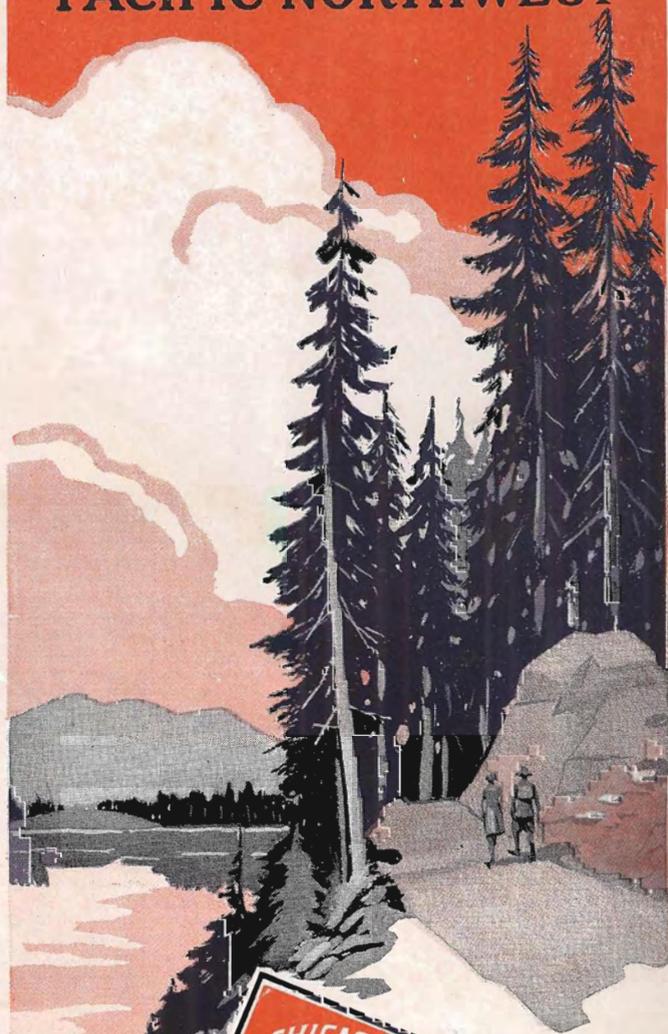
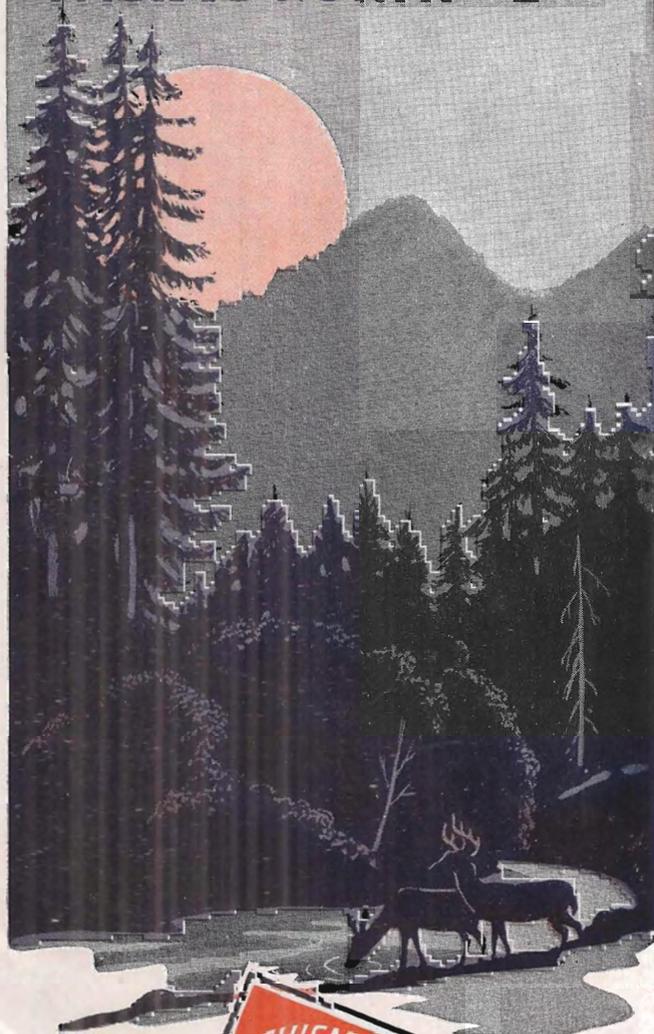


The
Olympic
PENINSULA
in the
PACIFIC NORTHWEST



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AND PACIFIC**

The
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PENINSULA
in the
PACIFIC NORTHWEST

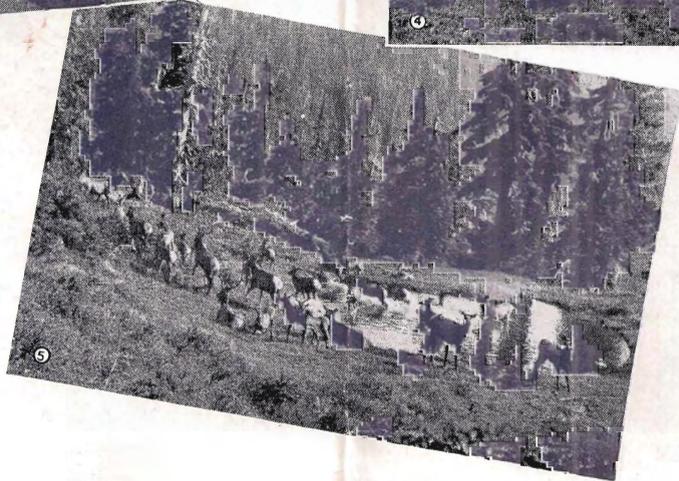
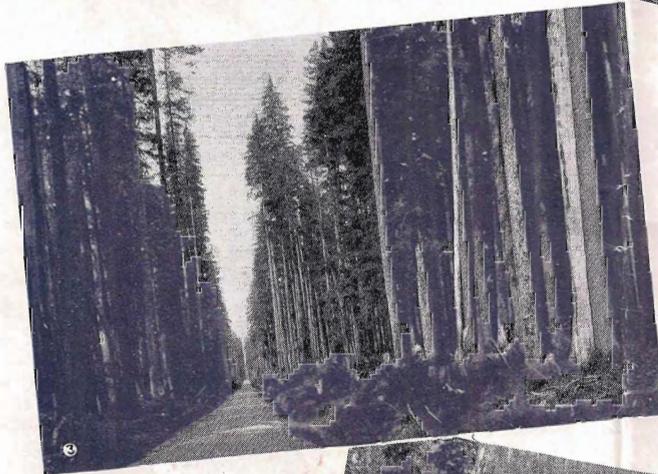
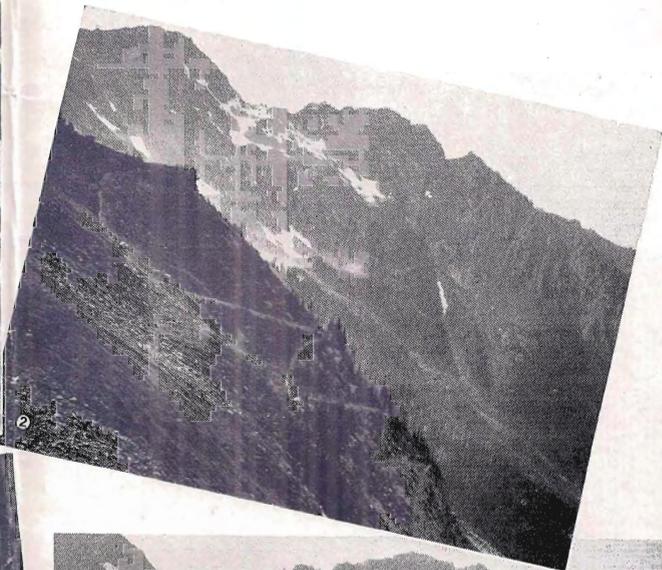
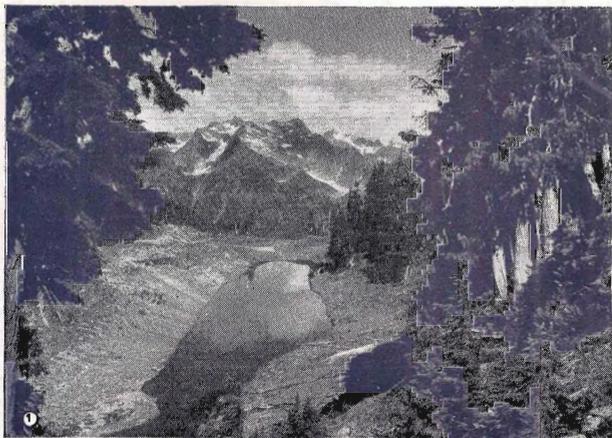


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The OLYMPIC PENINSULA

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1. Mt. Seattle from the low divide.
2. Boulder-Solduc Trail north of Mt. Olympus.
3. On the Olympic Highway.
4. By pack train through The Olympics.
5. Roosevelt Elk in the Olympic Mountains.



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THEY who stand on the heights that mark the eastern shores of Puget Sound and look into the West at sunset behold a serrated line of peaks that stand out in bold outline against the western sky. Evening creeping up the eastern slopes thickly veils the high points but covers the deeper recesses of the canyons with darker shadows and throws over all a blue haze that speaks of peace and quiet and mystery. Standing on the same heights in the early morning, they would see the rising sun shining full into the face of the range, seeking out every slope and canyon and snow field, and bringing them seemingly within reach of the outstretched arm.

Each time is beautiful, each setting is glorious, and each calls the beholder to the sparkling streams, silent trails, sighing forests, glistening snow fields and rugged heights that compose this marvelous panorama. It seems like some dream-cloud floating before us, but it is real. It is the Olympic Peninsula, the far, northwestern corner of the United States, its last West.

In variety it is not surpassed, in majestic beauty it has few equals. Roughly, it is an immense square from whose center snow-white peaks rise, sharp and rugged, above the dark, green forests, that spread their protecting mantle from deep valley to summer snowline. These peaks constitute the Olympic Mountains, down whose sides the Hama Hama, the Dosewallips, the Duckabush, the Dungeness, the Elwha, the Soleduck, the Bogachiel, the Queets, the Quinault, the Wynochee, the Humptulips, the Satsop, and smaller streams run their mad race to the sound, the straits and the Pacific.

According to an old Indian legend, the mighty peaks of the Olympic Mountains are watching over the surrounding country until the return of the Two Dragons that once ruled over the peninsula. One dragon, called Sol Duc, ruled the country draining into the Pacific; the other, called Elwha, ruled the country draining into Puget Sound and the Straits. They never agreed on the boundary line location between their districts. As a result they frequently disputed and fought over it. One day their fight was extremely bitter. Their powerful tails swept the forests from the mountain summits, leaving them treeless as they are today. They fought until dark without either gaining an advantage. Exhausted, painfully bruised and wounded, they dragged themselves down the mountains, crawled into their caves, sealed the entrances with rocks and wept. And there is where they are today. The hot tears of the Sol Duc dragon bubble up in the Sol Duc Valley and those of the Elwha dragon spring forth at the Olympic Hot Springs on the Elwha side of the ridge, to give health and happiness to all who visit the peninsula, while the dragons rest in their caves and recover from their wounds.

The Olympic National Forest, covering the greater part of the peninsula, is largely Douglas fir and hemlock, with some spruce and cedar. It consists of one million three hundred and fifteen thousand acres of timber land, bearing billions of feet of timber.

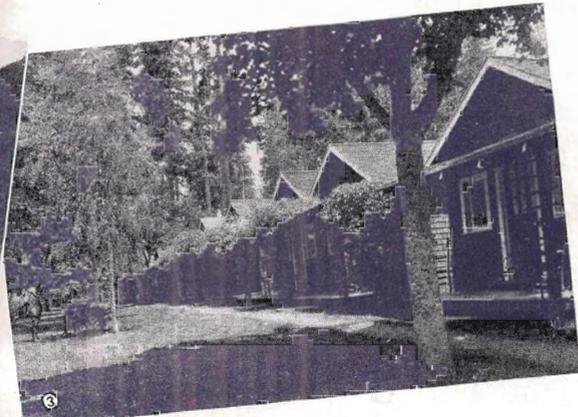
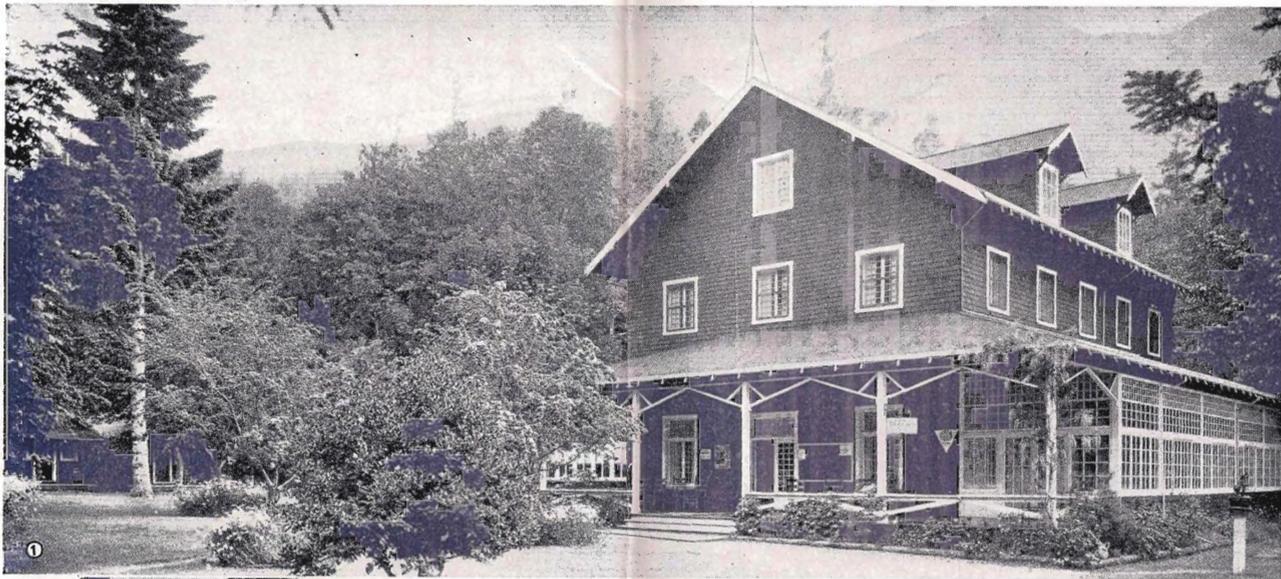
Many of the peninsula's hidden lakes and streams found along or adjacent to the trails are noted for their beauty and splendid fishing lakes, Crescent and Sutherland in the north and Lake Quinault in the south—the largest lakes on the peninsula—are easily accessible by good motor roads.

The direct route to the Olympic Peninsula is via The Milwaukee Road. From Seattle, the terminus of the main line, one extension runs through the northern part and another through the southern part—both placing the traveler within easy reach of the lakes and mountains and the mysteries of the little-known interior. The northern branch, which extends along the northern coast of the peninsula from Port Townsend to Twin Rivers (78.5 miles), connects at Port Townsend with steamers direct from Seattle. The southern branch runs direct from Seattle and Tacoma as far as Aberdeen and Hoquiam, on the southwestern corner of the peninsula.

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1. Lake Crescent Tavern.
2. Olympic Highway along Lake Crescent.
3. Cottages on Lake Crescent.
4. Summer Resort on Lake Crescent.





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NORTH SIDE



LAKE CRESCENT, at the foot of Mount Storm King, on the northern edge of the Olympic National Forest and twenty miles west of Port Angeles, the largest lake on the peninsula, is one of the beautiful lakes of the world. In shape it resembles a huge crescent and is about ten miles long by one mile wide. It is the home of the Beardslee trout, the king of game fish, ten, fifteen, twenty pounds in weight and every ounce a fighting unit. Crescent trout, running from three to ten pounds and close to the Beardslee for gameness, are also native to this lake.

Heavily forested mountains rise from the water's edge. Animal life abounds. Trails lead through the timber along cool trout streams to waterfalls, through dark and silent forests and to the summits of those peaks that, like sentinels, have looked out over the mighty Pacific these many centuries. The scent of the pines, the murmuring of the sparkling streams, the sighing of the wind, the harmony of color and form, the tinkling silence over all, blend into an atmosphere of restfulness, in which care vanishes and a glorious relaxation brings new energy.

Cozy cottages and homelike outing places are found at several spots on the lake shore. These have been operating for several years, are managed by experienced and competent people and have established an enviable reputation. The service is informal but comfortable, having the quality that satisfies without demanding—leaves one free to enjoy the outing. Good meals with fresh milk, vegetables, eggs, chickens and fruits in season, secured from local ranchers, are provided. Fishing and hunting in season, tennis, boating, golfing, riding, mountain climbing lure the active; quiet, peaceful spots supply needed relaxation to the tired body and mind.

LAKE CRESCENT TAVERN provides high-class but informal accommodations and service. American plan with sleeping quarters in hotel proper, bungalows or tent cottages, \$5.00 and up per day. Sandy bathing beach. Address Lake Crescent Tavern, Port Angeles, Washington.

ROSEMARY INN ON THE LAKE. Comfortable, modern rooms in hotel or cottages. Table generously supplied with best available fresh products. Boating, dancing, swimming, tennis, croquet, quoits. Camp fires at Ingleside. American plan. Rates reasonable. Rose E. Littleton, proprietor, Port Angeles, Washington.

OVINGTON'S. West end of the lake. Table supplied largely from hotel farm. Rates, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day. American plan. Cottages with running water, heat and electric lights. Address: Ovington's, Ovington, Washington.

EAST BEACH HOTEL. Milk, cream, poultry and vegetables from the hotel farm. Home cooking with splendid variety; \$3.50 per day. Special rates by the week. Electric lights, dance hall, cabins. Write William Lenoir, Star Route, Port Angeles, Washington, for reservations.

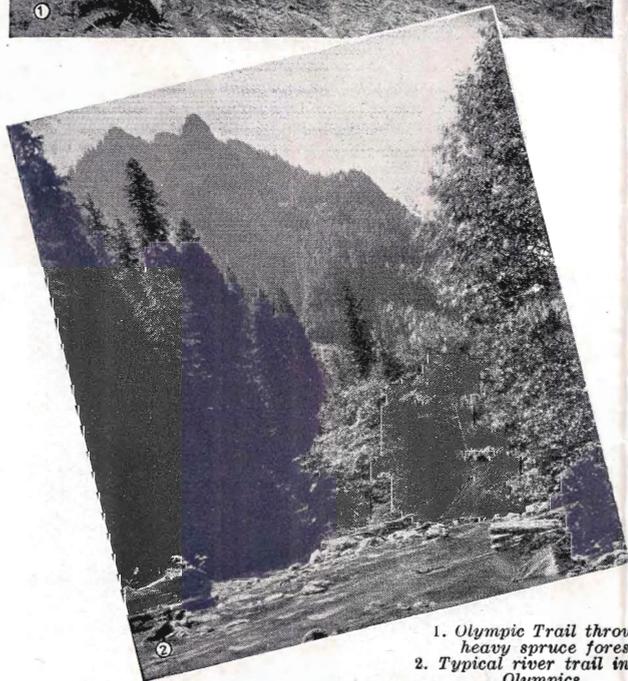
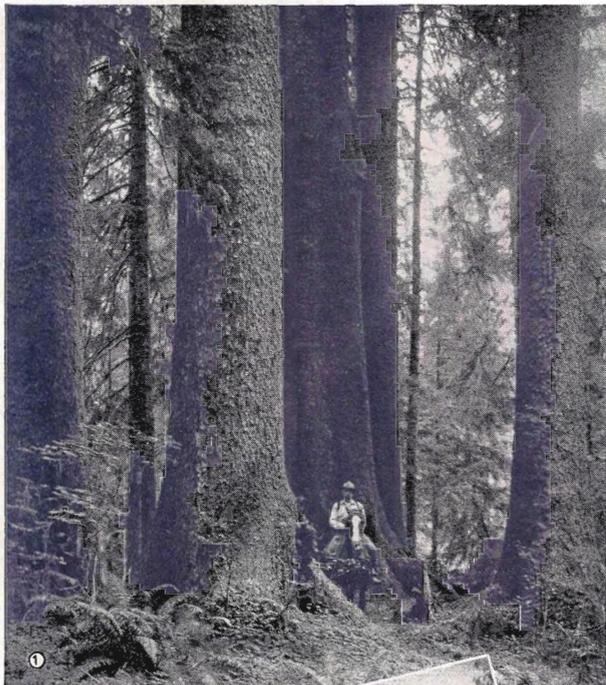
THE LOG CABIN. On sunny side of the lake; \$4.00 per day, American plan, for one person occupying room or small cabin. Meals, 75c to \$1.25 each. Write The Log Cabin, Lake Crescent, Piedmont, Washington, for accommodations.

LAKE SUTHERLAND, three miles east of Crescent, is a popular stopping place with good hotel and camp accommodations, and all the recreations which characterize this district.

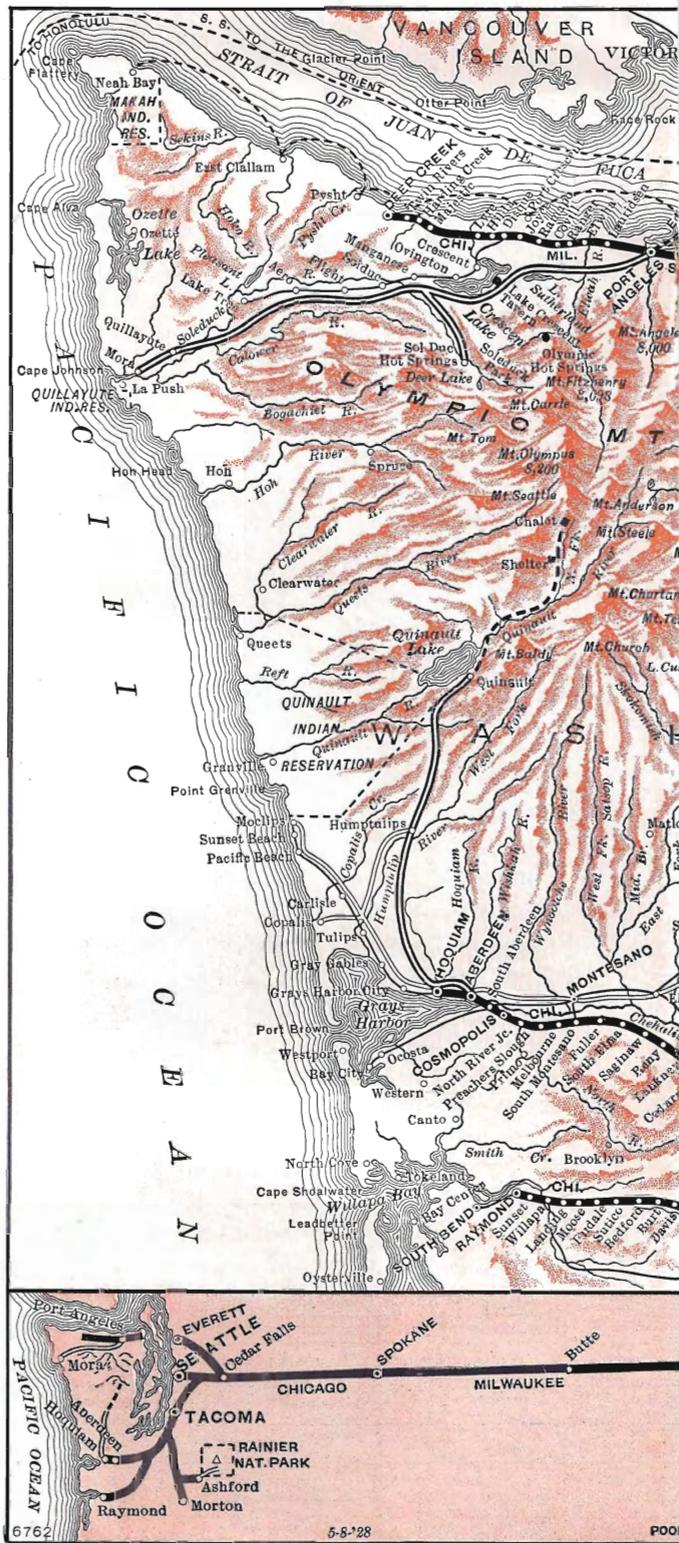
SOL DUC HOT SPRINGS, 1,760 feet above the sea, lies in a pocket, an indentation in the northern wall of the mountains, twenty miles south of Lake Crescent. Long ago the Indians regarded the waters of Sol Duc with reverence because of their magical powers in overcoming bodily ills. Rheumatism, liver, stomach and kidney troubles, blood and skin diseases and nervous disorders give way rapidly under their influence. Sol Duc Hot Springs is a delightful place also for the well man who is looking for active recreation, since game fish, bird and beast are to be found in abundance. Deer, bear, cougar, bobcat and timber wolves may be hunted at the proper time.

Five dollars per day per person is charged at the hotel, and this includes room, meals and one hot bath per day with ordinary attention. Special attention is

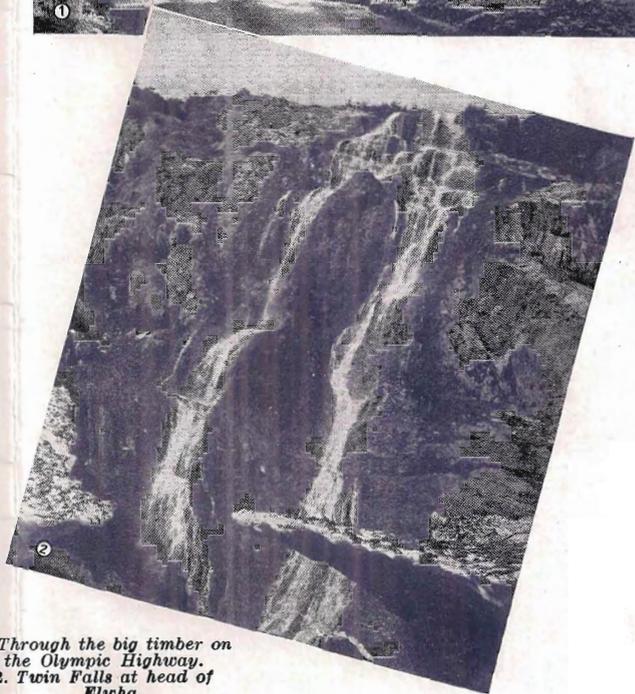
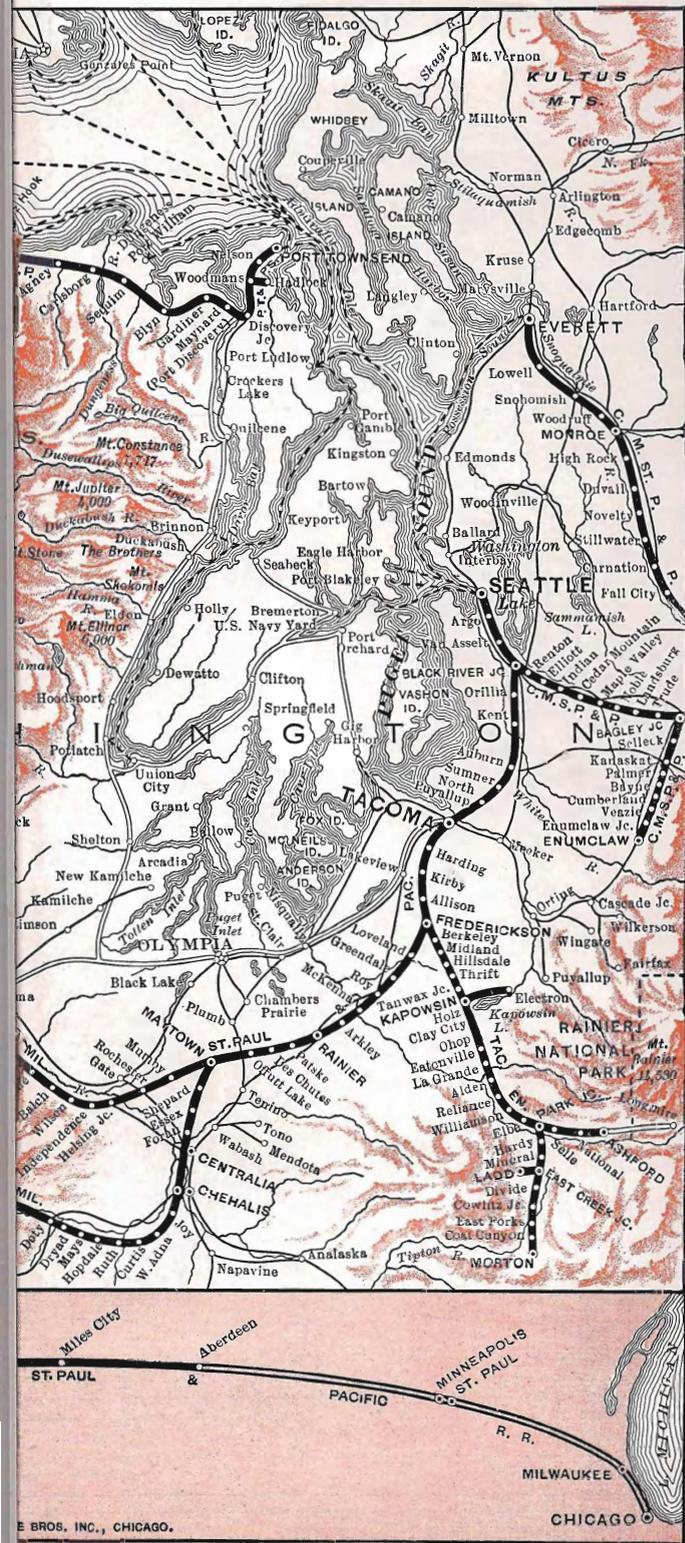
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1. Olympic Trail through heavy spruce forest.
2. Typical river trail in The Olympics.



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1. Through the big timber on the Olympic Highway.
2. Twin Falls at head of Elwha.



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there also for those who need or care for it. Accommodations may be secured by writing Sol Duc Hot Springs, Port Angeles, Washington.

OLYMPIC HOT SPRINGS, elevation 2,100 feet, in the heart of the Olympic Mountains on the Elwha River. Twenty-one miles from Port Angeles, of which twelve miles are trail. Twenty-one hot springs. Hotel charge \$4.50 per day. Address Olympic Hot Springs, Port Angeles, Washington.

LA PUSH and MORA are found at the present terminus of the Olympic Highway, where Quillayute River flows into the Pacific Ocean. Clean, comfortable cabin rooms may be secured at La Push for \$2.50 to \$7.00 per room per day; at Mora for \$1.00 to \$2.50. Good a la carte meals are provided in restaurants operated by the camp site proprietors. Address Fred F. Hart, La Push, or J. E. L. James, Mora, Washington.

Competent guides with equipment and pack trains for trips into the mountains may be arranged through the Chamber of Commerce at Port Angeles or Port Townsend, the principal cities of the north side.

PORT TOWNSEND, a city of about 5,000 people, rests in the corner formed by the junction of the Straits of Juan de Fuca with Puget Sound. The three forts that guard the entrance to Puget Sound, Ft. Worden, Ft. Flagler, Ft. Casey, are located immediately about the city. Many government institutions are found here and these have helped to give Port Townsend a financial strength rather above the average in cities of its population. It is said to have the greatest per capita wealth of any city of its size in the United States.

PORT ANGELES is a hustling city of some 7,500 people, located on the Straits about 40 miles west of Port Townsend. Lumber manufacturing and fishing are important factors in the business life of the city and the making of wood pulp is developing considerable proportions. It is a shipping point for the rich agricultural districts of Sequim and Dungeness.

The great Olympic National Forest and the Olympic Mountains are close at hand. These mountains act as a shield against the southwest winds of the winter months, and by so doing give to this section, Port Townsend to Port Angeles, a very desirable climate.

VICTORIA, B. C., which is connected with Port Angeles by passenger and automobile ferry service, lies immediately across the Straits from Port Angeles.

SOUTH SIDE

LAKE QUINAULT, on the southwestern edge of the Olympic National Forest, is reached from Hoquiam and Aberdeen over a fine automobile road, the Olympic Highway. According to Indian legend, this name is of French origin, originally spelled Quineult. It means "River-with-a-lake-on-it."

This lake is about five miles long and two miles wide. Entirely surrounded by mountain and forest, it is headquarters for fisherman, hunter, hiker, camper and motorist. Quinault River, which rises in the glaciers far back in the Olympic Mountains, flows into the lake, emerging from the other end to pass through the Quinault Indian Reservation on to the Pacific.

THE QUINAULT, a modern, popular, high-class hotel, provides excellent accommodations. Rates are \$5.50 to \$6.50 per person per day, including meals.

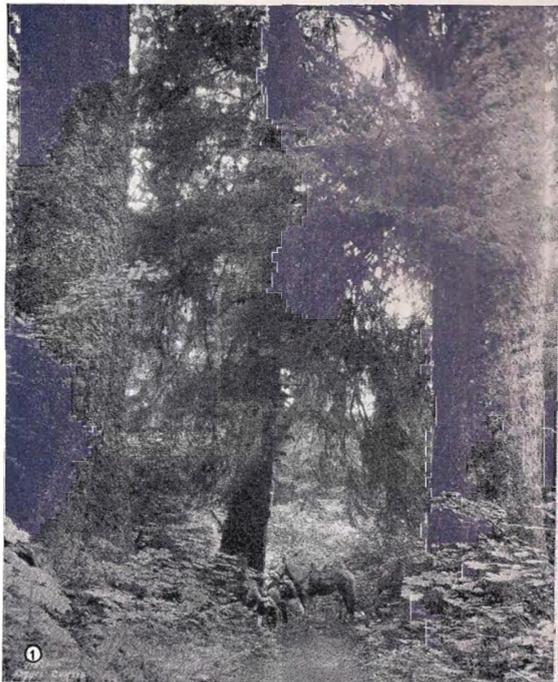
This is the starting point for trips into the Olympics. While there is an auto road to the lower Queets River, the remainder of the country to the north can be reached over excellent, well-marked trails, most of which have been built by U. S. Forest Rangers. These trails lead up the Quinault to the headwaters of the streams named early in this narrative and on to Port Angeles on the Straits and to Brinnon on Hood Canal, with cross trails that give access to the higher countries between. Being a wilderness, little explored and much of it known only to the forest rangers, there is a zest to an outing in this region approaching closely that of exploration save that it holds neither poisonous reptiles nor hostile people, unless we except the forest rangers, who quickly become hostile when they find visitors violating the rules of the forest service.

A mountain chalet in the Low Divide at the base of Mount Seattle was opened in 1927. Pack trains make this chalet in two days by easy stages, stopping at a rest station the first night out. Trips which penetrate into other portions of the forest, such as the Elwha and Queets basins, Mt. Olympus, Mt. Queets, Mt.

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1. Forest trail in the Olympic National Forest.
2. Popular Grays Harbor Beaches.
3. Typical Chalet in The Olympics.
4. Lunch time on the trail to Mt. Olympus.





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Meany, Mt. Christie, may be made from this chalet, which is in the heart of the Olympics. Another chalet completed last year by the Olson Brothers fifteen miles above Lake Quinault opens up a beautiful region. A shelter has been built in the Valley of a Thousand Waterfalls and a new trail leads up Mt. Anderson and to a large number of glaciers.

Camp Clearwater, operated by Mrs. Adams, on the Clearwater River six miles from the open Pacific, offers an ideal summer outing. Canoes and riding and pack horses are for rent affording trips into the heart of the Olympic Wilderness. Fish also are abundant in this region. This camp is within a mile of the new Olympic highway. Arrangements for guides, equipment horses, pack trains, for sight-seeing or hunting trips from Lake Quinault into the mountains should be arranged with the Olympic Chalet Co., Quinault, Washington, or with the Chamber of Commerce of Aberdeen or Hoquiam, Washington.

ABERDEEN and HOQUIAM, on Gray's Harbor, are the doorways for the south side. Many manufacturing enterprises, large and small, which center around lumber, are found here and make Gray's Harbor the largest lumber shipping port in the United States. As the timber is cleared away the tributary country is being developed for agriculture and dairying, the latter especially. Both cities are provided with new and modern hotels which furnish service of splendid quality.

South, west and north of Aberdeen and Hoquiam are long stretches of sandy, ocean beach visited each year by an increasing number of people who find enjoyment in the surf, in hiking to the many points of interest, or in the more placid occupation of lying on the sand. These beaches are served by frequent auto stage service from the two cities and a comfortable and popular hotel at Pacific Beach furnishes accommodations of good quality at reasonable prices.

EAST SIDE

HOOD CANAL, a very deep body of salt water, forms the eastern boundary of the peninsula. The entrance to this canal lies just south of Port Townsend. It

extends southwesterly some sixty miles, then abruptly turns northeast for about thirty miles, two to three miles in width for the most of these ninety miles.

A heavy growth of shrub and forest clothes its abrupt shores, which sometimes rise to a height of three hundred feet. Many indentations, usually where the waters of some gay, care-free stream mingle with the salt water, break the straight line of the shore into headland and curve in which sandy beaches glisten and beckon.

Good accommodations are available at Union on the south end of the canal, and at Brinnon about midway. Address Where-to-Go Bureau, Seattle.

HOW TO REACH THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA LOCALLY

North Side

Steamer service morning and evening from Seattle connects at Port Townsend with passenger trains of The Milwaukee Road running westward along the shore line of Discovery Bay, through the Gardiner and Sequim country and on into Port Angeles.

From Port Angeles motor coach service is maintained to all north side points of interest mentioned in this folder as having accommodations for the tourist.

This combination of steamer, rail and auto service requires about six hours' time.

South Side

This side of the peninsula is reached by The Milwaukee Road's branch line from Tacoma to Aberdeen and Hoquiam on Gray's Harbor. From these cities frequent motor coach service is maintained to Pacific Beach and Lake Quinault.

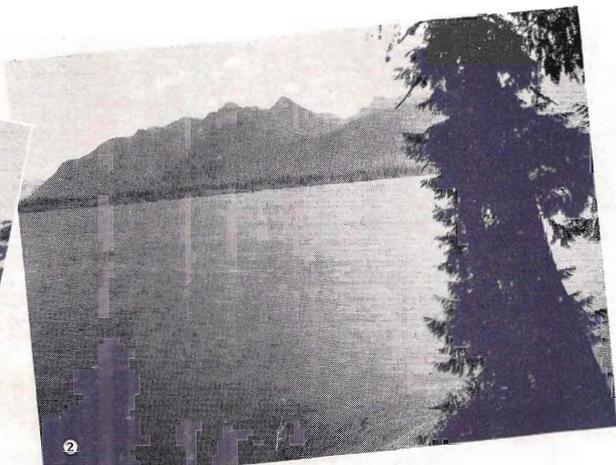
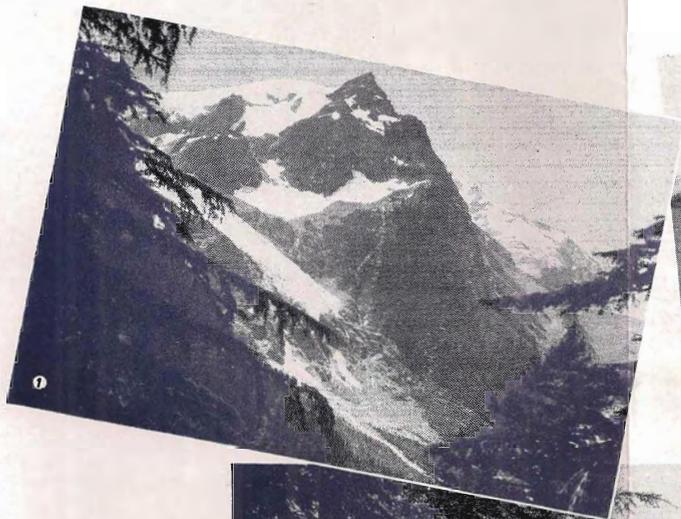
East Side

Passenger and automobile ferry service from Seattle to Bremerton and auto stage service beyond bring this section within easy reach.

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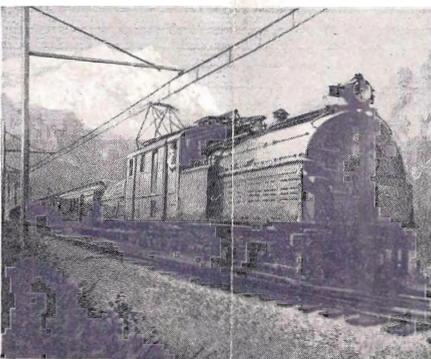
1. Blue Glacier on Mt. Olympus—8,200-ft. elevation.
2. Lake Quinault.
3. "The Quinault"
65-room modern hotel
Quinault Lake.
4. In The Seven Lakes' Basin
7 miles from
Sol Duc Hot Springs.



The OLYMPIC PENINSULA



Open-air observation cars



Electric locomotives



Delightful dining cars

How to reach The OLYMPIC PENINSULA from the East

The direct, swift, scenic and most comfortable route to the Olympic Peninsula from the East is via The Milwaukee Road aboard either of the two famous transcontinental trains—The Olympian and The Columbian.

From Chicago these two trains carry you across rolling farm lands and prairie wheat fields of the great mid-western states, cut through the vast cattle ranges of Montana, and wind through silent canyons and forested slopes of the mighty Rockies, Bitter Roots and Cascades to land you at Seattle and Tacoma, from where there is direct and convenient service to the Olympic Peninsula both by Milwaukee trains and by steamers.

For 656 miles through the mountainous country of the transcontinental journey The Olympian and The Columbian are hauled by electric locomotives, assuring an unusually clean . . . smokeless and sootless . . . trip. During the summer season both trains carry an open-air observation car through the mountains, enabling the passengers to enjoy the delightful feeling of an intimate touch with the passing scenery.

There is nothing on wheels finer than The Olympian . . . the latest built Pullman sleeping cars, club-observation cars, radio, telephone, library, women's lounge, maids, barbers, valets, shower baths, dining cars . . . and capable and courteous train crews. All cars are equipped with *roller bearings*, assuring a smooth, quiet ride, the last word in comfortable railroad travel.

One of the most satisfying features of these marvelous trains is the dining car. All meals are prepared and served under the supervision of Mr. George Rector, once Broadway's favorite, now director of cuisine on "The Milwaukee Road." The beauty and refinement of the dining cars themselves give the last touch of environment which rounds out a well-served meal.

The undersigned or any Milwaukee Road representative will gladly arrange a through trip from your home to the Olympic Peninsula and the Pacific Northwest with a never-forgettable visit to Yellowstone Park through the new Gallatin Gateway. On request he will send you booklets, folders, maps and complete details regarding fares, routes and schedules.

GEO. B. HAYNES
Passenger Traffic Manager
CHICAGO, ILL.

J. F. BAHL
Assistant General Passenger Agent
1304 Fourth Avenue
SEATTLE, WASH.

W. B. DIXON
General Passenger Agent
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