

1972

1972:

Jan Trip to Palm Springs Aerial Tramway + Mt. San Jacinto.

March 28-30 A.S.M.E. Fluids Engineering Conference in San Francisco (paper).

June 16-18 Camping with Joneses at Lake Casitas (Carpenteria beach, Ventura mission)

Aug. 6-20 Camping Trip in the Northwest. Redwood N.P., Oregon Caves N.M., Grants Pass, Crater Lake N.P., Mt. Rainier N.P., Olympic N.P., Fort Stevens S.P., Honeyman S.P., Shasta N.P.A., Sacramento, Mokelumne Lake

TRAVELS NOW AND THEN

© Christopher Earls Brennen

LAKE CASITAS 1972

SATURDAY 17TH JUNE 1972

Up fairly early and after breakfast we took a trip to the marina and boat dock to look at the boats and the fishermen. Then we set off down 150 to Carpinteria and the pretty state beach there. Spent the whole day at the beach - cooking lunch + snacks. I bathed twice - played with the kids - flew kites, etc. The sun increased and the afternoon was very pleasant. Finally about 6.00 we left and returned to the campsite for dinner. The kids spent most of their spare-time at the campsite catching tadpoles in a pool in the creek which ran beside our campsite. The ~~last~~ tadpoles were in the late stage of development some with legs; some with legs + arms - some actual ~~ly~~ small frogs (the large frogs made a great racket at night - strangely stopping + starting the noise in unison). At the end of the trip the kids were persuaded and finally gladly returned the ~~the~~ tadpoles to the pool before leaving. They also spent time at a small playground in the campground - where they observed gophers popping out of their burrows.

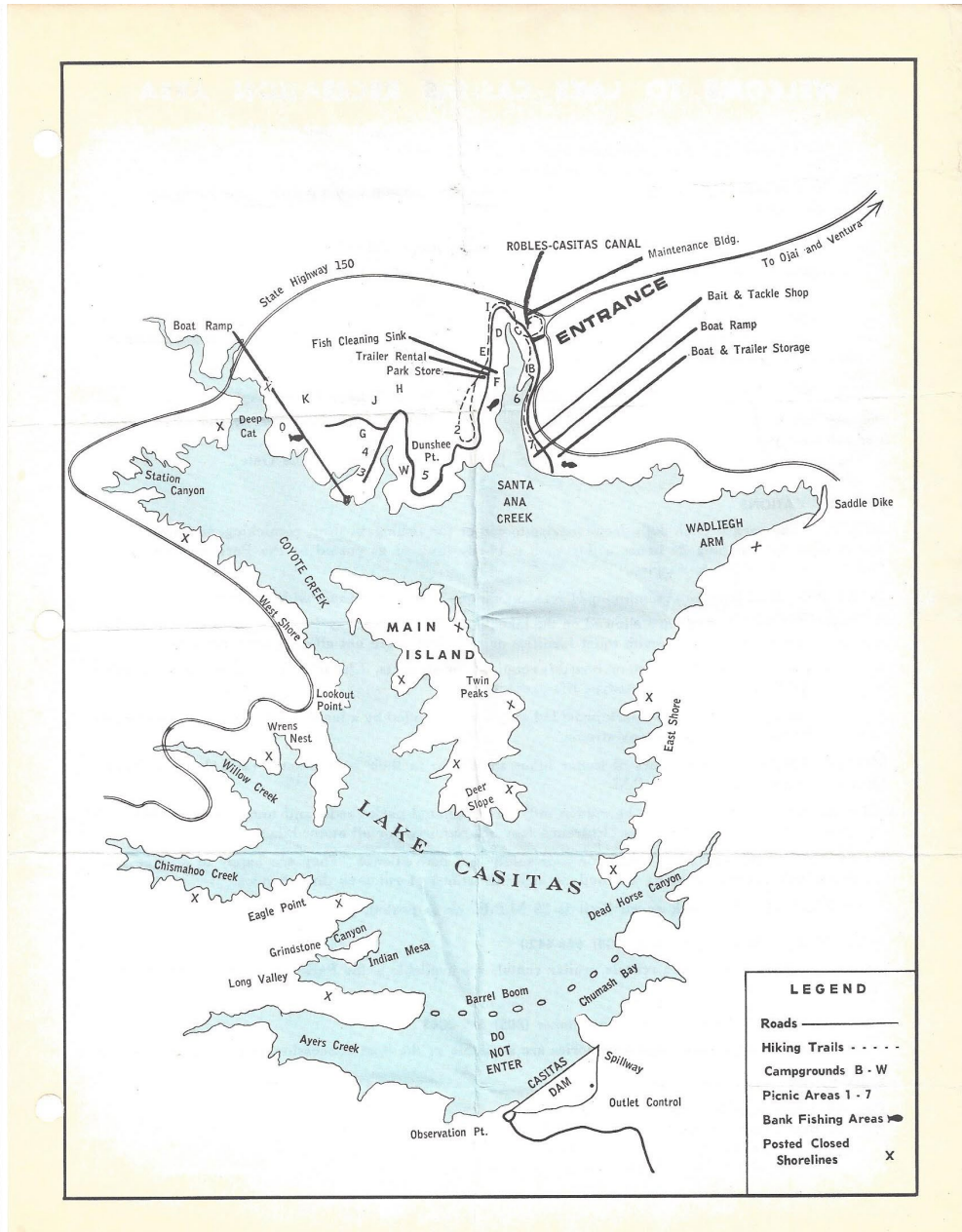
After dinner we again visited the store. Then spent another evening by the campfire - except for a quick trip by Bob and myself to the showers.

SUNDAY 18~~th~~ JUNE 1972.

Up early again. After breakfast, Bob, I and the kids walked down the creek to the lake - we saw men catching "craw-dads" - or small lobsters about 2 in. long - which live in creek + lake - lots of ducks came out of the lake to the kids causing considerable interest - finally to the many fishermen on the bank of the lake - average of 4 ft apart - the kids took great interest and rapidly manufactured

fishing equipment from sticks, string and tab-caps for hooks - all 5 of them would have spent hours casting these into 4 in. of water if we had not had to get back for lunch. Back at the ~~xxx~~ camp we packed all our stuff. After a snack for lunch we finally left Lake Casitas and drove back to Ventura - to the Mission San Buenaventura. A pretty little mission - but only really the church survives and it has been drastically restored. However the small museum was interesting and the visit to the mission very pleasant. The Jones's left for home but we first visited the pier and beach at Ventura and stopped for a meal at a Howard Johnson's just in Ventura before finally driving straight home in Pasadena at 4.30pm.





Lake Casitas



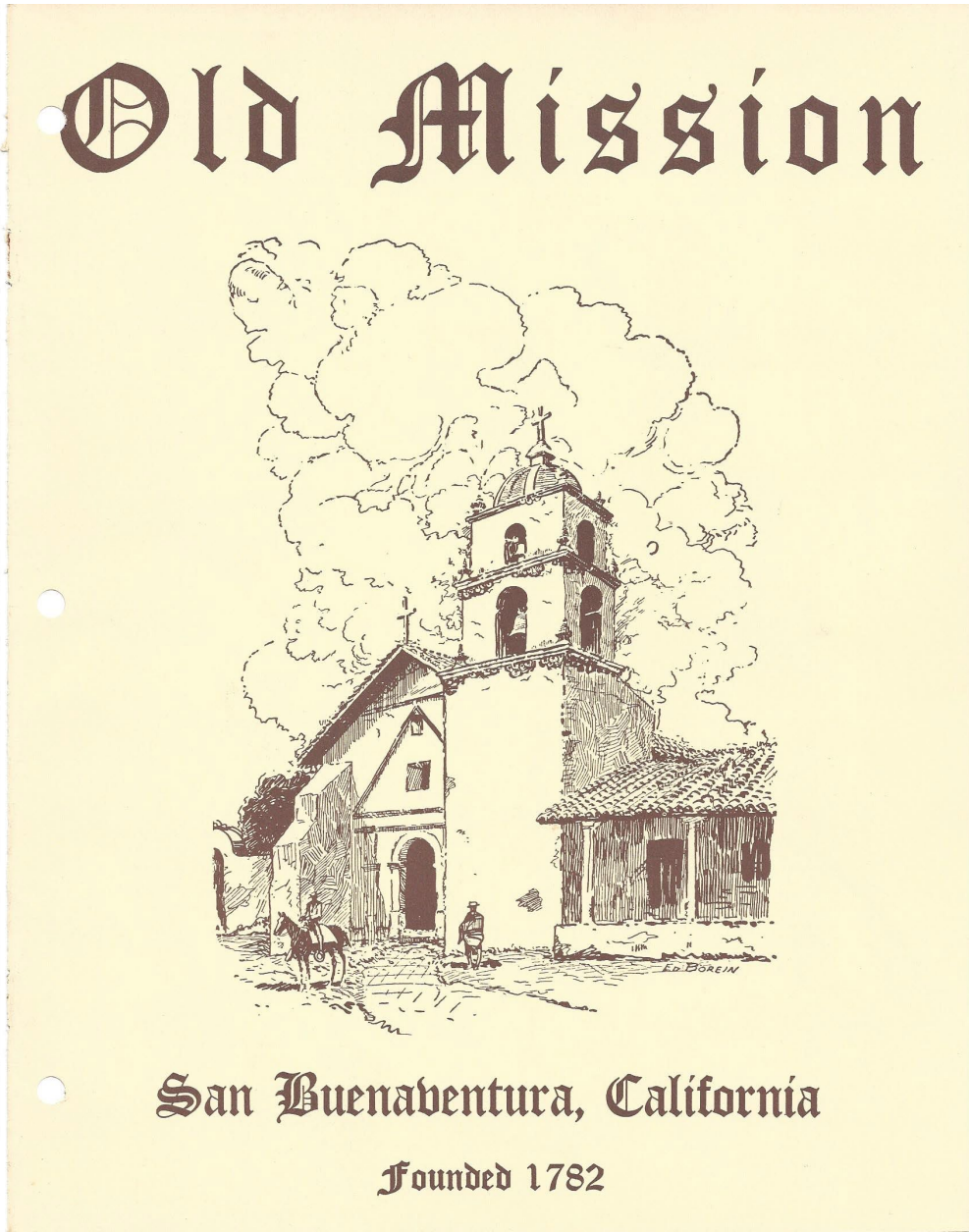
Lake Casitas



Lake Casitas



Lake Casitas



Mission San Buenaventura

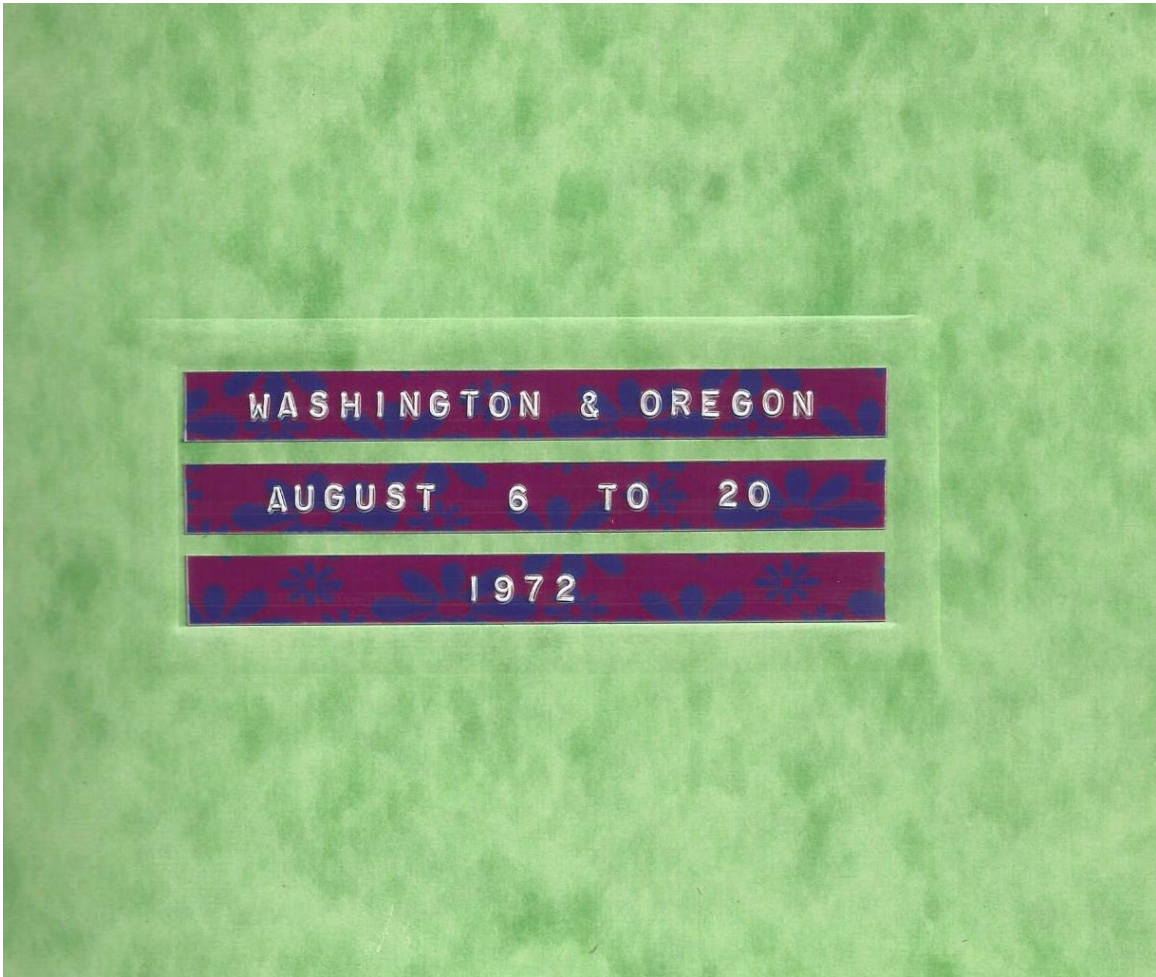
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Last updated 7/30/99.

TRAVELS NOW AND THEN

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CAMPING 1972

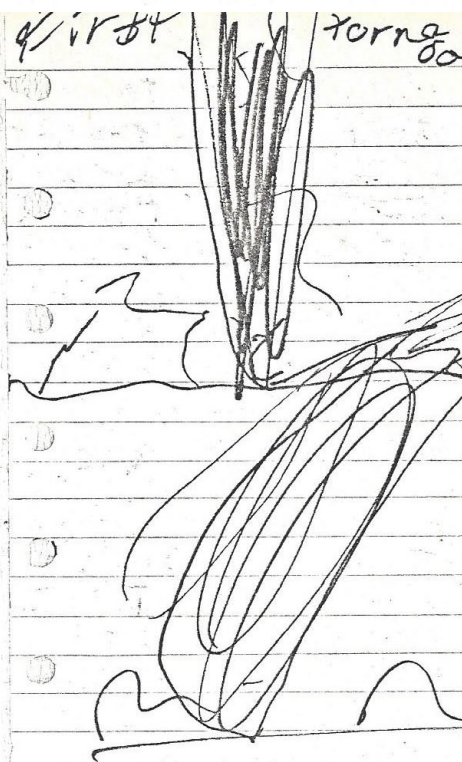


CAMPING VACATION IN WASHINGTON AND
OREGON, AUGUST 6 TO 20, 1972.

DANA'S DIARY OF THE TRIP PRECEDES
THE USUAL ACCOUNT.

1972 Saturday
August 5th
we were
full up when
we started
we went
through these
cities Sylmar
and Van Nuys
and then Baker St.
we over
heated 4 times
we stopped at
Golf & Standard
& Standard
76 we ate lunch
at a restaurant
a 76 restaurant
I had a ham.

1972
August 5th Sat.
Burgers etc
Saw a Big
little tornado
across the road
it was in the
desert. I mean
2 tornadoes.
we saw
more than 100
cows all being
sprayed with
water there
were many
fields full
we made the
night in a hotel.



4

we went to
Grape's and Ramos
city and Oakland
we went through
lots of desert.
we stopped in
San Antonio
and every night
we stopped at
said no vacancy.
we stopped in
Blue Bonnet hotel.
it was Terrible.
We saw a wine-
-ry it was full
off Big Big Big Big
Brown wood tanks
we went on a

5

Tour around
The winery.
we went through
a town called
Gloverdall.
The town
where the wine-
ry was was
called Astoria.
or something.
I got some
post cards
4 of them.
This is what
They are one
off the winery.
one of the wine.

6

Fasting room.
one of the wine
shop and one of the
pieces of the
garden. we
camped at a
nice place. it
had a stream
and it got deeper
and deeper.
Kathy and I went
up stream. it was
fun. our camp
site was E2. it
was a very nice
nice camp site.
There was a tree
near the table it

7

Said DANAM
That is my name.
we camped in
Richardson
grove state park.
There was a
river in the
park called the
eel river. we
swam in it.
it was full
of fish. Some
were about 12
inches long. Some
were 1 inch long.
Some were 3 inches
long. There

8

were some
newts or salamanders
~~ers~~

We went to
Shipwreck. I
touched a shark.
I fed the seals.
we camped in gravel
flats. our number
was 17 I picked it
out near it there
was the Smith
river. Kathy ~~had~~
was chasing a
Big frog and it
was very deep.

9

~~and~~

and Kathy
fell right in
with her coming
on. it was
very funny.
a few miles
til we are in
Oregon we
~~are~~ we went
in the cave. So
we are going
to go on a
Jet Boat ride
we stayed in
Travel Lodge.

10

we stayed in
crater Lake Rim
camp ground
it was a volcano
it ~~collapsed~~ collapse
dging Wizard
island was in
the middle of the
lake and shipwreck
island was at
the side.

we went to the
Bonne Dam. we
stayed in western
motel. we eat dinner
in a restaurant. ~~called~~
called totem pole

11

we are in
Washington. we
camped in
Mt Rainier N.P.
we are staying
two days
we have a
pith it was
full of logs
we had meetings
One since two but in
three more ~~four~~ layers.
five days I mean 14
we camped at
Olympic
we are going
to camp at Hoh.

12

we went on a trail. we saw a Douglas Squirrel. P.S. we went down the river on every camper got a campfire. we camped at fort Stevens. we went to Lincoln city. we stay in a motel called surf tides. we had a Big unit. it was 3 cars. we camped at honey mch state Park. There we

13

Sand dunes.
we went to the Wax museum and we went to sea lion caves and the Indian forests.

Shasta National recreation area.

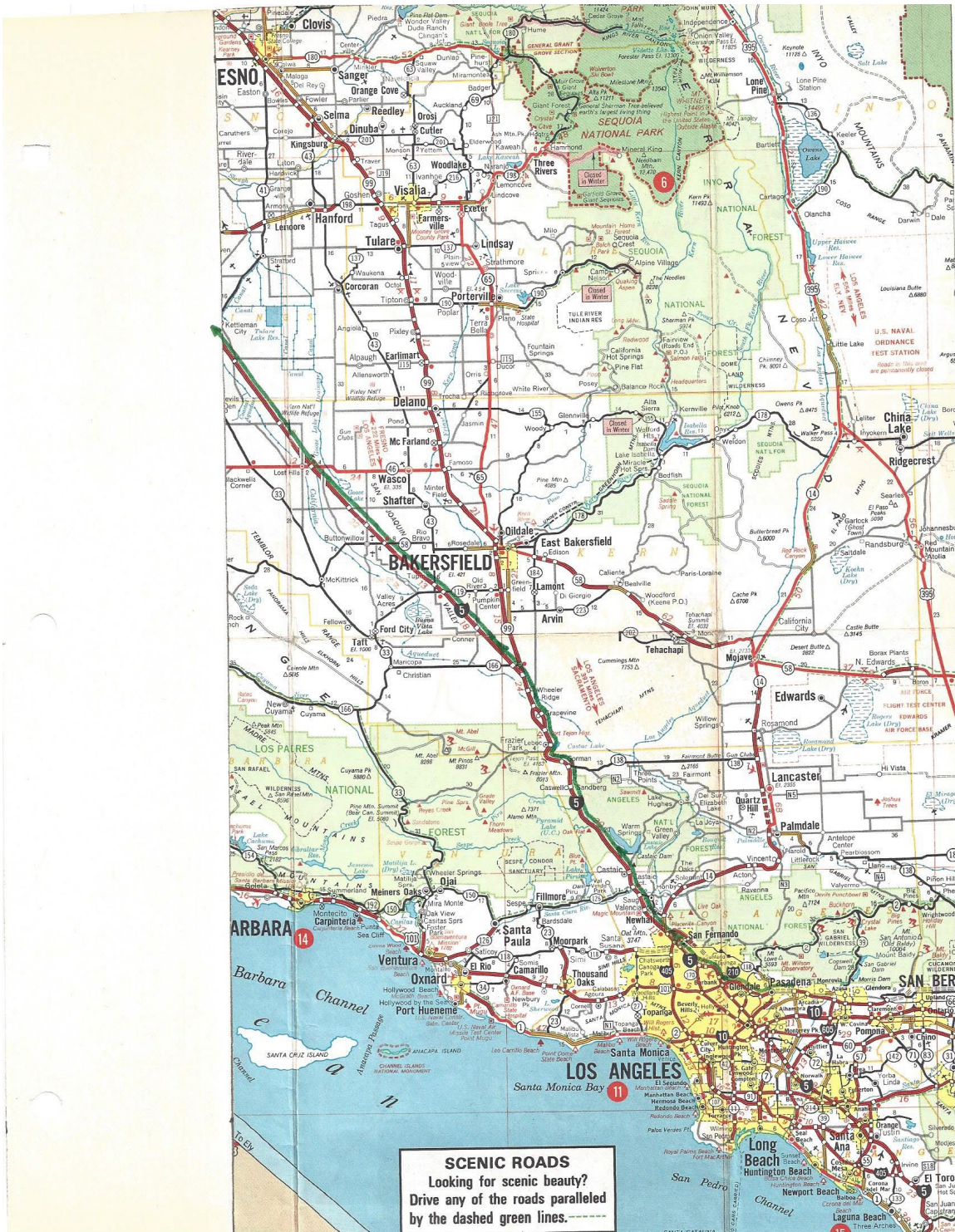
we went to the Shasta cave where we stay in American Lodge. we ate in Sambo's.

14

we went to Fort Sutter. That night we got home. I was glad and sleepy.

AUGUST 5, 1972 SATURDAY

Having packed just about everything the night before we set off in a heavily loaded Mustang about 10.00 AM. Driving out the Golden State Freeway it began to overheat significantly and we had to stop at Valencia first to drain the radiator. But reheated a few miles further along - so put in rust remover and spent about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour ~~cleaning~~ to clean it out. However, then got over mountain and took the new San Joaquin valley freeway ~~5~~ which travels through virtual desert with infrequent gas stations + little sign of civilization for 300 miles. Forboding! Again treated car ~~with~~ rust remover when we stopped at Buttonwillow for lunch in a restaurant. Then ~~still~~ a long drive through a very, very hot desert. The infrequent gas stations are packed with overheated cars - next time we ~~will~~ definitely take 99 instead. Finally arrived and drove through Oakland, Berkeley and over the Richmond bridge over the Sacramento River passing the famed San Quentin prison. Dark by now. No motel rooms in Petaluma. Got to Santa Rosa about 9.30 PM. only to find that every motel was full! - except for a decrepit little one. Searched for others but very late we decided to ~~leave~~ the night in the Blue Bonnet run like many motels in Santa Rosa by Indians from Bombay. Awful motel but had something to eat and then went to bed. Dana agreed with Dee's impression but rather sweetly Kathy kept finding little things to say in its favor.





AUGUST 6, 1972

SUNDAY.

After breakfast we left the Bonbay Blue-Bonnet very quickly and drove north a short way to the Italian Swiss Colony winery at Asti. Very pretty grape growing valley + Swiss style winery with extensive visitor facilities. Dee and I sampled some of the white wine - very pleasant. Then we all went on an interesting tour through the old winery - dominated by what Dana told us was the smell of yeast which is not particularly pleasant. The massive aging barrels are now made of redwood since it apparently allows you to make larger barrels than oak. Then onward up the very pretty valley of the Russian river and on to Willits where we had lunch in the town park. In the afternoon we entered the famed redwood country at Leggett travelling down the valley of the Eel river. Stopped briefly to see one of many roadside attractions - the "tree house" - a room in the base of a very large redwood. Then came upon the very pretty Richardson Grove State Park where we decided to stop and camp (about 2:30 pm). Fortunately got a campsite there - quite pretty on a slope above the river. After setting up ~~the~~ camp we blew up our airfloats + headed for a swim in the river. The river, clearly a "roger" in the winter consisted of alternating small riffles and quiet, deep stretches. One such was clearly the best swimming - a large rock in the middle provided jumping + diving. We - the kids and I - had a great time swimming + splashing around with the air mattresses. It was the first time that either Dana or Kathy had swum outside a pool - Kathy seemed slightly surprised that we was able to do so. Very pleasant in the warm sun. Finally had



Vinyard



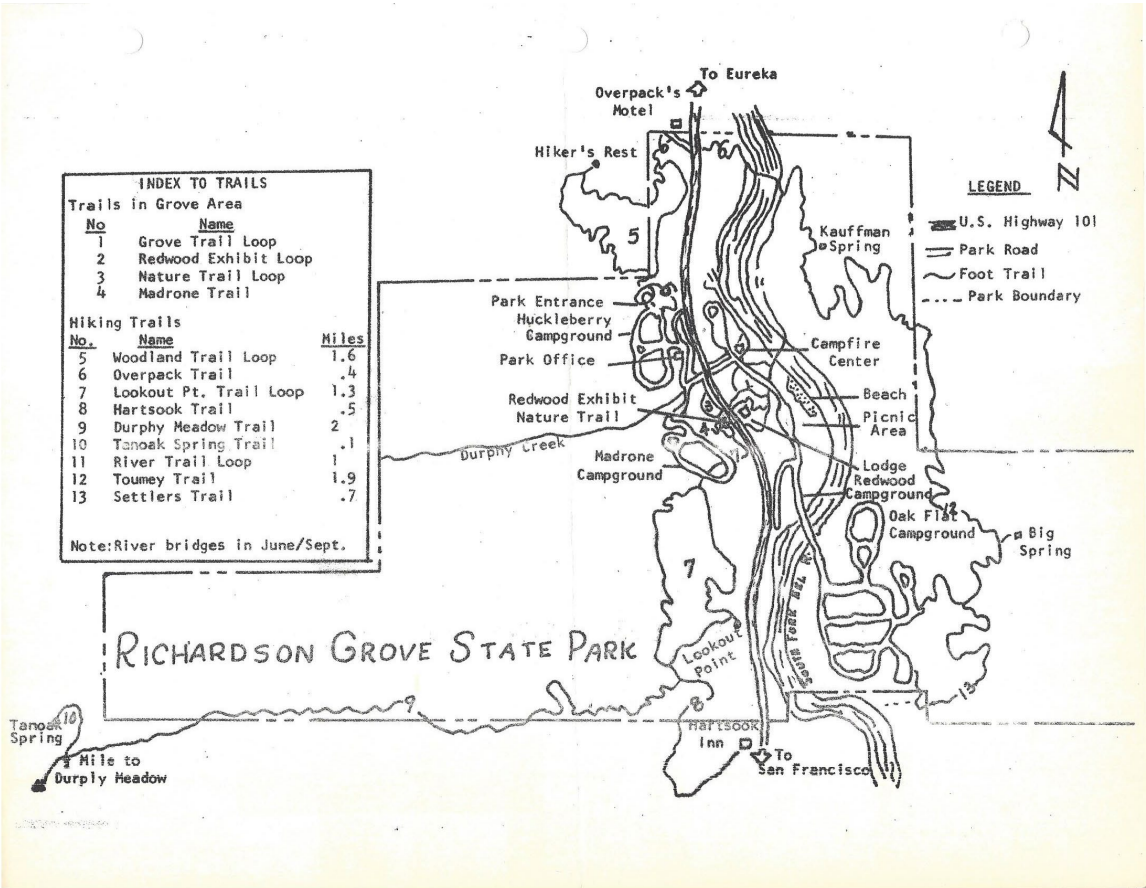
Vinyard



Richardson Grove State Park

to leave and went to the local park store for some groceries. Then walked through the pretty Richardson Grove of redwood trees before returning to camp for dinner. After dinner the kids + I went for a walk down to the Eel river where they enjoyed wading through the shallow parts of the river. Finally to bed in the tent.



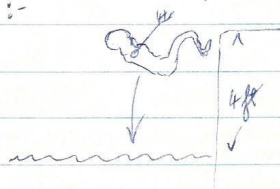


AUGUST 7, 1972.

MONDAY.

After breakfast, broke camp and packed car. Went down to the river again for another swim before leaving Richardson Grove State Park. We also bathed this time and the kids enjoyed floating down the rafts on the air mattresses - the water and air a perfect temperature. About 11:00 AM we moved on northwards through the redwoods and reached Eureka about lunchtime. We stopped at "Shipwreck" in Eureka - a mock of ~~the~~ a sailing ship with aquarium and gift shop inside. Had lunch ~~in the~~ at the picnic tables by the car park and then did the "Shipwreck". Kids fed the seals outside - the seals did a rather funny begging act. Then inside the aquarium was rather ordinary - except that the kids got to touch a small shark, ~~the~~ when the attendant removed it from a tank - apparently they can live for hours out of the water. Otherwise there were octopuses and other local fish. Of interest also was a collection of relics and photographs of ships which had foundered on the dangerous coastal waters off Eureka - but the kids would only remember the sharks + seals. Then left on the northward road, driving along a pretty and rather wild coast and entered the Redwood National Park at Orick. At the information center we unfortunately heard that all the campsites were full - and it was only about 3:00 PM. - rather a shock. Worried about finding somewhere to camp we merely drove through the very pretty park emerging from the forest at Crescent City. Then turned inland and began checking campgrounds on . Finally found a site in the forest service campground, Grassy Flat. - a nice little campground on the Smith River - very pretty. The valley of the Smith river through which  runs is very attractive.

The river is fast ~~to~~ but there are frequent deep and rocky pools. After setting up camp we - the kids and I - went swimming in the river - fun + refreshing after an ~~at~~ awkward day. After dinner the kids and I went for a walk up the river a short way where we found a place where, after a small waterfall, the river had formed a very deep pool (maybe 12ft). We chased a frog around the falls and the kids were following it along the side of the deep pool when Kathy somehow managed to fall about 4 ft, backwards into the water :-

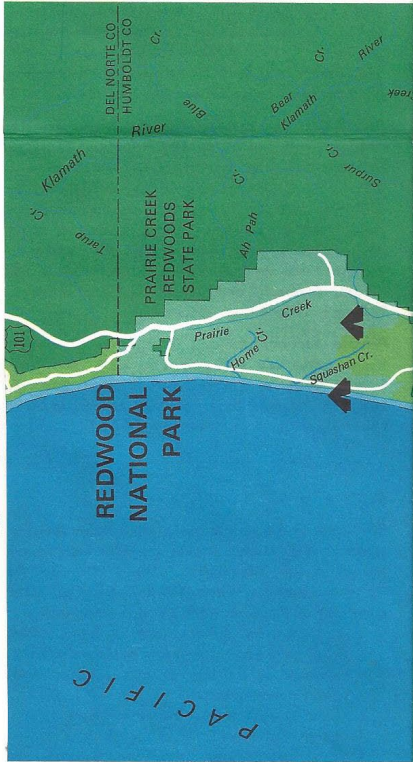


One stroked to the side on her part and I pulled her out but she poor kid had got quite a shock. When she is going to begin being more careful I don't know! Quickly transported her back to camp on my back while Dana retrieved her shoes. Kathy was more embarrassed by the few people who watched and ~~by what~~ worried about what Mum would say - I was glad she fell in the water rather than on rocks which would really have hurt her. Anyway we soon went to bed



Begin on next page

MAP CONTINUES OVERLEAF



year, the beaches, the lagoons, and the bird colonies on the offshore rocks. The entire area of the national park lies in the path of the Pacific Flyway and is particularly good for bird-watching during the spring and autumn waterfowl migrations.

The Ocean. In special places along the coastal zone, sea-lions have their colonies, usually on offshore rocks surrounded by rough waters. Migrating whales are often observed near the coast. The sea with its ceaseless motion, its breakers crashing on the rocks, its waves that roll up the beaches and slide down again, all are worth hours of watching. Everyone likes to walk along a shoreline. Here your walks may be short because of the rocky promontories that protrude into the sea and sometimes cannot be skirted even at low tide. Always watch the tide, and plan to leave when it starts to come in. While the coast and surf look inviting for swimming and surfing, they are, in

Redwood

NATIONAL PARK • CALIFORNIA



National
Parks
Centennial
1872-1972

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1970—392-713 /45
REVISED 1970

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

U. S. Department of the Interior



WHAT YOU CAN DO THIS SEASON

Interesting side trips. Klamath Beach Road is 11 miles long and includes spectacular coastal scenery (see map).

Bald Hills Road passes through an inspiring stand of untouched redwoods and offers a fine view of Redwood Creek. This road continues for about 35 miles across scenic balds out of the park, southeast to Weitchpec on Calif. 96. *Watch for logging trucks!*

Hiking. The aforementioned side trips are also suitable for hiking. See map for additional trails in the Lost Man Creek area, Redwood Creek area, False Klamath Cove area, and in the State parks.

Two miles up the Bald Hills Road from U.S. 101 you can park your car and enjoy a leisurely stroll along a ½-mile trail to the Park Dedication Site. Here, President Nixon signed a proclamation naming this area the Lady Bird Johnson Grove.

The Birds. Bird-watching is good because of the many different habitats, i.e., the forests that march to the sea, the coastal bluffs, the many green “scoops” in the coastline that remain green all

AUGUST 8, 1972 TUESDAY.

Up early and away further up the valley of the Smith, we turned off the main highway and went up an increasingly tortuous little road to the Oregon Caves National Monument. Having bought tickets for the tour through the limestone caves we passed waiting moments watching people feeding the many ground squirrels and chipmunks (which always seem to hang around forested tourist attractions for handouts) and a deer which also wandered into the picture. Then we gathered with about 10 other people and our guide at the Caves Entrance for our tour. The cave tour took about an hour, traveling by narrow passages and many steps from one stalactited and stalagmited cavern to another - very interesting though a little chilly. Finally emerged through a long man-made passage quite a long way above the entrance and lodge - a pleasant walk back down. The drive down was much quicker and we were rapidly in Grants Pass, where we had what was to become a frequent menu during the trip, i.e. bacon and pancakes for lunch at Sambo's in downtown Grants Pass. After lunch we sought and found information on jet boat trips down the Rogue River - and bought tickets for the 2-hour trip leaving at 3:30 pm. With time before that, we decided to find a motel room and found one in the Travelodge ~~is~~ a block from the Rogue River. The kids and I took a swim in the pool while D. had a shower to recuperate from the 100°F heat. Then having changed we boarded the jet boat, the "Rogue Runner", at the jetty - happily less than half full. It was quite a thrill as the boat picked up speed and accelerated down river toward the first



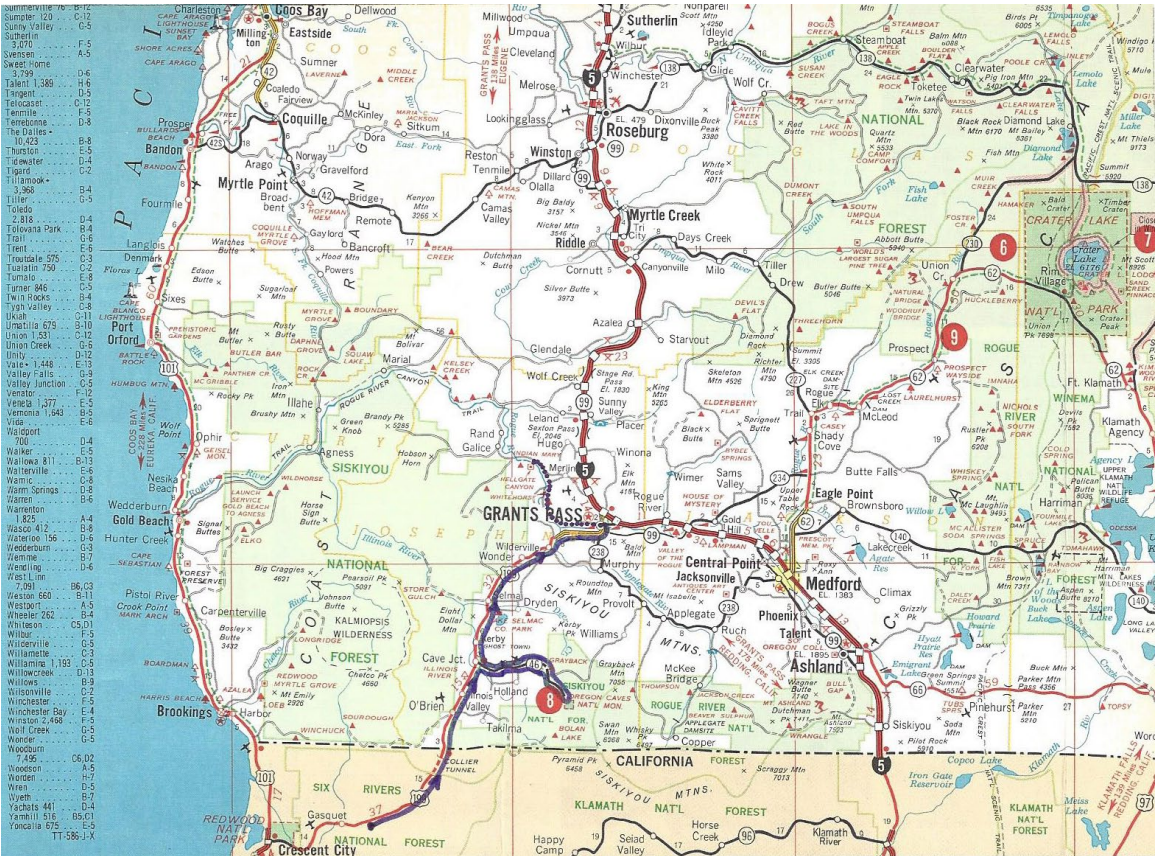
Kathy

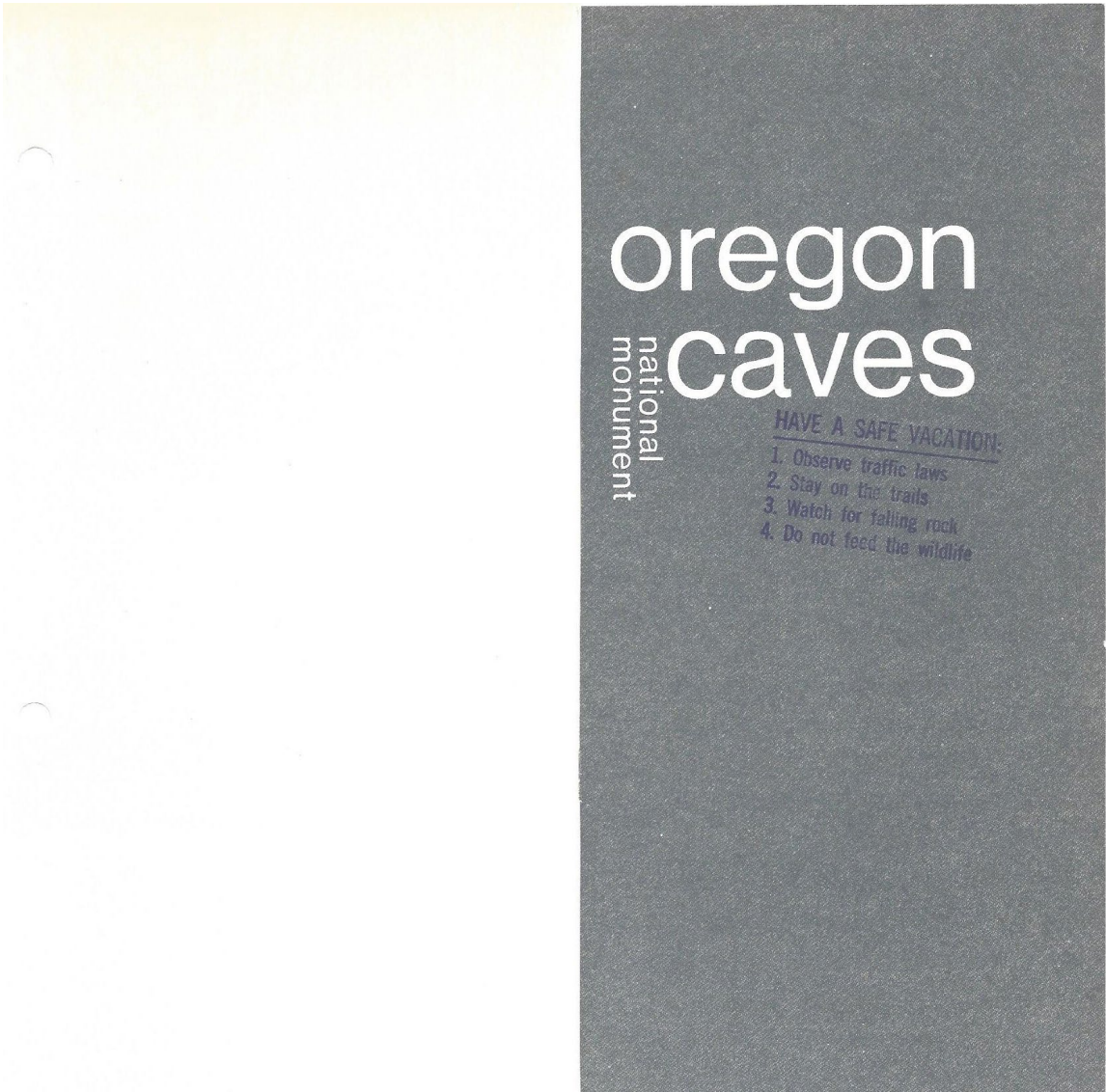


Camp near Oregon



Oregon Caves





1972 SEASON

HOTEL & RESTAURANT ACCOMMODATIONS:

Opening Date approximately last week in May. Closing date on or about September 10.

DAILY RATES - EUROPEAN

CHATEAU ROOMS WITH BATH

Single	\$ 7.00 to \$ 9.00	Triple	\$13.00 to \$17.00
Double	\$10.00 to \$13.00	Suites	\$12.50 to \$23.00
Twins	\$10.00 to \$13.00	Rollaways & Cribs	\$ 2.50

COTTAGE ROOMS WITH BATH

Single	\$6.50	Triple	\$12.00
Double	\$9.00	Rollaways	\$ 2.50
Twins	\$9.00		

No Housekeeping cottages. No pets.

Moderate-priced meals served in our Dining Room and Coffee Shop — also a la carte service in Coffee Shop. All rates subject to Government regulation and subject to change without notice.

Telephone—Oregon Caves T.S. No. 1

GUIDE SERVICE

Adults \$1.50 — Children (6 to 12) 75¢

Tour Schedules

SPRING	SUMMER	FALL
May 1 to June 15	June 16 to Sept. 10	Sept. 11 to Oct. 31
9:00 A.M. — 5:00 P.M.	8:00 am to 7:00 pm	9:00 am — 5:00 pm

As Often as parties of 16 Persons are formed.

WINTER TOUR SCHEDULE

OCTOBER 1 to MAY 1

10:30 A.M.	—	12:30 P.M.	—	3:30 P.M.
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And in between as often as parties of 12-16 visitors are formed and as guides are available. Special Guide Service available at minimum charge of \$3.00 (1 to 3 Persons) when Guides are available.

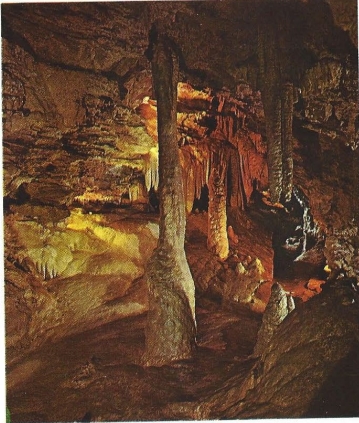
The route of the trip through the Caves has been fully explored and traversed by over 2 million people. Children under 6 years of age are not permitted in the Caves by Government Regulation. A sitting service is provided to care for these children at a charge of 75¢ per child for the time of the tour.

URTEICHGOLDEN ART-CREATION

D-33119

OREGON CAVES

MARBLE HALLS OF OREGON



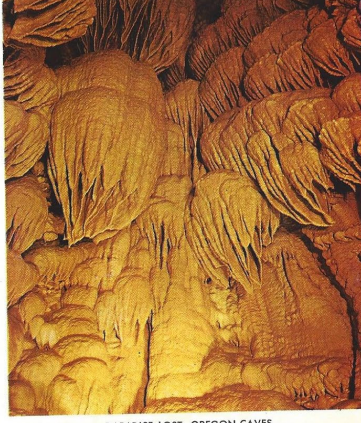
JOAQUIN MILLER CHAPEL, OREGON CAVES

VIA HIGHWAY 199

OREGON'S ONLY NATIONAL MONUMENT

OREGON CAVES

NATIONAL MONUMENT



PARADISE LOST, OREGON CAVES

50 MILES FROM GRANTS PASS

Government Campground—8 miles

riffles (or fast water rapid). The trip downstream through the hills and woods over many riffles was very pretty — with pretty birds, herons, ospreys and deer drinking at the river. In places the river made the boat take rapid banked turns — the riffles were sometimes no more than about 6 in → 1 ft. deep and the boat would touch the bottom. Finally at the end of the trip we entered Hellgate Canyon — narrow with sheer sides and an especially narrow, fast water entrance. Turning at the downstream end we returned up the river — dragging hands in the spray of the boats — and enjoyed the breeze as relief from the hot sun. Finally back in Grants Pass we swam in the pool at the motel again — then went shopping at Safeway and drove to the city park by the river to eat a picnic dinner — very pretty shady park with a fine childrens playground. Played in the park till near sundown before returning to the motel and bed.

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Rogue River, Grant's Pass



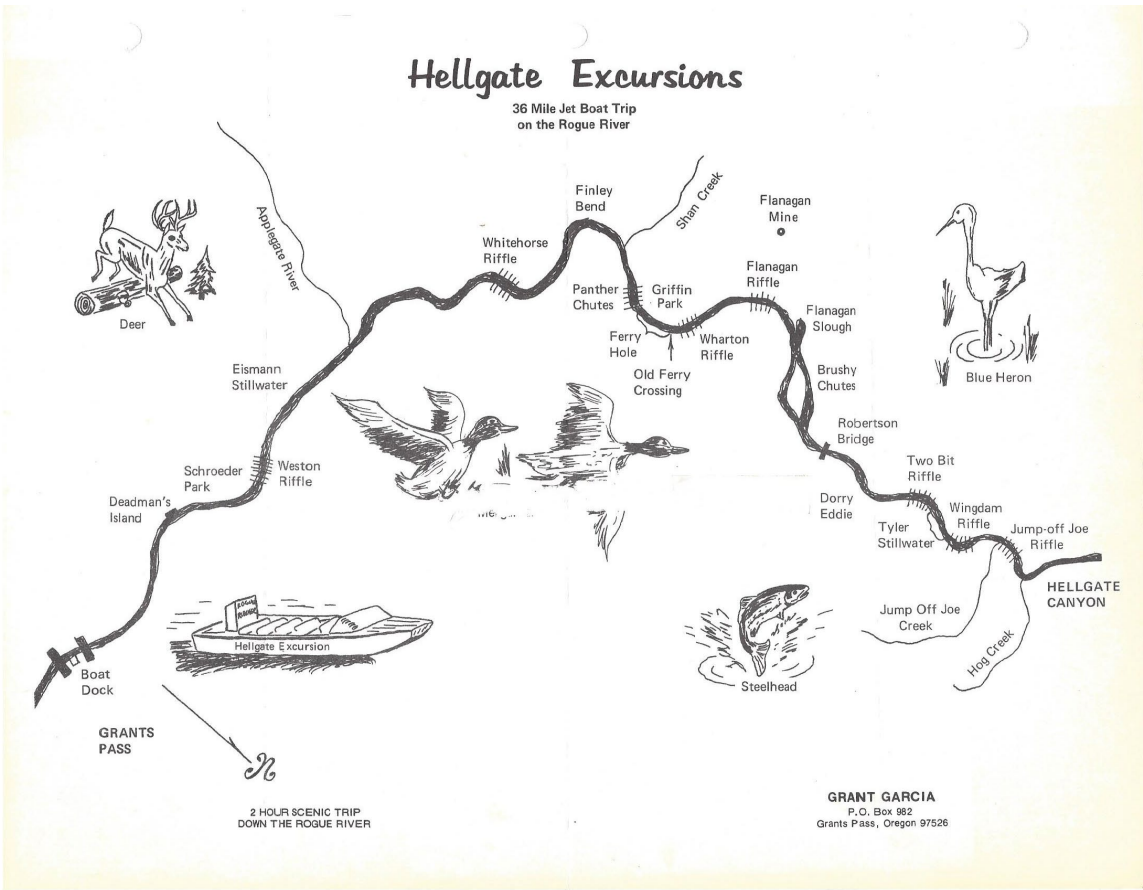
Rogue River, Grant's Pass

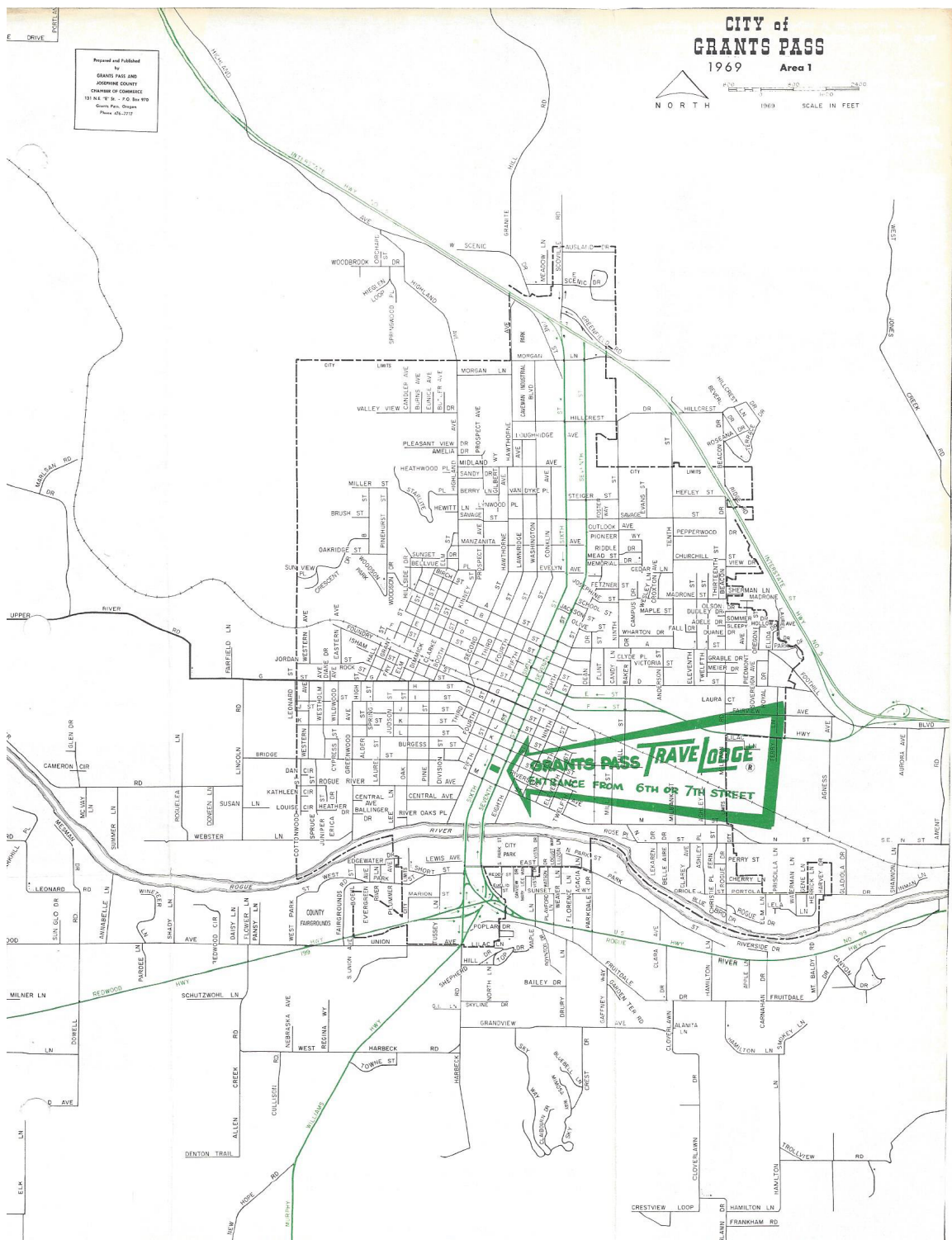


Rogue River, Grant's Pass



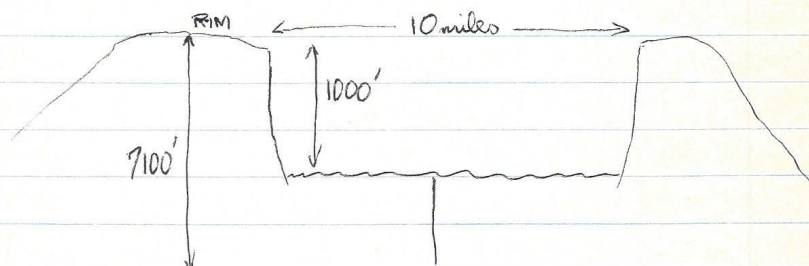
Grant's Pass



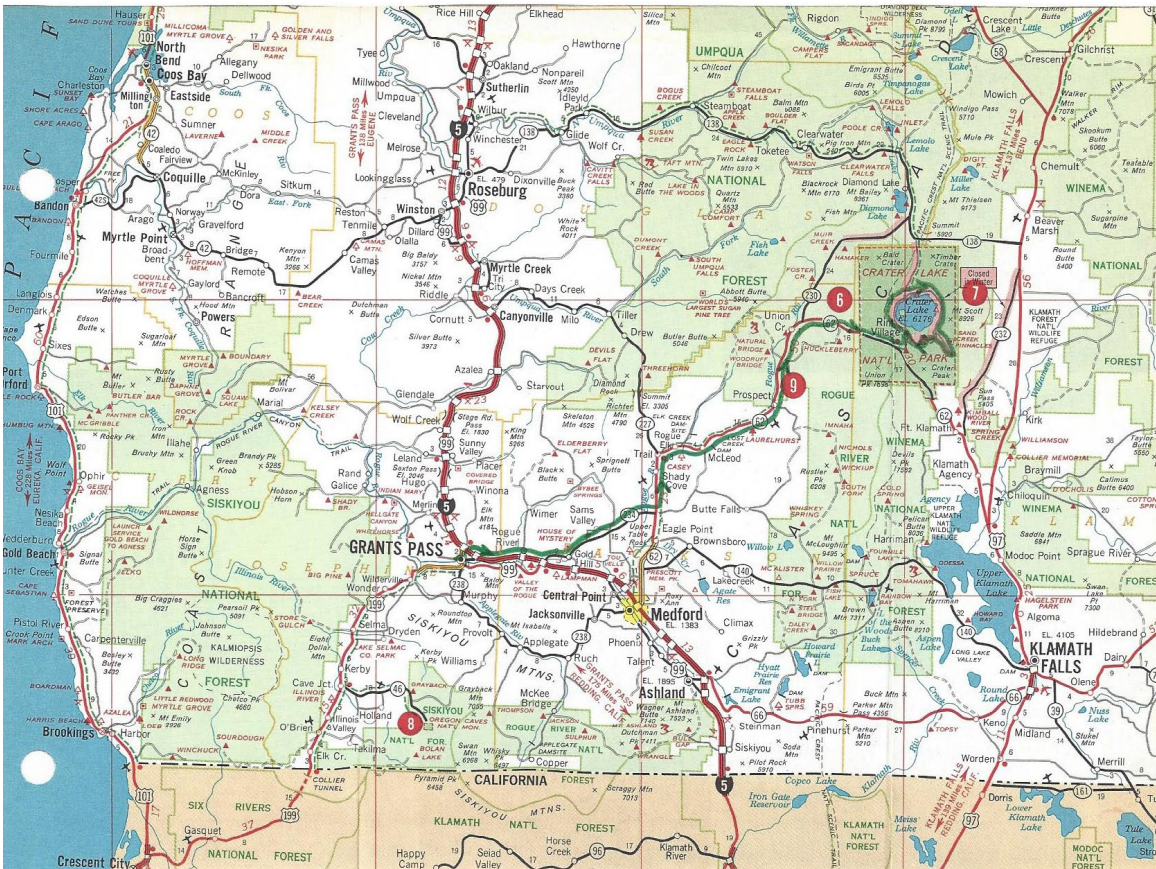


AUGUST 9, 1972. WEDNESDAY.

Up fairly late (approximately - c. 9.00am) and quickly on the road towards Crater Lake National Park. Drove straight there up the pretty + heavily wooded valley of the Rogue River. Finally turned into the park and headed for Rim Village where the entrance ranger said there were sites. Climbed up to the Rim above the mountain crater and found a lovely site looking down on the azure blue lake. Set up camp slowly and had lunch. Then having rested we set off to see the park. First to the exhibit building and overlook just below our campsite - a magnificent view of the lake



with its cone shaped Wizard Island. Then set off on the one-way drive of 33 miles around the crater. Many patches of snow still lay around the rim and the ~~the~~ steep, precipitous slope into the lake. We stopped at Discovery Point and then several times by Lava Rocks - once by a large area of snow where the kids spent some time playing and sliding in the snow banks. Around Pumice Point into Clifton Cove where we stopped to consider the possibilities of taking a boat trip on the lake. ~~But~~ Here is the only point at which we can climb down to the water's edge by means of a trail with 1000' drop. For this and the fact that the boats were not stopping at Wizard Island



Crater Lake

NATIONAL PARK • OREGON



National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1972—483-434 / 36
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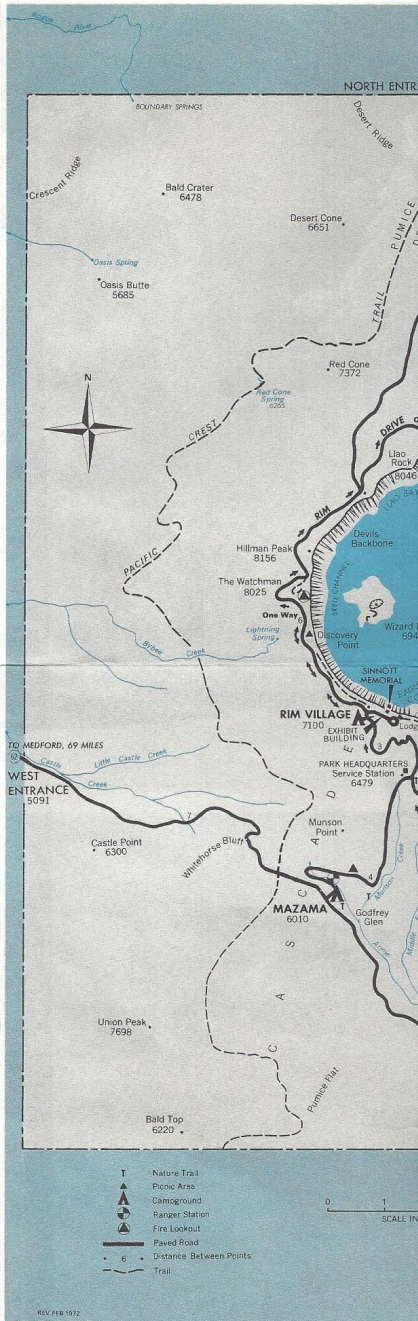
ADMINISTRATION

Crater Lake National Park, established on May 22, 1902, has an area of 250 square miles. It is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

A superintendent is in charge of the park, with offices in the administration building, 3 miles south of Rim Village. His address is Crater Lake, OR 97604.

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

National Park Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR





Begin next page

Prominent along the rim at this point is **Lao Rock**, a massive flow of obsidian-like dacite that fills an earlier glacial valley.

Cleetwood Trail descends the northern rim wall to **Cleetwood Cove**, the only access to the water. The 1.1-mile trail usually requires one-half hour to go down and three-quarters of an hour to return. Launch trips around the lake and to Wizard Island, which rises to 760 feet above the water, begin here. A trail to the top enables you to see the island's crater.

Cloudcap, reached by a short spur road from Rim Drive, offers an exhilarating panorama of the Crater Lake scene. To the east is two-peaked **Mount Scott**, at 8,926 feet above sea level the highest point in the park.

The famous **Pinnacles** are easily accessible at the end of a 6-mile branch road. They are striking spires of pumice and welded tuff rising 200 feet out of the Wheeler Creek canyon. Halfway to the Pinnacles is **Lost Creek Campground**.

A short trail at **Sun Notch** provides the best view of the unique dike remnant called **Phantom Ship**, which seemingly sails Crater Lake's blue waters.

At the Rim Drive and south entrance road junction near park headquarters is **Castle Crest Wildflower Garden** and nature trail.

Three trails are easily accessible along the south entrance road: **Godfrey Glen Trail**, midway between Mazama Campground and park headquarters, skirts the edge of Munson Creek Canyon; **Annie Creek Canyon Trail** loops 0.7 mile into Annie Creek Canyon near Mazama Campground; and **Oregon Skyline Trail** runs the entire north-south length of the park, a part of the Pacific Trail System.

SERVICES

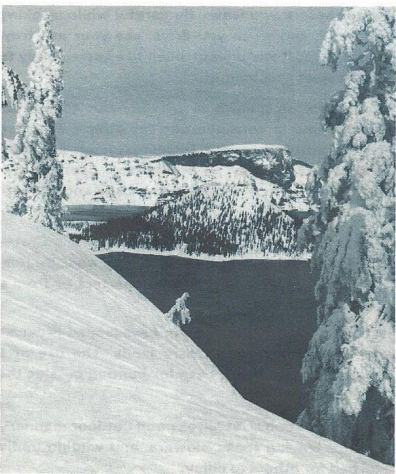
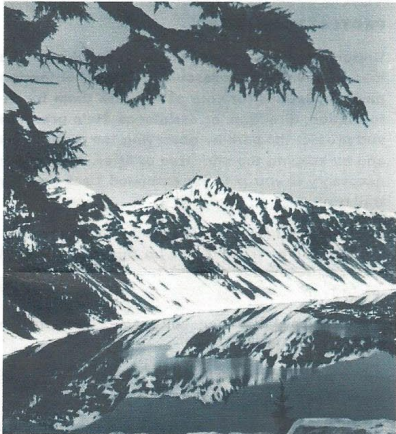
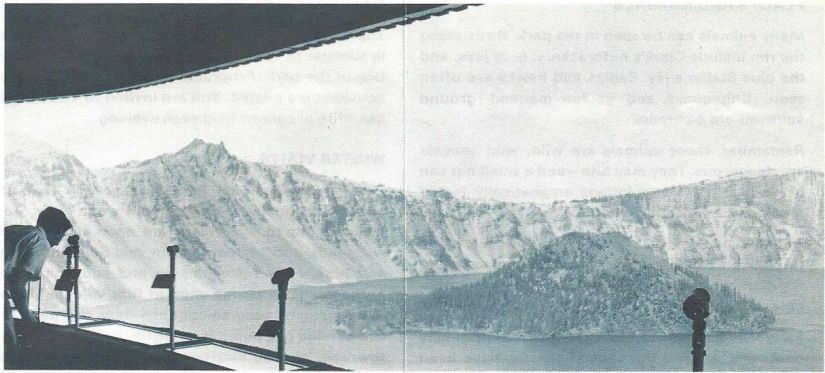
Food and supplies. The dining room at Crater Lake Lodge is open from mid-June to mid-September. In summer the cafeteria serves meals daily. On week-ends and holidays in winter, it is operated as a coffee shop, serving light refreshments. Some groceries can be purchased at Rim Village.

Equipment rental. Rowboats can be rented at the boat landing at the foot of Cleetwood Trail. Private boats are not permitted on the lake.

Mail. In summer, there is a branch post office in the administration building at park headquarters. Visitors not staying at the lodge or in cabins in Rim Village should have their mail addressed to General Delivery, Crater Lake, OR 97604.

Tours. Several times each day, launches at Cleetwood Cove make trips to Wizard Island and around the lake. Bus trips around Rim Drive begin at the lodge. There are no winter tours.

Gasoline. A gasoline station is open in summer near park headquarters. No storage, towing, or repair facilities are available within the park.



HOW TO SEE THE PARK

The most popular lake overlook is the *Rim Village* area. A park naturalist is on duty in the *Exhibit Building* along the rim wall; here you can buy literature concerning the park.

In front of and below the Exhibit Building, on the caldera wall, is the Sinnot Memorial Overlook Building, with a broad terrace presenting a magnificent panorama. Here, talks explaining the origin of Crater Lake are presented throughout the day in summer.

Two nearby trails afford breathtaking vistas from precipitous vantage points: 1.7-mile *Garfield Peak Trail* runs east along the rim wall beginning behind the lodge and ending at the peak 1,900 feet above the lake; 1.5-mile *Discovery Point Trail* begins at the opposite end of Rim Village and leads to the point where prospector John Wesley Hillman discovered the lake in 1853. This is an easy walk to the Discovery Point Rim Drive turnout.

Rim Drive, a 33-mile route circling the caldera's edge, offers unexcelled observation points. Picnic areas along the way are available for short stops. Fires are prohibited. This drive is one-way clockwise.

The Watchman, the first prominent peak along the Rim Drive beyond Discovery Point, looms 1,800 feet above the lake. An 0.8-mile trail from the parking area leads to the summit and a fire lookout station. Exhibits in the public-use area locate notable park features, and a museum room vividly depicts park forests. There are exceptional views in all directions, including 14,000-foot Mount Shasta, about 100 miles away.

Neighboring *Hillman Peak*, named for the discoverer of the lake, at 8,156 feet is the highest point along the rim.

At *North Junction* the north entrance road joins Rim Drive. The area was devastated by glowing avalanches of frothy pumice that spewed from the volcano and only now is gradually being reclaimed by lodgepole pines.

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Crater Lake National Park



Crater Lake National Park



Crater Lake National Park



Crater Lake National Park



Crater Lake National Park



Crater Lake National Park



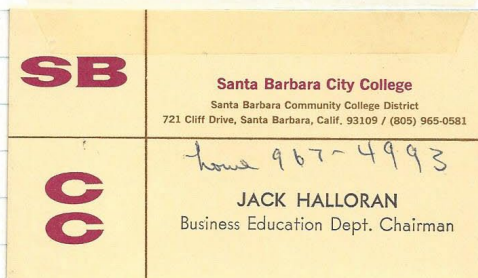


Crater Lake National Park



Crater Lake National Park

today due to a small fire on the island we decided against it. Went on around, stopping at Shell Head, Sentinel and Kew Notch - where there were superb views. Then a side trip down to see the pinnacles of the "Pinnacles" set along the side of a dramatically cut canyon. Then back to the Rim drive to Sun Notch. There we walked about 1/4 mile to the cliff edge for a magnificent view of the Phantom Ship - ~~from~~ a jagged rock protruding above the water 1000' below us. Walking along the rim we came within a few yards of a deer. Then back to Rim Village where we stopped before returning to camp for dinner. Talked briefly with the people in the next site from Santa Barbara.



Took a walk in the overlight after dinner and then we all went to the Lodge to hear the Ranger Campbell talk on the Indian legends surrounding Crater Lake - they had a story in legend which remarkably mirrors its actual formation and would not venture near the rim. We then stayed in the comfortable lounge of the Lodge to see a fine talent show put on by the girls staying at the Lodge. The kids were very impressed by this show and really wanted to stay on longer in order to go to it again.

Back in the campground we spent a couple of hours at the fire of the Halloran's with some other kids who were camping nearby.

Kim Village

EXHIBIT BUILDING

Open 8:15 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily, mid-June through Labor Day; natural history exhibits, Crater Lake Natural History Association publication sales; Park Interpreter on duty.

SINNOTT MEMORIAL OVERLOOK, The Crater Lake Story

Located on the caldera wall in front of the Exhibit Building; open 8:15 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily, mid-June through Labor Day. Unparalleled lake view-point. Park Interpreter gives a 10-15 minute talk on the geologic origin of the lake, each hour on the hour, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Conducted Field Trips

All walks are at a leisurely pace; pumice soil is loose and dusty, wear suitable shoes.

GARFIELD PEAK TRAIL

Leaves 9:30 a.m. from Exhibit Building, daily, July through Labor Day. 2 hours, 1¾ miles.

DISCOVERY POINT TRAIL

Leaves 2:30 p.m. from Exhibit Building, daily, July through Labor Day. 1½ hours, 1 mile.

ANNIE CREEK CANYON TRAIL

Leaves 10:00 a.m. from Mazama campground amphitheater, daily, July through Labor Day. 1½ hours, 1 mile.

BOAT TRIPS (Cleetwood Cove)

Leave from bottom of Lake Trail (1.1 mile from top) on regularly scheduled basis. (Allow one hour arrival time from Rim Village.) Conducted by Park Interpreter around the inside of the Crater Lake Caldera on 9:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. trips, daily, July through Labor Day. Other trips conducted by concessioner boat operator.

Self-guiding Nature Trails

CASTLE CREST—Wildflower Garden

Near junction of Rim Drive and South Entrance road east of Park Headquarters. This area of hillside springs has a particularly fine wildflower display. Length ½ mile.

GODFREY GLEN

Along South Entrance road between Park Headquarters and Annie Spring Entrance Station. A shaded, easy walk with a variety of views and an introduction to ecology. Length 1½ miles.

GROTTO COVE

Along East Rim Drive, between Cleetwood Cove and Cloudcap viewpoint. Interpretation of wind swept caldera rim. Length 100 yards.

Other Daytime Activity

WATCHMAN FIRE LOOKOUT AND MUSEUM

Trail to lookout begins at Watchman pulloff, ¾ mile. Museum open 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with forestry and fire control exhibits.

CHILDREN'S NATURE PROGRAM

Meets at Mazama Campground amphitheater at 2:00 p.m. Introduces the child to plants and animals of the park and their place in the environment. 1½ hours.



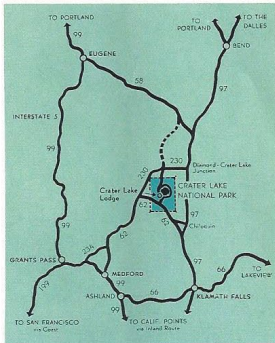
PINE MARTEN

Please note: Hours of operation and talk schedules may vary slightly in early season and after Labor Day, and during inclement weather. Access to trails determined by snow conditions.

SUMMER PROGRAMS

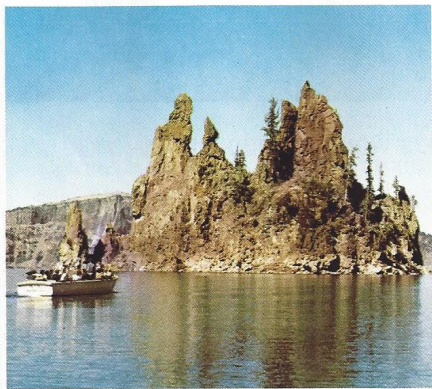


Crater Lake Lodge



At Rim Village the Lodge is a large stone building which blends into its natural surroundings. Inside the spacious lounge, an inviting fireplace and rustic cocktail bar mean comfort and relaxation. Sleeping cabins and Ponderosa cottages nearby are furnished with linen and blankets. Excellent food is available to the public in the fine cafeteria and the Lodge dining room.

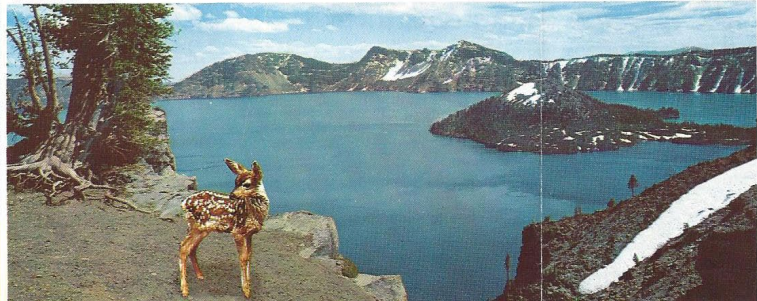
EVENINGS ARE FUN: Nightly lectures, illustrated with color slides are given before the huge Crater Lake lounge fireplace or at the Community Building and Mazama Campground. Here you can learn the background of the many colorful names of points of interest, such as Llao Rock from which the slain Indian god, Llao, is supposed to come forth to stir up storms on the Lake.



PHANTOM SHIP



CRATER LAKE LODGE



FAWN AT RIM

Mountains, lake and trails blend together to give the tourist a playground for fishing, boating, hiking or just plain loafing. Completely encircling the rim of the lake, a fine highway discloses startling new vistas every few minutes.

AUGUST 10, 1972. THURSDAY.

After packing we left Crater Lake rather reluctantly and headed out of the park in a northward direction. During eastward we emerged on the E. side of the Cascade range and then drove Northward. Shortly south of Bend we stopped at the Lava Butte - a volcanic cone + crater with road leading to the summit. Then drove on, stopping at a picnic site called the Ogden wayride for lunch. After having driven through wooded country during the morning we then entered an oppressive desert - most of Warm Springs Indian Reservation was desert - finally climbing into forest below Mount Hood. Originally had planned to stay overnight here but now decided to go on into order to make Mt. Rainier tomorrow. So on down the pretty valley of the Hood River emerging on the banks of the mammoth Columbia River at Hood River. During westward we stopped first at Cascade Locks the site of the first locks on the Columbia river, now defunct due to building of Bonneville Dam, the next stop on our tour. There we spent considerable time watching the fish climbing the fish ladder bypassing the Dam. Leaving there we were stopped at a drawbridge due to the passage of a huge tug-pulled bulk carrier through the locks of Bonneville Dam. This was quite exciting for the birds, amazed by the size of the ship and the return of the drawbridge. Finally onward past the beautiful waterfalls lining the Columbia Gorge, into Portland and over into Vancouver, Washington where about 6:00pm we easily found a nice motel room in the Riviera motel. After a swim in the motel pool we went and with some difficulty found

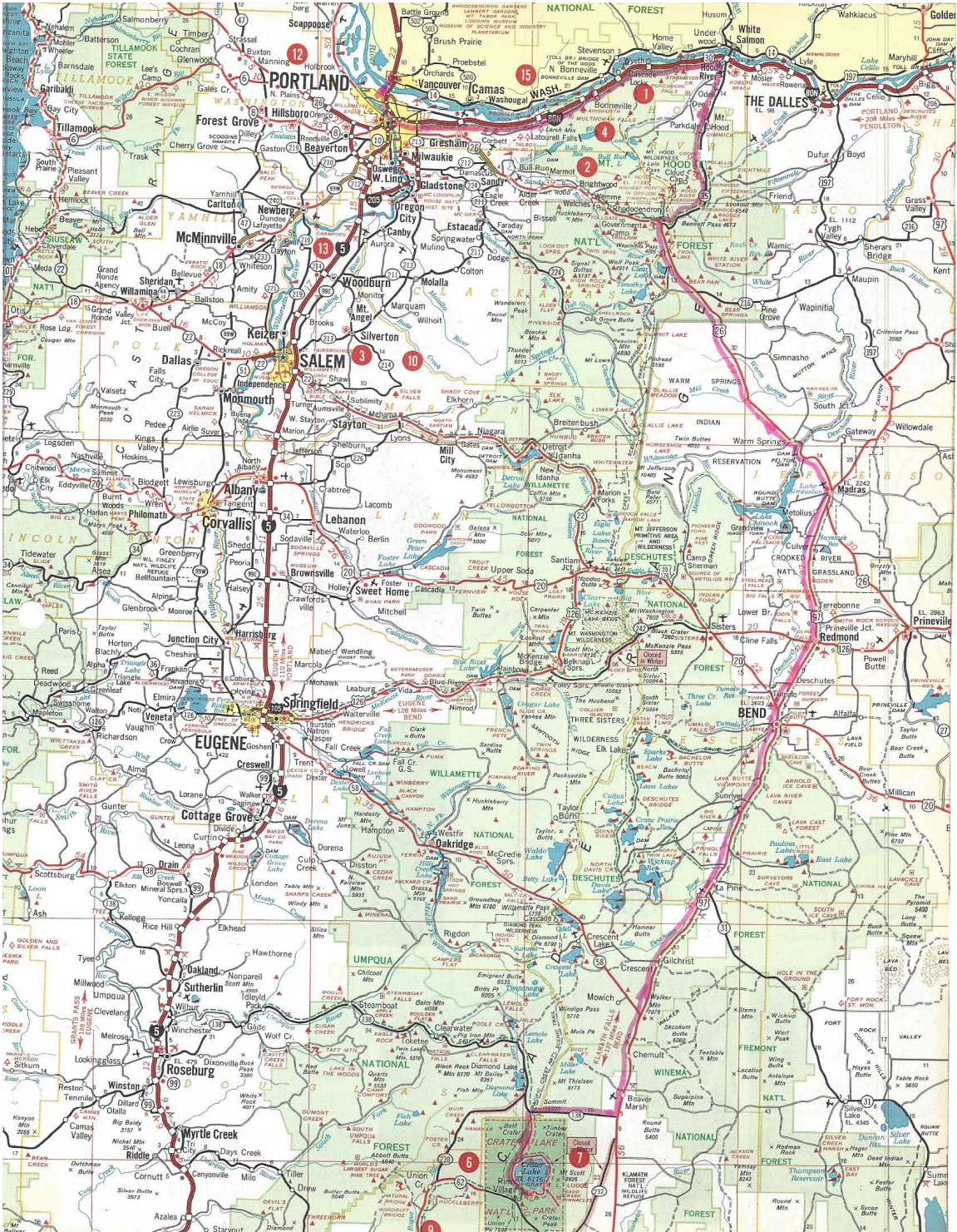


Near Mount Hood



Near Bonneville Dam

a place to eat (— on the way we stopped by Ft. Vancouver National Monument which proved to be fairly uninteresting — a single reconstructed wooden wall) . Then back to the motel and bed.



POWERHOUSE

Length 1,027 feet
Width 190 feet
Height above Lowest Bedrock 190 feet
Station Service Unit 4,000 Kilowatts
Number of Hydro-Generating Units 2 - 43,200 Kilowatts
8 - 54,000 Kilowatts
Total Rated Capacity 518,400 Kilowatts
Generators 13,800 volts
Generator Housing Diameter 48 feet
Transmission Voltage 115,000 & 230,000 volts
Kaplan Turbines
 (adjustable blade) 2 - 66,000 horsepower 50-ft. head
 8 - 74,000 horsepower 60-ft. head
Discharge Per Turbine
 In Cubic Feet Per Second 13,000
 In Gallons Per Minute 5,800,000
Propeller5 blades, 23 ft. 4 in. diam.

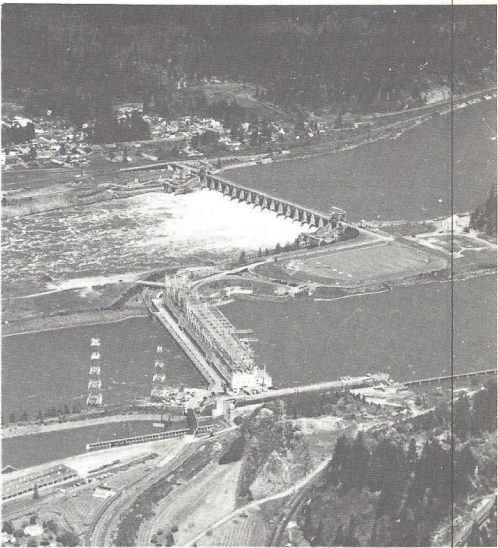
NAVIGATION LOCK

Length 500 feet
Width 76 feet
Lift 30 to 70 feet
Capacity approx. 8,000-ton ship
Downstream Miter Gates . 2 - 102 ft.high, wt. 525 tons
Upstream Miter Gates . . 2 - 45 ft.high, wt. 232 tons
Filling or Emptying Time approx. 15 min.
Depth over Downstream Sill 24 feet

FISHWAYS

Fishladders 3
 Length: Washington Shore 1,312 feet
 Bradford Island 1,312 feet
 Width: Main Bradford Island 40 feet
 Length of Pools Between Transverse Weirs . . 16 feet
 Vertical Drop Between Successive Pools . . . 1 foot
Fishlocks 3
 Length 30 feet
 Width 20 feet
 Height 105 feet
Fingerling By-Passes (for downstream migrants) . . 6
 Width 4 to 10 feet

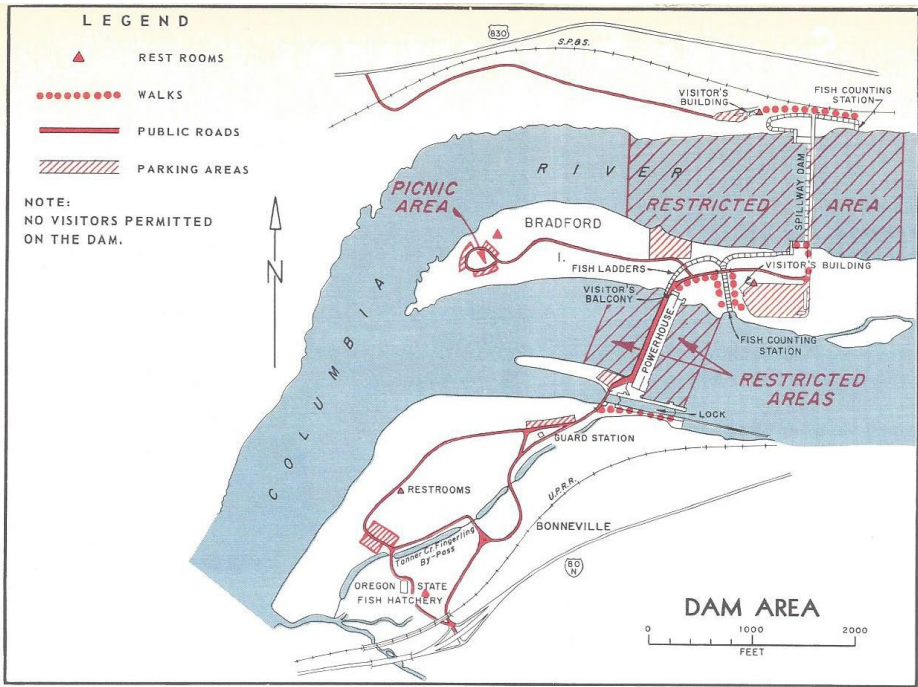
BONNEVILLE DAM
Oregon and Washington



Constructed and Operated by
U. S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers

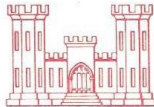


1972



Information regarding available Navigation Charts may be obtained from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 314 U.S. Court House, Portland, Oregon 97205.

THE DAM AREA IS OPEN DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS.
THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO INQUIRE AT THE GUARD
STATION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND FOR
FIRST AID REQUIREMENTS.



BONNEVILLE DAM
OREGON AND WASHINGTON
COLUMBIA RIVER
U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



Over-all Length	1,450 feet
Width of Gravity Section	132 feet
Height above Lowest Bedrock	197 feet
Design Capacity	
In Cubic Feet Per Second	1,600,000
In Gallons Per Minute	718,000,000
Gates	.12-50 ft. wide, 50 ft. high
.	.6-50 ft. wide, 60 ft. high
Normal Pool Elevation,	
feet	.72.0 mean sea level
Maximum Pool Elevation,	
feet	.82.5 mean sea level
Gantry Cranes	2 -350 ton capacity

FISHERY IMPROVEMENT

The Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with state and Federal fishery agencies, is constantly striving to improve the Columbia River fishery through research and improved operating techniques so man may realize the full benefits from power and navigation, and at the same time continue to enjoy the river's recreation capability and valuable fish resources.

WHY MAINTAIN FISH RUNS?

The fisheries resources of the Columbia River have long been recognized as valuable for recreation and commercial purposes. Sports fishing on the Columbia and its tributaries grows in popularity with residents and tourists each year, while commercial fishing -- especially for salmon -- is an important regional industry.

It may be surprising to some that most of the salmon produced in the Columbia Basin are actually harvested in the Pacific Ocean from California to Alaska. Sport and commercial fisheries off British Columbia, Washington and Oregon account for the preponderance of the catch.

Since the dams on the Columbia River form barriers to fish on their way to sea or to their spawning grounds upstream, the Corps of Engineers has provided fish ladders and other fish facilities to enable the fish to pass.

These facilities in addition to supplemental fish hatcheries have maintained, and in some cases have improved, the fish runs. In this way the survival of this important resource is protected.

Prepared by:

*U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
P. O. Box 2946
Portland, Oregon 97208*

★GPO 795-897

FISH FACILITIES

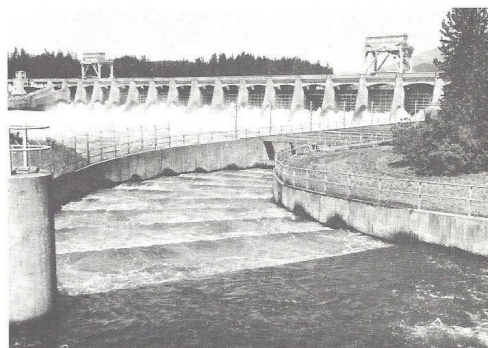
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COLUMBIA and SNAKE

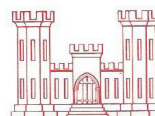
RIVERS

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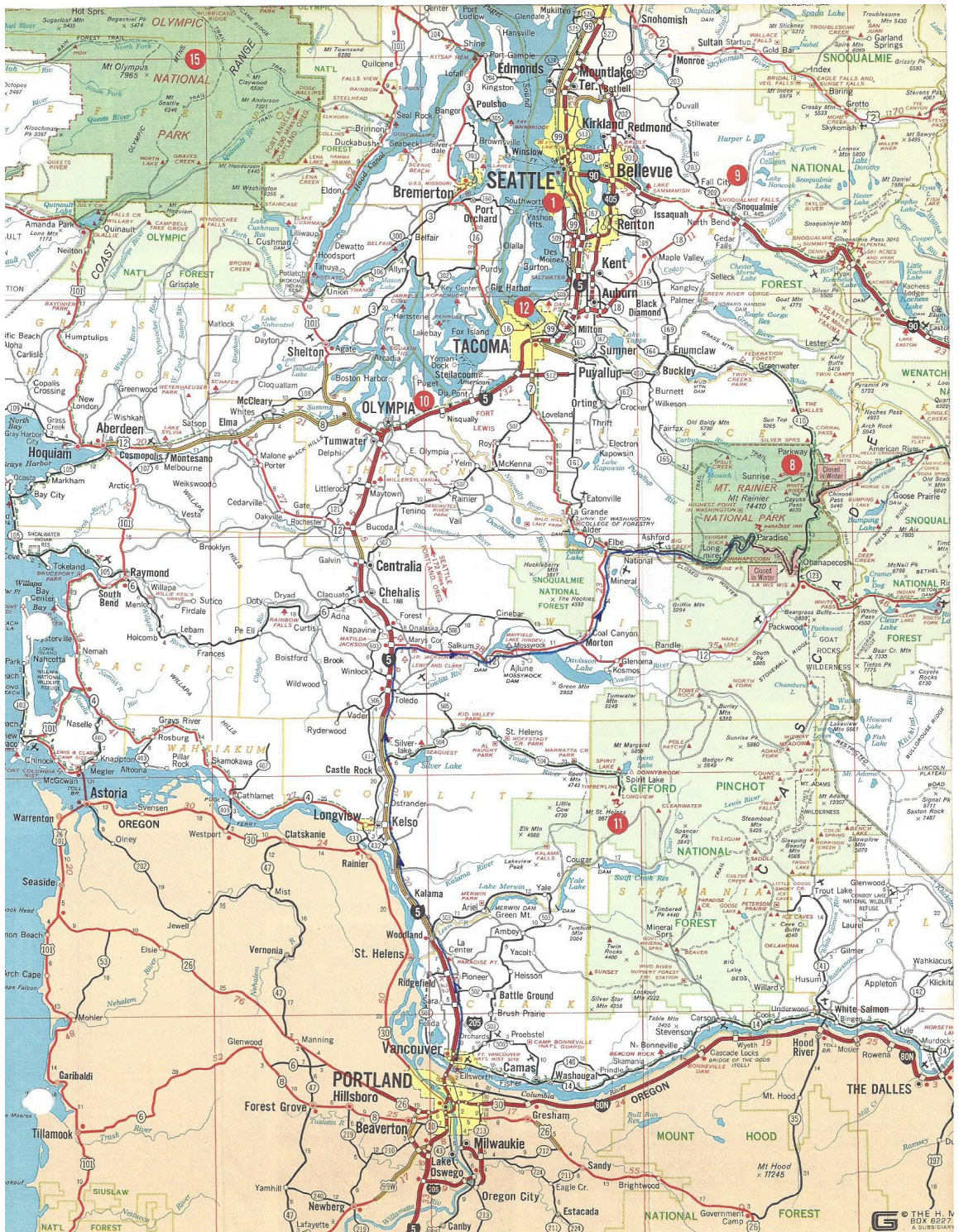
Corps of Engineers' Projects



BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM FISH LADDER



1972



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-435-414 / 83
REPRINT 1971.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Park headquarters, at Longmire, is 70 miles south-east of Tacoma, 95 miles southeast of Seattle, and 103 miles west of Yakima.

From June to mid-September, daily bus service is available from Tacoma and Seattle. No transportation is scheduled in winter. For rates, write to the Rainier National Park Co., Box 1136, Tacoma, WA 98401.

Rental cars are available at all major cities near the park.

ADMINISTRATION

Mount Rainier National Park, established on March 2, 1899, has an area of 378 square miles. It is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Longmire, WA 98397, is in immediate charge.

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

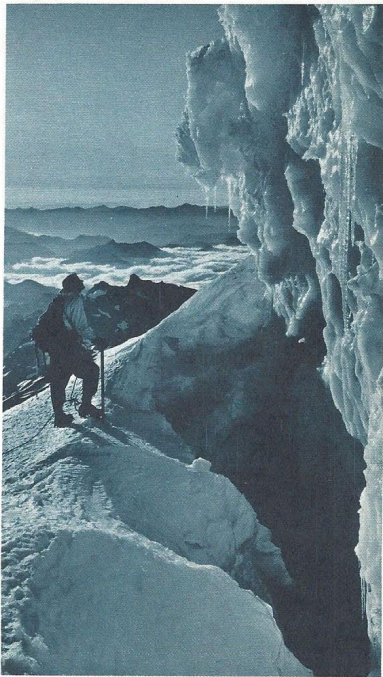
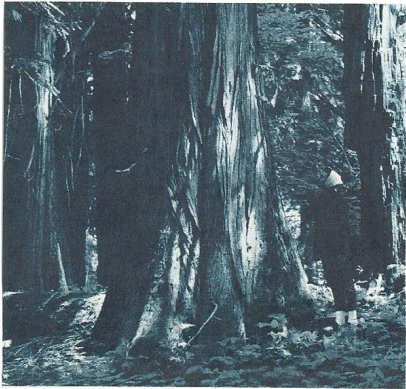
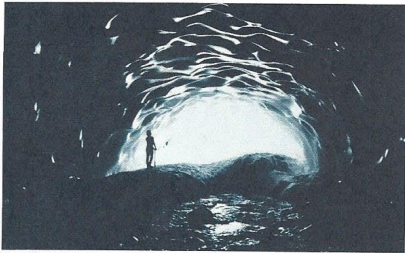
National Park Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mount Rainier

NATIONAL PARK • WASHINGTON



National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

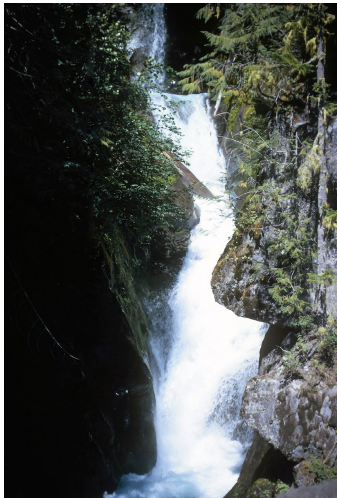


AUGUST 11, 1972. FRIDAY.

Up early with little breakfast and drove fairly uneventfully northward to the junction of 5 and 12 where we stopped for a filling brunch of pancakes and bacon at a nice, clean little restaurant. Then onward, entering Mount Rainier National Park at Sunshine Point - the snow-capped peak of that mountain having been visible for many miles - rising dramatically above the surrounding hills. Enquiries concerning camping revealed that the nicest campground was at Cougar Rock about 8 miles in from the entrance. We headed straight there and found a very attractive site in the wooded campground - behind the site was a long gully or ditch river - crossed with fallen logs - the kids immediately took this over and invented a "theatre" from it - there they engaged themselves every spare minute of our stay at Cougar Rock. Having lazily set up camp and explored somewhat we decided to go and see some of the parks. Driving upwards on the slopes of Rainier we stopped to see (i) Christina Falls (ii) A number of views of the Nisqually Glacier - its moraine, stream (milky white with Glacier flour) and the magnificent Mt. Rainier (iii) ~~Another~~ Another large falls. Stopping at Paradise we toured the visitor center - Paradise is ~~located~~ in partial snow covered meadow above the tree line - we wandered off along one of the trails, the kids playing in the snow until the got ~~so~~ cold and wet that it was time to return to the car. A quick tour of Paradise revealed nowhere to buy groceries. However before ending the days tour we drove on a little way to a series of small alpine lakes beyond



Mount Rainier National Park



Mount Rainier National Park



Mount Rainier National Park



Mount Rainier National Park



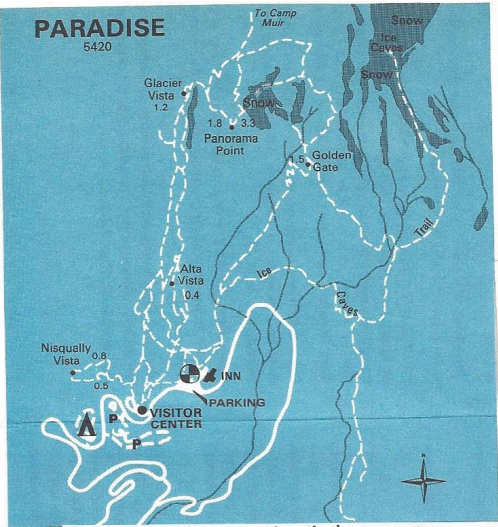
Mount Rainier National Park



Mount Rainier National Park

Paradise - Reflection Lake, Louise Lake etc - very, very pretty and the kids and I took photographs - the water was surprisingly not freezing - must be sun-warmed in the summer. Finally we drove back down the mountain to Longview - found that we would have to leave the park to get groceries so we drove out to Ashford ~~left~~ to stock up and returned to Cougar Rock. - A leisurely dinner, after which we wandered up to the campfire program. - There we learnt for the first time that Cougar Rock campground was ~~is~~ visited every night by a troop of bears which even as we sat at the campfire - were starting their trash can rounds in the (by-now) deserted picnic grounds across the road from the campground. The Ranger was very matter-f-fact about it all and stressed the usual ~~pre~~ precautions about food (in car trunk, none near tent etc) which, if observed, would make one virtually 100% safe. He also presented a nice talk about Indian legends and 19th century history of Mount Rainier Area and the first explores to climb the mountain. It was dark when he finished ~~at~~ we returned to our camp and after the kids were asleep, talked for a while before turning in.

About midnight the bears arrived to tip over the trash can by our site. The man in the next site was sleeping in the open and a quick flash from his torch seemed to douse the bears away - ~~the~~ trash can tipping sounds reverberated around the campground for much of the early night.



PARADISE (5,420-foot elevation)

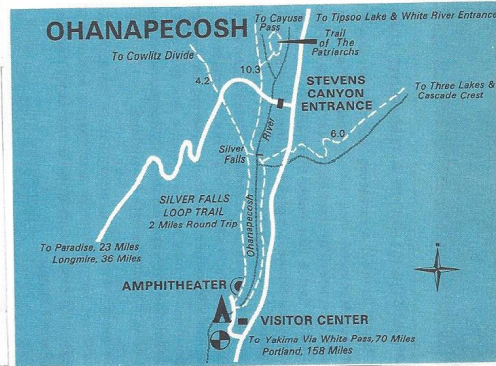
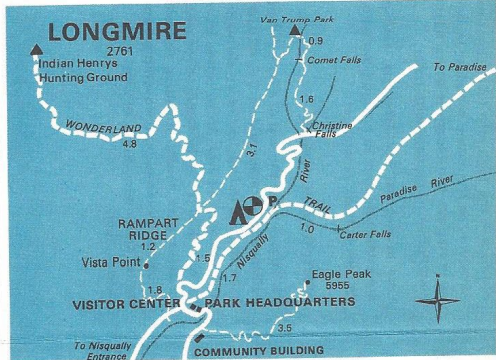
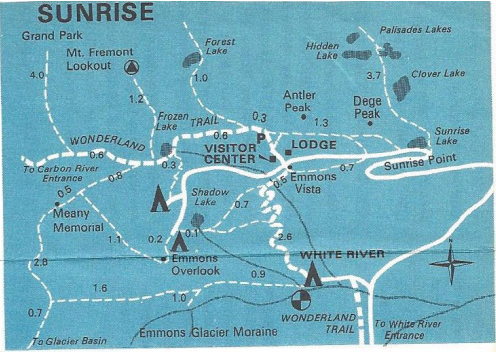
Wildflowers in July and August, autumn colors in September, and snow as deep as 30 feet in April are all in Paradise. These attractions, combined with a closeup view of Mount Rainier and Nisqually Glacier, make this an exciting place. Walk the trails but leave the wildflowers unpicked and untrampled so other visitors can enjoy them, too. View the Nisqually Glacier from the Nisqually Vista loop trail, and hike 3 miles to the ice caves. Climb to Camp Muir (10,000 feet) or to the 14,410 summit of Mount Rainier (see *CLIMBING*). Ski or slide the snowy slopes from December through April.

SUNRISE (6,400-foot elevation)

Alpine wild flowers and a classic view of Mount Rainier and Emmons Glacier await you at Sunrise. Here, whitebark pine and Engelmann spruce join subalpine fir and mountain hemlock to form a scattered forest at the upper limit of tree growth. Stop at Sunrise Point (6,100-foot elevation) for views north to Mount Baker and Glacier Peak, and south to Mount Adams. From Sunrise Visitor Center, where exhibits tell the mountain's geologic history, watch mountaineers scaling the glaciers, and mountain goats climbing on Goat Island Mountain. A network of trails leads to spectacular scenes of mountain and glacier.

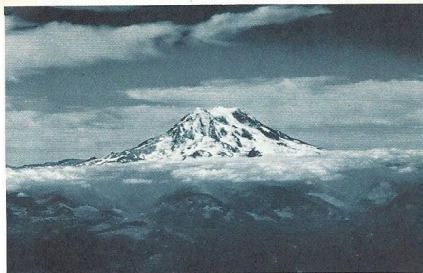
OHANAPECOSH (1,900-foot elevation)

Deep forests of western hemlock and western redcedar along a fast-moving river invite you to pause and wonder. The Grove of the Patriarchs offers you a glimpse into a forest nearly 1,000 years old. Also, see Silver Falls, 1 mile north of Ohanapecosh, a favorite goal for casual hikers from the campground; and fish the Ohanapecosh River, where sport is the object (artificial flies are required). Steep trails lead 6 miles to Three Lakes and the Cascade Crest, 4 miles to Shiner Peak Lookout, or 4 miles to Cowlitz Divide.



LONGMIRE (2,761-foot elevation)

Enroute to climb the mountain August 13, 1883, George B. Bayley, Philemon B. Van Trump, James Longmire, and Indian Henry camped by "soda and iron springs of great variety." Longmire returned to build a trail and a hotel at "Longmire's Springs." The hotel and its associated mineral baths are gone, but the old stopping-place remains as the headquarters of Mount Rainier National Park. From here, you can: Explore the 0.5-mile Trail of the Shadows that circles Longmire Meadow; climb a steep 3.5-mile trail to 5,955-foot Eagle Peak for a grand view of Mount Rainier; or take the Wonderland Trail from Longmire that leads 6.4 miles to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground.



AN ARCTIC ISLAND IN A TEMPERATE ZONE

Mount Rainier, a towering, ice-clad dormant volcano, dominates this national park. The most superb landmark of the Pacific Northwest, it rises to 14,410 feet a few miles west of the crest of the Cascade Range. Its gleaming mantle of ice is composed of many glaciers, more than are on any other single mountain in the United States south of Alaska. This mantle conceals all but the most rugged peaks and ridges of Mount Rainier. In delightful contrast to this bold landscape are the parklike subalpine forests with their flower-covered meadows and dense forests downslope.

Successive volcanic eruptions of several kinds built up Mount Rainier less than a million years ago, and glaciers sculptured the mountain to its present shape.

Curving mountain roads demand careful driving. Observe posted speeds; drive defensively. Use lower gears for steep hills. Help prevent traffic jams by using turnouts and parking areas while observing wildlife or scenery.

Motorcycles and motorbikes must be licensed, and riders must comply with Washington State laws. They are not allowed on park trails.

Stop at overlooks marked "POINT OF INTEREST AHEAD" for grand views and exhibits on Mount Rainier's features.

Gas stations are at Longmire (all year) and Sunrise (summer only). *No gas at Paradise.*

ACCOMMODATIONS AND SERVICES

Hotels. National Park Inn at Longmire is open from early May until mid-October; Paradise Inn, mid-June until Labor Day. Write to the Rainier National Park Co., Box 1136, Tacoma, WA 98401, for reservations and rates. There are no overnight accommodations at Sunrise or Ohanapecosh, but they are available near the park at Ashford, Packwood, White Pass, Crystal Mountain, and Enumclaw.

Campgrounds are open throughout the park in summer on a first-come, first-served basis. Stays are limited to 14 days a season. Sunshine Point Campground at Nisqually Entrance is the only one open all year. There are no trailer utility hookups in the park, but there is a trailer dumping station at Cougar Rock Campground. Camping, including

From mid-June through October, warm, sunny days are mixed with cool, rainy ones. The experienced visitor comes prepared for rain and coolness as well as sunshine and heat.

From November through May, heavy snowstorms are frequent. At Paradise (5,420 foot elevation), as much as 80 feet of snow falls in winter and may lie as deep as 30 feet; 5 to 14 feet may remain on the ground in June, and 3 to 8 feet in July.

Flowers in the high meadows begin to appear in mid-June as the snow recedes. In late July and early August, the bloom is at its height, and the meadows are luxuriant with color.

Late in August, huckleberries, vine maple, and mountain-ash start to turn red. Autumn color is at its best in late September.

DRIVING PARK ROADS

Park roads from the end of Wash. 706 at Nisqually Entrance to Paradise and on U.S. 40 and Wash. 123 from the northeast boundary through Ohanapecosh are open all year. Snow closes them for short periods. Chains may be required for winter driving. All other park roads, including Stevens Canyon, are closed by snow about November 1 and, depending on snow conditions, are not open again until June or July.

back-country, is allowed in designated sites only. (Also, for back-country camping, you will need a fire permit, which is available at any ranger station.) Build fires only in places provided; dead and down wood only may be used. Do not leave fires unattended; extinguish them completely with water. Report unattended fires to a ranger.

To keep bears and other animals from your food, you must store it in your car or suspended high in a tree.

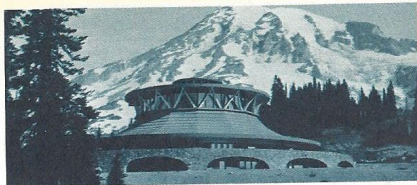
Valuables should not be left in your car, which should be locked when you leave it.

Food Service. In summer, snackbars are operated at Longmire, Paradise, and Sunrise; cafeterias at Longmire and Paradise; dining room at Paradise Inn. In winter, a snack bar is open daily at Longmire, and on weekends and holidays at Paradise.

Stores. Minimum groceries are on sale at Longmire and Sunrise in summer. All other stores are outside the park.

Equipment rental. Summer mountain climbing and winter skiing and sliding equipment can be rented at Paradise.

Mail and telephone. Address of park is Longmire, WA 98397. Phone at park headquarters, Longmire, is 206-569-2233 or 2211.



NATURALIST SERVICES

To better acquaint you with Mount Rainier, information, publications, and exhibits are available at Longmire and Paradise Visitor Centers all year and at Ohanapecosh and Sunrise in summer.

Conducted trips and evening programs are scheduled from late June through Labor Day. Ask for the printed program at visitor centers and ranger and entrance stations.

Self-guiding trails are at Kautz Mudflow, Longmire Meadow (Trail of the Shadows), North Puyallup (Auto Trail), Nisqually Vista, Ice Caves Trail, and Emmons Vista.

WILDLIFE

Deer, bear, and other animals may approach you for a handout, but it is unlawful and dangerous to feed or touch any wild animal. Look for mountain goats on cliffs, ridges, and snowfields. Black bears often enter camps in search of food. Lock food in cars and keep a clean camp.

regulations are available at ranger stations and visitor centers, and on bulletin boards. Please fill in creel census forms.

Horseback riding. You may ride the trails anywhere in the park except in the Paradise, Longmire, and Sunrise areas, but stock must be kept more than 100 yards from campgrounds or trails. Feed should be carried. (Rental horses are *not* available in the park.) For information on routes, write to the superintendent in advance or ask a park ranger.

Winter Sports. On weekends and holidays from December through April, ski tows operate at Paradise. You may slide on platters or inner tubes on slopes near the visitor center. Snacks, equipment, and skiing lessons are available on weekends and holidays. Ski tourists should ask rangers for routes and conditions. Snowmobiles are permitted on designated roads only. Ask a ranger.

TO AVOID HAZARDS

Stay on roads and trails and keep children under control so they will avoid serious falls.

Do not slide on snowbanks—they may hide rocks, cliffs, or streams. Also, in spring, snow bridges form over streams and may collapse under a person's weight.

Keep away from glaciers—they contain deep, hidden crevasses; and rocks fall continuously from their snouts.

Be prepared for wind and rain, as weather changes may be sudden and violent.

Pets are prohibited on trails or in public buildings, and should not be left unattended. They must be confined or leashed at all times for the protection of park wildlife and visitors.

Firearms must be cased, broken down, or packed. Hunting is prohibited.

All natural features, including rocks, plants, and animals are protected by law, and must be left in place and unharmed. In the next decade, 20 million others will see the park as you found it.

ACTIVITIES

Hiking. Explore the park's scenery along 300 miles of trails. Go prepared with map and compass. Trail guides and maps can be purchased at visitor centers. For safety, register at trailheads. Tell a responsible adult where you are going and when you will return. On long hikes, carry rainwear, extra woolen clothing, and food. Steep snowbanks and rock slopes are dangerous.

If lost, hurt, or caught by fog or darkness, *wait*. Do not try to travel; build a fire and stay by it. Rescuers will find you.

Fishing. Licenses are not required. The season for stream fishing is from the third Sunday of May through October 31; lake fishing from July 4 through October 31. The Ohanapecosh River and its tributaries are limited to fly fishing only. Other

Emergency help and first aid are available at any ranger station.

CLIMBING

The challenge of Mount Rainier—its 14,410-foot elevation and its large glaciers—is accepted by many climbers. Its steep unstable rock and heavily crevassed glaciers, coupled with sudden devastating storms demand that climbers be well conditioned, well equipped and clothed, and know mountain travel and survival techniques.

Rainier Mountaineering, Inc., at Paradise, offers 1-day snow-and-ice climbing schools, guided summit climbs, and 5-day climbing seminars. They also rent minimum equipment.

To ensure the safety of prospective summit climbers, special regulations have been established by the National Park Service in consultation with local mountaineering groups. Write to the superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park for complete summit-climbing information, including an equipment list.

Climbing parties must register with a ranger before and after each trip. Solo climbing requires prior approval by the superintendent. Before attempting a summit climb, consider your party's experience on similar glaciated mountains, equipment, leadership, and strength. Climbers under 18 years of age must have written permission of a parent.

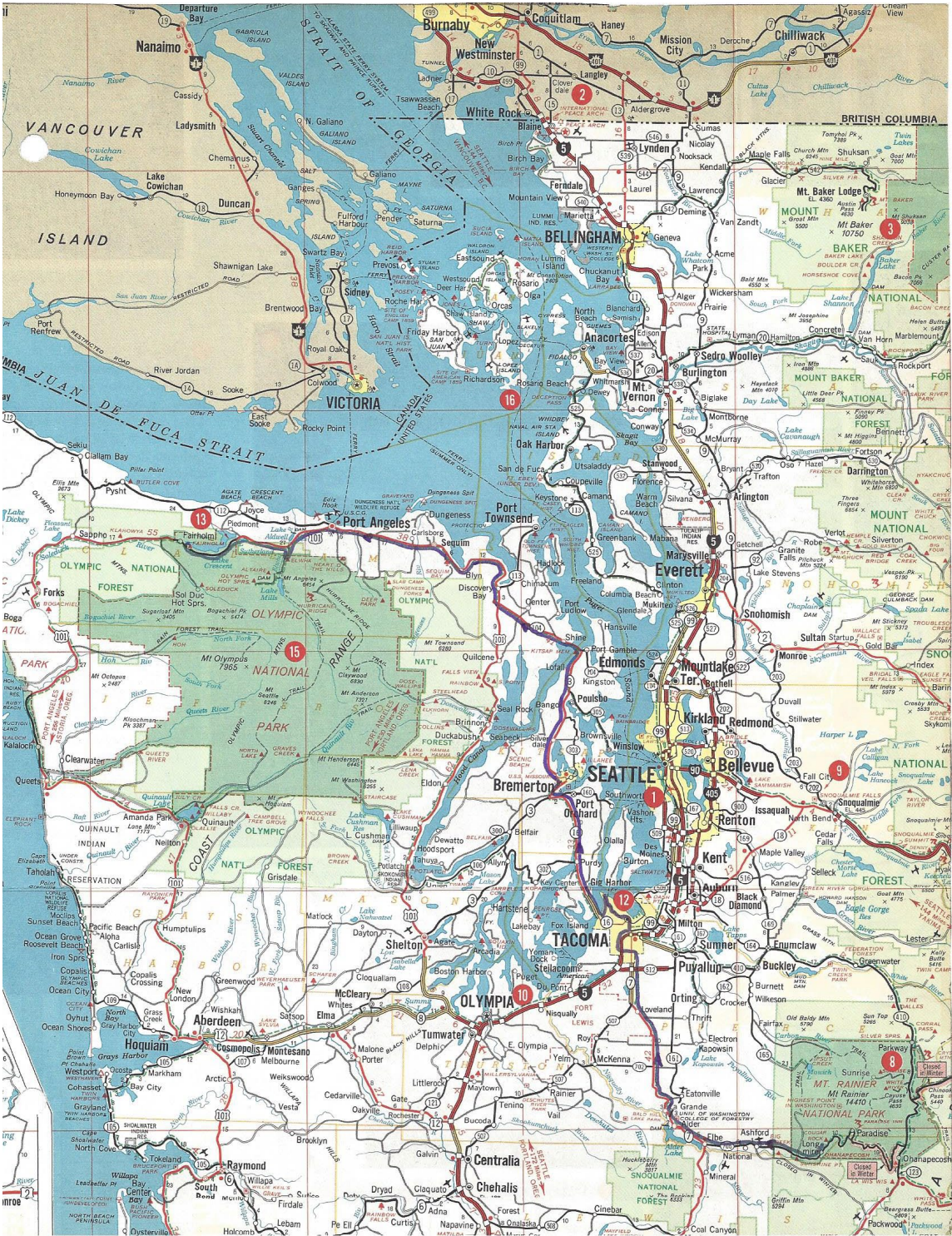
AUGUST 12, 1972. SATURDAY.

We awoke and inspected the bear damaged trash can, had a leisurely breakfast as the kids and I explored some more ~~with~~ playing with Dana's walkie talkies. Later in the morning we all went for a walk along trails down by the Nisqually River near the campground. Explored the remains of an old and decayed mining camp + equipment with a hoist system reaching across the river to the ~~front~~ side of Eagle Peak. Exploring by the river, Kathy managed to fall in again - soaking her lower half. We returned to camp while having fun with the walkie talkies. After lunch we decided to drive all the way around the park to the other major center - Sunnyside point. We set off on what proved to be a rather longer drive than anticipated - stopped at the remarkable Box Canyon where the Cowlitz river has cut a cleft about 20 ft wide but hundreds of feet deep. Finally at Sunnyside in Alpine meadows covered with pretty blue, red, yellow + purple flowers - very much like summer in Switzerland. There we went to the Visitor Center and Local Shop where Dana bought a contour relief map of Mt Rainier N.P. Views of the Mountain were somewhat obscured by clouds - but we could view the spectacular Emmons Glacier - now advancing with the passing years. Finally the long drive back pausing at Paradise to get "a toy" for Kathy who was rather upset when she didn't get anything at Sunnyside. Finally back to camp for dinner. The campfire program consisted of a Girl Ranger telling us about how she climbed the mountain - about the ice/steam caves on the summit - and the "under-ice" crater lake. She was most

amusing and Dana was remarkably impressed with her and her feet. Deer visited the campfire (at least the trees nearby) which was a delightful interlude. Finally to bed which was relatively undisturbed by bears compared with the previous night.

AUGUST 13, 1972. SUNDAY.

Up and packed and away fairly early, leaving Mt Rainier N.P. by the way we had come in. We fairly quickly got to Tacoma where we first stocked up on food and gas. After a few misses we also found Fort Defiance Park in Tacoma ~~which~~ on a headland which overlooks Puget Sound and the Tacoma Narrows. This Park contains many different attractions but we headed for the S.W. part which contains old Fort Nisqually. There we had a picnic lunch in wooded surroundings. ~~Nearby~~ Nearby was a children's attraction called Never Never Land which we had to visit first. ~~It~~ It consisted of a trail through deep forest with dioramas depicting nursery rhymes and children's tales at intervals along the trail - the kids loved it. Then a short walk across to the reconstructed Fort Nisqually, one of the first American forts in the Oregon territory - actually the first outpost of the Hudson Bay Company - then occupied by the Americans. We explored the Fort - climbing the towers, etc. and viewing the Narrows with the new Suspension Bridge in the distance. The older bridge had been destroyed in a storm in a famous incident. Finally and rather late we left Tacoma - crossed the Narrows bridge and headed north through Bremerton and over the Kitsap bridge. We were getting rather tired by this time and suspected that we may be rather late in looking for a camp-site. We stopped at Sequim State Park where we found a site - but after talking decided to move on at the risk of being 'shut-out'. Shortly beyond Port Angeles we turned into Olympic National





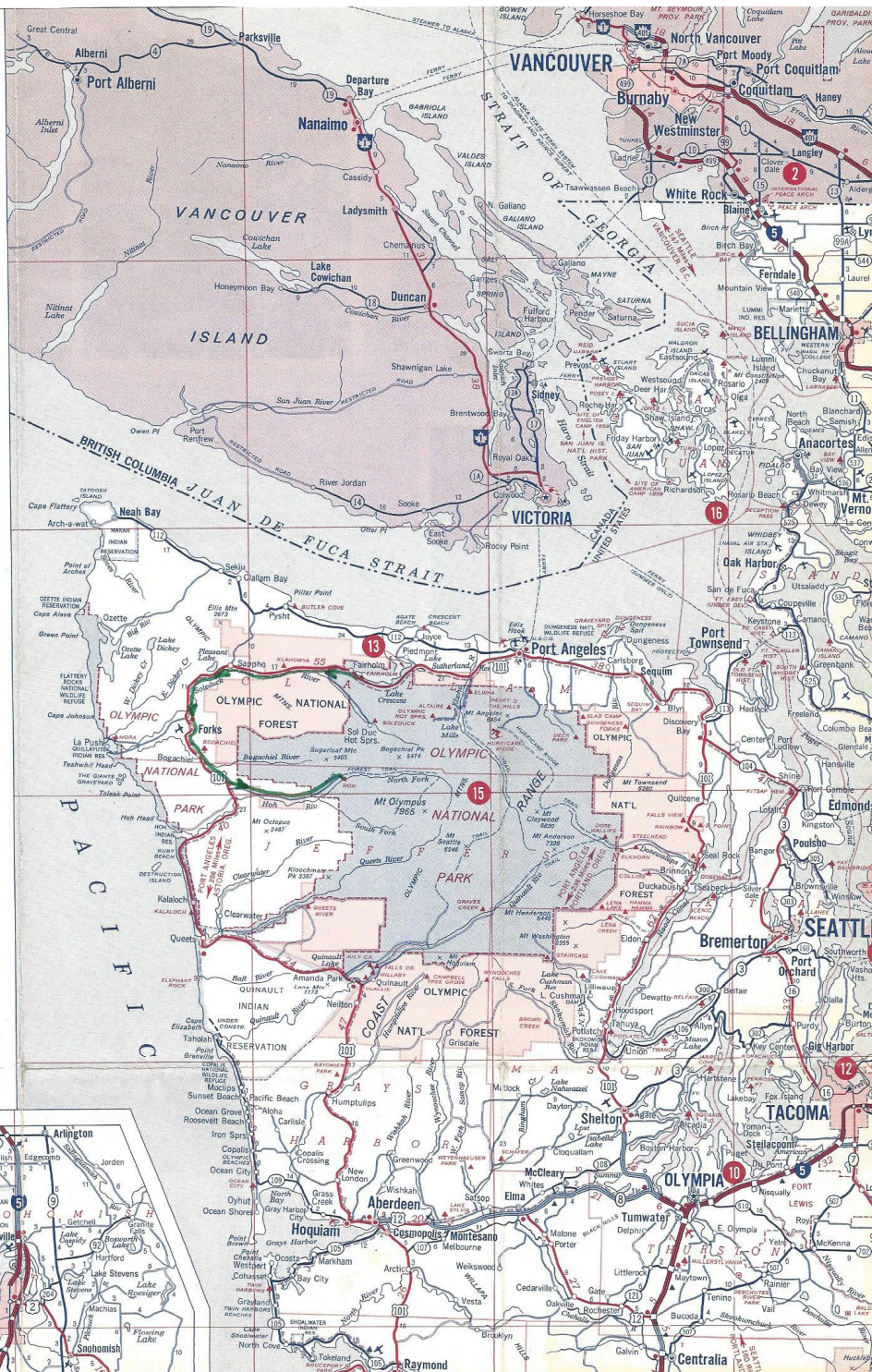
Park on the road to Olympic Hot Springs. But the first (and small) campsite (ELWHA) was full and the road closed at a point just beyond it. Oh dear! Back to main road which eventually wound along the banks of pretty Lake Crescent. A wayside halt at a Visitor Information Center of Olympic National Park led us to believe there was camp space at Fairholme campground on the banks of Lake Crescent a short way along the road - however when we arrived there it seemed completely full - finally we noticed an apparently empty one - stopped rapidly to claim it. A young couple however emerged from the bushes behind the site (where they had set up camp) to say that, though they had prior claim to it, we could risk camping there and were welcome to use the fire and table which they did not require. We gratefully accepted their offer and quickly set up camp, risking (though only a slight risk) the ranger's wrath + eviction. Rangers drove by later, however, and didn't bother to stop and the rest of our stay there was pleasant. After dinner, Dana, Kathy and I walked by the very pretty and clear lake, watching the boats and fishermen. Later we all went to the campfire program for songs and slides + stories about Olympic National Park. Finally, very tired to bed.



Fort Nisqually



Lake Crescent



AUGUST 14, 1972. MONDAY.

Deciding to move on we rose early, packed and drove off intended to travel a short way to the Hoh Valley Rain Forest. A fairly narrow road with many logging trucks - through Forks - and turned up the Park Road finally arriving at the Hoh Valley Campground in Olympic National Park. We found a site in a relatively empty campground and set up camp. Then to the Visitor Center to learn about the Rain forest of all the Western facing valleys of the Olympic peninsula where the rainfall exceeds 140 inches/year. Then we took the one mile trail - called something like the Hall of the Mosses - which wound through a forest of coniferous trees draped extensively with mosses - very interesting - learnt about nurse logs, the mosses, Roosevelt Elk, etc - saw a pretty yellow and black Douglas squirrel. The streams - though slow and extensively overgrown - were crystal clear - most surprising - many little fish - some swimming against the stream with a speed just sufficient to maintain their position precisely the same for many minutes. Finally back to camp for lunch and a lazy afternoon. Later in the afternoon we went for a long walk by the attractive and quite large Hoh river - ~~which~~ which originates at the glaciers in the middle of the Park and thus is white with glacial flour. Many large tree trunks in and along and over the river attest to the violence of winter floods. In many places chaotic piles of tree trunks up to 4-5 ft in diameter ~~over~~ + in the river made a natural playground where we played for a long time before finally ~~at last~~ to camp for dinner. A few drops of rain just

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REVISED 1971

FOR A SAFE VISIT

Never take shortcuts across switchbacks on foot and horseback trails. Besides leading to erosion, this is dangerous to you.

Be sure to put out your campfire; be sure cigarettes are out before you dispose of them; don't smoke while traveling on trails.

Register for mountain-climbing trips; never climb alone.

Remember that all park animals—including bears—are wild; do not feed or molest them.

ADMINISTRATION

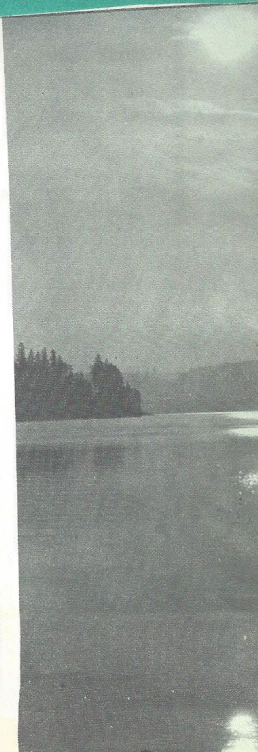
Olympic National Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is 600 East Park Avenue, Port Angeles, WA 98362, is in immediate charge.

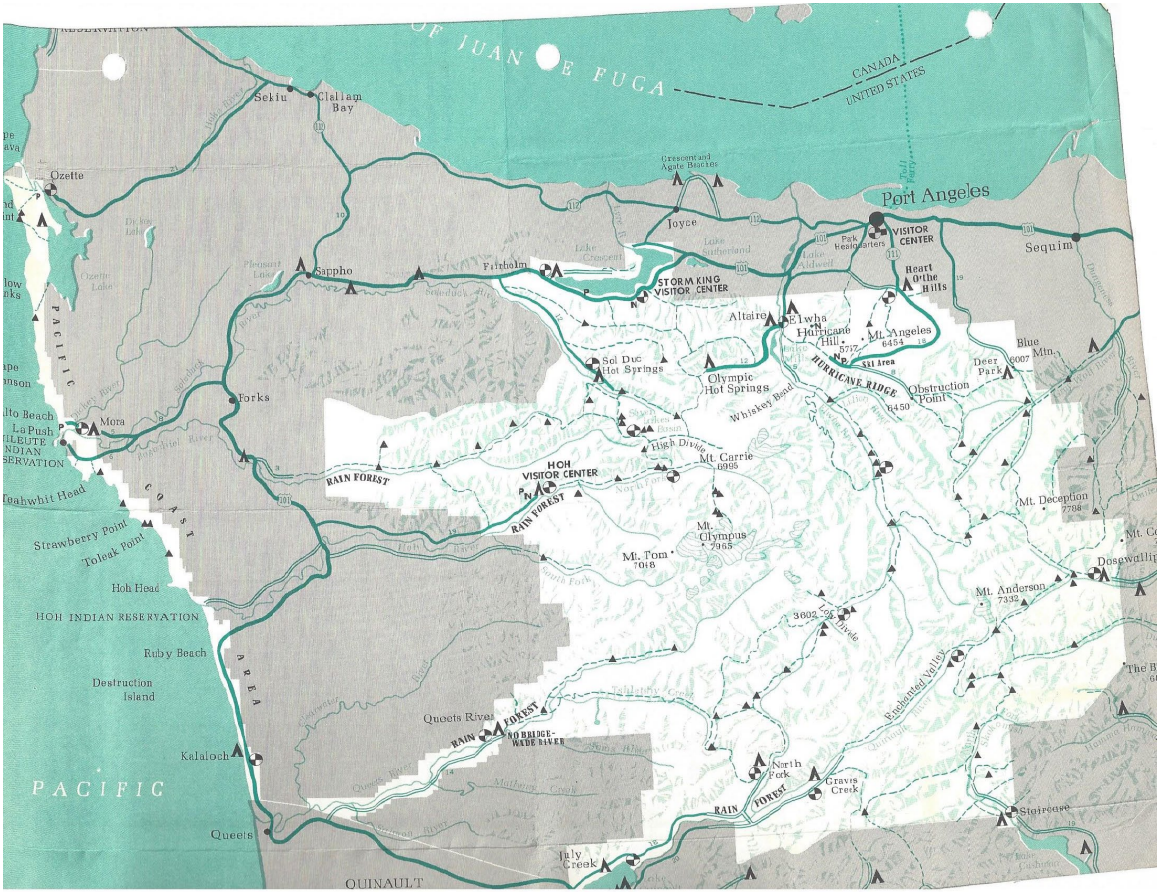
As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works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

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Olympic

NATIONAL PARK • WASHINGTON

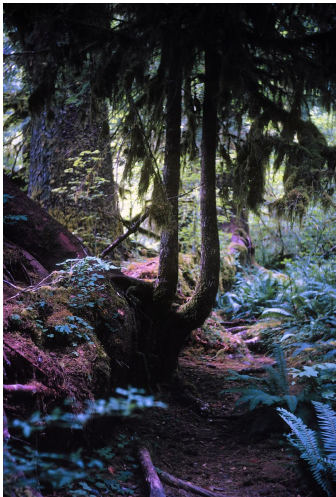




after dinner did not take us sitting under a mossy tree. We went to the campfire - again songs + slides of Olympic National Park. Being tired we left early and went to bed.



Hoh Rain Forest



Olympic National Park



Olympic National Park

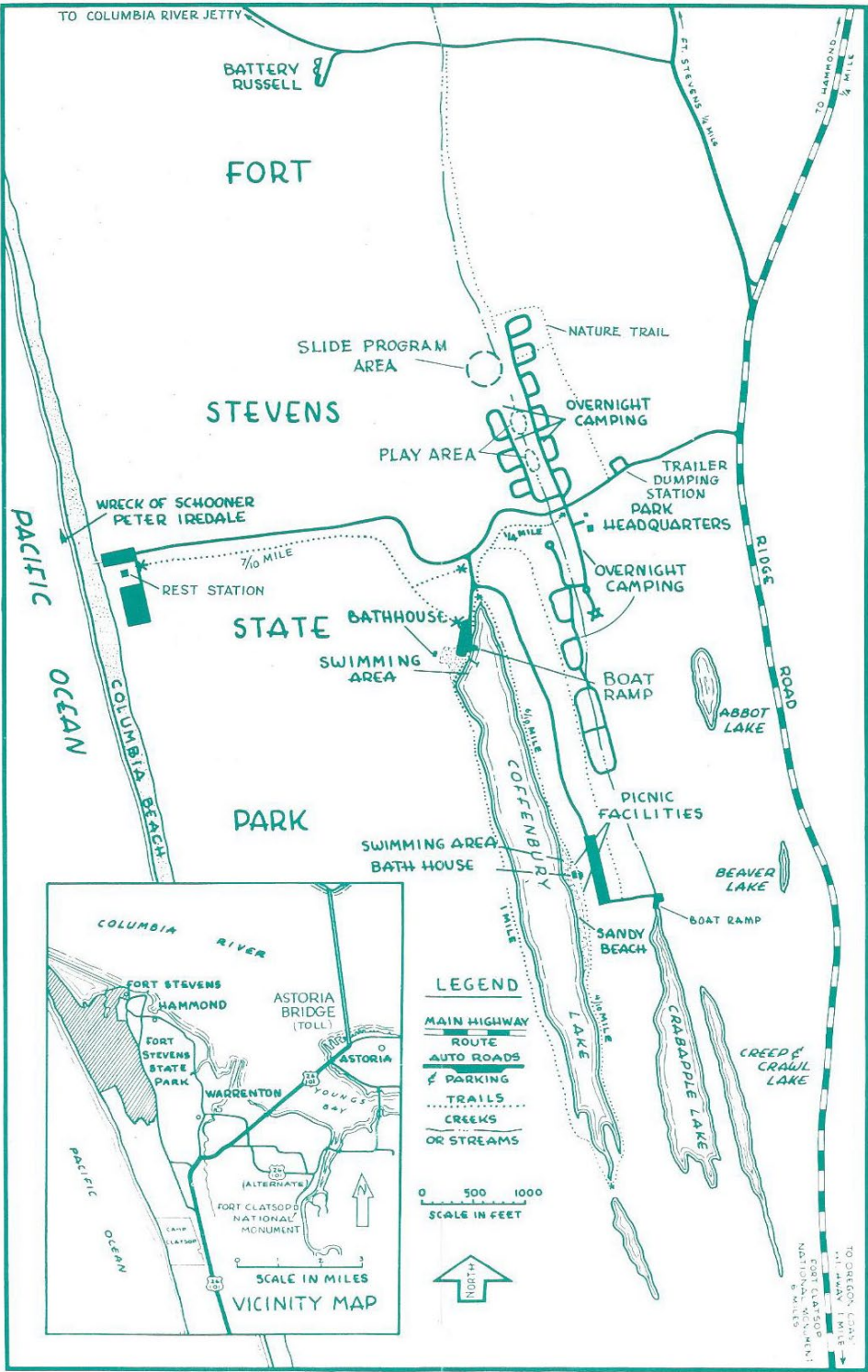
AUGUST 15, 1972. TUESDAY

Packed and left the Hoh Valley driving toward the Pacific Coast portion of Olympic National Park. Stopping by the road we walked down the trail about 200 yds to Ruby beach. Here the coast is really wild especially when winter storms unleash their fury - piling tree trunks of driftwood from the Hoh and other rivers on the beach - the upper parts of the beaches are therefore piled high with enormous quantities of silvery driftwood - ~~the~~ shells are plentiful and many glass balls used by Japanese fishermen 8000 miles to the west are found though quickly claimed by beachcombers - the young coast is dotted with ebbing sea stacks and invariably misty. We walked along a fair way and explored the rocks and pools at the base of one shoreline sea stack - catching glimpses of seals - while I collected some pretty multicolored rocks. Finally back to the car and driving along the coast to Queets where we cut inland through the woods of the Quinault Indian Reservation. Lunch at a pretty little campsite on the north shore of Quinault Lake - the site was called July Creek. Then on through the hills (through Humptulips!) to Hoguinam + Aberdeen where we stocked up on groceries. We had planned to leave the main road here to follow the coast and perhaps camp at the State Park at Twin Harbours - flat sandy land with some sand dunes - the Park turned out to be not very attractive so we decided to press on and perhaps find a motel in Astoria.

So on through relatively unpeopled country and across the
 Columbia River on the ~~the~~ very long bridge at its mouth
 and into Astoria - only to find the motels all full except
 for some "Bluebonnet" types which we were adamantly
 avoiding. Driving rather randomly around south of Astoria
 failed to solve the problem - no luck in Warrenton - however
 we noticed these signs directing us to Fort Stevens State
 Park - we were getting rather desperate so we headed
 there - and managed to get one of the last sites in
 a 500 odd site campground - and it turned out to
 be one of the nicest campgrounds - almost over-organized.
 Pitching our tent we prepared and ate dinner and
 met the Canadian/Scottish family in the adjacent site.
 Our minds relaxed again we explored the facilities
 at the state park - fine lake, swimming + boating, sand dunes
 etc - one of the nicest State Parks we had ever seen.
 At dusk we drove by the sand-hills to the sea shore
 and viewed the remains of the wreck of the British
 Vessel, the Peter Iredale, imbedded in the sand of the
 sea-shore within the park. Finally back to camp - the
 kids to sleep and D. and I spent a few hours
 chatting with the people we had earlier met in the adjacent
 site.



Fort Stevens State Park



OREGON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION SECTION
1972 CAMPSITE RESERVATION SYSTEM
RULES AND REGULATIONS

The rules and regulations governing the operation of the State Park Campsite Reservation System for 1972 are:

1. Campsite reservations can be made by anyone regardless of residence at the following state parks in 1972

<u>Park</u>	<u>Avail. Sites</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>
Beachside	80	4 miles south of Waldport, on U.S. Highway 101.	563-3023	842 S.W. Government St. Newport, OR 97365
Beverly Beach	278	7 miles north of Newport, on U.S. Highway 101.	265-7655	Star Route North Newport OR 97365
Cape Lookout	246	12 miles southwest of Tillamook, Off U.S. 101	842-2200	13000 Whiskey Creek Rd. W. Tillamook, OR 97141
Detroit Lake	320	2 miles west of Detroit, on State Highway 22.	854-3333	P.O. Box 422 Detroit, OR 97342
Fort Stevens	603	10 miles west of Astoria, off U.S. Highway 101.	861-1671	Box 173 Hammond, OR 97121
Harris Beach	162	2 miles north of Brookings, on U.S. Highway 101.	469-4774	Rt. 2, Box 90 Brookings, OR 97415
Honeyman	379	3 miles south of Florence, on U.S. Highway 101.	997-8212	Box 3514 Florence, OR 97439
Prineville Reservoir	69	17 miles southeast of Prineville, off U.S. 26.	447-7676	P.O. Box 352 Prineville, OR 97754
Sunset Bay	137	10 miles southwest of North Bend-Coos Bay, off U.S. Hwy. 101.	888-9200	Rt. 2, Box 738 Coos Bay, OR 97420
The Cove Palisades	272	5 miles west of Culver, off U.S. Hwy. 97.	546-3591	Rt. 1, Box 60 CP Culver, OR 97734
Wallowa Lake	210	6 miles south of Joseph, off State Hwy. 82	432-5181	Rt. 1, Box 323 Joseph, OR 97846

- Reservations will be accepted at the above state parks beginning on Monday, May 15, 1972 and ending on Sunday, September 3, 1972. Reservations for camping before or after these dates or for 1973 or any succeeding calendar year will not be accepted.
- Campsite reservations can be made only at the 11 state parks where the reservation system is in effect in 1972, and only at a specific park for use at that park. Reservations cannot be made at one of the 11 designated parks for use at another, or at any other state park not included in the reservation system this year. In addition, reservations cannot be made at the State Parks office in Salem, the District Parks offices, or the State Park Campsite Information Center.
- Campsite reservations may be made by telephone, letter, or in person at the park. Reservations may be made for a future period or for immediate use, and no waiting period will be required between the time a reservation is made and when it is utilized.
- Written requests for campsite reservations must include the first and last date of reservation period desired, the number of people in the party, the type of camping equipment (trailer, tent, pickup camper), and the name and address of the person requesting the reservation.
- Normally, campsite reservations can be made at the designated parks during regular working hours - between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. However, in order to provide better reservation service, reservation requests will be accepted at any time when park personnel are on duty in the registration - reservation booth and are not busy registering incoming campers. including evening hours and weekends.
- No deposit is required when an advance reservation is made. All fees will be collected upon arrival of the camper at the park to claim his reservation.
- To insure that more people will have an opportunity to reserve and enjoy campsites in Oregon's state parks, only one reservation request per family per telephone call, letter, or in person will be accepted at a particular park at any one time. However, if two families wish to camp together, two reservation requests for different families will be accepted per call, letter, or visit, providing that the reservations are for the same period of time.
- All of the campsites at the 11 state parks participating in the 1972 reservation system are available for reservation. However, those campsites which have not been reserved on any particular day, reserved campsites for which cancellations have been received, and those reserved campsites which are not claimed by the appropriate check-in time (no-shows) will be available on a first-come, first-served basis to campers arriving at these parks without advance reservations.

AUGUST 16, 1972. WEDNESDAY.

Sun shining when we arose so decided to spend some time swimming at the beach of one of the lakes in ~~the~~ Fort Stevens State Park before leaving. The water was pleasantly warm (unlike the freezing ocean) and Dana, Kathy and I swam and played in the sand dunes for some time before, rather belatedly, going back to ^{have a little lunch} pack up our things to leave. On the road we rapidly covered the few miles to Fort Clatsop National Memorial - the site of the winter camp of the famous explorers Lewis and Clark after their trans-continental adventure and prior to their return. Very interesting displays in the Visitor Center - remains of the expedition, etc. - and toured this - then went outside to see a demonstration of a man (appropriately dressed) loading and firing a flintlock of the period. The reconstructed fort itself was small but authentically reproduced and again of interest. Finally we dragged ourselves away and headed down the coast road. Stopping at Seaside I made a reservation at ~~the~~ Honeyman State Park for the next night (i.e. Thursday). As ~~soon~~ we drove on the black clouds rolled in and the rain began to come down - so we just kept going - slow driving though along the coast road - inland at Tillamook and still raining when we reached the coast again. Looking for a ~~the~~ motel in which to stay since the rain showed only weak signs of abating we stopped at a motel - "Sunflides" on the beach in Lincoln City - attractive big room which was beginning to show signs of wear and tear - but it had a kitchenette. We checked in and settled before going out to town around - found (eventually) a pancake



Fort Clatsop

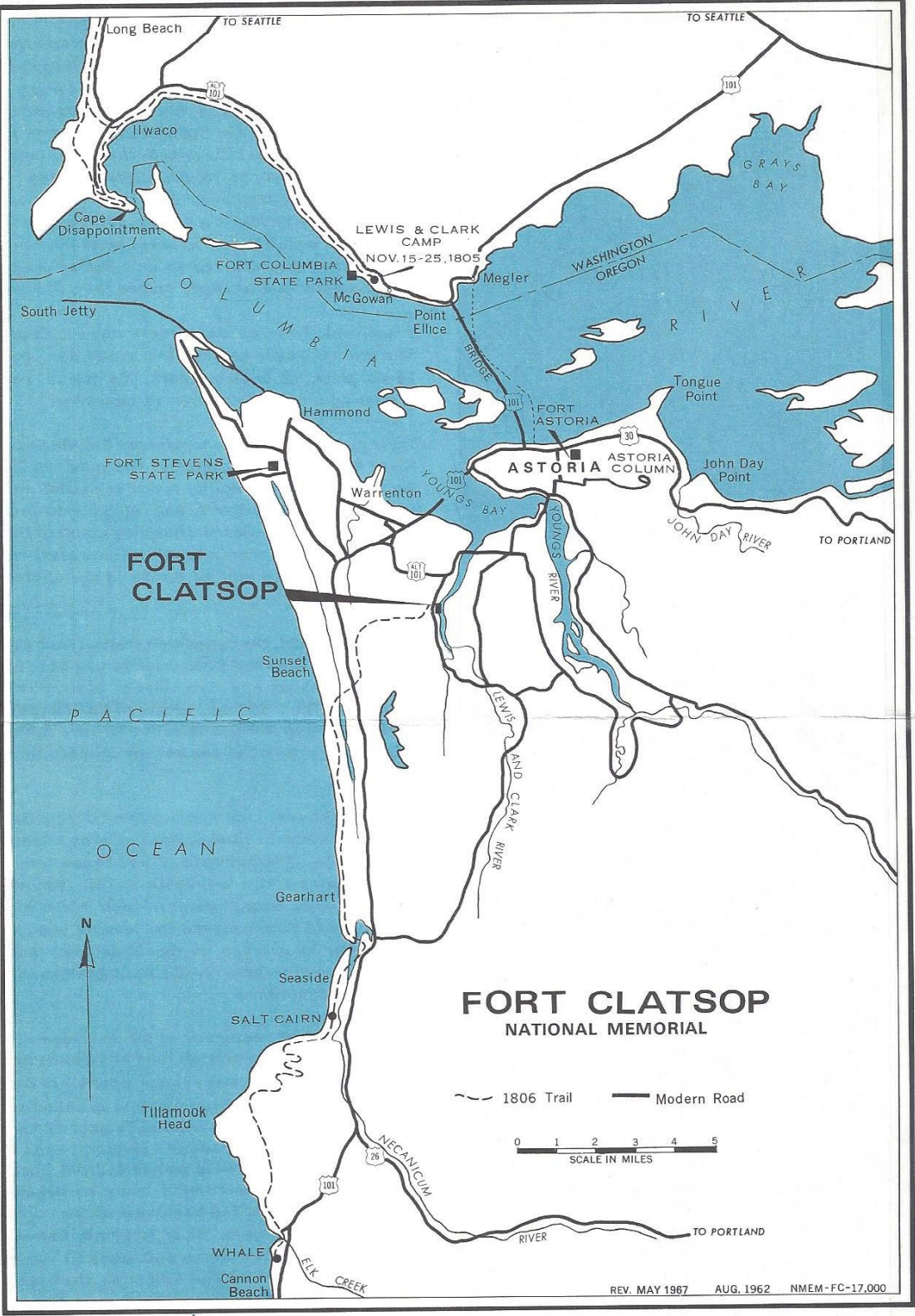


Fort Clatsop



Oregon Coast





house for which there was a consensus demand. Back at the motel we walked down on the misty beach - the rain dated - but cloudy overhead - pleasantly reminded us of home - the kids ~~ran~~ played with the beach running waves - finally back to bed - but a slight diversion first to a games room + indoor pool where Dana + I played table tennis. To bed, T.V. and sleep.

AUGUST 17, 1972. THURSDAY.

The sun was shining and the rain gone when we awoke in "Seaside". After breakfast we hit the road again, travelling southwards along the coast. ~~The~~ The rocky coast ended shortly after Cape Foulweather (true to its name - freezing cold when we got out to see the view) and we entered the region of Oregon massive sand dunes. Approaching Newport the kids had seen the ads for the Aquarium and the Wax Museum there and a vote took us to the small Wax Museum. Though piddling compared with, say, Madame Tussauds in London, ~~the~~ neither the kids nor D. had ever been to one before and were therefore enthralled. Off again to the Sea Lion Caves on a picturesque road around a headland a few miles south of Newport. We parked by the road and paying an entrance - took the cliff path to an overlook of the ocean where some 50(?) ~~the~~ sea lions were playing in the ocean and basking on a rocky shelf beneath us - then over to an elevator which took us down some 200 feet to a rock-cut tunnel to a window providing viewing of a large cave where sea lions lay on the rocks. Quite spectacular though in the good weather only a few remained in the cave most basking outside in the sun. Finally up again in the elevator and onward. We stopped for lunch at a very pretty and deserted campground called Sutton Lake (I think!) Sun now shining brightly and back in the sand dune country. A couple of miles further along we stopped at "Indian Forest" - first the shop packed with Indian artifacts and fronted by a tall Totem pole. Then the name attraction - a trail through the woods with stops at intervals where



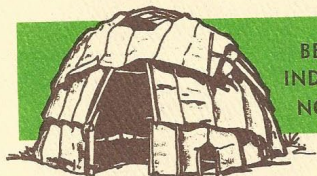
Indian Forest



Indian Forest





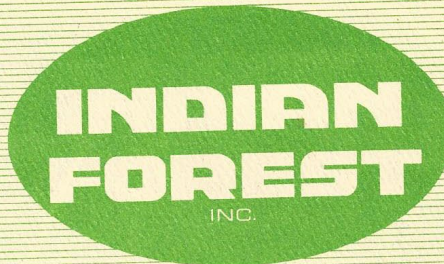


CHIPPEWA BIRCH BARK WIGWAM

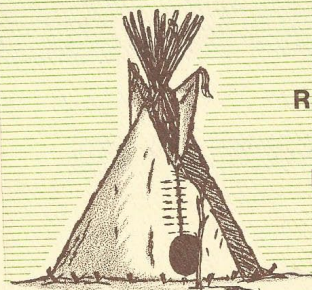
BETTER KNOWN
INDIAN TRIBES OF
NORTH AMERICA

Abnaki	Kansa	Piegan
Alabama	Kickapoo	Pima
Algonkin	Kiowa	Potawatomi
Apache	Klamath	Pomo
Arapaho	Klikitat	Ponca
Arikara	Kutenai	Powhatan
Assiniboine	Kwakiuti	Pueblo
Bella Coola	Mahican	Quapaw (Arkansas)
Biloxi	Maidu	Salish (Flathead)
Blackfoot	Mandan	Sarsi
Blood	Manhattan	Sauk
Caddo	Massachuset	Saulteau
Calusa	Menomini	Seminole
Carrier	Miami	Seneca
Cayuga	Micmac	Shawnee
Cayuse	Missouri	Shoshoni
Chehalis	Miwok	Sioux (Dakota)
Cherokee	Modoc	Slave
Cheyenne	Mohave	Susquehanna
Chickasaw	Mohawk	
Chilkat	Mohican	Tlingit
Chinook	Mono	Tsimshian
Chippewa (Ojibwa)	Montagnais	Tuscarora
Choctaw	Muskogee	
Comanche	Narragansett	Umatilla
Cree	Naskapi	Ute
Creek	Natchez	Walapai
Crow	Navajo	Walla Walla
Delaware	Neutral	Wampanoag
Erie	Nez Perce'	Wenatchi
Fox	Nootka	Wichita
Gros Ventres	Omaha	Winnebago
Haida	Onaida	Yakima
Hidatsa	Onondaga	Yankton
Hopi	Osage	Yellow Knives
Hupa	Oto	Yuma
Huron (Wyandot)	Ottawa	Yurok
Illinois	Paiute	Zuni
Iowa	Papago	
Iroquois	Pawnee	
	Pennacook	
	Penobscot	
	Pequot	

"Indian Forest" is located in the area once
occupied by the Siuslaw Indians.

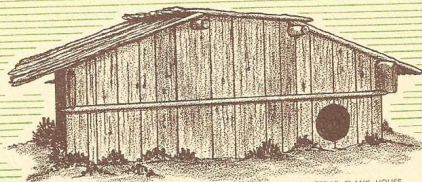


4 Miles North of Florence, Oregon U. S. 101 - Coast Highway

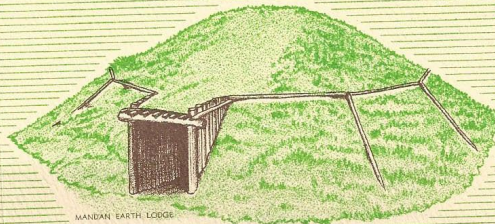


PLAINS TIFI

FULL SIZE
REPLICAS OF
INDIAN
DWELLINGS



HUPA CEDAR PLANK HOUSE



MANDAN EARTH LODGE

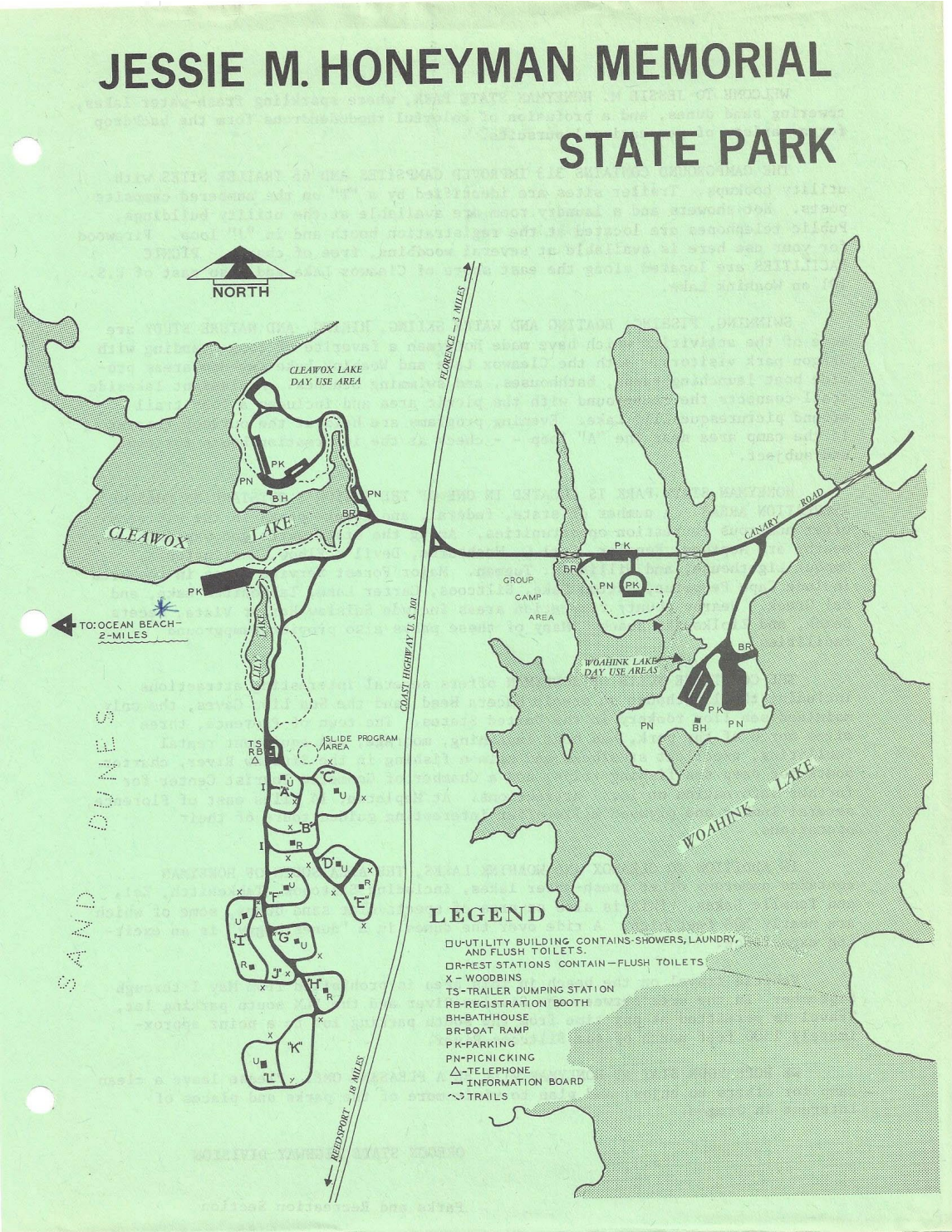
Indian dwellings from all over N.America were faithfully reproduced - very well done, with ~~lots~~ no touristy ribbons attached to destroy the feeling of authenticity. Finally a corral with buffalo - mostly for the kids. Incidentally a small black (+ yellow?) snake crossed the trail just in front of us at one point - the first snake D. had seen in the wild. Back at the shop D. chose a very attractive brown wooden totem pole - a fish totem which we bought and extensively wrapped for safe transport home. A short drive through Florence then took us to our reserved campsite in Jesse Honeyman State Park. Having set up camp and rested we explored the second very attractive Oregon State Park we had visited. About a mile of massive and bare sand-dunes separate the rest of the facilities, camps, and small lakes from the ocean. We looked at the attractive swimming places - beside the second a 500 ft. sand-dune rose as vertically as seemed possible for sand. We all climbed it and walked a little way toward the distant ocean - playing in the sand - taking movies and watching ^{dune} sand buggies. Then I ran back down the large dune and filmed the others crashing down. The kids amazingly then re-climbed it a couple of times while D. and I rested at the bottom. Finally back to dinner and a quiet evening by the fire while the kids built miniature forts with the logs provided for firewood and "raided" each other. Finally to bed.



Honeyman State Park

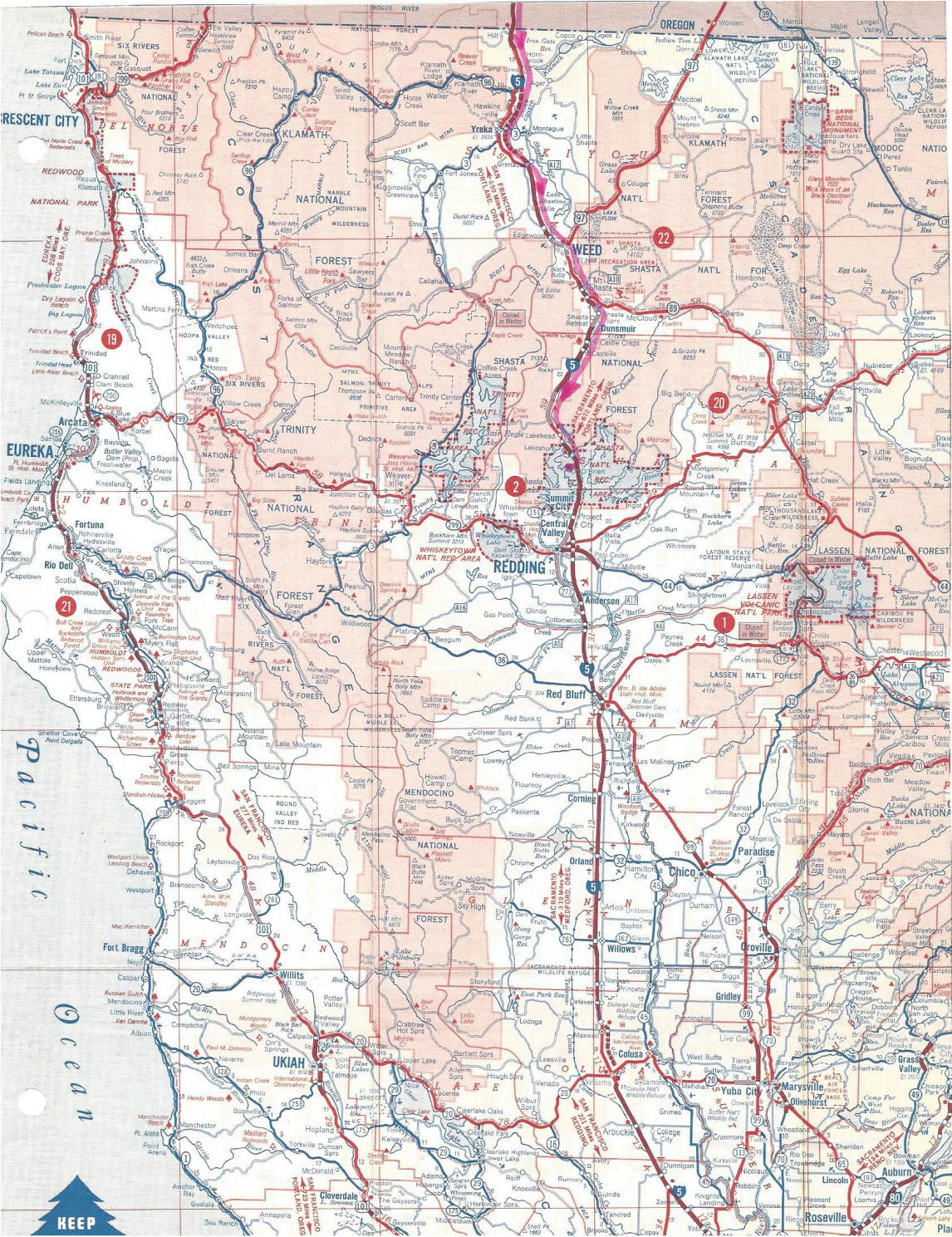


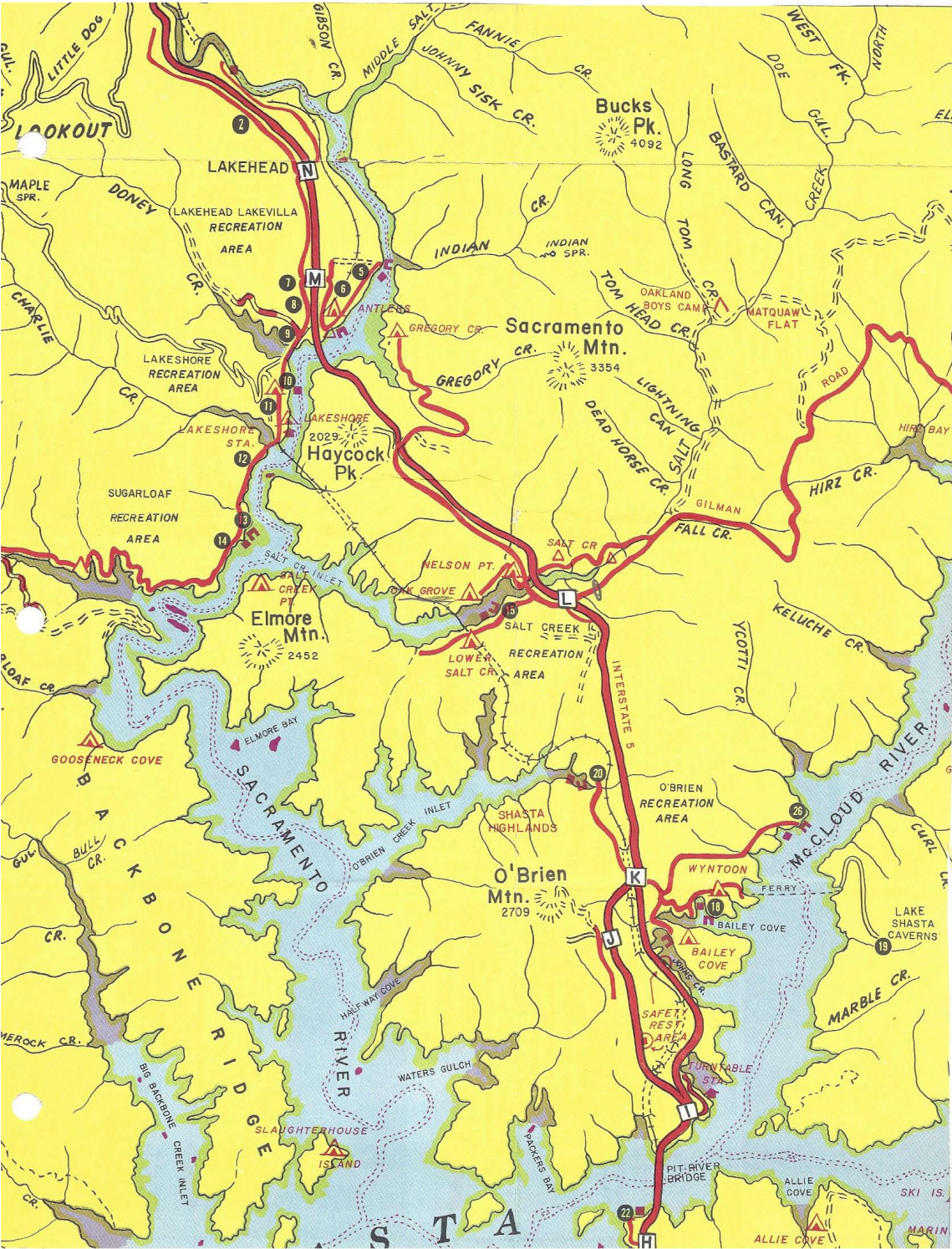
Honeyman State Park



AUGUST 18, 1972. FRIDAY.

Before leaving the kids and I went back to the swimming area by Clearwater lake - not the official one but a pleasant little place at the base of the big dike. Beautifully fresh water + a very pleasant swim - the kids swam out a little way to a pole protruding from the lake - and also climbed + ran down the dike again. Finally back to camp and packed up. Had a long drive ahead of us so without hanging around we drove inland along the banks + valley of the attractive Umpqua Valley joining the freeway 5 at Sutherlin. We stopped for lunch at a wayside Rest Stop south of Roseburg. Then on and on through Grants Pass, Medford and over a pass into California finally stopping for groceries at Mt. Shasta before arriving at the Shasta National Recreation Area. Very tired we found a campsite in the Oak Grove Campground by Shasta lake. The lake was low by some 20 ft. leaving a rather ugly 20 ft brown + muddy slope margin around the whole lake. Very tired we set up camp and had dinner - the kids and I took a short walk to the lakeside before we all turned in.





AUGUST 19, 1972. SATURDAY.

Packed up and drove a couple of miles to the staging point for the Lake Shasta Caverns Tour on the shores of Lake Shasta in the Shasta National Recreation Area. Bought our tickets and after a short wait we boarded the "Cave Queen" flat-bottomed boat which took us across the arm of the lake to the bottom of a cliff. There we boarded a bus which climbed a tortuous + very narrow path up some 800 feet to near the cave entrance. A fine view from here. Then we began the guided tour of the wondrous caves - sculptured limestone - stalagmites and stalactites - large rooms and a little more spectacular than the Oregon caves - finally we emerged higher up the cliff and descended by trail to the entrance for the bus and boat trip back. Then drove south to Redding and turned west to visit the "ghost town" of Shasta a few miles outside Redding. We had a picnic lunch in the grounds of the Shasta State Historic Monument and then toured the museum in the Frontier - or "ghost" City Hall. Of most particular interest was the court room - the display of "bad guys" with posters - Dead or Alive - etc. Then the jail in the basement and the story of the big escape. However the reconstructed gallows behind the building caused the most interest with the kids who could not quite believe the barbarity. Finally off again on another long drive in the heat through the valley toward Sacramento - arrived there quite late but lucky enough to find a very

nice, and cheap motel in downtown Sacramento - the Americana Lodge. Checked in and the kids and I had a most refreshing swim in the motel pool while D. took a bath. Then out to eat in our favorite - Sambo's - pancakes + bacon which became the hallmark of this trip. Our spirits revived we toured around Sacramento for a little and stopped to look at the State Capitol. Leaving D. and the kids at the motel I went to replace a broken headlight before returning to watch T.V. before turning in.



AUGUST 20, 1972. SUNDAY.

We arose fairly early and breakfasted - driving a short way to Sutter's Fort we discovered that it did not open till 10.00 AM so we again visited downtown Sacramento where we walked along a mall formed by closed streets - and in which rather modern and attractive fountains and waterworks had been built - they were quite fun. Back then to Sutter's Fort and toured this reconstruction of an original outpost in inland California and centre for the miners of the Great California Gold Rush in 1849. The tour was electronically guided - wearing headphones one heard the particular story of each item as one stood in front of it. Finally we left Sutter's Fort after a quick look at the nearby State Indian Museum. We then got completely lost in the car and only after some considerable detour located route (16) leading to the Mother Lode country and the sites of the mining towns of the great Gold Rush. Amador City was very attractive. Then on through all these townships (stopping for a picnic lunch near Jackson) and finally arrived in Columbia - a mining town preserved as a State Historic Park. A moderately sized town at one time Columbia is now a popular tourist attraction and quite crowded this day. We were rather tired so we gave it a fairly rapid walk through with a stop for drinks (even resisting demands for a stage coach ride). Deciding to get home this night we then set off on the very long drive. First on narrow roads to Merced - then our old friend (99), D. driving most of the way. Dinner in a pancake house - the Crowel (?) - in Delano where we



Columbia State Park





COLUMBIA . . . the Gem of the South

COLUMBIA

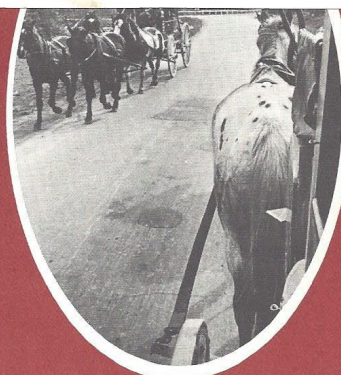
STATE HISTORIC PARK

In its heyday Columbia was called the "Gem of the Southern Mines." Like so many other California gold rush towns, it occupied a brief but spectacular period in history until its gold . . . and its reason for being . . . was gone.

Located in what was the heart of the "Mother Lode," a 1-mile-wide, 120-mile-long network of gold-bearing quartz that extended along the western edge of the Sierra Nevada Range from Mariposa northward to Georgetown, Columbia was one of the richer gold-producing regions of the famed Sierra Gold Belt. Altogether some \$87 million (\$175 million at today's prices) in gold was taken from its mines.

Columbia was only one of the more than 500 mining towns in the Gold Belt that owed its beginning or sudden boom to the great California gold rush of the 1840s and '50s. Today, fewer than 250 remain. Some are still busy and prosperous—Mariposa, Sonora, Jackson, Placerville (Hangtown), Auburn; others, such as Bear Valley, Tuttletown, and Chinese Camp, are little more than clusters of abandoned old buildings, shops, and historic ruins.

Columbia, however, never was completely deserted and through the years had managed to retain much of its original appearance. Recognizing an opportunity to preserve a typical gold rush town as an example of perhaps the most colorful era in American history, the State Legislature in 1945 passed a bill creating Columbia State Historic Park.



The old schoolhouse, built in 1860, was still being used for classes as late as 1937.



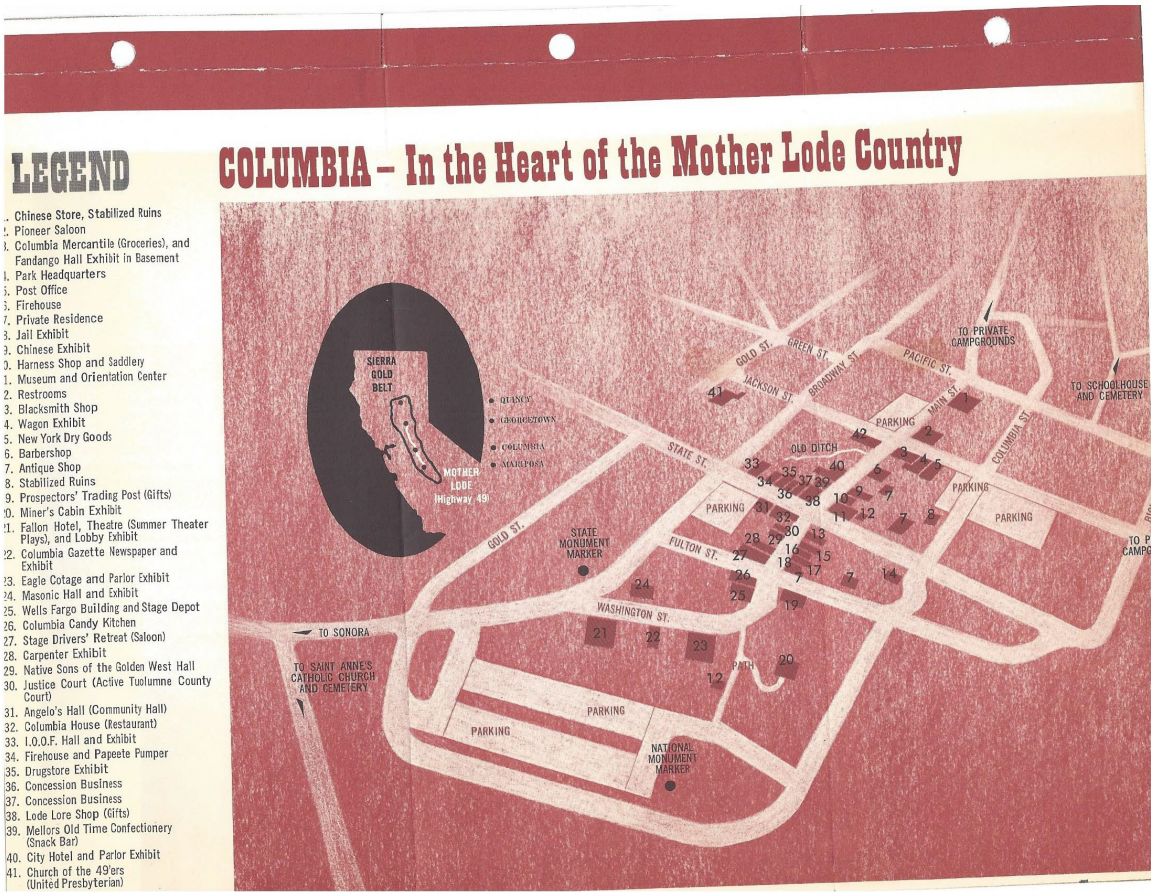
On March 27, 1850, Dr. Thaddeus Hildreth, his brother George, and a handful of prospectors made their camp near the site of what was to become Columbia. They found gold, and the stampede was on.

Miners streamed in from the many nearby mining camps. Before the month was out there were 5,000 prospectors in the area, and a thriving tent and shanty town was born.

At first it was called Hildreth's Diggings. Then, American Camp. But these sounded too temporary and shortly thereafter it became Columbia.

The first year was almost the last for the new town. Water, indispensable to the mining of placer gold, was in short supply . . . the area had no natural streams or springs, only gulches that carried the runoff from rain and snow.

In June 1851 the Tuolumne County Water Company was formed to bring water into the area. The company built a network of reservoirs, ditches, and flumes and, although this met the needs of the miners, the rates were excessive. So, in 1854, the miners formed their own company—the Columbia and Stanislaus River Water Company, which built a 60-mile-long aqueduct through mountainous terrain to supply the mines.





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Last updated 7/30/99.
Christopher E. Brennen

Lockheed
MISSILES
& SPACE
COMPANY,
INC.

July 12, 1972

Mr. Christopher Brennen
1915 Las Lunas
Pasadena, California 91107

Dear Mr. Brennen:

We have been advised that the California Department of Human Resources Development is making inquiry of persons who have performed or are performing consulting and professional services for LMSC. The questionnaire may be rather extensive. Responses should be complete; however, copies of reports of work should not be submitted since they may relate proprietary information of LMSC.

If you have any question concerning the questionnaire or submission of information, such as copies of invoices, reports, etc., please contact me.

Very truly yours,

LOCKHEED MISSILES & SPACE COMPANY, INC.



W. E. Pounders, Senior Buyer
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Return Address:

Mr. W. E. Pounders
Orgn. 44-50, Bldg. 561
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Sunnyvale, California 94088

Telephone (408) 742-5865

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91109

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 14, 1972

Dr. Christopher Brennen
1915 Las Lunas Street
Pasadena, California 91107

Dear Dr. Brennen:

I take pleasure in notifying you officially that the Board of Trustees, at its meeting on March 13, 1972, authorized your promotion to Senior Research Fellow in Engineering Science and granted you a three-year appointment, with an increase in salary to \$14,000 per annum, effective July 1, 1972. This action was taken upon the recommendation of the Division of Engineering and Applied Science and with the approval of the Provost and the President.

Under the rules of the Institute, appointees of your new rank are required to participate in the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association retirement annuity plan which has been adopted here. Under this plan, the combined Institute contribution to your retirement fund and to Social Security is 14 per cent of gross salary. The participant contributes at the rate set for Social Security to provide both his Social Security contribution and his retirement fund contribution. Please call at the Faculty Office for details and for the forms to enroll you in this plan.

We understand you have applied for permanent status and we hope you will be successful in achieving it. For our records, will you kindly indicate your acceptance of this appointment on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to the Faculty Office.

Very truly yours,



Harold Brown
President

cc: Provost
F. H. Clauser

BOMBS AT DAN DAVIDSON'S

*from old
dad - had
at its clearing up --*

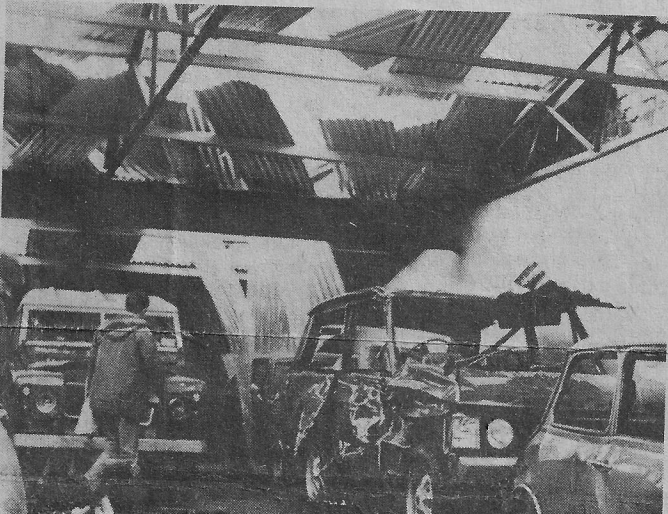
Georges Street Homes Suffer Severely



The scene in Georges Street, early on Monday morning as the "clean-up" begins.

Several thousand pounds worth of damage was caused by a bomb blast in Georges Street, Dungannon, on Sunday night.

Two bombs had been placed in the showrooms of Dan Davidson, which had been completely rebuilt after a previous explosion. A short warning was given and no-one was hurt when the first bomb went off shortly before ten o'clock.



damaged.

Examination revealed that there was indeed a second bomb in the premises and it was decided to wait until Monday morning before experts attempted to defuse it. Meanwhile, Georges Street residents were forced to seek accommodation with relatives and friends, although one family decided to stay at the rear of their home in spite of the danger.

Day-light revealed full extent of damage

The full extent of the damage was seen on Monday morning, when it was found that nearly every window in the street had been shattered, with the exception of Mr McKinley's premises. Traffic and pedestrians were unable to go



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Inside Mr. Dan Davidson's showroom, where the bomb was planted.

The street was littered with broken glass from buildings opposite, and part of the metal roof of

the garage was hurled in the air. A number of cars were completely destroyed and many more were

damaged.

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The full extent of the damage was seen on Monday morning, when it was found that nearly every window in the street had been shattered, with the exception of Mr McKinley's premises. Traffic and pedestrians were unable to go anywhere near the street, and magistrates' court officials were not permitted to begin work in the courthouse adjoining the garage until the second bomb, a 25-lb one, was defused by experts after 10 a.m.

Georges Street has suffered severely from bombs. The historic Northland Arms Hotel is no more, the cinema is closed and the courthouse is under repair, all from previous blasts.