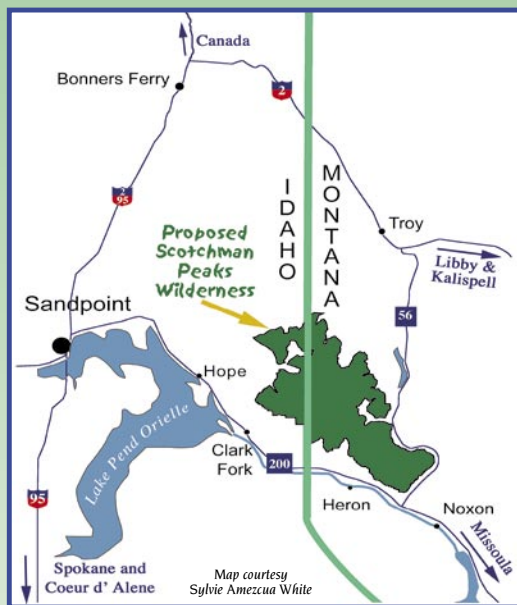




Mission Statement

“We believe that the 88,000 acre Scotchman Peaks roadless area, spanning the Idaho/Montana border, deserves **permanent protection** as wilderness. Faced with growth and change, we want to make sure this special place stays the same.”



Friends of Scotchman Peaks Wilderness, Inc. (FSPW) is a non-profit organization. The proceeds from all events and sales benefit our wilderness preservation efforts. Donations are tax deductible.

If you are receiving this newsletter by mail and have an email address please help us save postage by sending us your email address.

Editor: Ann Wimberley
Designer: Pama Bangeman

Sportsmen's Groups Support the Scotchman Peaks Wilderness

By Doug Ferrell

Three Sportsmen's groups have recently endorsed the Scotchmans Wilderness proposal, a move that dramatically demonstrates some of the broad based support our project has been receiving. The three groups are The Bull Lake Rod and Gun Club, The Montana Wildlife Federation, and the Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, a national group of sports men and women.

The clubhouse of the Bull Lake Rod and Gun Club rests in the evening shadow of the high ridge of the West Cabinets, which make up the backbone of Scotchmans roadless area. This group voted unanimously to endorse our wilderness campaign, after a presentation made earlier this year by Scotchman's supporters Don Clark, Charlie Clough and Bill Martin. The group's endorsement letter, signed by President Robert Weber, states that:

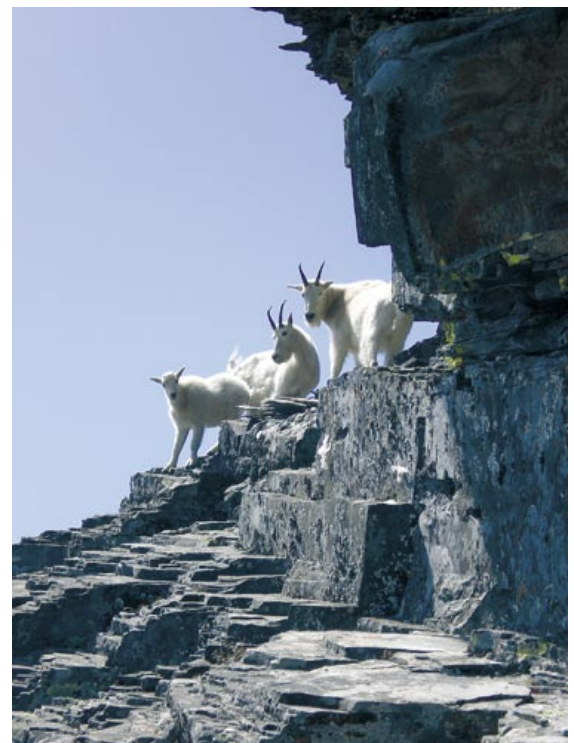
“The rugged remote character of this area is well known to our members as this area is literally in our front yard. We believe the decision to include this area in the national wilderness system is a “no-brainer” due to the remote, rugged terrain, the inherent beauty and pristine wildlife habitat.”

The endorsement of the Montana Wildlife Federation also came after a unanimous vote of support. The MWF is the state's oldest and largest nonprofit wildlife conservation organization, representing over 7000 hunters and anglers who “work to protect Montana's wildlife, lands, waters and its hunting and fishing heritage” according to a statement signed by Conservation Director Larry Copenhaver. The message announces the group's support for wilderness designation for the Scotchman Peaks area and states that “the lofty landscape home to an endemic herd of mountain goats epitomizes a landscape where wilderness protection is certainly deserved.” The Libby Rod and Gun Club, led

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**“Wild Scotchmans”
Winner in
Scotchmans
Photo Contest**

Photo by Ben Steele





Message From the Chair

Nature's way is wild. Human nature wants to tame things, to control and manage them, to change nature from wild to predictable. Doing that changes ourselves too. When we want to find out what it means to be really human, really alive, we seek wild, untouched landscapes, animals and places as much as possible beyond our control – we seek out wilderness to find our natural selves, our souls. Come with us in this issue as we explore the need for wild landscapes recognized by today's sportsmen, to the wilds of lightning creek from 100 years ago and beyond that to the wild Cambrian period 500 million years ago!

Phil Hough

Birds Found on the Scotchman Peaks

Bird Nests By *Earl Chapin*

Most birders begin by identifying birds and learning the calls each makes, then curiosity sets in and we become interested in bird habits, what each eats, types of nest each has, etc. I think you will be surprised where some birds nest.

The following birds live in the Scotchman area, some on mountain tops and others on the Clark Fork River or on small ponds in the area.

Loons cannot take off from land, so they build a nest in long grass on a river or lake bank, where it can be concealed by long grass and they can hop into the water for a takeoff. Our six species of Grebes build a floating nest in bays like Denton Slough. Nests are not anchored and just float with the wind.



Loon on her nest

Photo courtesy Don Jones, www.donaldmjones.com

Most ducks build a nest in long grass along a bank but Wood Ducks, Goldeneye and Bufflehead build a nest in the cavity of a tree. Common Merganser nest in a cavity and Red Breasted Merganser nest in grass. These birds are almost identical in every way except nesting.

The Great Blue Heron nests in colonies, in the tops of tall trees. They pick a fairly large area of trees and while flying our plane over them I have seen as many as fifty nests in one colony. Kingfishers build a nest in a high sandy bank along a river, just like the Bank Swallow, but larger.

Along the Trail

January 7: "Birds of the Scotchmans" was presented by Dr Jon Isacoff and Phil Hough to the Coeur d'Alene Chapter of the National Audubon Society. A Scotchman Peaks bird list is posted at http://www.scotchmanpeaks.org/Birds_of_SPW.html

January 22 – 25: FSPW once again presented information on our efforts to protect the Scotchmans to the crowds who attended the Banff Mountain Film Festival in Sandpoint and Coeur D'Alene

January 30: The Friends of Scotchman Peak Wilderness was honored as a nominee for Non-Profit of the Year at the First Annual Greater Sandpoint Chamber of Commerce "Chamber Choice Awards."

January 30-31: FSPW participated as a co-sponsor of "24 Hours for Hank" with our banner and info. Treasurer, Jacob Styer took 7th place with 155 runs in 24 hours.

February 23 – 27: Phil Hough travelled to the Wilderness Leadership Conference in Washington DC to join leaders of other wilderness efforts from around the country to thank members of congress for their leadership on wilderness issues and to advocate for their continued support of wilderness proposals such as the Scotchmans

Sportsmen's Groups Support the Scotchman Peaks Wilderness

Continues from page 1

by President Don Clark, is an affiliate of the MWF.

The Libby Rod and Gun Club has previously endorsed the Scotchmans wilderness campaign. The presentation to the MWF was made by Clark and Gayle Joslin, who is a wildlife biologist, recently retired from the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

The endorsement of the national Backcountry Hunters and Anglers group was arranged by board member and Kalispell sportsman Ben Long. The BHA is an all-volunteer organization which "believes in keeping public lands healthy and accessible. We believe in managing wildlife as a public trust and all native wildlife as a priceless resource." The group has an interesting and appealing website, including many fine hunting and fishing photos, at www.backcountryhunters.org.

We welcome the endorsement of these three fine groups. Many thanks to all those who helped with these valuable demonstrations of support.



From the Top

It's that in-between time of year when it can be hard to decide whether to put on your snowshoes or not when you hit the trail. But getting off the road in mud season brings rewards like still pristine snow between the tall green trees, temps that are not too hot and not too cold, early buds full of the promise of spring and unexpected patches of green beneath the melting snow. Wilderness soothes our souls year round. "Trout Flies" reminds us just how long locals have been sharing this beautiful area with visitors. Help us preserve the tradition.

Ann Wimberley

Please Invite Us to Speak to Your Group

We are available to do a 10 minute or longer Power Point Presentation and discussion for businesses, service organizations, clubs, and groups of friends and neighbors. Please contact us if you are interested.

In Idaho or Washington, contact Phil Hough at 255-2780 or nowhere_man97@hotmail.com

In Hope/East Hope/ Clark Fork, contact Neil or Ann Wimberley at neilwim@yahoo.com or afwim@yahoo.com

In Montana, contact Doug Ferrell at ferrelldoug@gmail.com

Peak Views

With fun outings to Ross Creek Cedars and Along Lightning Creek already under our belts the FSPW winter hike series is well under way. But it's not too late to come out and enjoy the special beauty of winter. For details about upcoming hikes please visit us at: http://www.scotchmanpeaks.org/Hikes/Hiking_Schedule_Current.html.

E = Easy M = Moderate S = Strenuous				
Hike Date	Hike Rating	Hike Destination	Hike Leader	Description / Contact Info
3/21/09	S	Star Peak	Todd Dunsfield	This snowshoe is quite strenuous and we will probably need every bit of winter sunlight to gain the summit and return to our cars before dark. We will be sticking to the main summer trail for the first 2/3 of the hike, but will probably need to use our off trail route finding skills to reach the summit of Star Peak. Approx. 10 miles round trip, 4140 ft. of elevation. This snowshoe is co-sponsored by the Montana Wilderness Association and the Spokane Mountaineers.
3/28/09	S	Goat Mountain	Jim Mellen	This is an extremely strenuous but rewarding trip. Although one person skied this last year, snowshoes are recommended. Led by Jim Mellen (208) 265-5261 jmellen@imbris.net
4/4/09	E	Ross Creek Cedars	Don Clark	Depending on this winter, we'll either follow the access road (closed in winter) or travel up Ross Creek. Beginner level skill, but the overall possible length makes this suitable for those with good conditioning. Contact Don (406) 293-5210 or donmon@frontiernet.net
4/25/09	S	Scotchman Peak	Jim Mellen	Discover the excitement of summiting Scotchman Peak in the snow. Most will want to snowshoe, many have used telemark gear, snowboards, alpine touring gear or cross country skis (not recommended!). Led by Jim Mellen (208) 265-5261 or jmellen@imbris.net

The Future Looks Bright

March 3: Look for our information table at the Sandpoint showing of the "Radical Reels" films on March 3rd in Sandpoint.

Friday April 3: Phil Hough will make a presentation to the Sandpoint Chapter of Kiwanis at 12 noon.

Tuesday April 7: From 6-7:30pm at the Sandpoint Community Hall Phil Hough and Deb Hunsicker will present Pictures and Tales from their walk along the Wild Continental Divide, a benefit for the Friends of Scotchman Peaks Wilderness.

April 26: Look for our display table at the Earth Day Celebration from 11am to 4 pm at the Sandpoint Community Hall.

May 9-10: The Friends of Scotchman Peaks Wilderness are among the organizations sponsoring the Scenic Tour of the Kootenai River (STOKR) coming up in Libby, Montana. Attracting 400 entrants from all over the country, the event opens on Saturday morning with a challenging 100-mile ride. Leaving from Libby, the cyclists cruise along the Kootenai River to Troy. They continue west on US-2, then climb steadily through the Yaak Valley and over Pipe Creek Summit, before dropping 2000 feet back to Libby. Sunday's event, is a more leisurely 30-miler that takes the bikers north, along the Kootenai River, to Libby Dam and back.

May 13: FSPW will make a presentation to the Libby Chamber of Commerce.

Gear for All Seasons

No matter what Mother Nature tosses at you this time of year, we have you covered: short sleeved or long sleeved tees, sweats and hoodies plus hats and children's tees. Get yours at Outdoor Experience, Sandpoint Sports, Café Bodega, or Eichart's in Sandpoint, ID, the Hope Market Café in Hope, ID, Mountain Meadows in Libby, MT, Huckleberry Thicket in Trout Creek, MT or REI in Spokane, WA. Out of the area, contact jmellen@imbris.com. Other Scotchman merchandise is available at www.scotchmanpeaks.org/store/html.



Scotchman Natives

Bunchberry - *Cornus canadensis*

By Valle Novak

A lovely and typically hardy native plant found in the Scotchman Peaks Wilderness area — and in high and low altitude areas throughout north Idaho, is Bunchberry or Canadian dogwood.

A deciduous ground cover plant in moist forest locations, its bright spring-green striated leaves, which grow in sets of three to five per plant, overlap at the edges to surround a small cluster of white to pale yellow-green flowers set within four petal-like bracts. These bloom prettily through the spring and into summer, and then develop into bright red berries. The perennial leaves turn to a purple red in fall and throughout the winter.

As most groundcover-type plants, Bunchberry plays a vital role in the health of forest ecosystems. It grows among tree roots and in moist, damp acidic areas where many larger plants or shrubs would not survive. These little patches of greenery hold tenaciously to the soil, enriching it and serving as cover and food for beneficial insects, bacterium and small rodents.

Since these small dogwood species grow from rhizomes, stems are constantly being sent up to form dense patches that can fill small woodland clearings with a multitude of plants. They grow among a variety of trees, including Douglas fir, Hemlock, Western and/or



Bunchberry
Photo courtesy
Marilyn George

Rocky Mountain maple, Vine maple, and Western red cedar.

You'll also find them growing in other areas with ferns, and other low to the ground beauties like Solomon's seal, Tiarella, wild Ginger, Twinflower, and shrubs like Pachistima and Thimbleberry.

Bunchberry is a viable groundcover for the home moist-area landscape, adding charm to shady, cool sites, perhaps near a pond, birdbath or water-feature and among other acid-lovers such as azaleas and rhododendrons.

Though they transplant fairly easily, rather than disturb the forest's fragile ecosystem, purchase them at any of several area nursery/greenhouses, where many native plants and their cultivars are carefully raised and nurtured for the domestic landscape.

Winning Zags-Gonzaga University Student Essay

Life. Diversity. Independence. Identity. Wilderness.

By George Helling

Preserving nature preserves human nature. Preserving the state in which one was created preserves the instinct, origins, and uniqueness of a species. No matter the species, when its origins are destroyed the nature of that species is destroyed. When humans move into the habitat of bears, the bears' entire paradigm for survival is altered. The bears no longer rely on instincts, nor do they rely on the wilderness, they rely on trash cans, open windows, and unsuspecting refrigerators.

The difference between the metaphor of the bears, and the state of man, is that we, as a species, are destroying our very own nature. We are destroying what defines, what created, and what sustains us. The Proposed Scotchman's Peak wilderness area is an attempt to preserve a small portion of what defines human beings as a species. It's an attempt to preserve what human beings have typically run from, and always strived to conquer. Preserving Scotchman's Peak Wilderness is a statement of acceptance, an acceptance of our nature and our origins, and an affirmation of the strong tie that exists therein.

The landscape doesn't matter. Let's say a species was created on Mars, and as it grows its civilization is made of lush forests, flowers, rivers, and animals; everything that defines the beauty of wilderness for human beings. There would still be a need to retain some of the original red, rocky, seemingly useless territory, because on that territory a species was created, and through that territory, a species is defined. No matter the beauty, success, and need for civilization, there exists an imperative to preserve original nature. When society

abandons nature, it abandons purpose. Unlike Mars, the nature in which man was created is extraordinarily diverse. This dictates a greater obligation on the part of man to preserve a wide variety of wilderness areas. The proposed Scotchman's Peak Wilderness represents an attempt at preserving numerous species of plants, fungi, animals, and terrain. Each species holds an inherent value in defining human nature, and further, holds an immeasurable amount of aesthetic value.

In order to fully appreciate the Scotchman's Peak wilderness a hike up a challenging grade is required, a challenge that requires the use of calories and energy for the sole purpose of observing unused, untouched resources. Thus it requires the use of energy to observe potential resources, without the need to exploit those resources. This is true beauty.

When one is in nature they are able to appreciate potential without the need to exploit it, appreciate beauty without need of justification, and accept our nature, instead of living in denial of it. If an individual came from Mars and viewed a completely civilized world, they would only understand the artificial structures derived from nature, and not true nature in itself. They would only understand the social definition of human nature, not the foundation on which that nature was constructed. Thus, there is an inherent need to preserve the Scotchman's Peak wilderness, and other diverse wilderness areas around the world, in order to protect life, diversity, independence, identity, and wilderness.



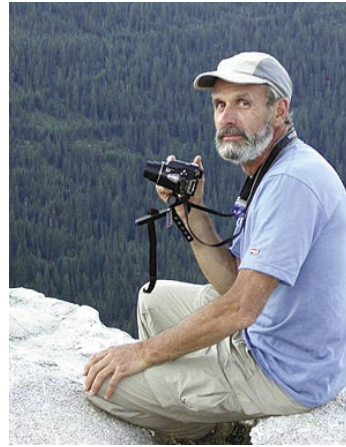
Over the top Volunteer - Jim Mellen - An Irresistible Attraction to the Wild

By Phil Hough

Jim Mellen likes to call the days he spends at work as “paid recovery days”. Jim’s love for the wild takes him into the rugged back country, year round, often into the Scotchmans. Some see him as driven to extremes; but Jim feels a powerful attraction towards the wild, not a push away from something. In the backcountry Jim finds sanity, a place of refuge from the crazy world in which we live. And what some think of as extremes - hiking from dawn till dusk on long summer days, snowboarding down back country basins, or snow camping expeditions - Jim sees as routine. Either way, on any given weekend, Jim is likely to be deep in the back country, well away from any trail.

Growing up in northern Virginia Jim fell in love with the woods and as a boy explored his rural landscape as far as a day would allow. As a young man in the Air Force in the early 70s Jim was stationed in Central California and discovered that backpacking could take him even deeper into the wilderness. He loved the feeling of independence, of freedom. In 1975 Jim was irresistibly attracted to the wild country of our region and came to north Idaho. He found 25 acres in the woods just outside of Sandpoint, built a house and barn, planted a vegetable garden and has been at home ever since.

For over 34 years Jim has made almost weekly trips into the backcountry of the Selkirk and Cabinets often accompanied by his wife Sandii, his dogs Lucy and Coya and his camera. Modest about his photography, Jim’s often stunning photos bring back a sense of what his trips are all about. He tries to capture the special places he visits, both the panoramas as well as the



Jim Mellen and his camera

Photo courtesy Sandii Mellen

feeling of being there; he hopes to inspire others with the same sense of awe he finds in the wild. The hikes Jim leads are always among the most popular of our Scotchman hiking series.

His passion to share his experiences turned into another creative labor of love. Jim has authored an update to the “Trails of the Wild Cabinets” and is working on the hiking chapter of a new book about Lake Pend O’reille. Fact checking current conditions and trailhead coordinates are a good excuse to get Jim into the field, not that he needs one.

As a volunteer Jim brings his passion for place to many events. And Jim manages our merchandise program handling the inventory of shirts, sweats and hats, coordinating with vendors and retail partners. The irony of someone drawn to the quiet backcountry volunteering to act as a salesman representative or spend time answering questions at public events is not lost on Jim. But his desire to share his experience and the satisfaction of helping to provide a place for future generations to experience wilderness continues to make Jim an over the top volunteer!

Scotchman Rocks

Trilobites: Darlings of the Cambrian

By Sylvie White

Trilobites are cool. They are a popular fossil for collectors, easily recognizable, and you can find them if you know where to look. They are the poster child of the Cambrian period, which lasted roughly from 543 to 490 million years ago.

The Cambrian was significant because most major animal groups appear for the first time in the fossil record in a relatively short period of time known as the Cambrian Explosion. The theory of the Cambrian Explosion holds that an explosion of diversity led to the appearance of a huge number of complex, multi-celled organisms over a relatively short period. The changes seem to have happened in a range of about 30 million years, and some stages took 5 to 10 million years.



Trilobite

*Photo courtesy The Virtual Fossil Museum,
www.fossilmuseum.net*

Moreover, this burst of animal forms led to most of the major animal groups we know today. Natural selection is generally believed to have favored larger size, and consequently the need for hard skeletons to provide structural support. Hence, the Cambrian gave rise to the first shelled animals and animals with exoskeletons such as the trilobites.

Trilobites were 10-675 mm long, and their flattened oval bodies were divided into three lobes by two longitudinal furrows. They had a single head shield, which bore a pair of antennae and, in many species, insect-like compound eyes. This was followed by more than 20 short body segments, each with a pair of forked appendages. Many trilobites apparently burrowed in sand or mud, preying on other animals or scavenging.

The most abundant rocks in the Scotchman Peaks area are much older rocks from the Belt-Purcell Supergroup – dating back to the Precambrian age at about 1.5 – 1.6 billion years ago. Precambrian time ended as Paleozoic time began ~ 540 million years ago, at the beginning of the Cambrian Period. However, trilobites have been reportedly found in the Scotchman Peaks area in the vicinity of the Hope Fault and Big Eddy creek. If you are hiking up trail 998 to Star Peak, keep your eyes open for these darlings of the Cambrian.

Article by Sylvie White of Maps & More, 109 Main Street, Sandpoint, Idaho 83864. 208-265-8883 www.SandpointMaps.com



Tales from Scotchman Past

The Bonner County Historical Museum has shared with the Friends of Scotchman Peaks an excerpt from "Trout Flies", a booklet in the museum collection. Published by the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1915, L. H. Whitcomb of Clark Fork wrote of his adventures in the Scotchman Peaks area.

Fish and Game Up Lightning Creek

By L. H. Whitcomb

If I were to tell the whole truth about this Lightning Creek district only those who have been fortunate enough to have fished and hunted here would believe me. The creek flows into the Clark Fork at the town of Clark's Fork and is about twenty-four miles in length, extending northward to Lake Darling. When I say that Lake Darling is over 4,700 feet higher than the river you can readily understand why the creek is named "Lightning." For the first seven miles there is a wagon road and then there is a good trail as far as the upper falls, which are about eighteen miles distant. There are good camping places and cabins at the end of the wagon road; at Cady's, four miles farther on; and at the meadows, which are another fourteen miles beyond. From the upper falls to the lake there is only a blazed trail and it is necessary to have a guide for this part of the trip, as the country is very rough and steep.

We have quite a variety of trout; the "red bellies," which are a species of Cut-throat, come up the creek in great numbers in spring and fall. The silver trout, also said to be a Cut-throat, is caught throughout the summer, and the small mountain brook trout are ready for the flies at any time. The Dolly Vardens, or Char, make a run up the creek during the spring freshet and again in August, at which time they are readily taken with live minnows,

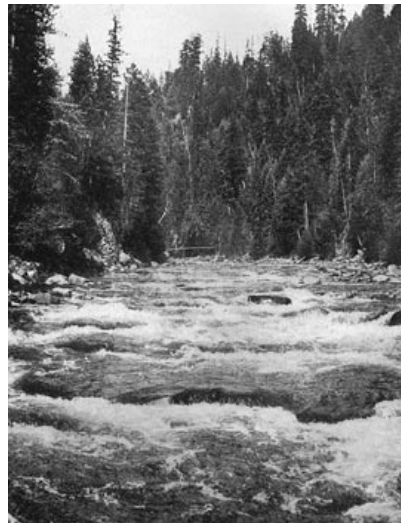


"Cady's" - On Headwaters of Lightning Creek

and often with flies. During my trip up the creek last August I was fishing at a small stream just above Rattle Creek when I hooked a twelve-pound char on a Number 8 fly with a small trout minnow. Believe me, there are lively times when one of these big fellows is at the other end of your light tackle, and it requires all of one's skill to win out. While I was landing my second char one of the girls in our party called my attention to a large black bear that was coming toward us. It seemed the bear



Pend Oreille Cut-throat



Lightning Creek Rapids

anywhere in the United States that will yield such numbers of trout as Lightning Creek. One day on this same trip, last August, we had been char fishing till late afternoon; all but two of our party had gone back to camp while we stopped, here and there, to pick up a few small trout for supper. We got



A Rattle Creek Bear

had been feeding on some old fish that had been left by other campers and did not like the idea of being disturbed. We saw four or five bear and three deer while camping at Wellington Creek on this same trip. The second day out we caught twenty-six char within a distance of one mile between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the largest weighing over thirty pounds.

I do not believe there is another stream all we wanted within a half mile, and by the time we had cleaned our fish it was getting dusk. We were hiking toward camp when we happened to hear a noise in a cedar tree close by the trail, and, looking up, we discerned a mountain lion calmly watching us from a height of about twenty-five feet. Our discovery really helped us on to camp, as we were without a gun at the time.

Continues on page 7



Trophies from Lightning Creek



Wild Creatures of the Scotchmans

The Snowshoe Rabbit, *lepus americanus*

By Doug Ferrell

Snowshoe rabbits are widespread in most of northern North America. They fill an important part in the food chain wherever they are, as a very important prey species for a long list of predators. Common predators include foxes, coyotes, wolves, lynx, bobcats, mink, owls, hawks and eagles.

Rabbits are highly sought as a food source because they are large enough to make a good meal, but generally not able to put up much of a fight. The basic strategy the various rabbit species have evolved is to reproduce prolifically, to overcome the high predation they experience.

Rabbits are polyandrous, which means that both males and females have multiple partners, sometimes in the same day. Females are polyestrous, which means they can breed and give birth several times a year. In our area females may have an average of three litters, with 1 to 8 young, or an average of three or four in each litter. This means that each female may produce 10 or more young every year. This is what it means to breed like a rabbit.

Snowshoe rabbits have luxurious fur coats that are reddish brown or gray in summer, and nearly pure white in winter. They have the ability to freeze and blend invisibly into their surroundings when they seek to avoid detection. More than once I have been startled by a little explosion at my feet, when a rabbit has decided at the last minute that I am too close, and it is finally better to run than hide. Snowshoes can run more than 25 miles per hour and bound more than 10 feet in a single leap. They are amazingly adept at quick



Snowshoe Rabbit

Photo courtesy Don Jones,
www.donaldmjones.com

darting movements and changes in direction, as they try to escape pursuit. They are also good swimmers and have been observed to leap into the water to escape a predator.

The young rabbits are born fully furred and ready to run and hop. For the first several weeks they spend most of their time separated and alone from their mother and sibs, hiding from their many enemies, and nursing when they get the chance. Fathers have no role in raising the young, who are weaned and on their own in about a month.

Rabbits are active in low light conditions, especially dawn and dusk. They eat a variety of grasses and forbs. Foods eaten in winter include buds, bark, twigs and evergreens. Population numbers can fluctuate dramatically in response to variations in food sources and predators. The population fluctuations are more extreme in the far north, where species diversity tends to be lower.

Snowshoe rabbits are specialized in that their hind feet are large and can function like snowshoes when the toes are spread. They have fur even on the bottoms of their feet, which normally stays white year round. Their tracks are very characteristic and easy to spot in the winter woods.

Fish and Game Up Lightning Creek

Continues from page 6

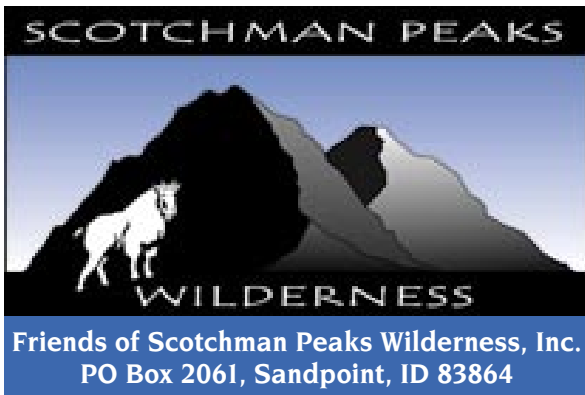
Big catches of trout are so common an occurrence that we pay very little attention to numbers. As an instance, Harold Knapp, of Sand Point, was fishing on a blind creek off the East Fork of Lightning Creek and caught 200 fish and was back at Clark's Fork in time for supper. Our favorite flies are the Royal Coachman, Gray Hackle, Willow, Black Gnat, and a Jungle Wing on either a Coachman or Gray Hackle.

Along in the fall we pay more attention to game and birds, for, as I have already intimated, there is plenty of big game in these parts. We have cougar, lynx, black and brown bear, and now and then a silver tip grizzly. Goat hunting is also excellent over on the west fork of Blue Creek and north toward Lake Darling. Also on the east branch of Lightning Creek and on the east fork of Bull River. White and black tail deer are numerous all through this section, and especially over near the state line south of Heron. A favorite hunting trip out of Clark's Fork is to take the trail over the divide to the south, to Independence

Creek. This trip is rarely over made without a brush, right on the trail, with a bear or other game. Guides and packhorses can be obtained here at Clark's Fork, the usual rate being \$5 a day for the guide and \$1.50 a day for a horse. Rex B. Deitrick is a competent guide and taxidermist and very thoroughly acquainted with the Lightning Creek country. His address is Clark's Fork, Idaho.

For any sportsmen visiting this district I would suggest a trail trip that is well worth while for the scenery alone. It is the trail that leads up over the hog-back north of Hope. The trail zig-zags to an elevation of between five and six thousand feet and commands a magnificent view of Lake Pend Oreille and the surrounding country. This trip is known locally as "The Scenic Highway."





How You Can Help

Support Friends of Scotchman Peaks Wilderness

As concerned citizens, we support protecting and preserving the Scotchman Peaks area for ourselves and future generations. Highway 56, Highway 200, Lightning Creek Road, and Rattle Creek/Keeler Road surround this 88,000 acre scenic area which straddles the Idaho and Montana border. Wilderness Designation for the Scotchmans will protect plants and wildlife, including the endangered grizzly bears, mountain goat, and bull trout; it will protect water quality; and it will preserve a special place for future generations. In addition, local communities will benefit from the unparalleled recreational and economic opportunities such wilderness provides.

Name: _____

Address: _____

e-mail: _____

Phone: _____

- Donation enclosed (optional). Donations are tax deductible. Please make checks payable to the Friends of Scotchman Peaks Wilderness, Inc. Detach & Mail to the address above.

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