peak, 8 miles. Roosevelt elk occasionally are seen. From the peak a magnificent panorama is spread—the Pacific Ocean with historic Destruction Island to the west, Mount Olympus from across the mile-deep Hoh River Canyon to the south, and north across the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Vancouver Island; from here also is a beautiful view of the more than 20 lakes in the Seven Lakes Basin.

Trails via Deer Lake and Bogachiel Peak, from road to Seven Lakes Basin and excellent fishing, 8 miles; Hoh Lake, 12 miles (good fishing); Hoh River, 17 miles; Olympus Ranger Station, 17½ miles; Blue Glacier, 24 miles; Jackson Ranger Station at end of Hoh River Road, 26 miles. Soleduck River Trail, from road to Soleduck Park, 7 miles; to Olympic Hot Springs via Mount Appleton, 13 miles; to Bogachiel Peak, 13 miles.

Trails from Deer Lake Trail to Bogachiel River at 21-Mile Shelter, 12 miles; to end of Bogachiel River Road, 32 miles.

Bogachiel River Road.—Follows Bogachiel River for short distance from Olympic Highway into “rain forests” typical of western Olympic Peninsula.

Trail leads across to Soleduck and Hoh River Roads.

Hoh River Road.—Leaves Olympic Highway 14 miles south of Forks and follows the Hoh River 18 miles to Jackson Ranger Station in the “rain forests.” From Jackson Ranger Station is the most accessible route to Mount Olympus. Trails branch as follows:



WINTER SPORTS AREA—DEER PARK.

Mount Olympus Trail, from Jackson Ranger Station to Olympus Ranger Station, 9 miles; to Blue Glacier, 17 miles; to the summit of Mount Olympus, 21 miles.

Queets River Road.—Leaves Olympic Highway 7 miles from the Indian village of Queets and extends 12 miles up the Queets River, ending at Kelly's Ranch just outside the park.

Trails lead up the Queets River and along Sams Creek and Tshletshy Creek over to Quinault River. Largest known Douglas fir tree, over 17 feet in diameter, located 3 miles above the end of the road on Queets Trail.

North Shore Quinault Road.—Leaves Olympic Highway 3 miles north of Quinault and follows the North Fork Quinault River 23 miles to the North Fork Ranger Station.

An 18-mile trail extends from North Fork Station to Low Divide Chalet and cabins.

Trails branch from the Low Divide Trail to Reflection Lake, Irely Lake, Paradise Valley, Threeprune Basin, Stalding Creek, Kimta Creek Basin, Mount Seattle, Martins Park, Mount Christie, Elwha and Queets Basins, Seattle Creek, and the trail continues on to Hurricane Ridge Road, a total distance of 43 miles.

East Fork Quinault Road.—Leaves Olympic Highway at Quinault and follows the east fork Quinault River 20 miles to 2 miles beyond Graves Creek. Trails extend as follows:

East Fork Road to Enchanted Valley Lodge, 13 miles.

Other trails lead to Anderson Glacier, 20½ miles; Marmot Lake, 23 miles; Skokomish Road, 39 miles; Dosewallips Road, 30 miles; and Duckabush Road, 44 miles.

North Fork Skokomish Road.—From Hoodspout, extends along Lake Cushman 19 miles to point 3 miles

above Staircase Camp, near beautiful Staircase Rapids. Trails are as follows:

Marmot Lake, 16 miles; Heart Lake (fishing), 17 miles; Lacrosse Lake, 17½ miles; Enchanted Valley, 30 miles.

Skokomish Trail also connects with the West Fork Dosewallips and Duckabush Trails.

Duckabush River Road.—Leaves Olympic Highway 22 miles north of Hoodspout and extends 6 miles through logged-off land to trails which lead from Duckabush Road as follows:

Duckabush Camp, 17 miles; Marmot Lake, 20½ miles; Heart Lake, 21 miles; to Mount Lacrosse Trail, 15 miles; West Fork Dosewallips, via Mount Lacrosse Trail, 21½ miles.

Dosewallips River Road.—Leaves Olympic Highway 26 miles north of Hoodspout at Brinnon and 61 miles south of Port Angeles, and extends along the Dosewallips River for 15

miles, ending at Dosewallips River Trails, in a Douglas fir forest, wildflowers, and plants of transitional zone. Dosewallips Falls Trails are as follows:

Dosemeadows Trail, to alpine meadows below Mount Claywood, 18 miles.

Dosewallips Road to Greywolf Trail, 14 miles; to Greywolf Shelter, 21 miles.

Hayes River Trail, to junction of Elwha Trail on Elwha River (good fishing), 27 miles.

Dose Forks Trail to junction of West Fork Dosewallips and Dosewallips River Trails, 3 miles.

Graves Creek Trail, to end of East Fork Quinault Road, 32 miles.

Other trails lead to Diamond Meadow, 8 miles; Honeymoon Meadows, 10 miles; Mount Lacrosse Trail, leading to Duckabush Trail, 10 miles; Anderson Pass, 12 miles; Anderson Glacier, 13½ miles; Enchanted Valley, 19 miles.

Deer Park Road.—Leaves Olympic

MOUNT OLYMPUS FROM HOH—SOLEDUCK RIVERS DIVIDE.
BLUE GLACIER IN MIDDLE FOREGROUND.



Grant Photo.

BOATING AND SWIMMING ON LAKE CRESCENT, SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN IN BACKGROUND.

Highway 5 miles east of Port Angeles and extends 17 miles to Deer Park, elevation 5,400 feet; a winter sports area.

talks on the interesting features of the park are presented at campgrounds and lodges by park personnel.

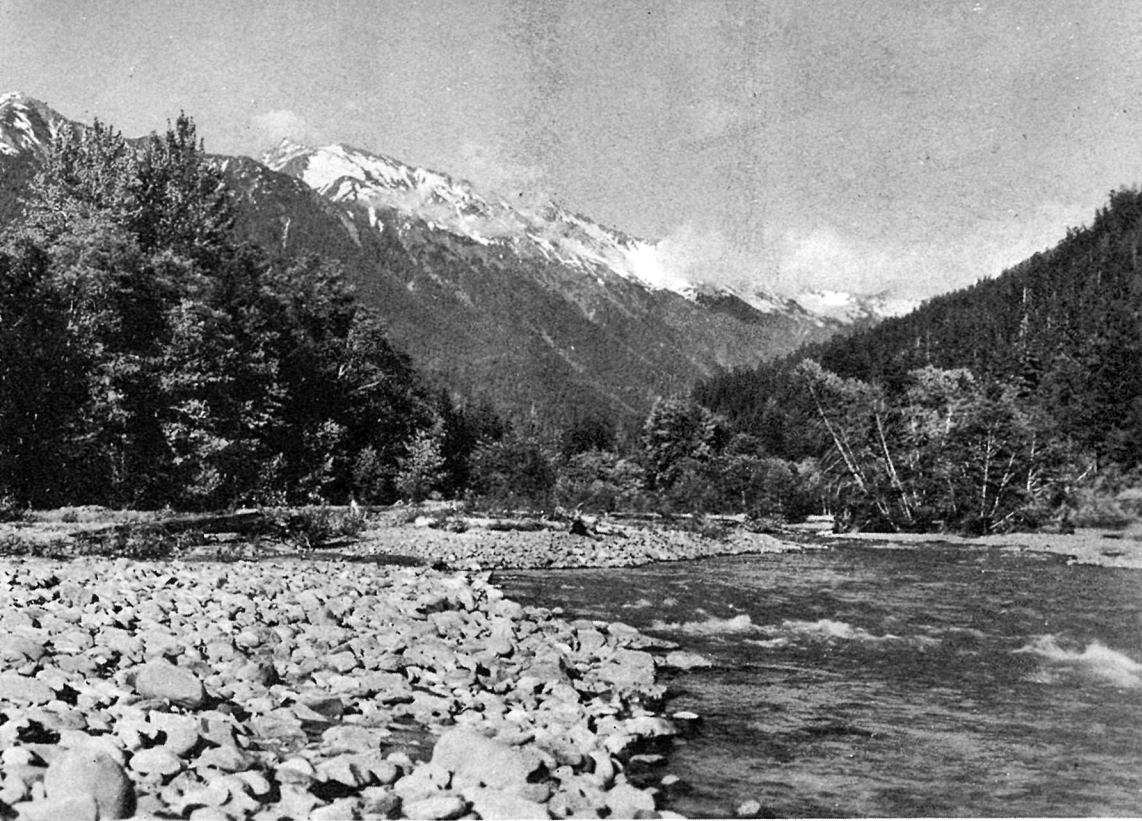
ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of Olympic National Park is the superintendent, with headquarters in Port Angeles, Wash.

During summer months, park rangers are stationed at Jackson Ranger Station, North Fork Ranger Station, Lincoln Ranger Station on the Skokomish, East Fork Quinault Station, Eagle Ranger Station, Soleduck Hot Springs, Lapoel Ranger Station, Dosewallips Road Ending, Elwha Ranger Station, and Port Angeles. Frequent informal

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

Individually spaced camp units with stoves for cooking, picnic tables, piped water, toilets, and a shelter kitchen for inclement weather are available at Elwha, Olympic Hot Springs, Lapoel, Soleduck, and Graves Creek. Campgrounds with open fireplace, spring water, toilets, but without picnic tables in most cases, are located at Lincoln Ranger Station, Deer Park, Idaho, Waterhole, Altair, Jackson Ranger Station, Queets, and July and Muncester at Lake Quinault.



HOH RIVER, CAT PEAK, MOUNT CAREY, AND BAILEY RANGE FROM OLYMPUS GUARD STATION.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Olympic National Park is readily accessible from Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, and Aberdeen, Wash., Vancouver, B. C., and other northwest cities. Motorists may enter the Olympic Loop Highway by way of Olympia.

Ferryboats cross Puget Sound to the Olympic Peninsula on regular schedules from Seattle, Ballard, and Edmonds. Ferry service also is available from Victoria, B. C., to Port Angeles.

The park is served direct by the Washington Motor Coach Co., which, with its transcontinental connections at Seattle, Wash., provides frequent and economical service from all points in the United States and Canada. This

company, in addition, operates an all-expense tour around the park.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Lodges and Chalets.—These types of accommodations are operated within the park under Government contract, one at Low Divide, in the central part, by the Olympic Chalet Co., and the others at Enchanted Valley, and at Graves Creek on the East Fork Quinault Road, in the southeastern section of the park, by the Olympic Recreation Co.

Hotels.—Within the park, hotel accommodations are available at Lake Crescent Tavern, Rosemary Inn, Storm King Inn, and Ovington's, all privately operated. Outside the park, hotels are located along the Olympic Highway at

Port Angeles, Forks, Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Hoodspout, and Sequim, and at Queets and Quinault near the park boundary. Rates are from \$4.50 per day and up per person, American plan.

Information on hotels and resorts on the Olympic Peninsula may be obtained from the Olympic Peninsula Resort and Hotel Assn., Colman Ferry Terminal, Seattle.

Cabins.—Housekeeping and overnight cabins are available within the park at Waumilla Lodge, Olympic Hot Springs, Lake Crescent Tavern, Rosemary Inn, Storm King Inn, East Beach Resort, Lake Crescent Auto Park, Acadia, Bonnie Brae, Fairholme, Ovington's, Lenoir's Resort, Lapoel Resort, Soleduck Hot Springs, Staircase Resort, and Lake Quinault. Tourist cabin camps are to be found at many places outside the park along the Olympic Highway and the spur roads. Rates are \$1 per day and up per person, depending upon furnishings.

Trailside Shelters.—Rustic shelters with split spruce and Alaska cedar bunks, water usually available at a creek or spring close by, and open stone fireplaces where the camper may cook, are found at convenient places along the main trails throughout the park.

HORSES AND GUIDES

Saddle and pack horses and guides are available at the ends of spur roads at Olympic Hot Springs, Whiskey Bend, Soleduck Hot Springs, North and East Forks of the Quinault River, and Hoh, Bogachiel, Queets, Skokomish and Dosewallips Rivers. Rates average \$3 per day for horse and \$6 per

day for guide. Weekly rates and rates for parties of 5 or more persons may be arranged.

SURROUNDING ATTRACTIONS

Enjoyment of visitors to the Olympic National Park is greatly enhanced by the beauty and interest of its setting in the famed "Evergreen Playground" of Washington's Puget Sound. Throughout the surrounding area travelers find mountains, forests, lakes, rivers, parks, and resort attractions. Nearby is the interesting metropolis of Seattle. The Olympic Loop Highway, U. S. 101, provides a 364-mile tour around the fringe of the Olympic Peninsula, including a 50-mile drive along beautiful Hood's Canal; sweeping views of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, Vancouver Island, and distant mountains; a 10-mile drive along the wild peninsular coast of the Pacific Ocean; picturesque Indian reservations; busy logging camps and milling towns; and the long sandspits which jut far into the Strait at Port Angeles and Dungeness, forming choice salmon and crab fishing grounds. The highway borders Lake Crescent which nestles among green-clad mountains, and Lake Quinault where native Indians offer river canoe trips to the ocean. Great areas of logged land surround the park offering the contrast of logged and forested areas. A short side-trip leads to Lake Ozette in choice coastal wilderness at the northwest corner of the Peninsula, lying only 3 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean, near Cape Alava which is the point farthest west in the United States proper.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Briefed]

*Let no one say, and say it to your shame,
That all was beauty here until you came.*

The following summary of rules is intended as a guide for all park visitors, who are respectfully requested to facilitate park administration by carefully observing them. Complete regulations may be inspected at the office of the superintendent.

Preservation of Natural Features.

—The first law of a national park is preservation. Disturbance, injury, or destruction in any way of natural features, including trees, flowers, and other vegetation, rocks, and all wildlife, is strictly prohibited.

Registration.—All parties entering the park must list their names at the first register maintained in each region visited, indicating the area in which they propose to travel.

Fires.—Permits must be obtained for building fires except at designated campgrounds. Fire permits are issued in duplicate, the original to the visitor and the duplicate retained by the ranger. Permits should be turned in to the ranger or guard upon leaving the area. Thoroughly extinguish fires before leaving camp.

Camping.—Keep your camp clean. Burn trash and garbage in campfires when possible; place cans and residue

in containers or garbage pit. If no container is provided, bury the refuse. Do not throw papers or other trash along roads or trails. Carry the material until you can burn it or place in receptacle.

Dogs and Cats.—Dogs and cats are prohibited on Government lands in the park unless on leash, crated, or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times. The superintendent may designate areas to which dogs and cats shall not be admitted.

Trail Travel.—Hikers and riders shall not make short cuts, but shall confine their travel to the trails at all times. Saddle horses have the right of way over pedestrians.

Hunting.—Hunting within the park is prohibited. No firearms are allowed, except as provided for through permission of the superintendent secured from park ranger on entering the park.

Fishing.—A State or county fishing license is required. A State license is \$3 for residents and \$5 for non-residents; a county license for non-residents, \$3.

Park Rangers.—Park rangers are public servants. They are here to answer your questions and otherwise help you in every possible way. Help them to serve you better by observing all regulations.