

Dowling Party Photo F-226114

Under Three-Fingered Jack

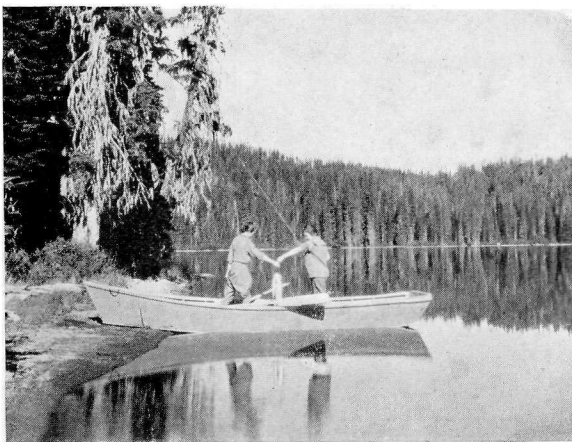
FISHING, HUNTING, AND OTHER SPORTS

The larger lakes, with the exception of Waldo, have excellent fishing, and many of the smaller lakes are teeming with trout.

Eastern brook fry were planted in smaller lakes along the Skyline Trail in 1920. The larger lakes and many of the smaller ones have been kept stocked regularly ever since. Diamond Lake is famous for the number and size of its rainbow trout, and the State hatchery at the outlet keeps it well supplied. Boats are available at Elk, Crescent, Odell, and Diamond Lakes, but rafts may be necessary for fishing on other lakes.

Nearly all of the lakes are good for bathing. Lakes up to 6,000 feet in elevation, especially smaller ones, are warm enough for a comfortable swim. The larger lakes, except Odell, have pumice beaches, very pleasant for swimming. Odell Lake has treacherous beaches and is rather chilly for the ordinary bather; this lake is frequented mainly for its beauty and its fishing.

Blacktail deer are common within a short distance of the trail, in the ridges and creek bottoms to westward. Mule deer travel the country east of the sum-



F-49245A

There are boats and fish at Odell Lake

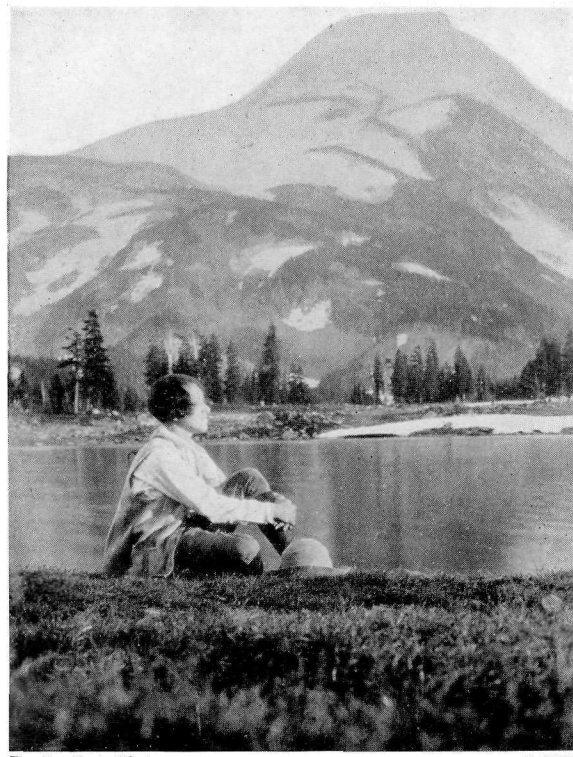
mits. Black or brown bear are plentiful, more especially in the huckleberry patches during the later summer months. Grouse and pheasants have not been so plentiful of recent years. Cougar, lynx, and bobcats are there, but not commonly seen. The State game laws apply in the national forests as elsewhere, and all forest rangers are deputy game wardens.

The region has wonderful possibilities for mountain climbing and hiking, but the country is still in the rough, and one must know the business before attempting much in this line.

FOREST FIRES AND SANITATION

Much of the charm of Oregon's mountains is due to the forests, and fire will destroy this charm. The traveler should remember that he is in a country which is very difficult of access by the fire-fighting organization of the Forest Service, and that at all times particular care must be used with fire in the forest. Make every effort to see a forest officer before taking a trip, for in a few minutes' conversation a more thorough knowledge of fire prevention may be obtained than in hours or days of written instructions or advice; besides, you will need a camp-fire permit. Never forget that the beauty of much of this region is largely dependent on the forests and that there is nothing lovely in an old burn.

Remember also your brother travelers who will be coming after you and who must use your camp. Leave



Dowling Party Photo

Under Jefferson's Crest

F-226101

it as clean or cleaner than you found it. Bury all garbage and body excrement at least 200 feet from water supply. State and Federal sanitation laws are plain and based on common sense, and it is the duty of every camper, traveler, and tourist, to follow the well-recognized fire and sanitation rules. The careful camper is most welcome on the national forests, and he will find few restrictions on his movements.

The Oregon Skyline Trail goes through the high country of six national forests, but there are few forest rangers along the trail except for short periods as they go about their regular work; they are counting on YOU to put out YOUR camp fire.

It's your national forest and your playground. Help protect it from fire.

PLEDGE FOR PREVENTION OF FIRE IN THE FOREST

I will follow these rules to prevent forest fires:

- 1. MATCHES.**—I will be sure my match is out. I will break it in two before throwing it away.
- 2. TOBACCO.**—I will warn smokers to throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and always to stamp out any fire. I will warn them not to throw these into brush, leaves, or needles.
- 3. MAKING CAMP.**—I will secure a camp-fire permit before building a fire. I will build only a small camp fire. I will build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. I will scrape away the trash from around it.
- 4. LEAVING CAMP.**—I will never break camp until my camp fire is out—dead out.
- 5. BRUSH OR CLEARING FIRES.**—I will never build brush or clearing fires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control.
- 6. PUTTING OUT A CAMP FIRE.**—I will stir the coals while soaking them with water; turn small sticks and drench both sides; wet the ground around the fire. I will "drown" my campfire. I will be sure the last spark is dead.

Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set an example for the other fellow.

IF YOU ARE A SPORTSMAN

- 1. BE A REAL SPORTSMAN.**—There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.
- 2. MAKE SURE IT'S A BUCK.**—If you can't see his horns—she hasn't any.
- 3. HELP TO ENFORCE THE GAME LAW.**—Game and fish are public property; only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations of the law should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or Game Protective Association.

4. RESPECT THE RANCHMAN'S PROPERTY.—He regards as an outlaw the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, disturbs his livestock, or shoots near his dwelling. Put yourself in his place.

5. BE CAREFUL WITH YOUR CAMP FIRE AND MATCHES.—One tree will make a million matches, one match can burn a million trees.

6. LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A CLEAN RECORD.—Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS

SMOKERS' 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. Outside of any areas closed to smoking by State law or Federal order, or
3. Inside a vehicle on two-way highways, or
4. Above timber line, and

AFTER SMOKING

Put out all lighted material.

KEEP THE FORESTS GREEN

WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST

The forest rangers suggest the following simple and common sense things to remember when lost in the woods or mountains:

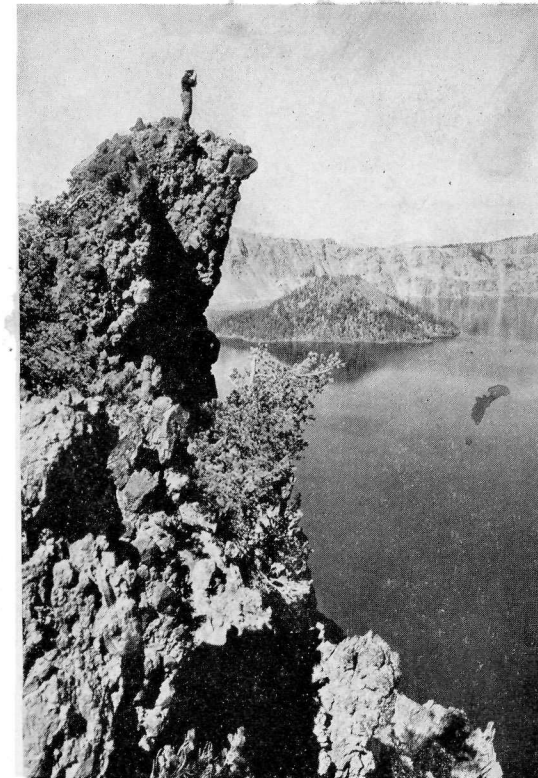
1. Stop. Sit down and try to figure out where you are. Use your head and not your legs.
2. If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered place. Build a fire in a safe spot. Gather plenty of dry fuel as soon as possible after selecting a stopping place.
3. Don't wander about. Travel only downhill.
4. If you are injured, choose a clear spot on a promontory if possible and build a signal smoke.
5. Don't yell; don't run; don't worry; and above all, don't quit.

The Skyline Trail is marked with special enameled metal "Oregon Skyline Trail" signs. The Forest Service has spent considerable time and money putting up these and other signs for the benefit of the public; please leave them unutilized and undisturbed.

OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL MAP

FROM

Mount Hood to Crater Lake



Sawyer Scenic Photos

To the Sapphire Waters of Crater Lake, Oregon

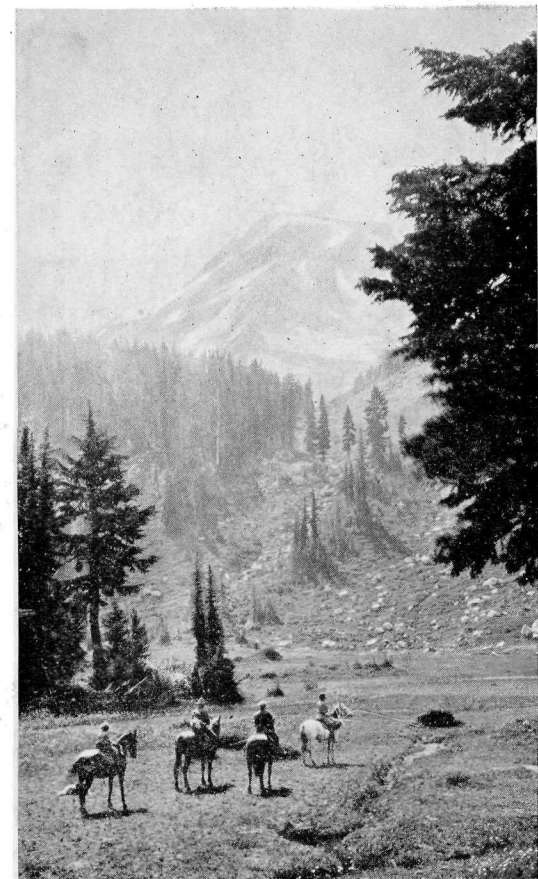
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH PACIFIC REGION

1931

OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL MAP

FROM

Mount Hood to Crater Lake



F-191915

From the glacier-covered slopes of Mount Hood

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH PACIFIC REGION

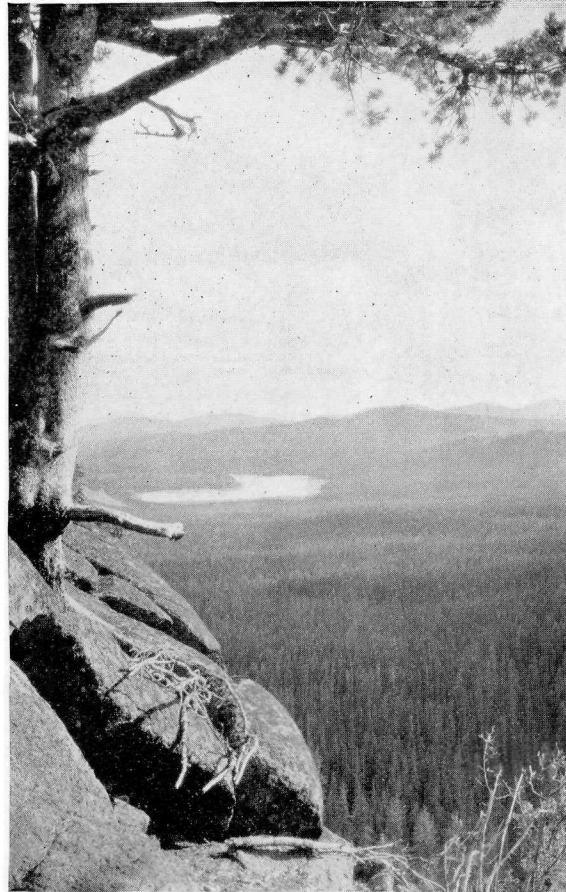
MF-25 R. 6

1931

ALONG THE OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL

LOCATION

The Oregon Skyline Trail follows the summit of the Cascade Range in Oregon from Mount Hood to Crater Lake, a distance of some 250 miles. The present trail is a combination of rough mountain trail and road, constructed at different times by forest rangers, stockmen, trappers, miners, and Indians. Its average eleva-



A window that looks out on a world of timber

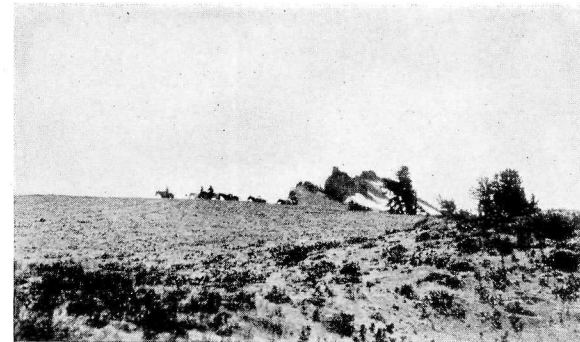
tion is about 5,400 feet, but many peaks along the way reach above 8,000 feet. There is snow from about October until the following June, and snow banks may be encountered during July. Ordinarily the route is open from about July 15 to September 30. Warm clothing will be found essential, for nights are cold. The trail is fairly good and easy to follow.

The trail is kept well marked by metal signs, nearer together where the direction may be most easily lost; in long stretches of good, plain road or trail they may be half a mile apart.

The country is of such conformation and the timber and brush of such character that traveling is not especially difficult. Dense brush as a rule occurs only on old burns, in swamps, and on some creek bottoms. A saddle animal may be used almost anywhere in the country close to the route, but brushy areas should be avoided, for they may lead one into trouble.

CAUTION

No one unfamiliar with rough mountain travel and unable to take care of himself under conditions of physical hardship should undertake this trip, or any part of it, unless a capable guide is engaged in advance.



Dowling Party Photo

Along Oregon's Skyline

F-226094

TERMINALS AND ROAD CONNECTIONS

The ends of the route are Crater Lake National Park on the south and the Mount Hood Loop Highway on the north. A few hours' trip by auto will take a party from Portland, Hood River, or The Dalles to the north end of the trail, or from Medford or Klamath Falls to the south end.

Intermediate points on the trail may be reached by auto from Eugene, on the Pacific Highway, or from Bend, on The Dalles-California Highway. The McKenzie Highway, between Bend and Eugene, almost bisects the Skyline Trail, so that travelers may conveniently cut off either half of the trip if they wish to do so. Several fairly good auto roads from Bend join the Skyline Trail or give convenient access to portions of the trail in the lake country.

The Willamette Road from Eugene, via Oakridge and Middle Fork Willamette River, has been improved so that it is a fairly good automobile road. It opens a new trans-Cascade route through a very fine lake region, including Odell, Crescent, Summit, and many smaller lakes.

The old Santiam Road, connecting Bend and Albany, which crosses the Cascade Range just north of Mount Washington, is not recommended for auto travel; in fact, it is almost impassable eastbound.

The term "fair mountain auto roads," as used in this folder, means neither paved nor macadam roads. It means mountain roads so improved that with careful driving 10 to 25 miles per hour can be made without endangering car or occupants.

Trails cross the Cascade Range at various points, and by these routes a party may start for the summit

from practically any of the smaller towns to the east or west of the Oregon Cascades. These trails generally become rougher and harder to travel as the summit is approached.

Before taking a trip over the Skyline route, a study of the Forest Service Road Map of Oregon will be of great assistance; copies are available from any forest supervisor or regional office.

METHODS OF TRAVEL

Walking with a back pack is perhaps the simplest, though slowest and most tiring way. To complete the entire trip requires not less than one month. To see the country properly, a month and a half or two months are better. Food supplies and a very light bed may constitute the most of one's pack. This method is recommended only for those who have had a great deal of experience in mountain hiking.

Horses, mules, or burros with packs will give the most satisfaction. The Forest Service reserves camping places where there is good grass or horse feed at convenient intervals along the route.



Dowling Party Photo

Strung out

F-226115

The use of an automobile will cut off two or three days walking time at either end of the trip, or it may be used to meet the traveler at a given point when he does not care to make the full trip.

Packers equipped to handle parties of three to ten persons, or more, may be obtained, but arrangements should be made well in advance.

CONDITION OF TRAILS

The Skyline Trail has been located with the idea of avoiding dangerous, miry places, and difficult rock country. In open meadow or flat country where no blazing of trees is possible, a sharp lookout must be kept for stone monuments or signposts along the route. At one point, just north of Jefferson Park, the route goes over a snow field and rock barren where it is not easy to keep guide signs in place. The traveler must be on the alert where these conditions prevail.

The Forest Service has improved, relocated, and rebuilt many sections of the trail, opening up some desirable features, avoiding roads where possible, and shortening the total distance. Mountain roads now replace the original trail for more than 30 miles at the north end and a few miles at the south end.

Trails branching from the Skyline Trail can not be warranted in any way. Some are very good and some are almost impassable. They traverse a high mountain country where the Forest Service has almost no business, except during the summer months in regulating grazing and suppressing an occasional fire caused by lightning. Travelers should be wary in trying out these side trails.

CAMPS AND ACCOMMODATIONS

The map shows by legend or symbol various improvements or features that the Forest Service believes to be useful for the trail traveler. There are a few improved camps along the route. The traveler may, of course, have to camp at other places than those marked, but he should remember that they are in wild country and he will probably find no accommodation except wood and water and perhaps a few rough fireplaces and woodsman's tables. Most meals will have to be eaten from the lap, a rock, or a log. With an organized pack train, a party could plan to camp always near running water. As a rule, the lakes are all pure and wholesome, and though a little warm for drinking, are satisfactory for an emergency camp. Where the trail traverses the west side of the Cascade Range, running streams are generally plentiful and there are any number of camping places to choose from. East of the main divide the trail passes through much drier regions, and for camps with running water it is advisable to consult the map carefully.



Dowling Party Photo

A camp by the side of a lake

F-226096

CAMP-FIRE PERMITS

Camp-fire permits are required for all national forests in Oregon and Washington. The national forests through which the Oregon Skyline Trail passes are as follows, starting on the north at Mount Hood:

Forest	Headquarters
Mount Hood . . .	Post Office Bldg., Portland, Ore.
Deschutes . . .	Bend, Ore.
Santiam . . .	Albany, Ore.
Cascade . . .	Eugene, Ore.
Umpqua . . .	Roseburg, Ore.
Crater . . .	Medford, Ore.

Camp-fire permits and detailed maps of the individual forests may be secured from the forest rangers on these forests, or from the forest supervisors at the addresses given above.

COMMUNICATION AND SUPPLIES

Communication with the outside world is not easy. Telephones are available at only a few points (see map). There are no supply points along the north half of the trail; that is, between the Mount Hood Loop Road and the McKenzie Highway. At the McKenzie Highway, where summer travel is frequent, supplies may be sent for and received without waiting more than two days, depending perhaps on accommodation of passing automobilists.

Along the south half of the trail the traveler need not carry a very heavy load of provisions, as supplies or sleeping accommodations may be obtained along or near the route at Elk, Odell, Crescent, and Diamond Lakes.



Dowling Party Photo

Into the land o'lakes

F-226110

There is an occasional forest guard station or Government camp along the trail. Supplies in the hands of foresters are usually purchased at their own expense. There is no provision for sale or gift of Government supplies such as those used in road camps. The Government and its officers should not be expected to furnish any subsistence accommodations to travelers except in cases of extreme emergency. Therefore, Oregon Skyline Trail travelers are warned to be entirely dependent upon their own resources for supplies.

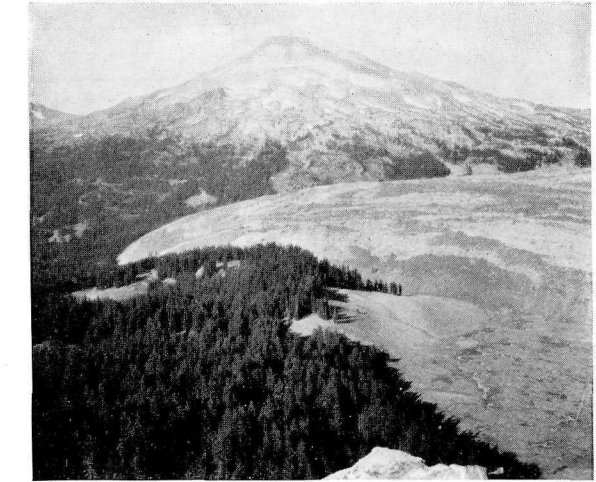
Much of the pleasure of any trip depends upon the planning. Annoyances and disappointments sometimes mar the trip because the plan was incomplete—some little thing forgotten. Don't forget matches, candles, salt, and mosquito netting.

Forest supervisors in charge of the six national forests through which the Oregon Skyline Trail passes will give travelers information regarding packers and pack outfits if the matter is taken up with them in advance.

LAKES AND MOUNTAINS

There are about 250 lakes scattered along or close to the main trail, varying in size from the area of a city block to several square miles. The largest lakes, and the most numerous, are along the south half of the trail; several of them may be reached by auto over fairly good mountain roads.

Not counting the Crater Lake National Park peaks or Mount Hood, there are six major snow peaks along the route. Most of these are not difficult to scale if plenty of time is available. There are some peaks so sharp that they hold no glaciers, and one, Three Fingered Jack, has been climbed but once, so far as records show. In the vicinity of Jefferson Park the trail passes through the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area.



Where the lava once poured over the country, South Sister in the background

F-175019

In the neighborhood of McKenzie Pass are evidences of some of the most recent volcanic action in Oregon. An immense lava blanket, spreading out over a township of land, has been laid down by comparatively recent geological outpourings from a score or more of minor craters. It is a little-known country. The lava is sharp, and an ordinary pair of shoes will last but a few days at the most. The trail detours around most of this lava, but does pass through several miles of it where trail and McKenzie Highway coincide.

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A DEAD FIRE

ABOUT CAMPS

The campers you like to follow—
Burn all papers and other combustible refuse.
Bury cans, bottles, and other things which will not burn.
Pull tent stakes.
Leave a little firewood.
Keep the water supply pure.
Do not deface signs or mar green trees.
Briefly, they leave a clean, orderly camp.

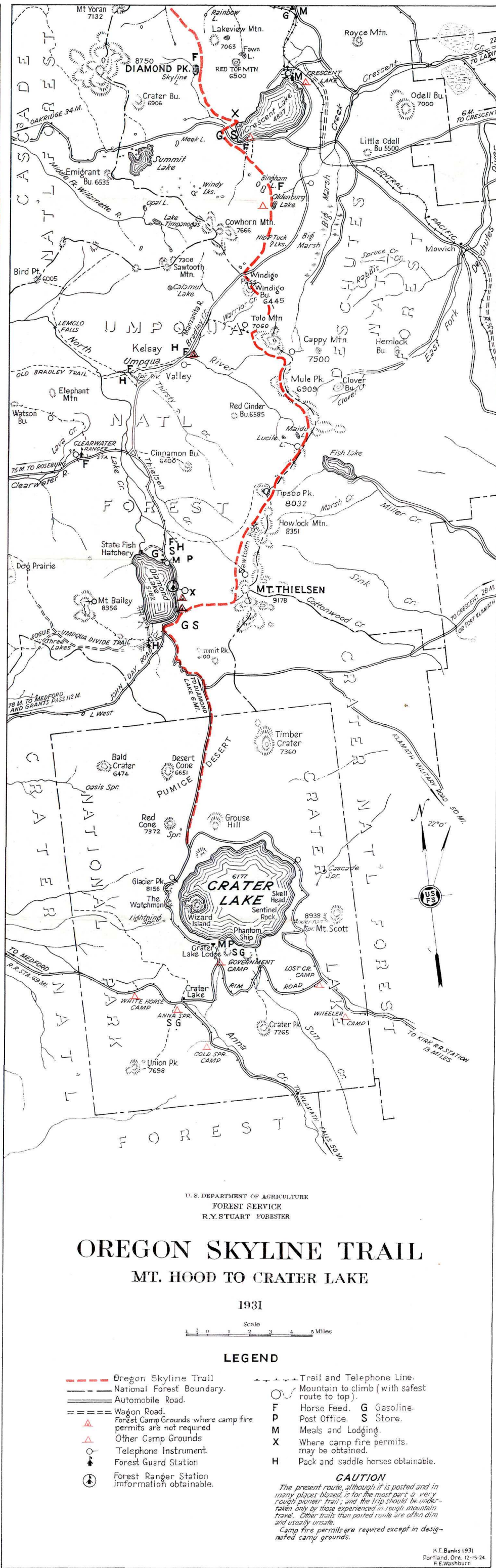
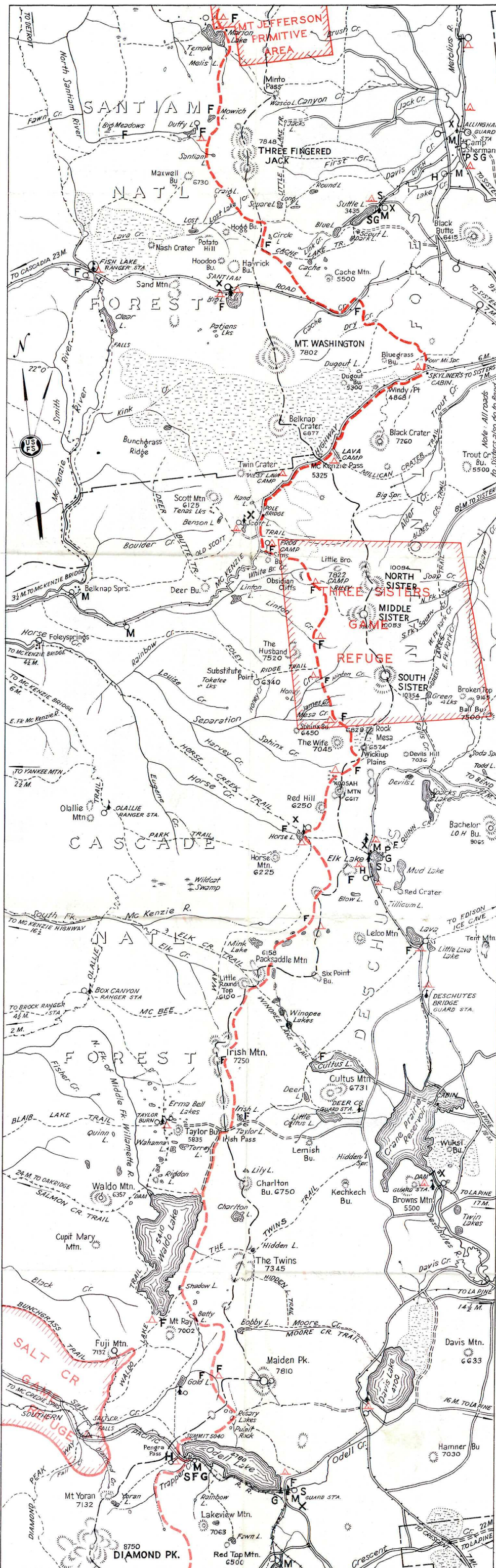
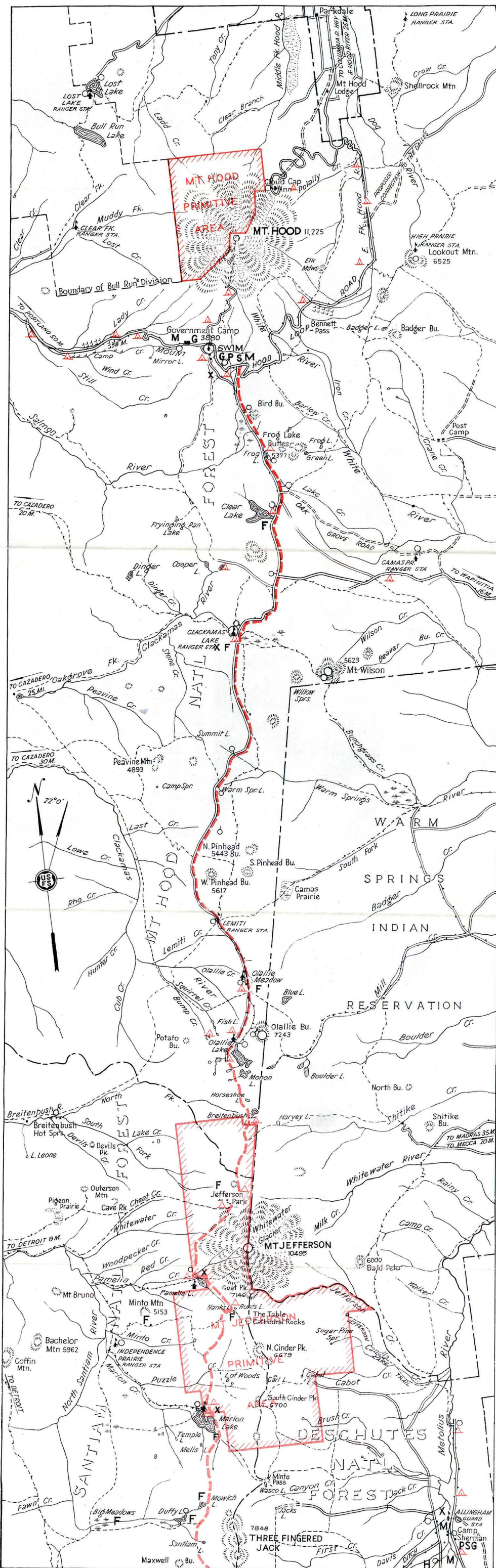


TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN CAMPING PLACES

Distances are approximate. Table reads from Mount Hood south

(T—Telephone available)

Miles	Camps	Miles	Camps	Miles	Camps
2	Junction Mount Hood Loop Road.	77	Duffy Meadow. (Duffy Lake ½ mile west.)	141	Pack Saddle Pass.
2	Salmon River.	82	Santiam Pass.	152	Irish Pass. (Irish Lake 1 mile east.)
6	Frog Lake.	92	Cache Creek Crossing.	156	Waldo Lake (no horse feed).
9	Clear Lake.	98	Four Mile Spring.	162	Waldo Lake (south end), 1 mile; steep trail.
17	Clackamas Lake Ranger Station (T).	106	McKenzie Pass.	170	Rosary Pass.
26	Warm Spring (no horse feed).	112	Frog Camp.	176	Odell Lake (west end) (T) (supplies). Railroad.
33	Lemhi Ranger Station (T).	116	Camp Riley. (From Camp Riley side trip to summit Middle Sister, 8 miles; and to Collier Glacier at head of White Branch Creek, 4 miles.)	181	Skyline Lake.
38	Ollalie Meadow Ranger Station (T).	121	Indian Camp.	188	Crescent Lake (supplies).
42	Ollalie Lake.	126	Wickiup Flats. (Side trip to summit South Sister, 12 miles; via Green Lakes, 10 miles. Limited horse feed at Green Lakes.)	191	Bingham Lake.
47	Breitenbush Lake.	131	Trail. Four miles to Elk Lake (T). (Supplies.)	196	Windigo Pass.
53	Jefferson Park.	132	Horse Lake.	202	Tombstone mine (water, no horse feed).
59	Pamela Lake (no horse feed). (Side trail turns off here to summit Mount Jefferson, 14 miles; to be attempted only with guide.)	137	Elkhorn Camp (200 yards east).	207	Maidu Lake (no horse feed).
62	Hunts Cove.			224	Diamond Lake (T) (supplies).
70	Marion Lake (T).			231	National Park Boundary (no camp).
				240	Crater Lake Lodge (T) (supplies).

OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL

MT. HOOD TO CRATER LAKE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
R.N. STUART, FORESTER

1931

Scale 1:25,000

LEGEND

- Oregon Skyline Trail
- National Forest Boundary.
- Automobile Road.
- Wagon Road.
- Forest Camp Grounds where camp fire permits are not required.
- Other Camp Grounds.
- Telephone Instrument.
- Forest Guard Station.
- Forest Ranger Station information obtainable.
- Mountain to climb (with safest route to top).
- F Horse Feed.
- G Gasoline.
- P Post Office.
- S Stone.
- M Meals and Lodging.
- X Where camp fire permits may be obtained.
- H Pack and saddle horses obtainable.

CAUTION
The present route, although it is posted and in many places blazed, is for the most part a very rough, unimproved trail, and the trip should be undertaken only by those experienced in rough mountain travel. Other routes than posted routes are often open and usually unsafe.
Camp fire permits are required except in designated camp grounds.

R.F. Banks 1931
Portland, Ore. 12-15-24
R.E. Osburn