

New pages made to commonwealth basin (20) and read through (25)

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## Introduction

Welcome to the world of camping! The places described in this edition are here to help make your outdoor experiences positive. The 75 hikes described are only a start, and are not to be taken as the only places to go. The hikes are laid out in a format to help in deciding on the right place for the right time. All the hikes can be day hikes, it just depend on where you turn around. Also, some of the one day hikes mentioned can be overnights if that choice is made. There are two 35 mile trips included to give you a taste of what is possible.

Living in Snohomish County, we are fortunate to have in our backyard three wilderness areas: Boulder River, Glacier Peak, and Henry M. Jackson Wildernesses. These areas as well as the Forest Service land and Washington State Department of Natural Resources property make it possible for endless adventure in the "backyard."

If you decide to try one of the trips, we suggest you get the appropriate map, either USGS or Greentrails and "look" at the hike on the topographic map to get a feel for the hike. From there, we suggest contacting the local Forest Service Ranger District to discover any changes in the area or restrictions that might be imposed.

Again, we wish you happy camping and an enjoyable time. Remember to smile, and even miserable weather becomes tolerable.

Have fun and see you on the trail! Kenneth Auestead:  
Camping Promotions Advisor

What is the Order of the Arrow?

### Purpose

The purpose of the Order of the Arrow is fourfold:

1. To recognize those Scout campers who best exemplify the Scout Oath and Law in their daily lives.
2. To develop and maintain camping traditions and spirit.
3. To promote Scout camping.
4. To crystallize the Scouting habit of helpfulness into a purpose of leadership in cheerful service to others.

### History

The Order of the Arrow (OA) was founded by Dr. E. Urner Goodman and Carroll A. Edson in 1915 at the Treasure Island Camp of the Philadelphia Council, Boy Scouts of America. It became an official program experiment in 19?? and was approved as part of the Boy Scout program in 1934. In 1948 the OA, recognized as the BSA's national brotherhood of honor campers, became an official part of the national camping program of the Boy Scouts of America.

### Membership

The Order has more than 160,000 members located in lodges affiliated with 411 local BSA councils.

### Eligibility

To become a member, a young man must be a registered Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Explorer and hold the First Class rank. He also must have experienced a minimum of 15 days and nights of Scout camping (including a long-term camp). Scouts are elected to the Order by their fellow unit members, following approval by the Scoutmaster, Varsity Team Coach, or Explorer Advisor.

### Induction

The induction ceremony, called the Ordeal is conducted at Scout camp, and is the first step toward full membership. During the Ordeal, candidates maintain complete silence, receive small amounts of food, work on camp improvement projects, and are required to sleep alone, apart from other campers.

### Brotherhood Member

After 10 months of service, a member may take part in the Brotherhood ceremony, which places further emphasis on the ideals of Scouting and the Order. Completion of this ceremony, signifies full membership in the Order.

### Vigil Honor

After 2 years as a Brotherhood member, and with the approval of the national Order of the Arrow Committee, a Scout may be recognized with the Vigil Honor for outstanding service to Scouting, his lodge, and the community.

### Lodges

The Order of the Arrow lodge is granted a charter from the National Council, BSA, which is applied for by the local council. By fulfilling its purpose, the OA lodge helps the local council provide quality Boy Scout programming.

### Sections

An Order of the Arrow section consists of 6 to 12 local lodges. Once every year, representative of lodges in the section come together for a conclave. Every 2 years all of the 58 elected section chiefs form the conference committee for the national Order of the Arrow conference.

### BSA Policies

and other good things to know

about Outdoor Activities

### Wilderness Policy

All private or publicly owned backcountry land and designated wilderness areas are included in the term "wilderness areas" in this policy. The Outdoor Code of the Boy Scouts of America applies to outdoor behavior generally, but for treks into wilderness areas, minimum impact camping methods must be used. Within the outdoor program of the Boy Scouts of America, there are many different camping skill levels. Camping practices that are appropriate for day outings, long-term camp, or short-term unit camping do not apply to wilderness areas. Scouts and Explorers need to adopt attitudes and patterns of behavior, wherever they go, that respect the rights of others, including future generations, to enjoy the outdoors.

In Wilderness areas, it is crucial to minimize our impact on particularly fragile ecosystems such as mountains, lakes, streams, deserts, and seashores. Since our impact

varies from one season of the year to the next, it becomes important for us to adjust to these changing conditions as well, to avoid damaging the environment.

The Boy Scouts of America emphasizes these practices for all troops, teams and posts planning to use wilderness areas:

Contact the landowner or land managing agency (Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, State, private, etc.) well in advance of the outing to learn the regulations for that area and to obtain required permits and current maps.

Always obtain a tour permit, available through council Scout service centers, meet all conditions specified, and carry it on the trip.

Limit the size of groups generally to no more than 8 to 11 persons, including at least two adult leaders. Do not exceed the group size if one has been established for the wilderness area. Organize each group (patrol, team, or crew) to function independently by planning their own trips on different dates, serving their own food, providing their own transportation to trailhead, securing individual permits, and camping in a separate and distinct group. When necessary to combine transportation and planning or buying, small groups should still camp and travel on the trail separately from other groups of the same unit

Match the ruggedness of high adventure experiences to the skills, physical ability, and maturity of those taking part. Save more rugged treks for older youth members who are more proficient and experienced in outdoor skills.

Participate in training for adult leaders in low-impact camping or be proficient and experienced in the leadership and skills required for treks into wilderness areas.

Conduct pre-trip training for the group that stresses proper wilderness behavior.

Use backpacking stoves, particularly where the fuel supply is limited or open fires are restricted. Supervision by an adult knowledgeable in the use of the stoves must be provided. If a fire is necessary, keep it as small as possible and use established fire lays where available if in a safe area. After use, erase all signs.

Emphasize the need for minimizing impact on the land through proper camping practices and preserving the solitude and quietness of remote areas. Camp at low use areas - avoid popular sites that show signs of heavy use.

Leave dogs, radios, and tape players at home.

Use biodegradable (not metal or glass) or plastic food containers. Carry out unburnable trash of your own and any left by others.

Dig shallow holes for latrines and locate them at least 200 feet from the nearest water source. Cover the latrines completely before leaving.

Wash clothes, dishes, and bodies at least 200 feet from any source of natural water.

Where a choice is available, select equipment of muted colors which blend with natural surroundings.

Look at and photograph; never pick or collect.

Follow trail switchbacks and stay on established trails.

Treat wildlife with respect and take precautions to avoid dangerous encounters with wildlife. Leave snakes, bears, ground squirrels, and other wildlife alone.

Health and Safety

Health and safety sounds pretty dull, doesn't it? If it's excitement you want, how about an unexpected reaction to a bee sting? A lost hiker who doesn't have the trail essentials, or how about a thirsty hiker with his head plunged right into cool Guardia Creek? How's that for thrills? O.K., let's change the title of this chapter to: Health and Safety for Peace of Mind, Comfort, and Fun!

The Personal Health and Medical Record (#4414) is a good idea for all Scouts, Explorers, and it is required for all long-term camping. The white form (#4412) is for all adults participating in all long-term camping and for Scouts and Explorers in high Adventure. The following are the basic policies and standards related to medical examinations in the program of the Boy Scouts of America:

1. It is recommended that all new members have a medical examination and periodic checkups for all members by their personal physician.
2. A medical examination is required of all persons attending a long-term camp (6 or more days). The examination must be within three (3) years before going to camp for Scouts or Explorers. Medical examination is required within one (1) year for all adults, and for Explorers and older Scouts participating on high adventure activities. There are no exceptions.
3. All medical examinations must be given by a physician licensed to practice medicine in his state of residence.
4. A medical inspection or screening by a physician or his designee is required for every long-term camper on the day of arrival at camp or within 24 hours before departure for camp.
5. For aquatics activity, evidence of fitness assured by a complete health history by parent, legal guardian or physician is required. The adult supervisor should adjust all supervision, discipline, and protection to anticipate any potential risks associated with individual health conditions. In the event of any significant health condition, an examination by a physician should be required by the adult leader.

The Local Tour Permit Application is used for trips of less than 500 miles in the U.S. and must be filed with the camping department at the Scout service center at least two weeks before departure.

The National Tour Permit Application is required for units traveling 500 miles or more or for any trip outside the U.S. It should be submitted at least 30 days before departure.

Tour permits have now become recognized by national parks, military institutions, and other organizations as proof that a unit activity has been well-planned, organized, and is under capable and qualified leadership. Tour permits will help the unit by guiding it to recommended leadership and safety requirements.

#### Auto Safety

It is essential that adequate, safe and responsible transportation be used for any and all scouting activities. Since most accidents occur within a short distance from home, safety precautions are necessary, even on short trips.

- General guidelines are as follows:
1. All drivers must be licensed.
  2. An adult leader (at least 21 years of age) must be in charge and accompany the group-
  3. There must be a licensed driver at least 18 years of age in each car - 21 years of age for Cub Scouts.
  4. Passenger cars or station wagons may be used for transporting passengers, but passengers should not ride on the rear deck of station wagons.
  5. Trucks may not be used for transporting passengers. 6. All passengers must use seat belts.
  7. All driving except short trips, should be done in daylight.
  8. Adequate property damage and public liability insurance must be carried. 9. Do not exceed the speed limit. 10. Do not travel in convoy.

Trucks are designed and constructed to transport materials and equipment, not people. The beds of trucks or trailers must never be used for carrying passengers. Tour permits will not be issued for any trip that involves carrying passengers in a truck except in the cab. This includes vehicles converted for that use, unless they are licensed as a bus and meet all requirements for buses.

#### Chemical Stove and Lantern Safety

1. Use compressed or liquid gas stoves and lanterns only with knowledgeable adult supervision, and in Scout facilities only where and when permitted.
2. Operate and maintain chemical stoves and lanterns according to manufacturer's instructions.
3. Under adult supervision, store fuel in approved containers. Keep all chemical fuel containers away from hot stoves and campfires and store below 100 degrees F.
4. Let hot stoves and lanterns cool before changing cylinders of compressed gases or refilling from bottles of liquid gas.
5. Refill liquid gas stoves and lanterns a safe distance from any flames, including other stoves, campfires, and personal smoking substances. Commercial camp stove fuel should be used for safety and performance. Pour through a filter funnel. Recap both the device and the fuel container before igniting.
6. Never fuel a stove or lantern inside a cabin, always do this out-of-doors. Do not operate a stove or lantern in an unventilated structure. Make sure there are at least two ventilation openings, one high and one low, to provide oxygen and exhaust for lethal

gases. Never fuel, ignite, or operate a stove or lantern in a tent. 7. Place the stove on a level secure surface before operating. In snow, place insulated support under the stove to prevent melting and tipping.

8. Periodically check fittings on compressed gas stoves and on pressurized liquid gas stoves for leakage with soap solution before lighting.

9. When lighting a stove keep fuel bottles and extra canisters well away. Do not hover over the stove when lighting it. Keep your head and body to one side.

10. Do not leave a lighted stove or lantern unattended.

11. Do not overload the stove with extra heavy pots or large frying pans. If pots over 2 quarts are necessary, set up a separate grill with legs to hold the pot and place stove under grill.

12. Bring empty fuel containers home for disposal. Do not place in or near fires. Empty fuel containers will explode if heated.

### Safe Swim Defense

#### Qualified Supervision

Have a responsible adult (at least 21 years old) supervise all swimming. He must be qualified in water safety training (BSA Lifeguard, Red Cross Senior Life Saving, or YMCA Senior Lifesaver) or must use assistants so qualified. Preferably have more than one adult qualified to supervise. Be sure everyone involved in supervision thoroughly understands the Safe Swim Defense and firmly commits to its use.

#### Physical Fitness

Request a physical examination for every boy once a year using the Health and Medical Record form #4410. Keep ashore any boy whose health condition makes swimming dangerous.

#### Safe Area

Have lifeguards and swimmers systematically examine the bottom of the swimming area to determine varying depths, deep holes, rocks, and stumps. Mark off the area for three groups: not more than 3.5 feet deep for non-swimmers; from shallow water to just over the head for beginners; deep water not over 12 feet for swimmers. For boundary markers use poles stuck in the bottom, or plastic bottles, balloons or sticks attached to rock anchors with twine. Enclose non-swimmer and beginner areas with buoy lines (twine and floats) between markers. Put small flags on floats at outer corners of swimmer area.

#### Lifeguards on Duty

Designate as lifeguards two older boys who are capable swimmers. Station them ashore, equipped with Lifeline (two joined 50-foot lengths of #5 sash cord). In an emergency, one carries out the line and the other feeds it out from shore, then pulls in his partner and

the boy being assisted. In addition, if a boat is available, man it with two older boys, preferably capable swimmers, one rowing and the other equipped with a 10-foot pole or extra oar. Provide one guard for every 10 boys.

#### Lookout

Station a lookout on the shore where he can see and hear everything in all areas. He may be the adult in charge of the swim and may give the buddy signals.

#### Ability Groups

Divide the boys into three ability groups: non-swimmers, beginners, and swimmers. Keep each group in its own area. Non-swimmers are learners who have not passed a swimming test. Beginners pass this test: jump feet first into water over their heads, surface, level off, swim 25 feet, turn sharply without support, swim back to starting point. Swimmers pass this test: swim 75 yards in a strong manner with one of these strokes - side, breast, trudgen, or crawl; continue swimming another 25 yards on the back with an easy, resting stroke; rest by floating or with minimum movement for a minute. Test a boy at first swim after he joins and whenever he is ready to qualify for the next group.

#### Buddy Plan

Pair every boy with another in his own ability group. Buddies check in and out of the swimming area together. Check all boys in the water about every 10 minutes. The adult in charge signals for a buddy check with a single blast of a whistle or ring of a bell and calling "Buddy check!" He counts slowly to 10 while buddies join and raise hands and remain still and silent. Guards check all areas, count the pairs, and compare the total with the number known to be in the water. Signal two blasts or bells to resume swimming. At the end of the swim make a final buddy check and account for every boy. Signal three blasts or bells for checkout.

#### Discipline

Be sure all Scouts and Explorers understand and agree that swimming is allowed only with proper supervision and use of the complete Safe Swim Defense. Advise their parents of this policy. When boys know the reason for rules and procedures, they are more likely to follow them. Be strict and fair, showing no favoritism.

#### Insurance

Listed below are brief outlines of insurance coverage provided by or through the local council.

##### Comprehensive General Liability Insurance

This coverage provides protection for the council, all Scouting officials, directors, officers, professional and non-professional employees. It also covers currently registered Scouting units, their chartered organizations, and volunteer scouters (whether or not registered) with respect to liability claims arising out of negligence in the performance of their duties in Scouting.

These permits should list the drivers' names and limits of automobile liability insurance carried. Coverage is for \$1,000,000 per occurrence for bodily injury and property damage, plus \$15,000,000 limits of umbrella liability insurance. Boats over 40 horsepower or 26 feet in length must be specifically listed by the council with Risk Management Service at the national office in order to provide proper coverage. There is no automatic coverage for boats 50 feet and over.

This insurance does not take the place of any volunteer's personal liability insurance under a homeowners or automobile liability insurance policy, nor does it provide medical payments for injuries. B.S.A coverage is excess over other valid and collectible insurance carried by volunteers. Chartered organizations, however, are provided primary coverage as respects liability arising out of their sponsorship of any Scouting Activity.

#### Automobile Liability Insurance

Every person who drives a car in connection with a Scouting activity should carry (but is not required to carry) a minimum \$50,000 - \$100,000 - \$25,000 of automobile liability limits on their vehicle. Buses and vans must carry \$100,000 - \$300,000 - \$100,000 automobile liability. The council's automobile liability insurance is excess of the insurance the owner of the auto carried, but does protect the owner above his limits for the council's \$1,000,000 limit of coverage plus the \$15,000,000 limits of umbrella liability.

A tour permit or council short-term camping permit is required when units leave their immediate area. National tour permits are required for all trips more than 500 miles.

#### Unit Accident Insurance

Unit accident insurance is available through the council. Information is sent to units each year in their charter renewal kits, and each unit must apply for the coverage individually. This plan provides coverage for accident medical expenses and accidental death and dismemberment while participating in any approved and supervised Scouting activity, including going to and from meetings. New members are automatically

covered under existing plans until the renewal date. Non-Scouts attending scheduled activities (including group travel to and from such activities) for the purpose of being encouraged to participate in Scouting are also automatically covered. However, the plan does not cover parents, siblings, or other guests.

#### Guardia - "Beaver Fever"

Known as "Beaver Fever" or "Backpacker's Diarrhea," giardia is the micro-organism responsible for the disease. Guardia can be received by drinking any untreated water which carries the organism. The main question then becomes, how can you tell if the water is contaminated? You don't. The best policy to use is that assume it is all contaminated and treat the water to kill the organism.

Killing Guardia can be done in a few ways. First and most reliable is boiling. Guardia cannot survive in temperatures above 180 F and if the water is boiled (over 200 F depending on elevation), the organism is killed. Another method is with the use of chemicals. Halazone, bleach, Globaline, Emergency Drinking Water Germicidal Tablets and saturated iodine are all effective in recommended doses for water purification. Refer

to the container for those doses. The wait time after chemicals are used for disinfection depends on water temperature. Up to 40 minutes may be required to disinfect at cooler temperatures. It is best to carry two bottles so one can be ready to drink while the other is disinfected. Filtration is another method of purifying water. Filtration doesn't kill the giardia, but filters it out as well as many other things that can cause the water to acquire a taste. just make sure the filter you use can filter out the small Giardia organism.

#### Tour Permits

On the next two pages is a copy of the Local Tour Permit Application. It can be removed and used or one can be obtained from the council service center. Whenever the a permit is approved, you are given another, so there is no need to go out and make duplications unless you feel inclined to do so. The National Tour Permit Application is not included and may be acquired at the council service center.

#### Short Term Camping

75 places you can go, in alphabetical order

Annette Lake  
(Trail #1019)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 7 miles round trip Hiking Time: 4.5 hours High Point: 3600 feet

Elevation Gain: 1400 feet

Maps: USGS Lost Lake, Snoqualmie Pass  
Greentrails - Snoqualmie Pass #207

Annette Lake is located 5.5 miles SW of Snoqualmie Pass and between Silver Peak and Humpback Mtn. The trail starts at 1900 feet and quickly passes by what is left of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific Railroad as it works its way up Humpback Creek through a series of traverses and switchbacks. In 3.5 miles, Annette Lake at 3620 feet elevation and 19.7 acres is found in a basin with Silver Peak to the east, Abiel Peak to the south and a ridge running from Humpback Mountain on the west.

Directions: Take 1-90 east and take the Ashael Curtis exit (Exit #47). Go south 0.1 miles and take a left onto road #5590 for .6 miles to the trailhead.

Ashland Lakes / Beaver Plant Lake  
(DNR Trail)

### HIKING

Distance: 3 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 hours High Point: 3000 feet

Elevation Gain: 500 feet

Maps: USGS Mallardy Ridge  
Greentrails - Silverton #110

The Ashland Lakes (2 lakes) and Beaver Plant Lake are the western most lakes which lie to the north of Bald Mountain (see also Boardman Lake and Bald Mountain Trail). The lakes are easily reached in an hour with campsites at all the lakes for those wishing to spend time in the area.

Directions: From the Verlot Public Service Center, travel east on the Mountain Loop Highway for 4.5 miles. Turn right on the Schweitzer Creek Road #4020. Continue 2.3 miles to the Beaver Lake Road #4021 and follow this road for 1.5 miles to the junction with Road #4021016. Turn left and follow the Bald Mountain Trail signs 0.8 miles to the trailhead. Trail begins off on Bald Mountain Trail.

Bald Eagle Trail  
(Trail #650)

### HIKING / BACKPACK / HORSEBACK

Distance: 30 miles round trip to Pacific Crest Trail at Dishpan Gap. Hiking Time: up to 3 days

High Point. 600 feet at June Mountain Elevation Gain: 3500 feet

Maps: USGS Sloan Peak, Blanca Lake, Bench Mark Mtn  
Greentrails - Sloan Creek #111, Monte Cristo #143 Benchmark Mtn #144

The trail system in this area provides many opportunities for trips ranging from a weekend to a week. There are two access routes for the Bald Eagle Trail. Each direction is of comparable length and meet at Curry gap with the route selected depends on whether one takes the Mountain Loop Highway or Highway 2 and the North Fork Skykomish. The trail from the north starts at Sloan Creek, follows an old logging road for 2.5 miles and enters the old forest where old, broken puncheon bridges makes for poor footing for horses and pack stock. In 1.8 miles, the trail reaches Curry Gap.

The route from the south begins at Quartz Creek Trailhead on the North Fork Skykomish River and proceeds north 4.0 miles to Curry Gap on Quartz Creek Trail #1050.

The trail (#650) then proceeds southeast to Bald Eagle Mountain and follows the ridge past Long John Mtn. and June Mtn. A side trail goes past Little Blue and Blue Lake, but each route ends up taking you to Dishpan Gap on the Pacific Crest Trail where one finds some of the most beautiful country between Stevens Pass and Glacier Peak.

Directions: North Trailhead - Go east from Verlot for 27 miles to Sloan Creek Road #49. Turn right and follow for 8.5 miles to Cadet Creek Road #4920. Follow for 2.0 miles to bridge at trailhead Bald Eagle Trail #650. '

South Trailhead - Go east from Index on the Index-Galena Road (#63). At end of pavement, take a left and follow road #63 to Quartz Creek Trailhead where horse facilities are located.

Bald Mountain  
(DNR Trail)

HIKING / BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK

Distance: 10.7 miles one way Hiking Time: 2 days High Point: 4800 feet

Elevation Gain: 2300 feet

Maps: USGS MaHardy Ridge, Wallace Lake, Mt. Stickney Greentrails - Silverton #110, Index #142

Built by the State Department of Natural Resources the Bald Mtn Trail provides excellent views of the surrounding areas including Three Fingers, Pilchuck, and Whitehorse Mtns. The trail passes numerous tams, huckleberry/heather meadows and through forests of old fir and hemlock before entering the Sultan Basin. A side trail leads to Cutthroat Lakes where numerous campsites are available.

Directions: From the Verlot Public Service Center, travel east on the Mountain Loop Highway for 4.5 miles. Turn right on the Schweitzer Creek Road #4020. Continue 2.3 miles to the Beaver Lake Road #4021 and follow this road for 1.5 miles to the junction with Road #4021016. Turn left and follow the Bald Mountain Trail signs 0.8 miles to the trailhead.

Barclay Lake  
(Trail #1055)

### HIKING

Distance: 4 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 hours High Point: 2400 feet

Elevation Gain: 400 feet Maps: USGS Baring  
Greentrails - Monte Cristo #143

At 242-2 feet, Barclay Lake provides an excellent trip for spring and fall when the higher country is snowed in. The Lake also provides an excellent view of the 6125 foot Baring Mountain and its north cliff face. Along the shores there are plenty of camping possibilities, just remember to camp a safe distance from the lake.

Directions: Drive US 2 east of Index and take a left at Baring. Drive Forest Service Road 6024 for 4.3 miles to the trailhead.

Bare Mountain  
(Trail #1037)

### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 8 miles round trip Hiking Time: 6 hours High Point- 5353

Elevation Gain: 3250

Maps: USGS Mount Phelps, Grotto Greentrails - Bandera #206

Bare Mountain provides an opportunity for fantastic views from Mt. Baker to Mount Rainier and West to the Olympics. A fire lookout once stood atop the mountain, but all that remains is some glass, broken cables and a panoramic view.

Directions: Take 1-90 to North Bend and exit at exit #31. Go into town and turn right on Main Street for 2 blocks and turn left (north) onto Ballaratt Street, which leads into North Fork Country Road. In 4 miles is a Y, take the left. In 7.5 miles pass the Lake Hancock junction. In 9.5 miles, enter national forest and proceed on what is now Lennox Creek Road #57 which is the right Y. in 2 miles lies the trailhead on the left marked "Bare Mountain Trail No. 1037.

Barlow Point  
(Trail #709)

### HIKING

Distance: 2.6 miles round trip Hiking Time: 3 hours High Point: 3222 feet

Elevation Gain: 800 feet Maps: USGS Bedal  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

The trail begins at the site of the old Barlow Point Guard Station and takes you to what once was the Barlow Point Lookout. The trail goes north .3 miles to a junction. Take the Right and proceed 1 mile on a ridge which burned around the turn of the century by the Buck Creek fire to the summit. The summit provides views of the south forks of the Sauk and Stillaguamish River Valleys.

Directions: Drive 19.4 miles East of Verlot to the trailhead on the north side of Barlow Pass.

Bear Lake / Pinnacle Lake  
(Trail #661)

### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 3.8 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2.5 hours High Point: 3800 feet

Elevation Gain: 1100 feet

Maps: USGS Mallardy Ridge, Verlot  
- Greentrails - Granite Falls #109, Silverton #110

Located only 0.3 miles from the road, Bear Lake is a popular destination for beginning backpackers. Bear Lake is entirely surrounded by forest, and is 30' deep. Pinnacle Lake is one of two lakes located within Mount Pilchuck State Park. The trail is rocky and rough, and at times muddy. Pinnacle Lake, setting in a rocky alpine terrain offers several camping areas above it and to the north. Remember, camping is not permitted within 100 feet of any lake.

Directions: From Verlot Public Service Center, travel east on the Mountain Loop Highway 4.5 miles. Turn right (south) on the Schweitzer Creek Road #4020 and continue

2.3 miles to Bear Lake Road #4021. Turn right onto this road and continue for 3.4 miles to the trailhead.

Beaver Lake  
(Trail #629)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 6.4 miles one way Hiking Time: 4 hours High Point: 1200 feet

Elevation Gain: 500 feet

Maps: USGS White Chuck Mountain Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

What was once Beaver Lake until last year's flooding is located along the Sauk River midway along the trail which starts at Sauk River Bridge and ends at Lyle Creek. The lake was more like a pond and as the name suggests, was used for the beavers' homes in a wetland along the river. This trail is easy and a good way to loosen up the legs early in spring when the higher areas are frozen over.

Directions: From Darrington, take the Mtn Loop Hwy #20 south for 10 miles just past the Sauk River crossing. Just past the bridge is the road on the right leading 0.2 miles to the trailhead.

Rench Mark Mountain  
(Trail #1054)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK

Distance: 14 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 days High Point - 5816 feet

Elevation Gain: 3500 feet

Maps: USGS Blanca Lake, Bench Mark Mountain  
Greentrails - Monte Cristo #143, Benchmark Mountain #144

The first 2 miles of trail is well maintained by a horse club. After reaching a pass, the trail is eroded but passable, even for a horse. After 3 miles, the trail breaks into the open with views of the surrounding area possible from the ridge. The trail proceeds for the next 4 miles going between open areas and timber and over humps in the ridge before breaking out on open hillside for the final run up to Bench Mark Mountain where a lookout was

once located. Camping is possible all along the ridge, just check on water and be careful since most of the water is in little ponds. The north side of West Cady Ridge is open from a forest fire many years ago, while the south side is all forested.

Directions: Go east from Index on the Index-Galena Road (#63). At end of pavement, take a left and follow road #63 to West Cady Ridge Trailhead on the right where horse facilities are located.

Boardman Lake  
(Trail #704) HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 3.2 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 1.5 hour High Point: 3100 feet

Elevation Gain: 300 feet

Maps: USGS Mallardy Ridge  
Greentrails - Silverton #110

Looking for a popular destination? Lake Evan provides a peaceful wooded setting (and popular) for a picnic or on to Boardman Lake through dense old growth where an established camping area is found across the outlet stream (5 campsites). Remember your wilderness manners so others can enjoy themselves as well.

Directions: Travel 4.5 miles east from Verlot on the Mt. Loop Highway. Turn right (south) on the Schweitzer Creek Road #4020. Continue on for 5.0 miles to the trailhead on the left.

Boulder River  
(Trail #734) HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 8.6 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 4.5 hours High Point: 1400 feet

Elevation Gain: 500 feet

Maps: USGS Mount Higgins, Meadow Mountain Greentrails - Oso #77. Granite Falls #I  
09

A pleasant hike through magnificent stands of virgin timber, this trail provides a look into the past. Once used as the route to a lookout on Three Fingers, all that is left of Boulder River is a gentle heavily used trail up the Boulder River. At 0.9 miles from the beginning, a side trail drops to the remnants of an old shelter and several nice campsites. At 1.2 miles a series of cascades and waterfalls are seen on the river where a side trail leads to the base of the falls and small campsites. At 2.5 miles, the timber grows thick and the river can only be heard. At 4 miles the trail descends down to Boulder Ford, where the trail now ends but at one time lead up to the Three Fingers lookout.

Directions: Take Highway #530 to milepost #41 and turn south onto road #2010 and drive 3.7 miles passing French Creek Campground to the trailhead on the right.

Buck Creek Trail  
(Trail #789 - Pacific Crest Trail to Buck Creek Pass)

HIKING / BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK

Distance: 20 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2-3 days High Point.- 6100 feet

Elevation Gain: 1500 feet

Maps: USGS Suiattle Pass  
Greentrails - Holden #113

A good addition to any hike up the Suiattle River (see Suiattle River). The trail starts 4.3 miles up Miners Creek from the Suiattle River and begins climbing steeply out of the valley floor. At 2 miles, pass junction Sheep Camp Trail which was once heavily used by sheep herders. The trail continues another 3 miles to Buck Creek Pass which is famed for its vistas of Glacier Peak. A short hike from the pass can lead to more views of Flower Dome, Helmet Butte and Liberty Cap. The pass is closed to horse camping except in designated horse camps.

Directions: From Darrington, Drive 7 miles north to the Suiattle River Road #26. Follow this road 22.6 miles to the end at Sulphur Creek Campground. Hike 12.2 miles up Suiattle River Trail to junction with the Pacific Crest Trail #2000. Head east up Miners Creek for 4.3 miles to beginning of Buck Creek Trail.

Canyon Lake  
(Trail #720 - Boulder River Wilderness)

#### HIKING

Distance: 0.2 miles round trip Hiking Time: 10 minutes High Point: 3000 feet Elevation Gain: 0

Maps: USGS Mallardy Ridge  
Greentrails - Silverton #110

This is a popular short hike to 5 acre Canyon Lake. The lake is close to the road, but in Boulder River Wilderness. There are a many campsites along the lakeshore (remember 100 feet from shore).

Directions: Drive 3.9 miles west from Verlot on the Mt. Loop Hwy to Road #41. Turn left (north) and continue 2.0 miles to the junction with the Green Mtn. Road #4110. Turn right (east) -to, another junction with road #4111. Follow this road for 10.8 miles to the trailhead on the left.

Canyon Lake Trail  
(Trail #797 - Glacier Peak Wilderness- Image Lake to Canyon Lake)

#### HIKING / BACKPACIUNG

Distance: 12 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 days High Point: 6250 feet

Elevation Gain: 1300 feet in, 1500 feet out  
Maps: USGS Gamma Peak, Suiattle Pass  
Greentrails - Glacier Peak #112, Holden #113

Starting 20 miles from Sulphur Creek Campground, this hike presents an opportunity for those who want to make a long trip longer. The trail system from Sulphur Creek Campground to Canyon Lake and back provides an excellent opportunity for a 46 miler (round trip). The trail starts .3 miles east of Image Lake and leads itself around the upper basin rim of the lake, climbing gradually to a saddle at 6250 feet. The trail then drops over heathery knolls traversing Plummer Mountain (often snow still on the trail all summer), and Bull Mountain. The trail climbs at 3.5 miles and drops rather steeply for the last mile to 21.3 acre Canyon Lake, elevation 5650 feet, which is found in a steep-walled basin south of Bannock Mountain.

Directions: From Darrington, Drive 7 miles north to the Suiattle River Road #26. Follow this road 22.6 miles to the end at Sulphur Creek Campground. Hike 10.8 miles up Suiattle

River Trail to junction with trail #785. Follow trail for 6 miles to Image Lake. Head east from Image Lake .3 miles to start of described hike.

Coal Lake  
(Trail #632)

## HIKING

Distance: short

Hiking Time: minute (maybe even seconds) High Point: 3420 feet Elevation Gain: none

Maps: USGS Silverton  
Greentrails - Silverton #110

This lake (6.1 acres) is excellent for water activity. Canoes, rafts, you name it. All sorts of flotation devices have been seen on this lake. Expect people. It is very popular for the above reason. Fishing for you, this lake produces abundant supplies of Eastern Brook Trout which do not on average get big, but are easy to catch.

Directions: From Verlot, drive east on Mt. Loop Hwy for 15 miles. Turn left onto Coal Lake road #4060 and drive 4.4 miles to the trailhead on right, small parking lot on left.

Crystal Lake  
(Trail #638) HIKING / BACKPACKNG

Distance: 10 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 1-2 days High Point: 4485 feet

Elevation Gain: 2000 feet

Maps: USGS Pugh Mountain  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

Most of the route to this lake is by foot on gated logging road. the first 3.5 miles follows old logging road, with the last 1.5 miles on trail. The road is reported as overgrown with the upper parts of the route full of huckleberries. The final half mile is up Crystal Creek which is full of cascading waterfalls. The lake is 20.8 acres and within the Glacier Peak Wilderness with campsites found in the trees at the lake.

Directions: Follow the Mt. Loop Hwy south of Darrington to the White Chuck Road #23 and turn left and follow for 6 miles to Rat Trap Pass Road #2700. Turn left and drive 2 miles to road #2710 which is gated and where the trail begins.

Commonwealth Basin / Red Pass  
(Trail #2000 - #1033)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 10 miles round trip Hiking Time: 1-2 days High Point- 5400 feet

Elevation Gain: 2700 feet in, 250 feet out Maps: USGS Snoqualmie Pass  
Greentrails - Snoqualmie Pass #207

The trail starts from Snoqualmie Pass heading north in the Pacific Crest Trail for 2.5 miles to junction with trail #1033 which follows Commonwealth Creek and up to Red Pass for the last 2.5 miles. This is a good "shake down" hike for a longer trip to come or just a place to get away.

Directions: Drive 1-90 to exit 52 at Snoqualmie Pass. Go off the freeway on to Alpentel Rd under the freeway and to the PCT parking lot, and trailhead.

Deception Creek  
(Trail #1059)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 21 miles round trip to PCT Hiking Time: 2-3 days High Point- 4500 feet

Elevation Gain: 3000 feet

Maps: USGS Scenic, Mount Daniel  
Greentrails - Stevens Pass #176

The trail provides an excellent opportunity to hike through dense virgin forest. It is one of few places where such a long hike can be found so far up one valley (even though a logging road is less than a mile from the trail at midpoint, gated).

Directions: Drive US 2 east of Skykomish and past Deception falls 0.2 miles. Turn right on road #6088 signed Deception Creek Trail. 0.4 miles in you pass under power lines to the road end and trailhead.

Deep Lake  
(Trail #1345 - #2000)

HIKING / BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK

Distance: 15.4 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 days High Point: 5600 feet

Elevation Gain: 9700 feet in, 1200 feet out

Maps: USGS The Cradle, Mount Daniel  
Greentrails - Stevens Pass #176

The Trail to Deep Lake starts off on what once was the PCT and as a result is easy to travel even by horse. The trail passes Squaw Lake which is an excellent place to stop for a shorter hike. The trail continues up the ridge passing several tarns before it meets the PCT, elevation 5600 at the base of Cathedral Rock. The route next follows the PCT east and down many switchbacks to Deep Lake, elevation 4382. From here many opportunities exist from short hikes to making a loop and passing Waptus Lake and coming out by Cayuse Horse Camp or following the PCT south to Snoqualmie Pass. Directions: Drive 1-90 east to Salmon la Sac exit and go north passing Cle Elum Lake and follow Cle Elum River to end of road, trailhead on left at Tucquila Meadows Campground.

Downey Creek  
(Trail #768)

HIKING / BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK

Distance: 13.2 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 days High Point: 2400 feet

Elevation Gain: 1000 feet

Maps: USGS Downey Mtn  
Greentrails - Cascade Pass #80

The trail starts steadily winding in and out of tall trees for the first mile. Be prepared for ankle deep mud as this trail has many small springs found along the way. At 3 miles, the trail follows close to the creek and a nice campsite is located here. At 6.6 miles the trail ends at Bachelor Creek.

Directions: Drive north of Darrington 7 miles to the Suiattle River Rd #26. Follow this road 20 miles to the Downey Creek Campground. The trail is just past the Downey Creek bridge on the left (north) side of the road.

Forks of Canyon Creek Trail  
(Trail #633) HIKING

Distance: 3.8 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 2.5 hours

High Point: 2300 feet at beginning

Elevation Gain: 1300 feet coming out Maps: USGS Meadow Mountain  
Greentrails - Granite Falls #109

It has a rough trail of switchbacks downhill through beautiful old growth timber to a secluded campsite at the confluence of the forks of Canyon Creek. This spot is seldom visited and free of snow in early spring.

Directions: From Granite Falls, drive east on Mtn Loop Hwy. Turn left on Tupso Road #41 and continue for 12 miles to the trailhead on your left.

Fortune Creek Pass  
(Trail #1394) HIKING

Distance: 7 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 5 hours High Point: 6000 feet

Elevation Gain: 1800 feet

Maps: USGS Mount Stuart  
Greentrails - Mount Stuart #209

In between Ingalls Peak, Hawkins Mountain, and Esmeralda Peaks, Fortune Creek Pass in this hike is approached from the south. The trail heads up to the headwaters of the North Fork Teanaway River and in 3.1 miles a junction is reached where to the right and .6 miles is a pass looking into Fortune Creek at 6400 feet and the trail continues to Van Epps Pass in 2 miles. The left fork reaches a pass in .4 miles at 6000 feet looking into the south fork Fortune Creek. Which pass, your choice, and a different view.

Directions: Take 1-90 east of Cle Elum, exit 85. Go north on Hwy 97 toward Wenatchee for 5 miles and turn left (west) on Teanaway Road. At junction take North Fork Teanaway (or Beverly Creek). At 23 miles reach trailhead parking lot.

Foss Lakes  
(Trail #1064)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 13.6 miles round trip to Big Heart Lake Hiking Time: 2 days

High Point- 4545 feet

Elevation Gain: 2900 feet

Maps: USGS Skykomish, Big Snow Mountain Greentrails - Skykomish #175

The East fork of the Foss River finds six mountain lakes over 75 acres and many smaller lakes. The trail leads past 17.3 acre Trout Lake (bigger since the outlet was dammed a few years back), up an 1800 foot climb to Malachite at 79.7 acres, past 147.8 acre Copper Lake, 28.6 acre Little Heart and up to 190.7 acre Big Heart. From Big Heart, cross country routes lead to Angeline, Chetwoot Lake and beyond. From either a day hike into Trout Lake, or overnight farther in or even a possible long term trip into the upper lakes, the Foss Valley provides endless opportunities.

Directions: Take US 2 east from Skykomish 1.8 miles; turn right on the Foss River Road. Follow 4.2 miles to East Fork Foss River Trailhead; continue up the Foss River Road 4.8 miles. Turn left and go 2 miles to the trailhead and parking.

Frog Lake  
(Trail #659) HIKING

Distance: 2 mile round trip Hiking Time: 1 hour High Point: 1000 feet

Elevation Gain: 400 feet

Maps: USGS Helena Ridge  
Greentrails - Silverton #110

Starting at the Clear Creek Campground and heading south of Sauk River, the one mile trail to Frog Lake provides for a nice nature hike before reaching the 1.5 acre lake

Directions: From Darrington go south to the Arco Station, turn left, go 1 block, turn right onto Montague Street. Go 4 to 5 blocks to the yield sign, turn left and follow the paved road for 3.6 miles. Parking is on the right, just before the bridge.

Glacier Basin  
(Trail #719)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 12.2 miles round trip from Barlow Pass Hiking Time: 2 days

High Point- 4500 feet

Elevation Gain: 1700 feet

Maps: USGS Monte Cristo, Blanca Lake Greentrails - Monte Cristo #143

Beginning at Monte Cristo, 4 miles from Barlow Pass, the trail leads out of the old town site, past views of the Justice and Mystery Mines as well as a steep climb past Sunset Falls, giving many scenic views of the Monte Cristo valley. As you enter the basin, Monte Cristo Peak and meadows welcome you. Overnight campers are asked to not camp in the meadows but rather on Ray's Knoll and Mystery Ridge. Campfires are not permitted in the basin.

Directions: From Verlot go east on the Mountain Loop Highway 19.5 miles to Barlow Pass. Park at the pass and hike/bicycle 4 miles up the Monte Cristo Road to Monte Cristo. Follow left fork in road at the town to the trailhead on your right.

Goat Flat / Saddle Lake / Three Fingers  
(Trail #641)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 13.4 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 days High Point: 6854 feet

Elevation Gain: 3900 feet

Maps: USGS Meadow Mountain, Whitehorse Mountain Greentrails - Granite Falls #109, Silverton #110

Originally built for access to the lookout on Three Fingers, the trail has become a popular route during summer weekends. The trail travels from Tupso Pass through dense forest to 4.0 acre Saddle Lake. At the edge of the meadows by the lake, a shelter was constructed by the Everett Mountaineers in the early 1970's. The trail continues through sub-alpine meadows and timber to Goat Flat. Firewood is scarce. From here, the trail continues on to Tin Pan Gap a half mile from the summit. The last half mile is considered a technical climb requiring equipment for safety while crossing Three Fingers Glacier, a rock scramble and an ascent of steep ladders to the lookout built in 1932-33. Old telephone wires can be found along the trail which started originally in Boulder River (see Boulder River Trail).

Directions: From Granite Falls go east on the Mountain Loop Highway to the Tupso Pass Road #41. Turn left (north) and follow for 18 miles to the trailhead.

Goat Lake  
(Trail #647) HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 10 miles round trip Hiking Time: 1-2 days High Point- 3161 feet

Elevation Gain: 1300 feet

Maps: USGS Bedal, Sloan Peak  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

Within Henry M. Jackson Wilderness lies Goat Lake, south of Sloan Peak. The trail to the lake follows Elliot Creek to the 64 acre Lake at 3161 feet. Abandoned mines are found in the area. Campfires are prohibited and camping is permitted only at the old hotel site.

Directions: From Verlot travel east on the Mountain Loop Highway 23 miles passing Barlow Pass and descending into the South Fork Sauk river Valley. Turn right onto Elliot Creek Road #4080 and drive 1 mile to the trailhead.

Green Mountain  
(Trail #782)

## HIKING

Distance: 8 miles round trip Hiking Time: 6.5 hours High Point: 6500 feet

Elevation Gain: 3000 feet

Maps: USGS Downey Mountain  
Greentrails - Cascade Pass #80

Gaining 3000 feet in 4 miles, the trail to Green Mountain provides for a good workout for the cardiovascular system. The hike is worth it, for from the lookout at 6500 feet, you can see for miles.

Directions: From Darrington go north 7 miles to the Suiattle River Road. Turn right and follow this road 20.6 miles to the trailhead on the left.

Heather Lake  
(Trail #701)

## HIKING

Distance: 4 miles

Hiking Time: 2.5 hours High Point: 2400 feet

Elevation Gain: 1000 feet Maps: USGS Verlot  
Greentrails - Granite Falls #109

Lying beneath the northern cliffs of Mount Pilchuck, Heather Lake is a very popular destination. For the first half mile, the trail follows an old logging road and from there climbs gently to Heather Lake. Remember to camp at least 100 feet from the lake.

Directions: From Verlot travel east on the Mountain Loop Highway 1 mile and turn right onto the Pilchuck Road #42 and continue 1.5 miles to the trailhead on your left, parking on your right.

Heybrook Lookout  
(Trail #1070)

## HIKING

Distance: 2.6 miles

Hiking Time: 2 hours High Point: 1700 feet

Elevation Gain: 900 feet Maps: USGS Index  
Greentrails - Index #142

Heybrook Lookout provides for an excellent evening hike to watch the sun set over the Skykomish Valley. The trail leads 1.3 miles from highway 2 to Heybrook Ridge where the lookout site is located.

Directions: Go east on Highway 2 from the Index Turnoff to the Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest sign. Parking is on the left (north) side of the road at the sign as well as the trailhead.

Huckleberry Mountain  
(Trail #780)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 14 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 days High Point: 5900 feet

Elevation Gain: 4900 feet

Maps: USGS Huckleberry Mountain  
Greentrails - Snowking Mountain #79

The trail consists of several switchbacks climbing steeply out of the Suiattle River bottom. Small cascading waterfalls from the numerous streams can be found along the way. At 4.0 miles, a camp spot is located by a stream. The views are not that great due to the forest until the top is reached, at which point views of Glacier Ileak, Mount Baker, V@Mtehorse, Three Fingers, and Mount Pugh.

Directions: From Darrington drive 7 miles north to the Suiattle River Road #26. Follow the road for 14.5 miles. The trailhead is on the left (north) and is signed.

Independence Lake / North Lake  
(Trafl #712)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 1.4 miles to Independence round trip 6.4 miles to North round trip Hiking Time: 1 hour to Independence 4 hours to North

High Point: 4900 feet at pass above North Lake Elevation Gain: 200 feet to Independence 1400 feet to North, 700 feet back Maps: USGS Silverton, Helena Ridge Greentrails - Silverton #110

Independence Lake is a nice place to visit but fishing can be hazardous and become expensive if all you catch are the dead heads. There are many places to camp at the lake as well as on the ridge between the two lakes where a pond is located. North Lake is in a hole and drains to the north. The lake is only 10.6 acres but it sure is deep. Camping at the lake can be difficult.

Directions: From Verlot, drive east on Mt. Loop Highway 15.0 miles. Turn left (north) on Coal Lake Road #4060 and continue 4.8 miles to the trailhead at the end of the road.

Jolly Mountain  
(Trail #1307)

HIKING / BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK

Distance: 12.4 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 days

High Point: 6443 feet

Elevation Gain: 4000 feet Maps: USGS Davis Peak  
Greentrails - Kachess Lake #208

The trail starts at the Cayuse Horse Camp and follows Salmon la Sac Creek for the first 3.2 miles before crossing the creek and coming to a ridge coming from Jolly Mountain. The ridge is followed for 2 miles before reaching the Summit, from which many of the surrounding peaks can be viewed.

Directions: Take 1-90 east from Snoqualmie Pass 27 miles. Take the Salmon la Sac - Roslyn exit. Go north on highway 903 through Roslyn and Ronald. At 16 mile, Salmon la Sac, turn right (before old log building) and follow road to trailhead.

Kelcema Lake  
(Trail #718)

HIKING

Distance: 1 mile round trip Hiking Time: 30 minutes High Point- 3182 feet

Elevation Gain: 50 feet Maps: USGS Silverton  
Greentrails - Silverton #110

Kelcema Lake, reportedly named after a miners 3 daughters was the site of the first Scout camp for Evergreen Area Council. Nothing remains but you can always reminisce the mule ride into camp and fishing and swimming in the lake.

Directions: From Verlot, drive east on the Mtn. Loop Highway for 12.5 miles to the Deer Creek Road #4052 on the left. Follow this road for 4.2 miles to the trailhead on the left.  
Lake Doroffiy / Miller River  
(Trail #1002)

HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 6 miles round trip Hiking Time: 3 hours High Point: 3058 feet

Elevation Gain: 858 feet

Maps: USGS Snoquahnie Lake  
Greentrails - Skykon-dsh #175

At 290 acres, Lake Dorothy is the largest lake in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. The lake is well known and large crowds can be expected. On two trips made in 1992, two Boy Scout troops were encountered. Bad weather doesn't detour campers, so expect to encounter many people any weekend from June through September. For those interested in further exploration, there lies Bear, Deer, and Snoqualmie Lakes up the trail. For those who can arrange a pickup at Taylor River, the trail offers a great one way trip through some of the larger lakes of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

Directions: Drive US 2 east from Gold Bar and turn right just before the highway tunnel, at a sign for Money Creek Campground, on Old Cascade Highway. In 1 1/4 miles, turn right onto a Miller River Road, which is gravel and drive 8 1/2 miles to the trailhead at 2200 feet elevation.

Lake Mary

(Trail #1551) HIKING / BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK Distance: 17 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 2 days High Point.- 6300 feet

Elevation Gain: 3400 feet

Maps: USGS Jack Ridge, Chiwaukum Mountains Greentrails - Chiwaukum Mountains #177

The trail heads up Icicle Creek for the first 2.7 miles before crossing it and heading up Frosty Creek for the next 4.7 miles to Frosty Pass, elevation 5700 feet. From Frosty Pass, the trail proceeds southeast for a mile to Mary Lake. If transportation was arranged at Chatter Creek Campground, you can follow the trail past Florence Lake to Ladies Pass, over to Edna Lake and Grindstone Mountain and down Chatter Creek for a 16 mile trip.

Directions: Follow US 2 to Leavenworth. On the west outskirts of town, turn right (south) onto the Icicle Creek Road. Follow for 18.5 miles to the trailhead.

Lake Valhalla

(Trail #1590)

## HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 3.4 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2.5 hours High Point: 5100 feet

Elevation Gain: 900 feet in, 250 feet out Maps: USGS Labyrinth Mountain  
Greentrails - Bendunark Mountain #144

Starting from Smith Brook Road and heading up the cut-off to the Crest Trail the route into Valhalla is easy. Once the Pacific Crest Trail is met, head south on the trail toward Stevens pass and enjoy the trip to Valhalla (the Norse word for heaven). A good view of the lake is found from the ridge just before you drop into the lake. If arrangements for a ride were made at Stevens Pass, head on down the Crest Trail and on the final approach to the pass follow the old Great Northern Railroad grade where locomotives once switchbacked over Stevens Pass before the turn of the Century.

Directions: Follow US 2 east past Stevens Pass and turn left (north) onto Smith Brook road from the divided part of the highway. Follow the road to the trailhead found on steep hillside and most likely numerous cars parked along the road at the Smith Brook Trailhead.

Lennox Creek  
(Trail #1001)

## HIKING

Distance: 6 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2.5 hours High Point: 4600 feet

Elevation Gain: 2300 feet

Maps: USGS Lake Philippa, Snoqualmie Lake  
Greentrails - Mount Si #174, Skykomish #175

Appropriately called Devils Canyon the first 2.5 miles of trail gains 2000 feet, mostly on switchbacks. From there the trail goes around the north side of Dog Mountain and across the hillside the next 1.3 miles to a pass at 4600 feet elevation, a quarter mile north of Anderson Lake.

Directions: Follow the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River Road to the Lennox Creek road number 57 and follow to trailhead on left.

Lost Creek Ridge  
(Trail It646)

## HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 11 miles round trip Hiking Time: 1-2 days High Point: 5500 feet

Elevation Gain: 3600 feet in, 500 feet out Maps: USGS Sloan Peak  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

The first 3 miles of trail climbs through open woods to Bingley Gap at 4425 feet. The route enters Glacier Peak Wilderness and continues climbing the ridge to meadows and a saddle overlooking 12.0 acre Round Lake, elevation 5100 feet. Campsites can be found at the lake.

Directions: From Darrington go south on the Mountain Loop Highway 19 miles to Sloan Creek Road #49 and turn left (east). Drive the road for 3.5 miles to the trailhead. The trailhead is signed and parking is limited.

### Marmot Lake

(Trail #1376 - #1066)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 16.8 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 days

High Point: 4900 feet

Elevation Gain: 2100 feet in, 600 feet out Maps: USGS The Cradle, Mount Daniel

Greentrails - Stevens Pass #176

The trail starts out following an old portion of the Pacific Crest trail past Hyas Lake, Little Hyas and up to Deception Pass at 5 miles. At the pass five trails junction, be sure to follow trail #1066 to Marmot Lake. At 135 acres, Marmot Lake is one of the bigger high lakes.

Directions: Take 1-90 east from Snoquahnie Pass to Salmon la Sac exit. Take the exit and go north past Roslyn, Lake Cie Elum and to the roads end at Tucquala Meadows Campground, the trailhead.

### Marten Creek

(Trail #713)

#### HIKING

Distance: 6.6 miles round trip Hiking Time: 5 hours High Point: 2700 feet

Elevation Gain: 1300 feet Maps: USGS Silverton

Greentrails - Silverton #110

The trail starts just east of the Dick Sperry Campground at 1413 feet elevation and follows Marten Creek north into Boulder River Wilderness climbing steeply to begin with but leveling out for the final mile up the wide basin.

Directions: From Verlot travel east on the Mountain Loop Highway 9.6 miles to the trailhead on the left at Marten Creek.

McClellan Butte  
(Trail #1015) HIKING

Distance: 8.8 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 6.5 hours High Point: 5162

Elevation Gain: 3700 feet

Maps: USGS Bandera, Chester Morse Lake Greentrails - Bandera #206

The trail to McClellan Butte is good for conditioning or just for the opportunity to get an overview of part of the Snoqualm-de Valley. The trail climbs at a good rate and at one point enters the Chester Morse Watershed for the City of Seattle.

Directions: Take 1-90 east from North Bend to exit 42. Go south. Trailhead is directly on the right.

Meadow Mountain  
(Trail #657 - Northwest of Glacier Peak)

HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 35 miles round trip Hiking Time: 4-5 days High Point: 6100 feet

Elevation Gain: 5800 feet

Maps: USGS Pugh Mountain, Lixne Mountain  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111, Glacier Peak #112

The first five miles of trail is on road #2710 which was gated to limit access. At the end of the road the trailhead is found on the left and climbs steeply for 1.3 miles through dense woods before reaching the first meadow. A small stream is located nearby. The trail continues for 1.5 miles reaching the junction with the Meadow Lake Trail on the left, 0.7 miles away. The main trail continues past the junction angling up the ridge passing through forests and meadows. The route continues up and down on numerous switchbacks giving excellent views of Glacier Peak. Although campsites are frequent, the first site with guaranteed water is at 4 miles. Continuing up the ridge, the trail proceeds through patches of trees, flowers and fantastic views eventually dropping down with a few switchbacks. Campsites are found all along the trail. At 7.5 miles the trail passes Fire Mountain and at 12.5 miles (17.5 miles from the gate), you come to the White Chuck Trail #643.

Directions: From Darrington, follow the Mountain Loop Highway South to the White Chuck Road #23 and turn left. Follow the road for 6 miles to the Rat Trap Pass Road #2700, turn left and drive 2 miles to road #2710 which is gated. The trailhead is on the left.

Meadow Mountain  
(Trail #715 - North of Verlot) HIKING

Distance: 7.6 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 5 hours High Point: 4630

Elevation Gain: 1500

Maps: USGS Meadow Mountain  
Greentrails - Granite Falls #109

The trail begins where the road crosses Saddle Creek and is not maintained and in poor condition. The trail switchbacks up to Meadow Mountain.

Directions: From Granite Falls, follow the Mountain Loop Highway east to the Tupso Pass Road #41. Turn left and follow the road 11 miles to the trailhead on the right.  
Milk Creek  
(Trail #790)

HU<ING BACKPACKNG / HORSEBACK

Distance: 15 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 days High Point- 3900 feet

Elevation Gain: 2200 feet

Maps: USGS Lime Mountain  
Greentrails - Glacier Peak #112

The trail starts following the Suiattle River Trail and then cuts right at 1 mile and crosses the Suiattle river entering old growth timber and climbing gradually up the Milk Creek Valley. The route winds through dark rain forest and crosses numerous streams. At 3 miles a campsite is found. The trail follows a gentle slope, then begins to climb across steep timbered hillside, going in and out of gullies, ending at the junction with the Pacific Crest Trail #2000.

Directions: From Darrington, drive north 7 miles to the Suiattle River Road #26. Follow this road for 23 miles to the road end at Sulphur Creek Campground.

## HIKING / BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK

Distance: 20 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2-3 days High Point: 5500 feet

Elevation Gain: 2700 feet

Maps: USGS Gamma Peak, Suiattle Pass  
Greentrails - Glacier Peak #112, Holden #113

Miners Ridge Trail leaves the Suiattle River Trail after 10.8 miles and climbs through forest. At a junction at 3.2 miles is a camp spot called Sunnybrook Camp. Miners Ridge Trail is the left fork and proceeds uphill into flowery meadows and forest. At 2.3 miles another junction is reached with the trail leading to Miners Ridge Lookout. The main trail is to the right and traverses hillside for 0.7 miles before reaching 3.8 acre Image Lake. Horses are permitted for day use only - hitching is just before Canyon Lake Trail #797 at the east rim. Horse Camping is available 1 mile east of the lake at Lady Camp. Backpackers may camp just southeast of the lake. Camping elsewhere is prohibited as are campfires. 1.4 miles east of Image Lake the trail again junctions Miners Cabin Trail and then proceeds another 1.6 miles to the Pacific Crest Trail #2000 0.7 miles west of Suiattle Pass.

Directions: From Darrington go north 7 miles and turn right on Suiattle River Road. Follow 23 miles to end at Sulphur Creek Campground. Then proceed 10.8 miles up the Suiattle River Trail to the trailhead of Miners Ridge Trail.

Mount Dickerman  
(Trail #710)

## HIKING

Distance: 8.6 miles round trip Hiking Time: 6.5 hours High Point- 5723 feet

Elevation Gain: 3700 feet Maps: USGS Bedal  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

This trail follows steep switchbacks for the first 3 miles through timber replanted in 1915 after a major forest fire. The trail then rises above timberline to open meadows. The Trail is generally in good condition and views are everywhere. The trail finally climbs to the 5723 foot sunu-nit.

Directions: From Verlot go east on the Mountain Loop Highway 16.6 miles to the trailhead on the left (north) side of the highway.

Mount Forgotten  
(Trail #711)

HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 7.8 miles round trip Hiking Time: 6 hours High Point: 5000 feet

Elevation Gain: 2900 feet Maps: USGS Bedal  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

The trail follows Perry Creek to Perry Creek Falls at 1.9 miles. A backcountry toilet is located on the hillside above the falls. From here, the trail continues for another 1.7 miles where the first meadow is reached from which views of Mount Forgotten can be found. Campsites are limited in the meadows. Firewood is scarce.

Directions: From Verlot travel east on the Mountain Loop Highway for 15.2 miles. Turn left on the Perry Creek Road #4063 and continue 1 mile to the trailhead.

Mount Higgins  
(Trail #640)

HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 9 miles round trip Hiking Time: 7 hours High Point-. 4849 feet

Elevation Gain: 3400 feet

Maps: USGS Mount Higgins Greentrails - Oso 4W

The trail is a steady climb passing through forest. At 3.3 miles a junction is reached with a trail to the left that drops down to Myrtle Lake. The main trail (to the right) climbs slightly passing through swampy meadows for 0.2 miles then climbs gradually through boulder fields and dense forest until the summit is reached. The summit is the site of the Mount Higgins Lookout which was used from 1929 to 1949. You can see Glacier Peak to the east, White Horse, Three Fingers and Mount Rainier to the south, and the Olympics and Puget Sound to the west.

Directions: From Arlington travel east on Highway 530 to just before milepost #38 and turn left (north) on a road signed #SL-0-5500. The No Trespassing sign is intended for the right of way and not the road. Continue on the road for 2.9 miles, crossing the North Fork Stillaguamish River. just before the first switchback, the trailhead is visible on the right. Parking is along the side of the road.

Mount Pilchuck Lookout  
(Tr" #700)

HIKING

Distance: 6 miles round trip Hiking Time: 4.5 hours High Point: 5324 feet

Elevation Gain: 2200 feet Maps: USGS Verlot  
Greentrails - Granite Falls #109

Starting from the old Pilchuck ski area, the trail heads for the summit of Pilchuck. The trail is muddy and messy so watch your step. As you reach the alpine level, the trail becomes less obvious, but the rocks are painted with arrows, paw prints and everything else and if care is taken, you find the trail that leads the final ascent for the top where the Everett Mountaineers have done an excellent job of refurbishing the lookout. Yes the windows are glass and much information is found about the lookout.

Directions: From Verlot go east on the Mountain Loop Highway 1 mile and turn right onto Pilchuck Road #42. Follow 6.9 miles to the trailhead.

Mount Pugh  
(Trail #644) HIKING

Distance: 9.4 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 8 hours High Point: 7201 feet

Elevation Gain: 5300 feet

Maps: USGS ViMte Chuck Mountain, Pugh Mountain Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

The trail climbs steeply passing 3.5 acre Lake Metan at 1.5 miles and continues to a small meadow at 3.5 miles. From here the trail gets steeper until reaching Stujack Pass above timberline. The last 1.2 miles should be attempted by only those with climbing equipment.

Directions: From Darrington go south on the Mountain Loop Highway for 14 miles to road #2095 on the left and follow for 1 mile. Trailhead is on the right and should be signed.

Mount Si  
(DNR Trail)

HIKING

Distance: 8.2 miles round trip Hiking Time: 6 hours High Point: 3900 feet

Elevation Gain: 3200 feet

Maps: USGS Chester Morse Lake, Mount Si  
Greentrails - Bandera #206, Mount Si #174

The trail, all on Department of Natural Resource property is a very popular trail with large crowds to be expected at any time. The trail starts at 700 feet and climbs through continuous switchbacks for 3200 feet before reaching the top from which vast views can be expected.

Directions: From North Bend, take the Mount Si Road to the trailhead on the left.  
Myrtle Lake  
(Trail #1005)

#### HIKING /BACKPACKING

Distance: 11 miles round trip Hiking Time: 1-2 days High Point: 3800 feet

Elevation Gain: 2400 feet

Maps: USGS Snoquahnie Lake  
Greentrails - Skykoniish #175

Unless the trail up Dingford Creek has been cleared, expect many trees across the trail, someone put the number on the sign, it is somewhere around a hundred, but most have been kicked or moved and all that is left is about 50 trees and all of those are crossable. If you are not scared away, 18 acre Myrtle Lake is found. There are several lakes in the area. All are cross country except Little Myrtle which has an old overgrown CCC Trail to it if you find it.

Directions: Take 1-90 east from North Bend to exit 34. Go north past the truck stop to the T in the road. Turn right and follow the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River Road #56 past Taylor River Campground and turn right onto Road #5620 and follow to the Dingford Creek Trailhead on the left, parking on the right.

Necklace Valley  
(Trail #1062)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 14 miles round trip to Jade Lake Hiking Time: 2 days High Point: 4700 feet

Elevation Gain: 3200 feet

Maps: USGS Skykomish, Mount Daniel, Big Snow Mountain Greentrails - Skykomish #175, Stevens Pass #176

Neeldace Valley is another one of those places where you can spend a week exploring all the lakes. The trail to the fun part is long and the West fork of the Foss River is crossed on a log that the forest service finally placed a rail on and the route has been moved and rejoins the trail heading up to jade. About halfway from the West fork, a bridge built by a club that stocks fish in mountain lakes crosses the creek and shortly after on the left a nice camp spot is found. Once jade Lake is reached, the gems are found and the lakes follow in quick succession. A cabin is found in the valley and if rats have not overtaken it or the roof does not leak it would make a place to hang out if trouble came.

Directions: Take US 2 1.8 miles east of Skykomish and turn right onto the Foss River Road. Follow the road for 3.6 miles to the Tonga Ridge Junction, take the right fork following the Foss River Road to the East Fork Foss River Trail at 4.2 miles. Parking and Trailhead is on the left.

Niederprum Trail  
(Trail #653)

## HIKING

Distance: 4 miles round trip Hiking Time: 4.5 hours High Point: 3300 feet

Elevation Gain: 2400 feet Maps: USGS Whitehorse  
Greentrails - Silverton #110

At one time used by miners, the main traffic now consists of climbers starting their climb of Whitehorse Mountain. Gaining over 1000 feet per mile, this trail is for those wanting a workout. The trail is periodically maintained (expect brush, fallen logs) but the reward is views of the Stillaguamish Valley with views of Round Mountain, Segelson Ridge and Mount Baker dominating the northern view.

Directions: From Darrington Ranger Station, take Highway #530 west for 6 miles to the Whitehorse Store. Turn left (south) on the Mine Road #2030 and follow for 2.5 miles to the trailhead on the right.

North Fork Sauk Trail  
(Trail #649) HIKING / BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK Distance: 16.8 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 2 days High Point: 6000 feet

Elevation Gain: 3900 feet

Maps: USGS Sloan Peak, Glacier Peak West  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111, Glacier Peak #112

Beginning in old growth timber, the trail enters Glacier Peak Wilderness in 0.5 mile. Climbing gradually, the trail passes through a magnificent cedar forest. Campsites can be

found in 3.5 miles at 2800 feet elevation and at 5 miles at the Mackinaw Shelter. From here the trail begins climbing switchbacks gaining 3000 feet in 3 miles. The alpine meadows and the splendid view make it all worth while. At 8.4 miles the trail reaches the Pacific Crest Trail with White Pass to the right and Red Pass to the left.

Directions: From Verlot travel east on the Mountain Loop Highway 27 miles to the Sloan Creek Road #49 and turn right. Drive the road 6.6 miles to the trailhead in the Sloan Creek Campground.

Old Government Trail  
(Trail #733)

#### HIKING

Distance: 4.0 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2 hours High Point- 2400 feet

Elevation Gain: 300 feet out Maps: USGS Bedal  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak 4tlll

The trail begins on Barlow Point Trail (see Barlow Point) for the first 0.3 miles. The route then follows parts of the old Everett and Monte Cristo Railway grade and an old trail that paralleled the railroad.

Directions: From Verlot travel east 19.4 miles to Barlow Pass. Parking and the trailhead are on the left.

Old Sauk Trail  
(Trail #728)

#### HIKING

Distance: 6 miles round trip Hiking Time: 3 hours High Point- 800 feet

Elevation Gain: 200 feet

Maps: USGS Helena Ridge  
Greentrails - Silverton #110

The trail parallels the Mountain Loop Highway winding its way along the Sauk River traveling past old cedar stumps, surrounded by mossy vegetation. The hike is great for younger Scouts and families as it does not gain much elevation.

Directions: From Darrington take the Mountain Loop Highway south along the west side of the Sauk River for 4 miles going past the Clear Creek Campground. The trailhead is on the left.

Pass Lake  
(Trail #645)

## HIKING

Distance: 1 mile round trip Hiking Time: 30 minutes High Point: 3700 feet

Elevation Gain: 300 feet Maps: USGS Silverton  
Greentrails - Silverton #110

A short hike to 2.4 acre Pass Lake is all that is needed to reach this lake surrounded by forest. The lake is heavily fished as with the other lakes in the area (see Independence Lake and Coal Lake). The trip makes a nice addition to a visit to Coal Lake since all that is required is a short walk up the road and up the trail to the lake.

Directions: Travel 15 miles east of Verlot on the Mountain Loop Highway to the Coal Lake Road #4060. Turn left and follow for 4.5 miles to the trailhead on the left, parking along the road or at Coal Lake.

Peek-A-Boo Lake  
(Trail #656)

## HIKING

Distance: 6 miles round trip Hiking Time: 4 hours High Point: 3902 feet

Elevation Gain: 1200 feet

Maps: USGS White Chuck Mountain Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

The trail begins on an abandoned logging road and eventually turns to trail. Due to lack of maintenance, the trail is brushy. Climbing gradually up the hill crossing several creeks it reaches the ridge where travelling is easier and soon drops down to the lake at 22.4 acres. Campsites are located on the northeast side nestled among the trees.

Directions: Go south from Darrington on the Mountain Loop Highway following the west bank of the Sauk for 10.1 miles to road #2080. Turn right and follow this road for 1 mile to road #2081 following it to road #2084 on the left. Take that road to the end

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Pilot Ridge  
(Trail #652)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 23 miles round trip Hiking Time: 2-3 days High Point: 6200 feet

Elevation Gain: 4300 feet in, 700 feet out

Maps: USGS Sloan Peak, Glacier Peak West, Bench Mark Mountain Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111, Glacier Peak #112 Bench Mark Mountain #144

The trail starts on the North Fork Sauk Trail (see North Fork Sauk Trail) for 3 miles at which time the right fork is taken crossing the river on a footlog before gaining 3000 feet in the next 3 miles. The first good campsite is found at 8 miles at a tarn on the north side of the ridge, just over the saddle. At 10 miles the trail junctions the trail leading 1 mile to Johnson Mountain. The main trail continues reaching a junction at 10.5 miles with ?? acre Upper Blue Lake to the left and 3 acre Lower Blue to the right in 0.5 miles. The right fork is the main trail and ends at June Mtn. with a junction at the Bald Eagle Trail.

Directions: From Verlot travel east on the Mountain Loop Highway 27 miles to the Sloan Creek Road #49 and turn right. Drive the road 6.6 miles to the trailhead in the Sloan Creek Campground.

Poodle Dog Pass / Silver Lake / Twin Lakes  
(Trail #708)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 16.8 miles round trip from Barlow Pass Hiking Time: 2 days High Point: 4700 feet

Elevation Gain: 1900 feet in, 600 feet out Maps: USGS Monte Cristo Greentrails - Monte Cristo #143

For the first half mile the trail crosses private land. The steep, eroded trail enters the Henry M. Jackson Wilderness and leads to Poodle Dog Pass. A side trail takes you to 36.9 acre Silver Lake. The main trail traverses a long, open ridge over a rock scramble as it nears Twin Lakes overlook at 3.6 miles. The trail descends 600 feet to the right and reaches upper Twin Lake at 4.4 miles. Campers are asked to use established sites and campfires are prohibited in the area.

Directions: From Verlot go east on the Mountain Loop Highway 19.5 miles to Barlow Pass. Park at the pass and hike/bicycle 4 miles up the Monte Cristo Road to Monte Cristo. Trailhead is on the right just as you enter the townsite.

Pratt Lake

(Trail #1039 - #1007) HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 10 miles round trip Hiking Time: 1-2 days High Point: 4200 feet

Elevation Gain: 1600 feet in, 800 feet out Maps: USGS Bandera  
Greentrails - Bandera #206

The first 2 miles follows Talapus Creek Passing by Talapus Lake. At 2.4 miles, a junction with a trail going to Olalhe Lake is found. Go right crossing a stream before meeting trail #1007. Turn left (north) and travel 1.2 miles overlooking Oiallie Lake before coming to a junction with a trail passing by Pratt Mountain. The main trail goes right reaching 43.5 acre Pratt Lake in 1.4 miles.

Directions: Travel east from North Bend on 1-90 to exit 45. Turn left travelling less than a mile before turning right on road 9030. Go to end of road where trailhead is found.

Red Mountain

(Tr" #651)

HIKING

Distance: 1.8 miles round trip Hiking Time: 1 hour High Point- 2900 feet

Elevation Gain: 800 feet Maps: USGS Sloan Peak  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

This seldom used trail leads through old growth forest at the site of a lookout built in the 1930's. Excellent view of the glaciers of Pride Basin and to the south can be found.

Directions: From Darrington follow the Mountain Loop Highway 19.7 miles to Sloan Creek Road #49 and turn left. Follow this road for 6.6 miles to the campground. The North Fork Trail starts in the campground and the trailhead for Red Mountain is 100 yards up the trail on the left.

Sloan Peak

(Trail #648)

HIKING

Distance: 9 miles round trip Hiking Time: 6.5 hours High Point: 4800 feet

Elevation Gain: 2900 feet Maps: USGS Sloan Peak

## Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

The trail follows an old road for half a mile and then the North Fork Sauk River must be forded. After crossing the river the trail climbs steeply through timber crossing Cougar Creek near a large falls at 2 miles. The trail then ascends to the meadows at the base of Sloan Peak.

Directions: From Darrington travel south on the Mountain Loop Highway for 16.3 miles. Turn left on the Sloan Creek Road #49. Continue on this road for 4.5 miles to the trailhead on the right.

## Snow Lake

(Trail #1013)

HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 8 miles round trip Hiking Time: 5.5 hours High Point: 4800 feet

Elevation Gain: 1700 feet in, 700 feet out Maps: USGS Snoquahnie Pass  
Greentrails - Snoquahnie Pass 4207

The trail starts up the South Fork Snoquahnie and at 2.5 miles overlooks Source Lake, headwaters of the South Fork before switching back to a pass dropping into the Middle Fork drainage and overlooking Snow Lake. At 4 miles junction with trail 1012 leading to Gem Lake and end of trip on tarn along Snow Lake.

Directions: Take 1-90 east to Snoquahnie Pass ending on the Alpentel Road and going north 2 miles to the parking lot and trailhead.

## Spectacle Lake

(Trail #1331 - #2000) HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 17 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 2 days High Point-. 5300 feet

Elevation Gain: 2900 feet in, 1000 feet out

Maps: USGS Polalhe Ridge, Chikamin Creek  
Greentrails - Kachess Lake #208, Snoquahnie Pass #207

The trail starts up Nfinal Creek for the first 4 miles before reaching Park Lakes. At 5.1 miles, the trail reaches the Pacific Crest Trail #2000. Take a right and follow the PCT for half a mile up to a point at 5300 feet on Chikamin Ridge before dropping down 2.5 miles to junction leading to Spectacle Lake. Take a left and find Spectacle Lake in a quarter mile.

Directions: 1-90 east from Snoqua-h-nie Pass 27 miles to the Salmon la Sac exit. Go north on highway 903 15 miles past Roslyn, turn left on Cooper Road #46 and follow past Cooper Lake over Cooper Pass and to trailhead on right.

Squire Creek Pass  
(Trail #654)

HH<ING

Distance: 7 miles round trip Hiking Time: 5 hours High Point: 4000 feet

Elevation Gain: 2100 feet

Maps: USGS Whitehorse Mountain Greentrails - Silverton #110

The trail begins on an old logging road passing through patches of old growth. Views of Three Fingers, Mount Bullon and Whitehorse can be found along the trail. At 1.5 miles you cross a bowder field and come to a small stream before climbing a few switchbacks to the pass. There are numerous tarns in the pass nestled with huckleberry bushes and heather.

Directions: Going into Darrington turn right (south) onto Givens Street for 4 blocks. Turn right at stop sign onto Darrington Street and follow 6 miles to the end at trailhead. The last 1.5 miles is rough.

Suiattle River  
(Trail #784 - #798)

HIICNG / BACKPACKNG / HORSEBACK

Distance: 35 miles round trip Hiking Time: 4 days High Point: 4000 feet

Elevation Gain: 2200 feet

Maps: USGS Lirne Mountain, Gamma Peak Greentrails - Glacier Peak #112

The trail up the Suiattle is long and flat. The trail goes around a third of Glacier Peak and provides an excellent opportunity for either a 10 or 20 miler for the Hiking Merit Badge. If a 50 miler is desired, side trips make for an excellent opportunity. (see Buck Creek Trail, Canyon Lake Trail, A4iners Ridge, Sulphur Mountain).

Directions: From Darrington go north on Highway 530 to Suiattle River Road. Follow the road, #26, 22.6 miles to the end at Sulphur Creek Campground and the trafilhead.

Sulphur Mountain  
(Trail #794)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 10 miles round trip Hiking Time: 1-2 days High Point- 6000 feet

Elevation Gain: 4200 feet

Maps: USGS Lirne Mountain  
Greentrails - Glacier Peak #112

Don't be discouraged by the sign at the trailhead which has been altered to read Suffer Mountain. The trail goes up and if you are not in shape, suffer you will. The sign also says something about there being a lot of switchbacks. It could be 100 maybe more, who pays attention anyway? If you are one of the hard souls that make it, congratulate yourself and enjoy the view. Glacier Peak is quite close, isn't it?

Directions: From Darrington go north on Highway 530 to Suiattle River Road. Follow the road, #26, 99.6 miles to the end at Sulphur Creek Campground and the trailhead

Sunrise Mine  
(Trail #707) HIKING

Distance: 5.2 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 4 hours High Point: 4700 feet

Elevation Gain: 2300 feet Maps: USGS Bedal  
Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111

The trail begins in an area clearcut in 1967 and quickly enters timber. In half a mile, a log is used to cross the South Fork Stillaguamish River, then climbs steeply to the ridge between Morning Star and Sperry Peaks. The trail is rough in places and rock cairns mark the trail up to Headlee Pass. The trail is covered with snow until mid-summer.

Directions: From Verlot, travel east 17.1 miles on the Mountain Loop Highway. Turn right onto Sunrise Mine Road #4065 and continue 2.2 miles to the trailhead at the end.

Surprise Lake  
(Trail #1060)

#### HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 8 miles round trip Hiking Time: 5.5 hours High Point: 4508 feet

Elevation Gain: 2300 feet Maps: USGS Scenic  
Greentrails - Stevens Pass #176

Looking at an old map, there are two lakes called the Scenic Lakes. Since renamed Surprise and Glacier, maybe they should have left the names as they were. The trail starts by Scenic (the location of the old Scenic Hotsprings Hotel before the 1930's) and follows Surprise Creek uneventfully to the lake which now bears the same name. There are numerous campsites at the lake, and don't doubt yourself if you see another Scout troop. The place is well visited.

Directions: Follow US 2 east from Skykomish 10 miles to Scenic. Turn right, onto gravel road, cross the railroad tracks, turn right and go a quarter mile to trailhead marked with a hiker symbol.

Weden Creek

(Trail #724 - Gothic Basin) HIKING / BACKPACKING

Distance: 10 miles round trip

Hiking Time: 1-2 days High Point: 5000 feet

Elevation Gain: 2700 feet

Maps: USGS Bedal, Monte Cristo

Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111, Monte Cristo #143

Once used by miners a hundred years ago in their search for silver and gold, what is left is a trail that enters one of the most spectacular areas in Monte Cristo area. The road is gated at Barlow Pass, so expect a mile hike to reach the trailhead at the Twin Bridge crossing of the South Fork Sauk River. The trail has been rerouted so that a crossing of the River can be avoided. The trail follows the south bank of the river and meets up with the original rdnrs trail up Weden Creek. The trail climbs at 1000 feet per mile for 2.5 miles until it reaches the 19.7 acre Foggy Lake which is barren of fish and usually frozen over. The route has 3 potentially dangerous snow crossings and in some years remains frozen into September. Firewood in Gothic Basin is non-existent so bring your stoves.

Directions: Take the Mountain Loop Highway to Barlow Pass (19.5 miles east of the Verlot Public Service Center). Gated Road is on the right (south side).

White Chuck Trail

(Trail #643) HIKING BACKPACKING / HORSEBACK

Distance: 10 miles round trip to Kennedy Hot Springs

Hiking Time: 1-2 days High Point: 3300 feet

Elevation Gain: 1000 feet

Maps: USGS Pugh Mountain, Lime Mountain, Glacier Peak West Greentrails - Sloan Peak #111, Glacier Peak #112

The parking lot at the trailhead is large, for good reason. This trail is used by those wanting to visit the hot springs as well as those climbing Glacier Peak. The trail is gentle and is recommended as a ski route during winter. The Kennedy Hot Springs are nice and warm with a wooden walk around a pool which is well used by campers wishing to get a warm start in the morning. If time is available, consider a side trip up to Byme Lake.

Directions: From Darrington take the Mountain Loop Highway south along the west side of the Sauk River 10 miles to White Chuck Road #23, take a left. Follow this road to the end in 11 miles.