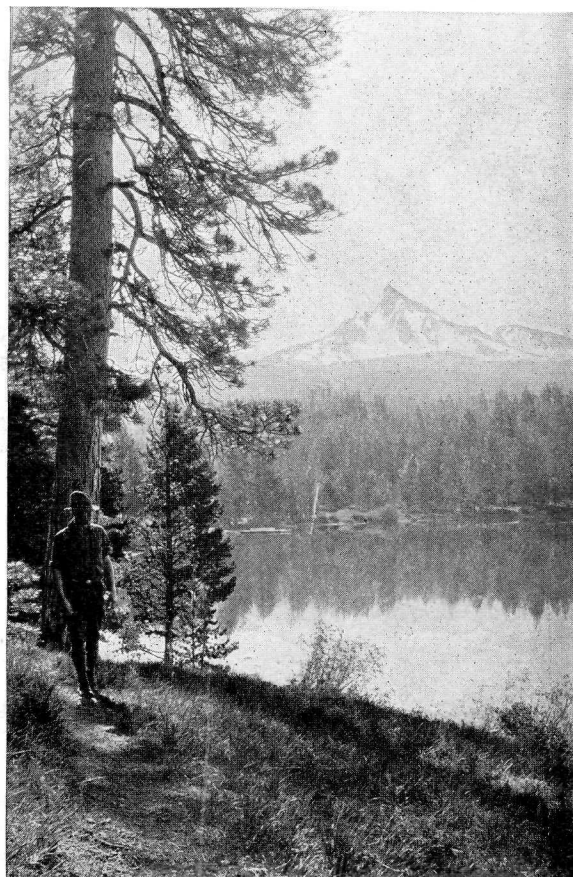


Road and Information Map for the National Forests of Oregon



Along the shores of Diamond Lake

F-182579

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE NORTH PACIFIC REGION
Issued by the Regional Forester, Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg.
1931

Road and Information Map for the National Forests of Oregon



Along the McKenzie Highway

F-209489

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE NORTH PACIFIC REGION
Issued by the Regional Forester, Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg.
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THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF OREGON



In a forest camp

F-191393

The Cascade Range, with its string of old volcanic cones, extends generally north and south entirely across the State of Oregon. In the eastern part of the State lie the Blue Mountains. North of the Blue Mountains, dropping off abruptly into the canyon of Snake River, is the rugged Wallowa Range. Along the State's western border, from Astoria south into California, is the Coast Range. The Siskiyou Mountains hem in the State across its southwestern boundary. The higher portions of all these mountain systems are included within the national forests.

The national forests are publicly owned timberlands, handled by the Forest Service and set aside for the purpose of growing timber and conserving water supplies. There are 11 national forests entirely within the State, and three others, one lying partly in Washington and two partly in California. These forests are administered and protected by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. With the eight national forests of Washington they form what is known as the North Pacific Region, with headquarters at Portland, Oreg. Each forest is under the immediate direction of a forest supervisor, responsible for its administration and protection and the best use of all its resources, and is divided into ranger districts of from 200,000 to 450,000 acres, each in the charge of a forest ranger. The forest supervisors and the forest rangers constitute the permanent year-long administrative force. During the summer—the season

of fire danger—this force is supplemented by a comparatively large number of temporary men as lookouts, patrolmen, and "smoke chasers," with crews of temporary laborers for work on trails and roads and repair of telephone lines, fences, and cabins. In addition, crews of temporary men cruise timber and map the forests; for it has always been the aim of the Forest Service to obtain accurate information about all the resources of the national forests.

Area of the National Forests

The total net area of the national forests of Oregon is 13,407,810 acres, or 21.9 per cent of the total area of the State. Although the acreage of the forests may bulk large, the stand of timber within them is not correspondingly great, for the reason that they are confined to the higher, more rugged portions of the State, with large areas either above timber line or in situations where only stunted tree growth is possible.

The total amount of timber within the State is estimated as follows:

	Feet, board measure
State.....	603, 890, 000
Government.....	187, 124, 532, 000
Private.....	208, 047, 807, 000
Total.....	395, 776, 229, 000

Purpose of the National Forests

The chief purpose of the national forests is to conserve timber and water by wise use; but all other resources, such as forage, wild life, and recreational resources, are also carefully conserved and used only in such ways as will perpetuate them. The protection and growing of timber comes first. This is brought about by forestry methods, which means the harvesting of timber crops when ripe, their replacement by stands of young timber, and the protection of the forest from fire. Much of the area of Oregon is too rough or too high for agricultural use, but is admirably adapted for the growing of timber. Grazing is allowed on the national forests, under permit, and is carefully regulated to prevent damage to timber or forage. On the national forests of Oregon more than 123,000 cattle and horses and over 659,000 sheep and goats graze each year, on payment by the owners of a reasonable fee for each animal. Timber on the high mountain areas is a conservator of water and a regulator of streamflow; and an important consideration in the administration of the national forests is the protection of watersheds which are the sources of water for irrigation, power, and municipal water supplies.

A number of power plants depend on the Oregon national forests for their water power. In fact, permits or licenses have been issued covering water-power development on prac-

tically all of the national forests. Most of the larger towns and cities depend on electric power which utilizes the water run-off from the national forests, and a constantly increasing



Sheep are allowed to use the mountain forage during the summer

F-188961

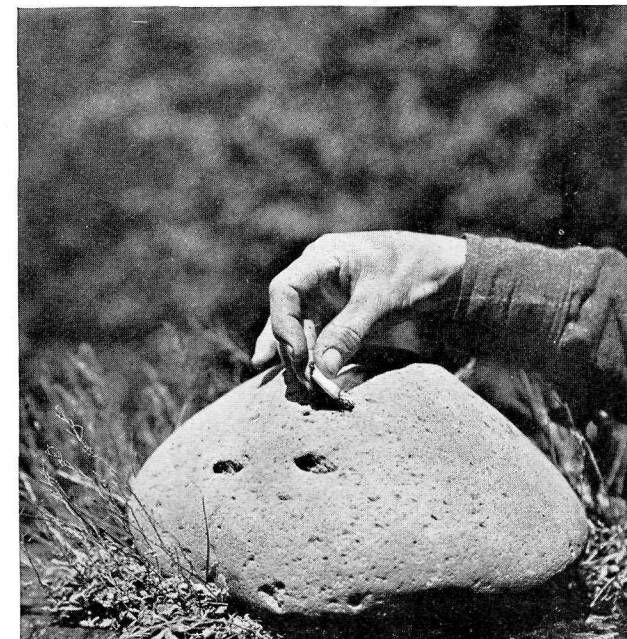
number of them are obtaining their domestic water supply from the forests. The Clackamas River and Bull Run hydroelectric plants and the Portland municipal water supply are outstanding examples of the dependence of the cities on the national forests for the power and water which they use. Oregon has a potential water-power resource of 3,665,000 horsepower, or practically 11 per cent of the total in the United States. Of this amount only 242,000 horsepower, or less than 7 per cent has been developed.

Reforestation and Fire Prevention

The mild climate, heavy rainfall, and relative proximity to the ocean combine to make the Douglas-fir region west of the Cascade Range exceptionally well adapted to the growing of large timber in a comparatively short time. Nowhere is it easier to grow new crops of timber after the mature crops have been harvested than in this region. Protection of logged-off lands from fire after slash has been burned is the most important measure necessary to obtain reforestation. The debris resulting from logging must be burned within a year. If fire is then rigidly kept out, a young Douglas-fir forest will come in from seed stored in the forest

floor. East of the Cascade Range, in the yellow-pine and larch forests, the situation is different. Here seed trees must be left when the land is logged, and all brush, limbs, and other debris disposed of, since new forests must come either from young seedlings on the ground when logging takes place or from the cones to be borne on the seed trees left.

The Cooperative Forestry (Clarke-McNary) Act of 1924 is of great assistance in carrying out reforestation on both State and private lands, not only in the Northwest but throughout the country. This act recognizes that the protection of forest lands from fire is a three-way responsibility—of the private owner, the State, and the Government, each bearing its share of the cost. Under this act Congress appropriates certain funds each year for the protection of privately owned forest land. Under the provisions of this act the States are thus able to bring about more effective fire prevention on all forest lands and to encourage natural reforestation and the planting of windbreaks, shelter belts, and farm or ranch woodlots.



A safe place to leave it

F-213577

Camp Grounds and Summer-home Sites

Along with the work of growing timber and carrying on the other major activities of the forests, the Forest Service is improving public camping grounds and equipping them with sanitary facilities. Summer-home sites have been surveyed along rivers and lakes. These sites may be leased for a term of years, if desired, at a cost, usually, of \$15 (seldom

more than \$25) a year, with few restrictions except that grounds be kept in a neat and sanitary condition. Tracts are leased also for clubs, lodges, hotels, and sanitariums.

National-Forest Roads in Oregon

Ever since the national forests were established it has been the constant endeavor of the Forest Service to open them up by road and trail and telephone-line building. The work has gone forward just as rapidly as funds would permit. Many regions have been made accessible by Forest Service roads, and when the present plans are completed there will be over 7,250 miles of roads in the national forests of Oregon. Since 1913 the Federal Government has spent in Oregon on account of roads within and near the national forests a total of \$11,811,861.44. Twenty-five per cent of all national forest receipts is apportioned to the various counties within national forests for road and school use. An additional 10 per cent of the receipts is expended by the Forest Service in road and trail work in the forests.

Many of the roads built by the Forest Service are strictly protective roads, that is, narrow, mountain roads built solely to enable the forest rangers to get to forest fires back in inaccessible areas of the national forests. Many of the national forest roads have high commercial value. All are of importance in protecting the forests from damage by fire, and most of them are of great benefit to the dwellers in the neighboring regions.

GOOD MANNERS IN THE FOREST

A Good Sportsman, Camper, or Tourist, when he goes into the National Forest—

- First obtains a camp-fire permit*
- Carries a shovel and ax*
- Smokes only in camp*
- Puts his fire dead out with water*
- Leaves a clean and sanitary camp*
- Observes the State fish and game laws*
- Cooperates with the Forest Rangers in reporting and suppressing fires*
- Preaches what he practices*

DO YOU?

The Federal Government as a Landowner

As stated above, the States receive 25 per cent of all receipts from the national forests. The Federal Government is the only landowner known who pays to the State of Oregon 25 per cent of its annual gross receipts.

The Federal Government has spent in Oregon from 1906 to 1927, inclusive, on account of the national forests, a total

of \$20,681,706.18. This is for roads and trails, protection, improvement, administration, and scientific forestry investigations. In addition, it has turned over directly to the State of Oregon (for schools and roads) a total of \$1,998,737.13, being 25 per cent of all gross receipts. The Federal Government has taken in, from all sources, as receipts from the 14 national forests for the period 1906-1927, inclusive, a total of \$7,984,120.03. From the above it will be seen that the Federal Government has spent in Oregon on account of the national forests in 22 years a total of \$14,696,323.28 more than it has taken in from these same national forests.

CASCADE NATIONAL FOREST

The Cascade National Forest contains 1,027,440 acres, and has an estimated total stand of 23,589,613,000 board feet of timber. Some 41,260,000 board feet of timber was cut and logged in 1929 under sale contracts. The forest furnishes summer range for 10,835 sheep and 218 cattle.

The eastern boundary is the Cascade Divide, and the forest stretches from a little north of the McKenzie Pass to a point south of Summit Lake, including the drainages of the Willamette and most of the McKenzie River. It is traversed east and west by two roads, the McKenzie Highway and the Old Willamette Road. The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the forest on its Eugene-Klamath Falls line.

The forest includes McCredie, Belknap, Foley, and Kitson Springs, all well-known resorts.

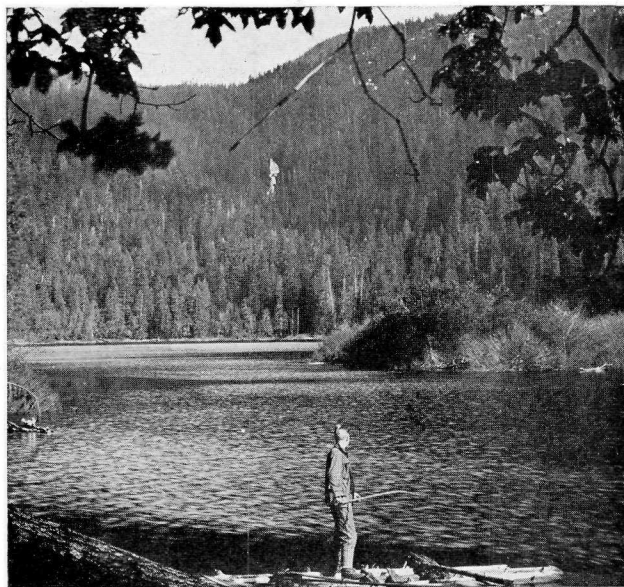
① McKenzie River

The McKenzie River Highway is open to McKenzie Bridge at all times of the year and over the Cascades into eastern Oregon from early spring until late fall. The road passes through a Douglas-fir forest, a region famous for the fishing in the mountain lakes and streams tributary to the McKenzie. McKenzie Bridge, 56 miles from Eugene, is the outfitting point where guides, pack trains, and campers' and hunters' supplies may be obtained. Here are tourist hotels, post office, stores, and garage. Up the river a mile from the post office a group of attractive summer-home sites has been set aside by the Forest Service for rental on reasonable terms. Foley Springs and Belknap Springs are two popular hot-springs resorts not far from McKenzie Bridge. The Forest Supervisor at Eugene, Oreg., will furnish maps and information upon request.

② The Upper Willamette

The middle fork of the Willamette River above Oakridge is one of the most attractive outing areas in the State. Oakridge, 45 miles from Eugene, may be reached by rail or road. Salmon Creek, near Oakridge, is the recreational center of the district. Here is a beautiful public forest camp. A hotel site has been selected, and a group of summer-home lots has been surveyed.

Farther up the valley there are two well-known hot-springs resorts, McCredie Springs, on Salt Creek, 58 miles from Eugene, and Kitson Springs, on Hills Creek, 53 miles from Eugene, both accessible by road. The new Southern Pacific Railroad across the Cascades opens up a region of many scenic and recreational resources.



Trying out Linton Lake, Cascade Forest

F-204167

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

The Crater National Forest covers the extreme south end of the Cascade Range and surrounds the Crater Lake National Park. It includes the headwaters of the Rogue River. Its area is 863,725 acres, of which 48,218 acres are in California. The forest is important for its timber, watershed, forage, and recreation values. Its total stand of timber is placed at 8,421,616,000 board feet. During 1929 timber amounting to 62,203,000 board feet was cut under Government contracts. The forest also furnishes range for 7,456 sheep and 7,955 cattle. It is crossed by the Medford-Crater Lake and the Klamath-Crater Lake Highways. The Ashland-Klamath Highway runs just south of its southern boundary. The Dalles-California Highway parallels its eastern boundary.

③ Crater Lake National Park

One of the most attractive automobile trips in Oregon is that through the Crater National Forest to Crater Lake in the Crater Lake National Park, either from Medford, 80 miles, or from Klamath Falls, 78 miles. The national park contains, in Crater Lake, one of the outstanding scenic wonders of the West. From Medford one may travel to the lake by way of either Trail or Eagle Point. There are hotels at Eagle Point, Trail, and Prospect. Prospect is the halfway point where automobilists usually stop for lunch. The trip may be broken, if desired, by camping at a number of convenient places along Rogue River in the Crater National Forest, at Natural Bridge, Union Creek, and Silver Camp.

From Klamath Falls the road leads by upper Klamath Lake and the beautiful summer homes and resorts near its shores, through Fort Klamath, and along the Anna Creek canyon.

Information concerning travel routes, camp grounds, and other accommodations in the national park may be obtained from the Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.

The automobilist who is bound for Bend or points in north central Oregon should take the Pinnacles Road, from which some interesting geological formations in Sand Canyon are visible.

④ Union Creek

Union Creek is located on the Crater Lake Highway, within the national forest, accessible either by the Crater Lake road or via Trail or Eagle Point.

At Union Creek the Forest Service has set aside summer-home lots and a free public forest camp. There are also resort and store accommodations for transients. The attractions are the jagged gorge and the natural bridge of Rogue River, both near. The fisherman finds good sport amid the tumbling waters of the river and the many smaller streams. A few miles farther up the Crater Lake road and about 3 miles to the south is "Huckleberry City," perhaps the best known huckleberry patch in the State.

From Eagle Point, 14 miles out of Medford on the Crater Lake road, there is a side trip of 23 miles by fair road to Dead Indian Soda Springs, noted for its highly carbonated spring waters. A public forest camp has been set aside here by the Forest Service.

⑤ Recreation Creek

The road on the west shore of Klamath Lake on the Crater National Forest follows near Recreation Creek along its entire course. Recreation Creek flows into the north end of Pelican Bay on Klamath Lake, near the Recreation Creek resort. The resort has accommodations for fishermen and vacationists.

Fishing in Klamath Lake is good, and catches of unusual sizes are frequent. Duck hunting is popular during the open season. Boating and bathing are excellent. Mount McLoughlin is visible from Klamath Lake. The Forest Service has laid out two tracts of summer-home lots, one at Pelican Bay and the other at Recreation Creek.

⑥ Lake of the Woods

Lake of the Woods is a popular camping ground, accessible from Ashland by way of the Dead Indian Road. Here the Forest Service has set aside a group of summer-home lots. Resort accommodations are available.

The chief attractions are bathing, boating, huckleberrying, mountain climbing, and walking over forest trails. Fishing is not of the best. Mount McLoughlin is in view of the lake.

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

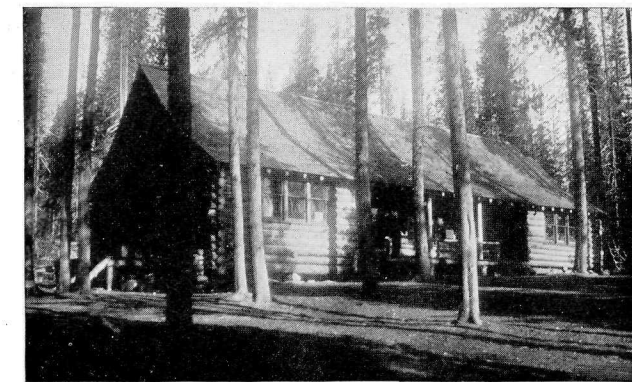
The headwaters of the Deschutes and Metolius Rivers are covered by the Deschutes National Forest. The forest includes the east slopes of the Cascade Range from Mount Jefferson south to Mount Thielsen, as well as the Paulina Mountains to the east. It has a wealth of lakes and streams

and is largely used for recreation, and contains 1,303,113 acres. It has a network of roads and is readily accessible.

The forest has an estimated stand of timber of 7,595,512,000 board feet. In 1929 timber to the amount of 26,885,000 board feet was cut under sale contracts. A total of 27,180 sheep and 2,679 cattle use the forest for summer grazing. The Dalles-California Highway cuts through it north and south and the McKenzie Highway and the Old Willamette Road east and west. The Natron Cut-off of the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the southern end of the forest.

⑦ Metolius River

The Metolius River country in the Deschutes National Forest may be reached over excellent automobile roads, 14 miles from Sisters and 40 miles from Bend. It is a region of clean, open, parklike, western yellow-pine country. Resorts, camp grounds, and a wealth of fishing lakes in the mountains near by have contributed to the popularity of this region.



Elk Lake Lodge, Deschutes Forest

F-190501

From the base of Black Butte, above Camp Sherman, the Metolius comes forth a full-fledged river. Some of its springs are hardly 5 degrees above freezing. The summit of Black Butte is a forest-fire lookout point, reached over a 4-mile trail.

The river is a fisherman's paradise. A huckleberry patch near Cabot Lodge, 7 miles from the river, may be reached by a trail which continues to the foot of Mount Jefferson, elevation 10,522 feet. Suttles Lake, 4 miles from the Metolius River, accessible by automobile, offers both fishing and excellent bathing. With a store, resort, cabins, tent houses, and a good camping ground, it makes a delightful stopping place. Blue Lake, a water-filled crater of weird beauty, lies 1½ miles farther on and is reached by automobile road.

The Forest Service has set aside the Camp Sherman group of summer-home sites along the Metolius River. Although many of these sites have been leased, others are still available. A free forest camp on the national forest along the river provides delightful spots for tented camps and cheerful camp fires. Maps and information may be obtained from the Forest Supervisor at Bend, Oreg.

⑧ Elk Lake

On the Century Drive, 37 miles from Bend, lies Elk Lake, noted for its beautiful reflection of the South Sister Mountain. This body of water is one of a nest of charming lakes located in this vicinity. Fishing and bathing are good. Other attractions are a hotel and a fine camping ground. A girls' summer school, under permit from the Forest Service, is located on a beautiful cove of Elk Lake, where excellent bathing and outing facilities are afforded, as well as desirable isolation from the general public. The visitor who travels by automobile road from Bend has the thrilling experience of going over a mountain pass of remarkable alpine beauty. The Forest Supervisor at Bend, Oreg., will furnish maps and information upon request.

⑨ Odell Lake—Crescent Lake

Odell and Crescent are two beautiful lakes in the Deschutes National Forest, lying near the summit of the Cascade Mountains. They can be reached by automobile road from The Dalles-California Highway. The Southern Pacific, by way of the Natron Cut-off, has constructed its main line through this region, skirting the south shore of Odell Lake and making Crescent Lake easily accessible. Odell Lake is considered by many as next to Crater Lake, among Oregon Lakes, for scenic beauty, and is now supplied with resort facilities.

Summer-home sites on both lakes are available on application to the Forest Supervisor at Bend, Oreg.

These mountain lakes are excellent for camping and fishing. Maiden Peak, a Forest Service fire-lookout station, situated on the Cascade summit, 6 miles from Odell Lake, can be reached by trail.

⑩ Newberry Crater

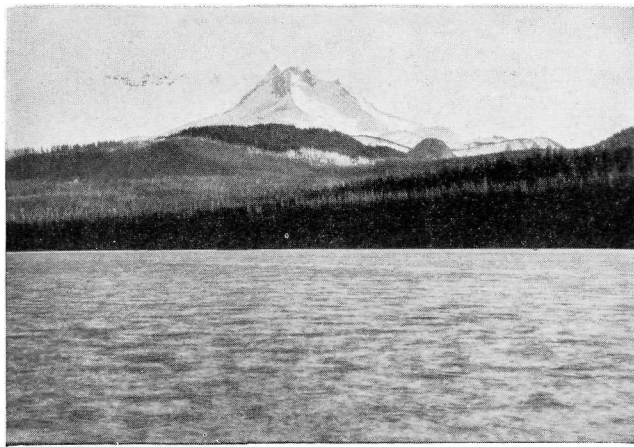
This large mountain crater in the Deschutes National Forest is accessible by road from both the east and west, and is supplied with resort accommodations and natural hot-water baths. The crater contains two large lakes, Paulina and East Lake. In early days this region was visited by Indians to get material for their arrowheads.

At East Lake are a forest camp and a group of summer-home lots. The lake is famous for its good catches of unusually large eastern brook and rainbow trout. As this region is in a game reservation, all hunting, except for bear and predatory animals, is prohibited. For maps and information apply to the Forest Supervisor at Bend, Oreg.

FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST

The Fremont National Forest, lying in south-central Oregon, is broken up into many separate parts. It has a net area of 849,286 acres. It has no distinct mountain ranges but is for the most part a plateau region with minor ridges and "rims." Its total estimated stand of timber is 6,597,280,000 board feet. During 1929 there were cut on the forest 15,428,000 feet board measure of Government timber under sale contracts. It is an important grazing area, carrying 75,800 sheep and 10,000 cattle. The region offers unusual possibilities for duck and goose hunting in the fall and for deer hunting in certain portions. The forest is traversed

north and south by the Prineville-Lakeview Highway and east and west by the Klamath Falls-Lakeview Highway. The forest has several attractive forest camps.



Mount Jefferson across Olallie Lake

F-215051

MALHEUR NATIONAL FOREST

The Malheur National Forest covers the southern end of the Blue Mountains and contains 1,051,191 acres. The region is primarily a stock country, the forest carrying 61,650 sheep and 19,600 cattle under permit during the summer. A railroad has been built from Burns north into the forest, which is opening up some of its timber resources. The estimated stand of timber is placed at 9,665,797,000 feet board measure. A total of 12,762,000 board feet of timber was cut during 1929 under timber sale contracts on this forest.

The forest has several high peaks—Strawberry Mountain, 9,600 feet, Glacier Mountain, 7,931 feet, and Summit Rock, 7,317 feet elevation—and several lakes, Slide, Magoon, and Strawberry, in which there is good fishing. Strawberry Lake, though difficult of access, except by foot or horseback, is a beautiful high-mountain body of water characteristic of the Blue Mountains of Eastern Oregon. The forest is not as yet important as a recreation area.

⑪ Magoon Lake

Magoon Lake is located about 12 miles north of John Day, and is accessible by road from that town. The lake offers good fishing, for it has been stocked with trout by the State Fish and Game Commission. It is about a mile long and half a mile wide, the hills around it being covered with heavy forests. At the lower end of the lake there is an interesting example of an immense earth slide on which the yellow-pine trees, though at all angles, are still standing.

For further information apply to the Forest Supervisor, John Day, Oreg.

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

The Mount Hood National Forest covers the region around Mount Hood and extends from the Columbia River south

almost to Mount Jefferson. It includes the headwaters of Bull Run, Sandy, Clackamas, Hood, and White Rivers. Within its borders are such well-known features as Eagle Creek Forest Camp, the Bull Run watershed (which is closed to the public), Cloud Cap Inn, Lost Lake, and a large part of the Mount Hood Loop Highway.



A young forest dweller

F-198482

The forest contains 1,063,936 acres and has a stand of timber totaling 14,105,653,000 board feet. In 1929, 31,826,000 board feet were cut from this forest and sold to purchasers. On this forest there are grazed 1,580 cattle and 23,000 sheep.

There are important hydroelectric plants on the Clackamas and Hood Rivers.

⑫ Eagle Creek Forest Camp and Columbia River Highway

Columbia Gorge.—Columbia Gorge Park comprises the national forest land on the south bank of the Columbia River, in the Mount Hood National Forest, 38 miles from Portland over the Columbia River Highway. It is also convenient to the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. There is daily automobile stage service from Portland. The park is 22 miles long and from 1 to 4 miles wide. Excellent trails and camping sites are available along the Columbia River Highway. The Larch Mountain trail leaves the highway at Multnomah Falls; another trail leaves Wahkeena Falls and connects with the Larch Mountain trail. From this junction the trail continues to Larch Mountain. There are other trails from Bonneville to Wauna Point, and up Herman Creek to Wahtum Lake, Indian Mountain, and Mount Chindere. The Herman Creek trail connects with the Eagle Creek trail at Wahtum Lake.

Eagle Creek Forest Camp.—At Eagle Creek, 44 miles from Portland and 22 miles from Hood River, picnic and camping grounds have long been established by the Forest Service. Here are tables, fireplaces for camp cooking, spring water, free firewood, tenting space, and comfort stations. The creek is stocked with trout and affords fair fishing. About 200,000 persons visit the Eagle Creek Forest Camp each year. The Eagle Creek trail extends through the Eagle Creek gorge, famous for its waterfalls and high rock cliffs. Over this trail a side trip may be made, a distance of 14 miles, to Wahtum Lake, which is connected by trail with Lost Lake.

Benson Park.—Benson Park, on the Columbia River Highway near the west boundary of the Mount Hood National Forest, 28 miles east of Portland, is an objective for thousands of sightseers and picnickers. It includes two unusually beautiful waterfalls, Wahkena Falls and Multnomah Falls.

The park was a gift to the city of Portland. Pure drinking water, tables, chairs, and fireplaces have been provided for the convenience of the picnicker.

A forest trail extends from Wahkena Falls to the upper falls near the rim of the cliffs and joins the trail from Multnomah Falls. An extension of these two trails goes from their junction to the summit of Larch Mountain, from which point one may obtain fine views of the entire region.

⑬ Mount Hood Region

Lost Lake.—Lost Lake, in the Mount Hood National Forest, is a place of great beauty and affords remarkable views of Mount Hood. It is visited each year by many campers and fishermen, an automobile road having been built to the lake from the town of Dee in the Hood River Valley. The land about the lake is largely privately owned and as yet undeveloped in recreational improvements and services. A forest trail now connects Lost Lake with Wahtum Lake, making an interesting hiking trip from the Columbia River Highway at Eagle Creek through to Lost Lake.

Cloud Cap Inn.—The traveler in the Mount Hood area can

make the trip to Cloud Cap Inn over an excellent automobile road. At the very brink of a large glacier clinging to the rugged north shoulder of Mount Hood, Cloud Cap Inn affords a magnificent panorama to the northward over the Columbia River and the Mount Adams region. In the opposite direction one may often watch the progress of a climbing party until it reaches the peak of Mount Hood. For maps and information apply to the Forest Supervisor, Portland, Oreg.

Rhododendron Resorts.—Several mountain-resort hotels are located along the Mount Hood Loop road, 44 miles from Portland in the Mount Hood National Forest. Mount Hood, Zigzag Mountain, Paradise Park, and Mirror Lake are interesting points reached by trails from these resorts. Here, spreading out on Zigzag River and Still Creek but close to the Mount Hood Loop road, completed in 1924, popular summer-home settlements have grown up partly on Government lands and partly on private lands. Additions are being surveyed from time to time on Government lands to accommodate various clubs, organizations, and individuals. Free forest camps have been developed here for transient campers and tourists, whether traveling by automobile or in other ways. For maps and information apply to the Forest Supervisor, Portland, Oreg.



On the Ochoco Highway

F-205011

Government Camp.—High on the south slope of Mount Hood, with a sweeping view not only of the peak itself and of Crater Rock some 1,200 feet below (which still steams and emits sulphurous fumes), but also of the great apron of alpine timber which reaches to the snowfields, glaciers, and barrens above, are resort hotels and a camping ground, the starting point for the south-slope climbers. The name, "Government Camp," is a relic of old "Oregon trail" days. The hotels and camping grounds are all accessible over the Mount Hood loop road. Government Camp and Swim are the centers of extensive winter sports.

OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST

The Ochoco National Forest, lying in central Oregon, is important for its summer range for many sheep and cattle, for its heavy stand of pine timber, and for its watershed protection values. The forest is in three parts and contains 721,973 acres. It has several attractive forest camps, including Ochoco, Wildwood, and Mill Creek. It is crossed by the Ochoco Highway. Good deer hunting is found within the area. The headquarters of the supervisor are in Prineville. The forest contains 6,671,690,000 board feet of timber and during 1929, 275,000 board feet were cut under timber sale contracts. The forest annually furnishes summer range for 83,850 sheep and 12,650 cattle, being a very important range unit.

SANTIAM NATIONAL FOREST

The Santiam National Forest has an area of 614,914 acres. It reaches from just north of Mount Jefferson south almost to the McKenzie Highway, its eastern boundary being the divide of the Cascade Range. Within its boundaries are Mounts Jefferson, Washington, and Three-Fingered Jack, and the sources of the Santiam, Calapooia, and Blue Rivers, as well as the North Fork of the McKenzie River. There is one east-and-west road, the old Santiam Road, also a road reaching into it from the west a few miles beyond Detroit. The forest has 12,023,499,000 board feet of timber. Under Government sales 17,034,000 board feet of timber was cut during 1929. Some 14,520 sheep and 150 cattle are annually grazed under permit.

⑭ Jefferson Park—Breitenbush Springs

At the north base of Mount Jefferson (10,500 feet) and accessible only by trail is a large open area with a few small lakes scattered over it, known as Jefferson Park. To the south rears the glacier-clad head of Mount Jefferson, to the west is a sea of timber on the watershed of the Santiam River, to the north the high ridge between the Clackamas and Santiam drainages, and to the east the wheat country of eastern Oregon. Jefferson Park is one of the beauty spots of the State, probably 1,000 acres of green meadows, lakes, and wild flowers, and has been designated as a Primitive Area. The park is 25 miles from Detroit and may be reached from either that point or from the Olallie Lake road from the north on the Mount Hood Forest. Breitenbush Hot Springs is 12 miles from Detroit and is now accessible by road. It is a well-known health resort, having over 50 mineral hot springs with temperatures as high as 170° F. It is popular as a camping place.

Other favorite recreation areas within the forest are Marion, Pamela, Big, and Fish Lakes. Fish Lake, reached by the old Santiam Road (steep grades from the west), is a popular camping place, while Clear Lake near by has unusual interest on account of its crystal-clear water through which many large Douglas fir trees may be seen standing upright on the bottom, a submerged forest dating back to prehistoric times.

SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

The Siskiyou National Forest lies in the Siskiyou Mountains of southern Oregon and northern California. Its area

is 1,362,636 acres, of which 329,384 acres are in California. It was formerly the scene of great mining activity. It is crossed by the Pacific, Redwood, and Roosevelt Highways. The region is an extremely interesting one, geologically and botanically. It contains the few groves of redwoods found in Oregon, also the rare Brewer's spruce. The forest has a total estimated stand of 9,283,093,000 board feet of timber and during 1929 a total of 1,231,000 board feet was cut under Government contract. The forest carries 1,345 cattle under permit. It is noted for the steelhead fishing on the lower Rogue River, and good deer, bear, and cougar hunting grounds. There is a resort hotel at Patrick Creek, on the new route of the Redwood Highway.

⑮ Oregon Caves

The most notable attraction of the Siskiyou National Forest is the Oregon Caves, in the Oregon Caves National Monument. These are 49 miles from Grants Pass. The Caves Highway leaves the Redwood Highway about a mile south of Kerby.

The Oregon Caves are located in Cave Mountain, a peak of limestone formation, 6,000 feet high. The main entrances to the caves are at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The caves are more a series of galleries than of roomy caverns, although many beautiful rooms have been discovered. Galleries are numerous and passageways lead in all directions. The caves have recently been improved and lighted by electricity. Meals may be obtained at a chalet, and other accommodations are provided in a group of comfortable and attractive bungalows.

A reasonable fee is charged for guides, who are absolutely necessary, as well as for the coveralls ordinarily required. The trip takes about two hours. The Forest Service maintains a free auto camp ground at Oregon Caves camp ground on Sucker Creek, 8 miles distant, on the way to the caves. Copies of the very useful booklet on the caves and folder maps of the Siskiyou Forest may be obtained from the Forest Supervisor or the Chamber of Commerce in Grants Pass or at the Oregon Caves.

SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST

Lying along the coast and broken up into many separate parts, the Siuslaw National Forest stretches from near Tillamook south almost to Marshfield. It has the distinction of having many miles of beach. The forest is crossed by the Tillamook, Alsea River, Eugene-Florence, and Toledo Roads. The Roosevelt Highway when completed will cross portions of its entire length.

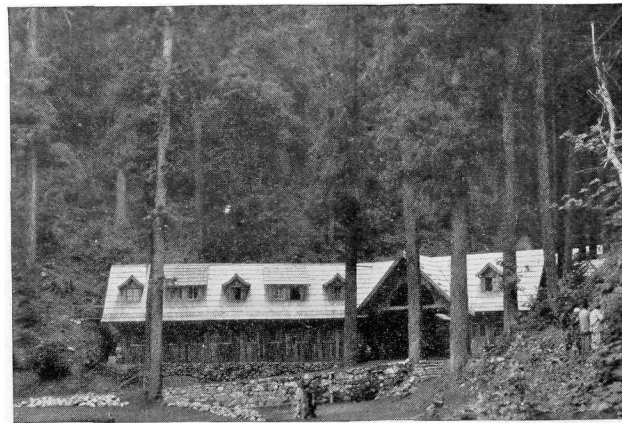
The forest suffered from extensive burns years ago, but these areas are for the most part restocking with young trees. The forest has an estimated timber stand of 5,919,080,000 board feet. During 1929 a total of 1,317,000 board feet was cut on the forest under Government contracts.

⑯ Siuslaw Resorts

Numerous lakes and rivers, as well as good beaches where the forest borders the ocean, attract many campers, fishermen, automobilists, and other tourists to the Siuslaw National Forest. Cannon Beach and Seaside, the Tillamook

and Newport beaches, are well known to the general public. They can be reached by rail or automobile from Portland and other points. The recreation seeker will find at these ocean resorts both the convenience of the modern hotel and opportunities for camping.

Less known but no less attractive to the lover of out-door life are many places farther south along the coast. To the one who prefers the mountain streams and lakes, easy access is offered by rail or automobile to such places as Tidewater



Chalet at Oregon Caves

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on the Alsea, to all points on the Siuslaw River, and to Lake Siltcoos, about 20 miles south of Florence.

Ten Mile Lake and North Lake, farther south, are at present reached by rail, or by automobile roads from the Coos Bay country. Loon Lake is another beauty spot reached by automobile from Scottsburg. The completion of the Roosevelt Highway will open up additional recreation areas throughout this coast region.

UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST

The Umatilla National Forest covers long, narrow mountain ridges in northeastern Oregon and southeastern Washington. It stretches from near Dayton, Wash., southwest almost to Fossil, Oreg., and includes 1,252,823 acres, in seven different counties, and in two States. The forest is very important for watershed protection, being surrounded by irrigated and intensively cultivated valleys. It is crossed by the Old Oregon Trail, the Pendleton-John Day Highway, and several lesser roads; also by the Union Pacific Railroad.

The forest has a timber stand of 3,351,828,000 feet board measure. During 1929, 368,000 feet board measure of timber was cut under Government contracts. The forest furnishes summer range for 123,250 sheep and 12,000 cattle. It is used largely by people from the surrounding valleys as a summer camping area.

17 Tollgate, Lake Langdon

Up in the northeast corner of Oregon is a new lake, damming the waters at the source of Lookingglass Creek on the site of the old Tollgate Meadow. Lake Langdon is the only lake in the great north spur of the Blue Mountains and lies on the very summit of the ridge, on the old toll road between Walla Walla and La Grande. Here are pioneer resort accommodations, boats, bathing facilities, summer-home lots, all in a beautiful setting of alpine spruce, and lodgepole pine. The lake is planted with trout and nearby streams provide fishing. From Tollgate a new scenic road has been built north along the skyline connecting with a road at Table Rock, making a loop road between Walla Walla and Dayton. This area is within the Umatilla National Forest, the headquarters of which are at Pendleton, Oreg.

UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST

The Umpqua National Forest is for the most part in Douglas County and has an area of 1,015,731 acres. It includes practically all of the headwaters of the Umpqua River, stretching from the divide between the Willamette and Umpqua drainages south to the divide between the Rogue and Umpqua Rivers, with its eastern boundary along the Cascade divide. The forest for many years had practically no road within its borders, but within the past few years road construction has begun and there are now roads for 20 miles up the north fork of the Umpqua as far as Steamboat Springs, and southwest from Diamond Lake for 25 miles as far as Big Camas, 29 miles on the Crater Park-Odell Lake route, as well as a protection road via Tiller connecting with the Crater Lake Road. The forest contains an estimated stand of 23,594,201,000 board feet of timber. Approximately 1,960,000 board feet were cut and sold in 1929 under Government contracts. The forest carries 12,250 sheep and 600 cattle for the summer season. It is well known for its good game hunting and for its excellent fishing streams.

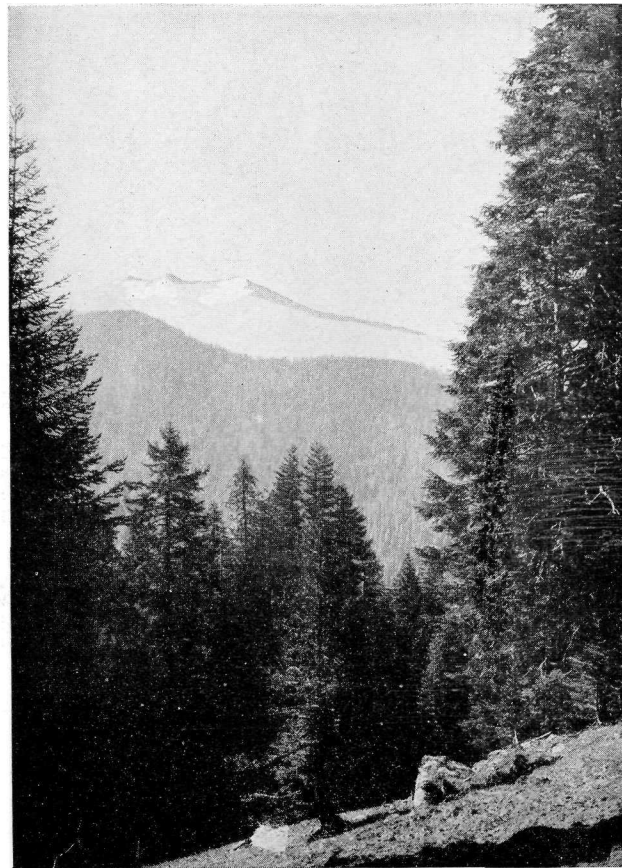
18 Diamond Lake

Between two noble bodyguards, Mount Thielsen and Mount Bailey, lies Diamond Lake with its smooth pumice beaches. It is surrounded by park-like forests of lodgepole pine. The lake is 90 miles from Medford and is accessible by automobile from that point, 62 miles of the distance being over the Crater Lake Highway. Bend may be reached by 98 miles of travel over a fair automobile road, either via The Dalles-California Highway or Windigo Pass road. A road connects Diamond Lake with Crater Lake.

With several miles of bathing beach, a tract of summer-home lots, and perhaps the best fishing to be found in any of the larger lakes of Oregon, Diamond Lake has become a point of special attraction. Many summer homes are located on the west side of the lake. A lodge with many bungalows and store facilities has been constructed for the accommodation of tourists, and beautiful forest camps (both charge and free) have been made available for the camper. Boats, bathing suits, fishing tackle, and saddle horses may be rented.

19 Tiller

Tiller, on the cut-off road to Crater Lake, is a center for the outfitting of hunting and fishing parties for the South Umpqua region. Such points as Camp Comfort, Quartz Mountain, Fish Lake, Fitzgerald Camp, and Elk Creek, in the South Umpqua drainage, and various points on the Rogue-Umpqua divide, may be reached from Tiller. A hotel,



In the high Cascade Range of Oregon

F-108991

store, and filling station are here. Guides, packers, and pack horses may be obtained. Tiller may be reached by stage from Riddle, on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

WALLOWA NATIONAL FOREST

Covering the headwaters of the Innaha, Wallowa, Lostine, and Minam Rivers, the Wallowa National Forest is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the State. Its area is

969,618 acres. The canyon of Snake River forms the eastern boundary of the State as well as of the forest.

The southern portion of the forest is high and extremely rugged, containing five peaks 9,000 feet in elevation. The northern part is more plateau-like in character and bears an extensive stand of western yellow pine, from which in 1929 there were cut 25,884,000 feet board measure of timber under Government contracts. The forest has a total stand of 1,734,000,000 board feet of timber. It also furnishes range for 59,150 sheep and 11,000 cattle. The Wallowa country must be traveled on horseback, as there are few roads outside of the valleys, the La Grande-Enterprise and the Enterprise-Flora Highways being the principal routes.

20 The Wallowa Region

The Wallowa region is perhaps as little known as any mountainous area in the State. The Wallowa Forest is an area to be enjoyed by the hardy camper and mountaineer who like roughing it in a region of rugged and impressive mountains. Though the roads in the Wallowa Valley are excellent, side roads are few and extend only comparatively short distances up the creeks and rivers. There is an extensive summer resort on private land at the south end of Wallowa Lake, with hotels, club houses, store, filling station, and cottages for rent, as well as a large number of private summer homes. Boats are available for fishing in the lake. A rough, steep trail extends from this resort some 7 miles south to Aneroid Lake (elevation 7,550 feet), where there are fishing and boating resort accommodations and camp grounds amid impressive surroundings. A trail leads from Aneroid Lake over the mountains south to the Cornucopia Mines and Halfway, within the Whitman Forest. At the higher elevations are a series of small but beautiful alpine lakes which are all stocked with trout and surrounded by majestic peaks and which can be reached by horseback or afoot.

For sheer grandeur of scenery—high waterfalls, rugged rock-walled canyons, and immense marble mountain peaks intermingled with stretches of meadows and meandering streams—the trail trip up Hurricane Creek from Joseph is perhaps the best on the forest.

At the head of Hurricane Creek lies the Lakes Basin, over 7,000 feet above the sea and rock-walled by Eagle Cap, the Matterhorn, and other rugged peaks. The basin, which is reached by trail from the Wallowa Lake Wonderland Lodge, contains many lakes and small connecting streams. Fish are plentiful and usually are easily caught. During the season outfitting points for the lake basin are located on the Lostine River, 16 miles by auto from the town of Lostine, and at the Wallowa Lake Wonderland Lodge, at both of which points pack and saddle horses and guides are available.

Many of the most striking scenic locations may be reached over Forest Service trails.

Public camps have not been developed to any extent on this forest. Nine areas have been designated and posted for this purpose, but only six of these have been given any development. This list includes Bear Creek, Lick Creek, Pole Bridge, Williams Cabin, Williamson Cabin, Bear Creek Bridge, Aneroid Lake, Big Sheep Crossing, and Iron Dyke. Maps and further information may be obtained from the Forest Supervisor at Wallowa, Oreg.

WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST

In two parts and covering a portion of the Blue Mountains and the southern drainages of the Wallowa Mountains, the Whitman National Forest contains 1,352,476 acres. The forest is important on account of its timber, forage, mineral, and water resources. The headwaters of Powder, Burnt, and John Day Rivers are within the forest.

A total of 5,864,758,000 board feet of timber is found on the forest and it has long been a source of raw material for sawmills. During 1929, a total of 11,624,000 feet board measure was cut under Government sales. The forest furnishes summer range for 83,700 sheep and 10,700 cattle and horses. The Old Oregon Trail parallels the forest on the east, and the John Day Highway runs east and west across the forest.

21 Anthony Lake Region

Near the summit of the main divide of the Blue Mountains, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, are the sources of the North Powder, Grande Ronde, and North Fork John Day Rivers, and their tributaries within the Whitman National Forest. These consist of six lakes, all within short distances of each other, where good fishing is found and where beautiful mountain meadows offer fine camp and summer-home sites amid scenery of picturesque grandeur.

These lakes are not directly accessible by automobile, but a recently constructed automobile road extending 35 miles from Baker, opens up the country to the camper so that all the lakes may be reached by comparatively short hikes. The Lakes Lookout, at the top of a granite peak, is well worth the somewhat steep climb of about a mile. Maps and further information may be obtained from the Forest Supervisor at Baker, Oreg.

FOREST OFFICERS

There are eleven national forests entirely within the State of Oregon and three others which extend into adjoining States. Each of these forest areas is directly in charge of a forest supervisor, whose headquarters are as follows:

Name of national forest	Headquarters
Cascade.....	Eugene, Oreg.
Crater (partly in California).....	Medford, Oreg.
Deschutes.....	Bend, Oreg.
Fremont.....	Lakeview, Oreg.
Malheur.....	John Day, Oreg.
Mount Hood.....	Portland, Oreg.
Ochoco.....	Prineville, Oreg.
Santiam.....	Albany, Oreg.
Siskiyou (partly in California).....	Grants Pass, Oreg.
Siuslaw.....	Eugene, Oreg.
Umatilla (partly in Washington).....	Pendleton, Oreg.
Umpqua.....	Roseburg, Oreg.
Wallowa.....	Wallowa, Oreg.
Whitman.....	Baker, Oreg.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE USE OF PUBLIC FOREST CAMPS

Many camp grounds in the national forests have been set aside for the use and pleasure of the public. In order that all may enjoy them to the fullest extent, it is necessary that all cooperate in keeping them clean and sightly, and thus help to preserve their natural attractiveness. You can do so by observing the following camp-ground rules:

1. Build your fires in the places provided.
2. Use tent poles already cut instead of cutting young trees.
3. Use dead material for firewood.
4. Use the public comfort stations provided.
5. Do not cut the small trees to obtain brush for beds.
6. Do not cut or hack trees or build fires that will injure them.
7. Dispose of tin cans and rubbish by dumping them into the holes dug for that purpose.
8. When you leave remember that you and your friends may want to come again and that other campers will follow you. Therefore, clean up your camp site and leave it in as good condition as you found it, and see that your fire is DEAD OUT!

SMOKER'S CODE

(FOR THE DRY SEASON)

DANGEROUS TO SMOKE

While Traveling on Forest, Brush, or Grass Land

Smoke Only

1. While stopping in a safe place clear of all inflammable material, or
2. During or right after a heavy rain, or
3. Inside a vehicle on two-way highways, or
4. Above timber line, and

After Smoking

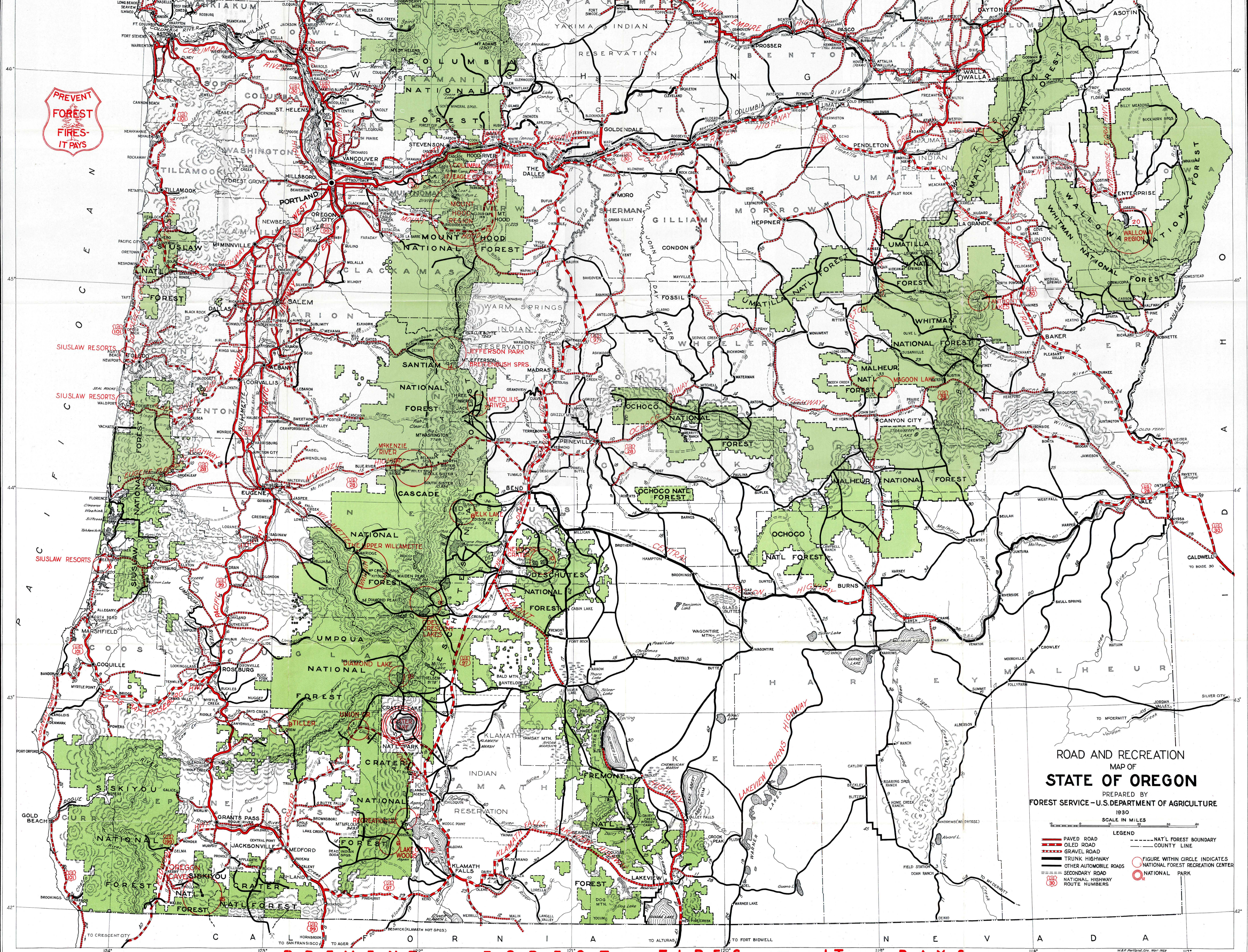
Put out all lighted material.

The law prohibits throwing away any burning matches or tobacco, or other lighted material in a forest region.

Sponsored By

FEDERAL, STATE, AND PRIVATE COOPERATIVE FOREST PROTECTION AGENCIES

BE SURE YOUR CAMPFIRE IS OUT BEFORE YOU LEAVE IT.



PREVENT FOREST FIRES - IT PAYS.

ROAD AND RECREATION MAP OF STATE OF OREGON

PREPARED BY FOREST SERVICE - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1930

SCALE IN MILES

- LEGEND
- PAVED ROAD
 - - - OILED ROAD
 - · - · - GRAVEL ROAD
 - TRUNK HIGHWAY
 - - - OTHER AUTOMOBILE ROADS
 - () SECONDARY ROAD
 - () NATIONAL HIGHWAY ROUTE NUMBERS
 - NAT'L FOREST BOUNDARY
 - COUNTY LINE
 - FIGURE WITHIN CIRCLE INDICATES NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION CENTER
 - NATIONAL PARK

PREVENT FOREST FIRES - IT PAYS.

U.S. Geological Survey, Map No. 1022, Revised July 1928, U.S.G.P. Revised July 1930, U.S.G.P.