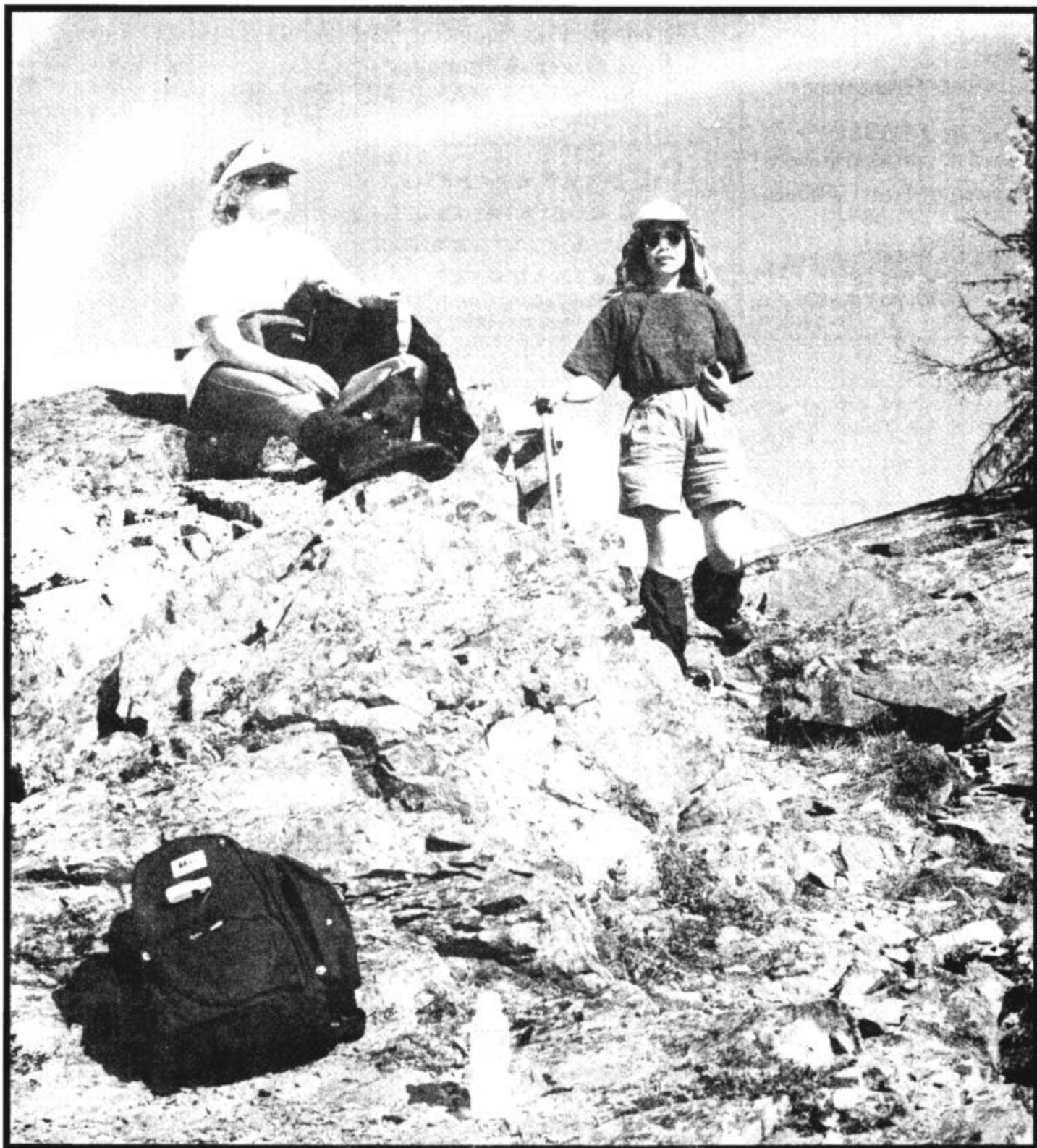


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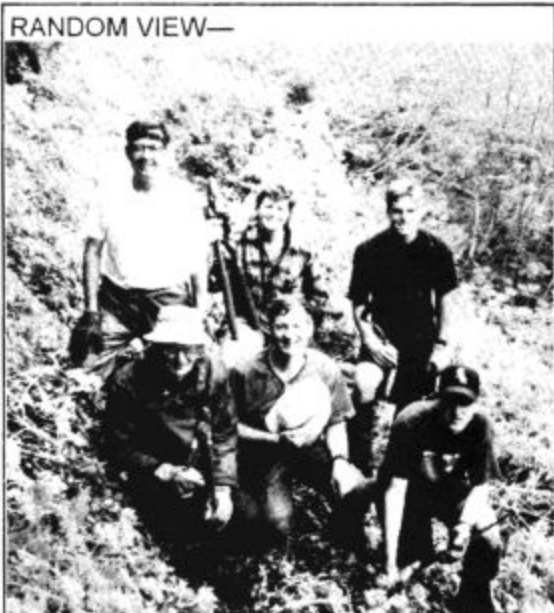
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RANDOM VIEW—



Volunteers from the Snoqualmie Valley Trails Club work on the Lower Tuscuhatchie Lake trail. Front: J. Toynbee, K. Hopping, R. Anshell. Back: W. Longwell, D. Anshell, S. Trueblood. Also along were M. Cowan and D. Zeigler.

Greg Anshell

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COVER PHOTO:

Bettye Hensel and Manita Guidero at the top of Davis Peak, 6426 feet, near Salmon la Sac. Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. Photo by Ann Marshall.

HOW TO BE A PACK & PADDLE CONTRIBUTOR:

Send us your stories, reports, and photographs. *Pack & Paddle* is written by its readers and we welcome your ideas, input, and material. Submissions are considered contributions—if payment is requested it will be a modest amount. We take great care in handling your work, but we cannot guarantee against damage to or loss of materials. Please don't be offended if we can't use your stories or photos.

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...

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LETTERS to the EDITOR

This is an open forum and does not necessarily express the opinions of the publishers

SCARY TRAILHEAD STORY

After reading the Trailhead Alert in the June issue (page 4), I find myself compelled to tell a story far more scary than just having your windows smashed and your stereo stolen.

Last year, I did a solo trip to Mary Lake along Icicle Ridge. Upon my return from the 3-day trip I was surprised to find my truck unlocked. I was very suspicious, but at that point I thought anything was possible. Could I have been dumb enough to leave the truck unlocked?

The answer was no. Inside my truck, things were not quite right. Not even the change in the ashtray had been stolen, but things were out of place ... moved around. It was very subtle, but clearly someone had gone through the truck thoroughly—especially the glove box.

It was a few miles down the road that the reality of what had happened hit me with a chill. The crafty crooks had gotten my address from documents in the truck and compared them to the trailhead register.

Now they knew where I lived, and how long I would be gone! To make the matter worse, my wife was home alone for the three days.

When I arrived home, my suspicions were confirmed. Bev had been the recipient of nightly anonymous phone calls. Each time she answered, the caller would quickly disconnect.

I am convinced that my house would have been burgled had my wife not been there to answer the phone. Luckily for us, these crooks did not want confrontation.

My advice to anyone visiting popular trailheads is twofold. First, remove all documents from your vehicle. I now have a glove box wallet that holds all registration and insurance papers. The documents go along with me on my travels.

Secondly, I would suggest some use of vagaries on the trail register. I presently use a false name that my friends know. Even if someone finds my name in the truck, they will not be able to connect it with an address using the trail register.

I'm sure that, to some, this sounds like paranoia, but had the crooks left my truck locked, I probably would never have noticed that they had been there. Had my wife not been at home, we would have been robbed.

Just remember, not all visitors to trailheads are hikers, and some are a

lot more ambitious than your run of the mill vandals.

Mark
Snohomish, Washington

AFRAID FOR THE COUGAR

What the heck are you doing?

No sooner do I get off a letter to the editors of *Sports Illustrated* chastising them for their horror-filled article do I find an even worse one printed in this month's *Pack & Paddle*, of all places! (June, page 28).

I find myself not afraid of the cougar but for the cougar. Because now the scared-spitless P&P audience will join that large *SI* audience who were terrorized into agreeing with that bow hunter who stated "any cougar in the wild is a threat." ...

It's bad enough that the grizzly was targeted in this same manner but that just wasn't enough, was it? Now the cougars need to be eradicated because they are thwarting the long-term goal Seattleites seem to have of making wilderness their personal petting zoos. ...

We were never granted some pardon from God which exempted us from the food chain. People die. And sometimes it may seem unfair. But why is it the 5-year-old who was beaten to death by his own father is not nearly as tragic as a cougar mauling? ...

The *SI* article stated that "encounters between cougars and humans, sometimes, fatal, are rising." But it is not from cougars encroaching on human turf as these hate-articles would lead you to believe. The perspectives throughout both articles are heavily slanted regarding how humans are affected by cougars so it never really lets on which animal is actually creating the tension through expansion.

Are the numbers of fatal encounters rising? No. We are just more ready to tally up the numbers to have a legitimate excuse to "manage" the population in a "sporting" manner. Among the thousands of miles I have hiked in the Cascades over the past 15 years I have yet to see a single cougar.

I think anyone will find that we are not in imminent danger of cougars taking over the earth, nor are cougars ever going to surpass man in the killing or mauling of man. ...

Education is the key. A healthy respect for a cougar will far outweigh the

healthy fear of one. ... I am not advocating putting the cougar on a pedestal where we all can bow before it. (For one thing, this kind of move would incite the cougar to attack!) I don't mean to be the "voice of the cougar." I am, however, a deeply concerned, temporary visitor on this planet who would like to see humans become more responsible in living. ...

Tim Abel
Everett, Washington

MOUNT MISCH

I really enjoyed John Roper's article about Mount Misch (May, page 20). The well-written piece is chockful of historical and geographical information, and the never-before-published photographs and artwork strongly convey the spirit of adventure typical of John's climbing trips.

Furthermore, John has demonstrated that he has more thoroughly explored the high terrain of Washington than any other person or creature in all of earth's history!

Yet, as John admits, one last crusty summit remains to be surmounted before he can clearly claim the honor of being the first one to successfully climb Washington's 100 Highest 2000-foot prominence mountains.

This delectable landform is the infamous Mount Elk Lick, which already has left John's tongue wagging after he was thwarted by a gauntlet of soft snow that protected the mountain last year.

In regards to climbing two 2000-foot prominence peaks in one day, without the aid of a car, John may want to add Baring Mountain and Gunn Peak to his list. Climbing both of these peaks in one day, however, would be unappealing to most climbers and also potentially dangerous.

I should also note that driving and hiking to the tops of Spokane, Huckleberry, Calispell, North Baldy, Molybdenite, Old Dominion and "Missed Her Rogers" Mountain all in one day (read: 24 hours) would be a mammoth accomplishment. The roads up some of these mountains are atrocious, the weather is frequently bad, the distance from peak to peak is substantial and routefinding can be a problem on Molybdenite and "Missed Her Rogers."

Steve Fry
Edmonds, Washington

BACKCOUNTRY NEWS





REPORTS AND CONDITIONS

INTRODUCTION

See "How to be a *Pack & Paddle* contributor" on page 3. All readers are encouraged to contribute to *Backcountry News*. Information that is particularly helpful includes: distance & elevation gain, condition of trail or route, hazards such as tidal currents, rockfall, avalanche danger, washouts, bees' nests, etc., and pleasant or fun things you encountered.

Space is limited; we may have to cut your report to fit available space. Typing is not necessary; we can read just about anyone's handwriting. We're interested in ALL trips, easy and hard, ordinary and exotic.

We use the following symbols to help you plan your trips.

-  —Climbing, scrambling, mountaineering, off-trail and cross-country travel.
-  —Hiking, backpacking on trails.
-  —Canoeing, kayaking and water trips.
-  —Snowshoeing and cross-country skiing.



PENINSULA



GENERAL CONDITIONS—Snow level is approximately 4000 feet.

OZETTE RESERVATIONS—As of 7/15, anyone wanting to camp between the north side of the Ozette River and Yellow Banks must make a reservation to do so. Backpackers are limited to 300 per night between 7/15 and 9/5.

See the *June* issue, page 5, for details. Call 206-452-0300 for reservations.

BALDY (*Buckhorn Wilderness; USGS Tyler Pk*)—Since my hiking partner's hairline is moving backward by the hour, he suggested that we climb a peak in the Olympics in honor of his head.

Baldy (simply that, without "peak" or "mountain" added to the name) prom-

BACKCOUNTRY NEWS DEADLINE: July 21

Submit your trail reports by this date for the next issue. (Deadline for other departments is earlier, check with us for details.)

CLOSURE

Flapjack and Black and White Lakes are closed to camping for "a couple of weeks," according to Hoodspout Ranger Francis Kocis, due to many encounters with a bear. This same area was also closed last year—see *P&P, September 1993, page 26*.

Ranger Kocis told *P&P* he had about a dozen reports of recent meetings with the bear, who not only swipes food hung from tree limbs, but also chews through the hanging ropes of food hung too high for him to grab. Call Hoodspout for current information if you plan to travel in this area: 206-877-5256.

ised to be a good spot, standing high above both the Dungeness and Graywolf Rivers.

We caught the 6:30am Edmonds-Kingston ferry on a sunny spring morning and drove off looking for the Dungeness River road by 7. It was about 40 miles from the ferry, across the Hood Canal bridge, to Sequim Bay State Park on Highway 101.

We turned left just before the park on Louella road to Palo Alto road, and simply followed the well-signed route to Dungeness River trail. At about 17 miles from 101 we left the main road 2860 and took a right fork (120 on the map, but not signed; 2 miles before the Dungeness trail) to a ditch-mound obstruction 1.7 miles farther.

A road walk continues on the other side of the ditch for 750 feet to Mueller

Creek. Another 750 feet beyond the creek the road starts to round the nose of the ridge leading up to Baldy.

Here we found a sometimes skimpy but continuous trail up "Receding Ridge" (keeping with the hairline theme) that zoomed us without benefit of switchbacks to grassy meadows at 5600 feet (and our first water) east of Point 6537. The trail continues to a flat campsite in woods at 5800 feet, then pretty much seemed to peter out.

We simply walked up the meadows to "Toupee Top," the name we came up with for 6537. While Fred was trying to identify all the peaks of the Dungeness cirque from the Forest Service map, I looked down to the sea and spotted what I think was Foulweather Bluff at the tip of the Kitsap Peninsula.

The panorama here was nothing short of spectacular, highlighted by the "backside" of Mount Constance. I was satisfied to call this a respectable turnaround goal, but Fred talked me into continuing to 6827-foot Baldy, another half-mile away, with the promise of a view of Mount Olympus (which I'd never seen). It wasn't necessarily worth the extra effort.—Sue Donim, Wallingford, 5/22.

SAND POINT (*Olympic Natl Park; USGS Ozette*)—My family and I hiked to Sand Point. It was a whole lot of fun because my cousin Tiffany Miller went with us.

We climbed Millikan's Mountain, swam at the beach, looked for sea shells, treasures and more. On Saturday we stayed in our tent till about 11:00

BACKCOUNTRY NEWS

REPORTS AND CONDITIONS

because it was raining. Afterward we went down by the shore and saw that the tide was up to where people were camping.

Then we put our bathing suits on, jumped in and had a whole lot of fun. For two nights in a row we had a fire and smores for dessert. After that we washed up and went to bed.—Lindsey Dandridge, age 10, Bothell, 5/27-29.

RIALTO BEACH TO CHILEAN MEMORIAL

(Olympic Natl Park; USGS La Push)—

Tides were perfect for this midweek overnight trip. Leaving the car at the trailhead at mid-morning, we had a nice stroll on an outgoing tide.

Ellen Creek once more has a stream bed cutting through the sand on its way to the ocean. When I was here a year ago, it flowed underground.

Being used to traveling the beach in winter months, I was surprised at some of the signs of spring. A buck with a set of antlers forming was overseeing the play of two younger deer; in camp a Steller's jay made several visits; and the high tides of winter were replaced by the milder ones of summer. Also, lots more people!

A small beach fire as the sun set and a half moon made for an ideal setting. Quite different from the wind, rain, and storms of winter trips.—LGM, Port Orchard, 5/18-19.



MOUNT ELLINOR (Olympic

Natl Forest; USGS Mt Skokomish)—We hiked from the lower trailhead to treeline and a rocky viewpoint that we always use as our turnaround point on this hike.

There was quite a bit of snow starting about ¼-mile below the viewpoint and a large number of people were coming down with ice axes. They had been to the summit.

We enjoyed watching them glissade down the very steep chute from the summit, and also enjoyed the view out toward Hood Canal and Puget Sound. It was quite cold and we were glad to have lots of extra clothing when we stopped for lunch.—Jane Habegger, Olympia, 5/22.



MOUNT TOWNSEND

(Buckhorn Wilderness; USGS Mt Townsend)—After rain and clouds, Sunday turned out to be glorious. We could see Rainier, Adams, Saint Helens, Glacier, Baker and the whole Cascade range in between. The Seattle skyline was pretty clear and we could see ferries, cities, and many surrounding peaks in the Olympics.

We were envious of the backpackers

headed up as we headed down. They were bound to have a clear starry night and another beautiful day on Monday. The wildflowers were just starting their show and the snow was gone except for a few patches at the top. This was really a memorable day. We've hiked to the top of Mount Townsend many times, but Bill said this particular day's hike is now on his list of top ten hikes.

Mount Townsend is an 11-mile hike round trip, gaining 3400 feet in elevation.—Jane Habegger, Olympia, 6/19.



RICH PASSAGE (NOAA 18449)

—A full moon rising over Mount Rainier greeted our four kayakers as we made our way through Rich Passage on this evening paddle. Launching at Annapolis at 6:45pm, we had the benefit of an ebb current assisting us on our 2½ hour trip to the takeout point at Manchester.

Our schedule also coincided with the Washington State ferries, it seemed. The foot ferry going to Seattle passed us shortly after we launched. Then the car ferry heading for Seattle passed us just before we entered Rich Passage. Finally, the car ferry coming from Seattle met us just before we rounded Point Glover, producing some fairly good-sized swells in the narrow passage.

Buildings on the Seattle skyline reflected the setting sun as we neared the takeout point at Manchester. A quick car shuttle ended a very pleasant paddle.—LGM, Port Orchard, 6/21.

WILDERNESS BEACH—The North Goodman Creek sand ladder that was reported collapsed in the last issue has been repaired.

All other winter damage has been repaired and beach routes are in relatively good shape.—Bob Lineback, Mora Ranger, 6/10.

RESTRICTED AREAS—In addition to Lake Ozette (see page 5), three other areas in the Park have overnight restrictions.

Campsites at Flapjack Lakes (temporarily closed; see page 5) and Lake Constance can be reserved by contacting the Staircase Ranger Station, 206-877-5569. Unreserved permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Camping on the Seven Lakes Basin loop is restricted to designated sites only. There are no advance reservations for this area; permits are available *ONLY* first-come, first-served at the Sol Duc Ranger Station.—Ranger, 6/15.

CABIN RENTALS—The Hamma Hamma and Interrorem cabins are available for rent.

The Hamma Hamma cabin was built in 1937 by the CCC; sleeps six.

The Interrorem cabin was built in 1907; sleeps four.

Rental is \$25 per night for each cabin, including propane heat, lights, cook stove and refrigerator. Bring your own water. To rent, contact the Hood Canal Ranger Station, PO Box 68, Hoodport WA 98548 (206-877-5254).

STAIRCASE—The Rapids Loop bridge replacement will be completed in the next couple of weeks.—Ranger, 6/18.

OBSTRUCTION POINT ROAD—Scheduled to open 6/24. Road has not been graded and is rough with mud holes, but driveable for tough cars and tough drivers.—Ranger, 6/22.

OLYMPIC NATL PARK—General trail conditions:

LaCrosse Pass, 3 to 6 feet of snow. Duckabush River, extreme storm damage. Grand Pass, steep snow, take ice axe. Royal Lake, trees down, continuous snow at lake.

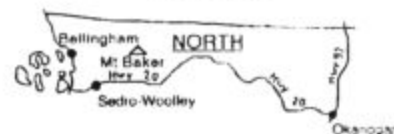
Appleton Pass, steep snow. Boulder Lake, 3 feet snow at lake. Elwha River, snowfree and clear to Camp Wilder; Chicago Camp footlog is out; Low Divide has 3 feet of snow. Upper Lena, 2 to 4 feet of snow; no camping at Scout Lake.

Hoh River, snow above Elk Lake, some blowdowns. North Fork Skok, washout at Slate Creek, follow cairns; snow above Two Bear camp. Six Ridge, brushy with snow. Enchanted Valley, snow above O'Neil junction, with 4 feet at Anderson Pass.

High Divide, continuous snow begins at potholes. Route to Bogachiel Divide is wanded. Deep snow below Bogachiel Peak.

Seven Lakes Basin, all lakes except Soleduck are frozen.—Ranger, 6/18.

NORTH



GENERAL CONDITIONS—Snow level is about 5000 feet on the east side, 4000 feet on the west side. North Cascades Highway is open.



CHURCH MOUNTAIN

(Baker-Snoqualmie Natl Forest; USGS Glacier, Bearpaw Mtn)—Drive to Glacier on Mount Baker Highway 542. 5¼ miles past Ranger Station is East Church Mountain road 3040. Trailhead is 2.6 miles farther, 2313 feet.

BACKCOUNTRY NEWS

REPORTS AND CONDITIONS

Excellent well-graded trail. Efficient. Many feet per hour. Calypso in bloom. Steep hillside though. WWSU student fell off it a few years ago. And was never found?

Woods open to meadow/basin at 4900 feet. Snowed in now. Peak 6209 straight ahead. Route swings left to old lookout (now gone) at 6100 feet. Tiny cute outhouse remains—right on trail.

Surprise!! And curses. Snowmobilers appear from the north over Kidney Lakes and buzz right by us, looping at the very lookout summit of Church. Sacrilege. And very annoying. And very loud. They sound like angry bees. We be angry.

True 6315 foot summit is ¼-mile west. Looks hard. Isn't. Faint class 3 trail on south side to basin under summit cliffs, then up and along ridge. Don't slip though—it's steep. Slept. Waited for fog to lift. Mount Baker huge.

Snowmobile razzing continues.

(Plea to Forest Service: Please dig a ditch across the Canyon Creek road far enough down to prevent this abuse by spring.)

Ran into geology students on the trail at 3700 feet on the way down. They showed us fossil brachiopods (mussels) and belemnites (squid-like) in the mudstone here. Over 150 million years old, they said. Fossil Creek is just east of trail.

Far Easterners were picking the frond tops off young ferns by the handful along the forest road as we drove out. Ecologically okay? What's the recipe? —Ollie N. Ihr, Seattle, 5/21.

My mother says you just boil them up like asparagus—but you have to be careful not to pick them too late. When the fronds start to unfurl, a toxin is released; only pick the ferns in the "fiddlehead" (tightly curled) stage. She says they are also delicious pickled.

The old Signpost book Northwest Foraging, by Doug Benoliel, probably has a real recipe; I don't happen to have a copy to look at—check your library.—AM.

RUTH MOUNTAIN (Mt Baker Wilderness; USGS Mt Sefrit, Mt Shuksan)—I am amazed that I had never been to the Hannegan Pass area before this trip. Great North Cascades scenery with an easy approach, and a fine ski tour as well!

The trail up the deep and wild glacier-carved Ruth Creek valley stays on the hillside, above the tangles of scrub alders and vine maple that choke the creek bottom. It passes through only a few timber cones, as almost the entire valley is a deposition zone for avalanches.

Halfway to Hannegan Pass, Ruth

Mountain appears at the head of the drainage, a snow-covered pyramid with a smooth, triangular glacier slope facing the trail. That expanse of unbroken snow glistened white in the bright sun, tracked only by the shadows of a few clouds, a perfect ski run.

Skis and skins went on around 4500 feet, in the basin before the pass. The steep slope directly above the pass required switchbacking before the traverse around the east side of the ridge. On the traverse we crested an old slab crownwall nearly ten feet high that required removing our skis to get over.

We rested at the saddle and, lacking a watch, I used the sun and my compass and ski poles to verify that it was still before 1pm. I recalled the picture of Ruth in the CAG having quite a few crevasses, some of them quite large. There wasn't a single crack or depression visible to us.

With nothing much to guide us but our suspicions, we ascended straight up from the saddle, detouring west around the convex hump of the false summit. No problems.

We spent an hour or so enjoying the magnificent views from the summit. The Price and East Nooksack Glaciers on Shuksan hung precariously above Nooksack Cirque. The impressive buttresses of nearly-unknown Mount Blum stood out across depths of the upper Baker River drainage.

To the east the Challenger Glacier dropped out of the bottoms of the clouds which obscured the Picket Range, and the Chilliwack drained off north to Canada.

Just as we were about to start down, a bulge in the low hanging cloud cover developed, enveloping us in a grey murk. Since it happened so fast we decided to wait a bit to see if it would just blow by. We wanted to ski down with reasonable visibility, given the absolutely featureless terrain of the glacier. Besides, we had nothing but time.

After three more lunches we gave up and started down during a slight thinning of the fog, keeping a careful eye on our uphill tracks. We cut loose a few wet sluffs that we stopped and listened to as they drained down the slope into the clouds, never stopping.

Halfway down we dropped out of the clouds. Each of us picked a line and just took off

down the fall line, leaving a triple set of tracks. The snow was perfect corn and the slope at just the perfect angle for making dozens and dozens of turns without needing a rest.

We traversed back to the saddle where a few climbers were setting up camp for their ascent the next day. We discovered from them that it was past 7pm. We must have spent more than three hours on the summit!

The walk out was very peaceful. The clouds lifted high and let the fading evening light slide in underneath, turning the morning's field of white into a golden pyramid. I kept looking back over my shoulder at our tracks, now hardly visible, that were just tiny little scratchings on the mountain.—Peter Krystad, Seattle, 5/21.

NORTH CASCADES NATL PARK

—Cascade River road open to ¼-mile before end. Silver-Skagit road open to Hozomeen.

Most trails are snowfree for lower elevations, have patchy snow for middle elevations, and are snowbound in upper

MOLENAAR LANDFORM MAPS

Educational Insights into various geologic settings of the Pacific Northwest—and beyond

These ARE NOT high-priced automated images "generated" by computer or through satellite imagery, but are aesthetically attractive, natural-color, shaded-relief "astronaut view" renditions of the landforms of areas of special scenic and geologic interest. The maps are all based on Dee Molenaar's personal visits to and flights over the areas—along with his background as geologist, mountaineer, and artist.

Loaded with information for the motorist, cyclist, hiker, backpacker, climber, hunter and fisherman—and geology buff—most of the maps include bordering watercolors of selected scenic high-lights. Available both flat (for the home and office walls) and folded (for the rucksack or glove compartment) our maps include the following:

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BACKCOUNTRY NEWS

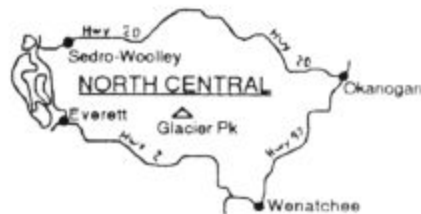
REPORTS AND CONDITIONS

elevations. Call Park for current conditions: 206-873-4590. Backcountry permits required.—Ranger, 6/6.

MOUNT BAKER—Do not travel or glissade down draw west of Hogsback! An open bergschrund, invisible from above, exists over a snow-covered creek and waterfall at 5400 feet. Accidents here have required two rescues so far. Similar hazards may exist through the area.

New snow on Baker and Shuksan. Climbers report lots of postholing for almost the entire route.—Ranger, 6/15.

NORTH CENTRAL



GENERAL CONDITIONS—Snow level about 4500 feet.

SAHALE ARM (*North Cascades Natl Park; USGS Cascade Pass*)—One last snowbank blocked the Cascade River road about a ¼-mile from trailhead.

In sun and a warm brisk breeze we ascended directly up the valley, making a gentle leftward traverse on an obvious band of snow that connected the valley floor with the slopes below the pass, neatly splitting the cliffs at the head of the valley.

The weather was on the move, pouring through the pass east-to-west. We switchbacked up steep slopes to the top of the Arm, and found a whipping wind blowing. I viewed the still-high but gray-ing clouds with much suspicion. I had skied to this point a few Mays ago, and wanted to go much farther this time. Knowing we could ski quickly to the cars if necessary, we followed the curving Arm higher and higher, bracing against the wind.

Our lunch break was at the high moraine, spent ogling the gorgous views. The cloud layer had begun to brush against the summit of Bonanza to the southeast. We stowed the packs and pushed higher, reaching the shoulder at around 8600 feet.

Bonanza was now completely obscured by squalls, and tentacles of rain were dropping from the clouds to the west. It was really starting to close in.

Thrilled at getting so high, with the weather about to fall to pieces all around

us, we were wound up for the descent. By the time our gear was on, spits of snow were striking our parkas.

We began the long arcing descent down the arm, leaving three sets of tracks connecting all the larger snowfields. Squalls came and went, the wind lifted and lowered.

This is one fine ski run. The middle half was perfect snow, a few inches of easy-turning cream. Dropping the steep slopes back to the pass was easy, and we hunted out our cliff band traverse from above.

True to form the final run down the avalanche fans of the Triplets to the parking lot was done in the rain, leaving us soaked and happy at the cars. The weather this day defines for me what spring skiing is all about.—Peter Krystad, Seattle, 5/14.

DEVILS' ROCK GARDEN (*DNR & private land; USGS Sedro-Woolley South*)—Lee W. and I hiked up to Devil's Rock Garden to check out the rocks for future climbing and scrambling possibilities. Since we were already at the Fire Mountain Scout Camp, it did not take us long to get there. (See *Footsore 3* for directions).

A couple of years ago, the area adjacent to the Rock Garden was logged, so finding the trail is tricky. After we entered the newly-logged area, we passed the first side road that wound off to the left and took the second one—a very short one.

There we found the entrance to the Garden. The rocks are huge—some seemed house-sized! The day was muggy, and the surface of the rocks felt slippery and soapy. We didn't go far into them because of the conditions. Moss grows heavily in places, but others were moss-free, indicating other boots had walked there.

Deep holes between some of the rocks and angled surfaces called for extreme caution. As raindrops began to fall, Lee and I decided to get out to safer ground. By the time we got down to the bottom of the logging road, the sky opened up and dumped heavy rain and hail on us, and sent a 3-inch-deep river of water down the breadth of the road! Fun storm!—Lindy Bakkar, Lynnwood, with Lee Wilcox, 6/4.

HALL PEAK (*Baker-Snoqualmie Natl Forest; USGS Silverton*)—Hall Peak is known for its rugged, steep terrain which has a habit of causing climbers to bivouac on its slopes. I was pleasantly surprised to reach the summit after a five-hour effort. I had fine views of the northwest ridge of Big Four, Vesper, the Monte Cristo peaks,

and Three Fingers.

The success of the trip was due to my climbing partner Gren Bjork suggesting a route not described in the *Cascade Alpine Guide*. At 6:30 in the morning I usually am awake enough to decline trying a route not well outlined by Beckey, but this particular morning I relented.

We climbed into the big basin below Big Four and then entered a huge snowy gully which led westward to a notch. From the Big Four parking area it appeared that we could then easily enter a large snow basin that led to the summit ridge. However, at the notch we saw to our dismay that a large steep-walled chasm separated us from the upper basin.

Our only prospect was to try a snow gully west of the notch and hope we could climb out of the gully into the big snow basin. Our luck held and after 150 feet we were able to exit the gully by way of 25 feet of class three bush holds.

From what we could read in the summit register the last previous ascent was in 1987. A new summit container is needed.—George Heffner, Kent, 5/24.

BIG FOUR ICE CAVES—An avalanche came down across part of the trail this spring. Snow and ice 15 feet deep are piled up in the basin. It's not safe to walk on the rubble or the ice field as crevasses are opening. The Ice Caves probably will not form this year.—Ranger, 6/15.

MOUNT DICKERMAN (*Baker-Snoqualmie Natl Forest; USGS Silverton*)—My brother Terence and I picked a perfect day for our hike up Mount Dickerman.

The trail itself starts right off the Mountain Loop Highway about 16 miles east of Verlot at an elevation of 1900 feet. The switchbacks begin instantly and continue to a point about 2 miles

ALWAYS CARRY THE TEN ESSENTIALS

1. extra food
2. extra clothing
3. map
4. compass
5. knife
6. matches
7. fire starter
8. first aid kit
9. sun protection
10. flashlight

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up the trail. At some open meadows, where the terrain temporarily flattens, we stopped for water and a snack. Here we encountered the first patchy snow. The final push to the summit was up a steep mile over lingering snowfields.

The combination of beautiful views, perfect temperature, minimal wind, and an absence of insects made for an ideal summit stay. We munched homemade sandwiches and Honey Bear Bakery treats, and slept off our food-induced stupor under our forgotten friend, the sun.

It takes a bit of work to get there. The trail is 4.3 miles each way with an elevation gain of 3800 feet. The summit, at 5700 feet, is well worth the effort. Moving pretty quickly, we ascended in 2 hours 15 minutes and cut 45 minutes off that time on the descent (glissading still an option.)—Douglas Cuneo, Seattle, 6/19.

LIME KILN, Stillaguamish River (USGS Granite Falls)—

The opportunity to visit the lime kiln used in the construction of the Monte Cristo railroad was inviting enough for me to agree to help Steve Dean do some trail clearing to the site.

To get to the trailhead, drive to Gran-

ite Falls, head east on the Mountain Loop Highway, and just out of town turn right onto the Gun Club Road. Follow the road to the Meridian Quarry. Park at the bend in the road just shy of the gate.

Walking around the gate, look for a dike just past a large gravel lot, climb over the large culvert onto the dike, and look for the trail immediately on the right marked with red tape.

This is the old railroad grade which is very brushy, but a level walk. It parallels the river for about ½-mile, then turns away from it. Look for the trail to turn to the left down through a gully, then resume its course along the river on the old rail grade.

After crossing a very large gully at about 2+ miles, look for the lime kiln to the right just up the hill. It is an impressive structure made of cut stone with brick openings, much different than the lime kilns at Silverton. Above the kiln is a lime quarry, now a large hole filled with green water and frogs.

This area is within the boundary of the proposed Robe Gorge Park which we hope will soon become a reality.

Anyone taking this trail, please do some clearing as you go so we can continue to keep the route open ... other-

wise Steve will drag me back in there for more trail work!—J W Bingham, Marysville, 6/5.

WALT BAILEY TRAIL (DNR; USGS Mallardy Ridge)

—Randy Patterson and I cut the blow-downs off my trail and did some trail work also. We hit snow at the first stream, ¾-mile. It was real soft and should be all gone by the end of June. —Walt Bailey, Marysville, 6/2.

MOUNT PILCHUCK (State Park; USGS Verlot)—

The road up to the trailhead is a bit rough—at least for the Oldsmobile. Saw a lot of young people in jeans and tennis shoes. Only a few people had ski poles and/or ice axes.

Skunk cabbage and marsh marigolds are blooming along the beginning portions of the trail and a lot of greenery is springing up to celebrate the departure of the winter snow. Trail muddy and messy with exposed roots, erosion, and the tell-tale signs of many years of wear and tear but still pretty even on a gloomy day.

After I had been on the trail about 15 minutes it began to rain. I kept leap-

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frogging with a couple of young fellows most of the way up—one of them seemed rather upset that I was going up the mountain alone. I hit significant snow just at the end of the switchbacks where the trail leaves the forest. From then on it was pretty much solid snow.

Speaking of snow, that's what the rain had turned to! Visibility was poor so I followed the most well-stomped tracks up to the summit ridge. The snow was good—firm but not icy.

The summer trail goes around the back of the mountain before reaching the lookout and the boot stomps seemed to be pretty true to the trail, but as I neared the lookout conditions suddenly got worse. This wasn't fun anymore—there were patches of ice and moats melting out around the rocks and the boot stomps were scattered in all four directions.

Since I couldn't see anything I turned around. I've been there before many times. On my way down I met several people who had made the same decision, even some spunky teenagers who knew they weren't equipped and had enough sense to turn around.

The snow was sticking and here it was only about 3000 feet or so! Fewer cars at the trailhead. I changed into dry clothes and drove back down the washboard road to Granite Falls and my favorite pie place. It was raining hard and I was glad to be headed home.—Karen Sykes, Seattle, 5/28.

GREIDER LAKES (DNR; USGS Index)—It had been 13 years since we had been to Greider Lakes. And that time the fog had closed in just as we reached the viewpoint above Big Greider Lake.

This time the weather cooperated on a lovely spring day. Drive the Sultan Basin road 13 miles to Olney Pass, then 7 miles to the trailhead. The DNR has really improved facilities along Spada Reservoir—which has more than doubled in size since we were there last.

I had remembered that the trail was not in such good shape but had been told that it had been greatly improved. Well—there are numerous places where log steps have been placed, but also untold numbers of eroded roots and rocks to step up (and later down).

The trail grade is not too steep but seems steeper because of all the stepping up and over. By the time we reached Big Greider Lake at 2½ miles and 1500 feet gained, we decided that was far enough—no way could we go another 600 feet up and ½-mile farther.

However, it was worth it—you would think you were really in the high country: the lake sits in a cirque ringed with



Sun-dappled Pratt Lake trail.

cliffs. A nice hike when snow covers higher trails. Afterward a stop at the Sultan Bakery revived us.—Anne Dowd, Mercer Island, 5/24.

WEST CADY RIDGE TRAIL 1054 (Henry M. Jackson Wilderness; USGS Benchmark Mtn, Blanca Lk)—The nice thing about the West Cady Ridge trail is that you can get to the high country with great views in about 3½ miles and 2300 feet.

Because of the recent cool, wet weather, the mosquitoes were bad from the start until we got up out of the trees. There are four huge trees down across the trail that you can be get over or under fairly easily.

Once out of the trees, we hit snow at about 4500 feet and it was a 1½ feet deep in places. We lost the trail on one switchback in the snow, but knew where we were heading, so we just went straight up. At the ridge crest we found a dry patch with a view for lunch. A friend, Pam, had joined us on this trip and she was impressed.

A short walk after lunch took us over to a snow and water filled meadow with a view of Mount Rainier surrounded by

clouds. The Monte Cristos looked close enough to touch and had some great ice falls. Glacier Peak remained under clouds. We descended to our car revitalized. We made it to Zeke's with just minutes to spare before closing.—Linda Rostad, Bothell, 6/6.

EVERGREEN MOUNTAIN (Baker-Snoqualmie Natl Forest; USGS Evergreen Mtn)—This peak finally caught my attention as a worthy objective, now that a bridge is out and more is involved than just a measly 1½-mile hike.

I followed the abandoned road with views the entire way, then the trail to the summit. There was plenty of snow on the trail and summit, for more fun.

The lookout still needs to be removed or have better upkeep. The huge rusted metal boxcar nearby is an ugly eyesore and definitely should be removed. It was fun climbing on top of it, though, sunning myself, and jumping from the top onto a snowbank.

I decided to descend by way of the northwest ridge, starting with a great glissade into the basin just below the lookout. The northwest ridge, snowcovered the entire way, is delightful.

In summer, even now, the road I walked would be a great mountain bike ride. Forging Evergreen Creek wasn't too difficult and one would need to dismount at only a few other minor hazards along the way.—Fred Beavon, Edmonds, 5/25.

IRON GOAT TRAIL (Baker-Snoqualmie Natl Forest; USGS Scenic)—The Jones family joined us on this hike. We stopped at the Skykomish Ranger Station for a trail guidebook and were disappointed to find out they did not have any. There are no signs to get you to the trailhead. I had been there once before, so relied on memory to get us there again.

Exit off Highway 2 north to the old highway, now road 67, at milepost 55. Follow road 6710 (Martin Creek road) to the nice new trailhead.

Linden (10) and Tyler (7) eagerly started up the trail with four adults and two dogs close behind. We took the Corea Crossover trail up to the main path and headed east. There was lots to see: collapsed timbers from sheds, artifacts from old railroad builder crew camps, collapsed tunnel entrances, and long cement walls with waterfalls to walk along.

After lunch we reached the end of the maintained trail. Red flags beckoned and we continued over rocks and logs to the entrance to the Windy Point Tunnel. Yes, we did go inside and it

Linda Rostad

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was very windy.

Darkness forced us out as the tunnel curves around a bend. Reluctantly the kids agreed to turn back with a promise to return with an adequate light (not a headlamp).

On our return we stayed on the upper trail until we got to the Martin Creek Crossover to return to the lower trail.

The guidebook can be obtained by calling The Mountaineers at 800-284-8554; it is well worth having.—Linda and Steve Rostad, Bothell, 5/27.

ALPINE BALDY (*Baker-Snoqualmie Natl Forest; USGS Skykomish, Evergreen Mtn*)—Turn left onto road 66 3.3 miles east of the Skykomish Ranger Station. In 6.6 miles turn left at a junction. The road to the right, which goes to the base of Alpine Baldy, is blocked by a rock slide.

We took the left road and started hiking just past the first switchback (3200 feet). We followed the road a short distance, then hiked through a clearcut and open forest following a stream bed up to a 3900-foot saddle. The saddle is between Beckler Peak and Alpine Baldy.

We found an old, collapsed cabin to the left at the saddle. We also saw bear tracks in the snow from the day before.

Following a 80x reading, we headed up through trees to the ridge west of Alpine Baldy. We discovered an old flower pot in a tree on the ridge marking where we had come up.

Hiked in snow along the semi-open ridge to Alpine Baldy which has no view. Three hours up; two down.—Reebach, Mukilteo, 5/22.

ROCK MOUNTAIN (*Wenatchee Natl Forest; USGS Mt Howard*)—I don't seem to get tired of Rock Mountain, so I led it again as a snow scramble for The Mountaineers. A lot of students were on this trip so I was very thankful a good friend, Ron, signed up for it. I needed moral support—suppose all those students thought I knew what I was doing?

The trailhead is a few miles east of Stevens Pass on Highway 2 and is well-signed. It's located to the left of the highway as you head toward Leavenworth.

This was a very strong group—it wasn't long before I decided to lead from the middle and had the faster folks wait at obvious places ahead. The Indian paintbrush was so thick it was almost like a mat in spots. We saw yellow paintbrush along the trail too.

Where the snow got serious we went along the ridge, rather than staying on the summer trail which, of course, is covered by snow.

Scrambling along the ridge involves

some easy rock but it can be intimidating for some of the students who haven't tried it before. They all did well. Then, steep snow to the summit ridge and it was warm enough on top that we stayed about 45 minutes before heading back.

Going down I led from the rear. Despite some students' leg cramps and apprehension we all made good time—up and down the mountain in 6 hours and 45 minutes and the elevation gain is mean—a little over 4000 feet.

We stopped at Dan's just off Highway 2 for dinner. This is a great discovery (it used to be called the Candy Cane). They feature pasta dishes that are well-prepared, tasty, and affordable in addition to a generous menu of diverse treats.—Karen Sykes, Seattle 5/21.

TWISP RIVER—Since Rick and I normally go over to the Methow Valley only in the winter to ski, it was a new experience to spend some time there at this time of year.

We stayed in a cabin about 3 miles up the Twisp River road from Twisp (see *Rest Stop*, page 35). It proved to be a good base for exploring the Twisp River valley and areas in the National Forest to the south. We had variable weather, ranging from pouring-down rain to beautiful sunny skies, but always pleasantly warm (low to mid-60s).

On Thursday we drove to the end of the road up the Twisp River and hiked up toward *Twisp Pass* (*Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness; USGS Gilbert*). We were well up into the head of the valley, about 4 miles in, before we encountered significant snow patches.

There was still plenty of snow up on the circle of peaks at the head of the valley—very pretty. Many routes go from the Twisp River valley over the mountains to Stehekin and environs, with a loop trip very possible. Future explorations await.

Friday was a pouring-down-rain day,

so we took a driving trip over Loup Loup summit to *Okanogan*. There is a very interesting county historical museum in the town of Okanogan.

Saturday we did a short hike of about 2 miles with friends up Foggy Dew Creek (approach by way of North Fork Gold Creek, off Highway 153 south of Carlton) to *Foggy Dew Falls* (*Okanogan Natl Forest; USGS Hungry Mtn*).

This is just a pleasant and fairly easy forest walk, but there was a lot of water coming down the creek, so the rapids and the falls were quite spectacular.

We also drove to *Blackpine Lake*, which lies below Raven Ridge and Hoodoo Peak. In fact the view from the end of the lake up to those mountains is quite spectacular, which makes it all the harder to understand why there are plans to clearcut the slopes that rise from the lake to those peaks!

Sunday we took our mountain bikes up to the section of the *Methow Trail* which runs between Twisp and Sun Mountain Lodge. A convenient access road is near the cabin we were staying in. You must cross private ranch land through several barbed wire gates, which is allowed, but beware of bovines.

This trail has fine views up to the North Cascades peaks and the wilderness to the north. Lots of lupine and other flowers in bloom.—Katie Swanson, Seattle, 5/18-22.

WHITE CHUCK BRIDGE, PCT—The upper White Chuck crossing is impassable to hikers and stock. The bridge spans a narrow gorge of the White Chuck approximately 6 miles south of Kennedy Hot Springs. A tree fell across the bridge last summer and caused severe damage. There's no money to fix it and no other way across the river at this point.—Ranger, 6/15.

STEHEKIN—*Shuttle bus* is running as far as High Bridge. Reservations re-



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quired; call 509-682-2549. Purple Creek trail open to 6400 feet. Watch for rattlesnakes.

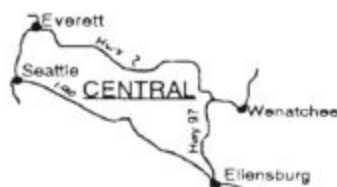
Lady of the Lake ferry info: call 509-682-2224. Chelan Airways info: call 509-682-5555.—Ranger, 6/6.

ENTIAT DISTRICT—The Entiat road is now open up to Cottonwood.

The Mad River trail 1409 is open up to Cougar Creek where the bridge is being replaced. Hike it now, because it is opened to motorcycles in mid-July.—Ranger, 6/15.

LAKE WENATCHEE DISTRICT—Most major roads are open except for Smithbrook/Rainy road 6700 which still has snow at the top. The Smithbrook trailhead is snowfree.—Ranger, 6/15.

CENTRAL



GENERAL CONDITIONS—Snow level 5000 feet on the east side; 4000 feet on west side.

MOUNT PRICE (*Alpine Lakes Wilderness; USGS Snoqualmie Lk*)—Five of us went on a Mountaineers bushwhack up the north-west shoulder of Mount Price. This was



While clearing the overgrown trail near Lower Tuscohatchie Lake, volunteer trail worker Ken Hopping is attacked by man-eating brush.

Debbie Anschell

a long grind and definitely in the wrong season.

Dropping into the Hester Lake basin was tedious and slow going due to snow: not enough to glissade, but enough to form moats, too-thin snow bridges, and waist-deep holes in the talus slope.

The trail down from Hester Lake was better going. There was patchy snow covering the trail in the basin down to about 3200 feet. The stream has eroded (read: wiped out) about ¼-mile of trail in the middle of section 34. We just kept the creek on our left until we picked up the trail again.

Below the confluence with the Myrtle branch of Dingford Creek are a number of blowdowns. Most of these have been cut through, so all-in-all the trail is fairly clear.

Hester Lake and Little Hester were both snowcovered, but beginning to melt out.—Michael Leake, Carnation, 5/14.

LOWER TUSCOHATCHIE LAKE (*Alpine Lks Wilderness; USGS Snoqualmie Pass*)—The trail between Melakwa Lake and Pratt Lake was recently brushed out by volunteers from the Snoqualmie Valley Trails Club.

Previously, it was nearly impassable with thick tangles of salmonberry and devil's club. Now is the time to hike this trail for outstanding views of Kalcetan Peak and Pratt River valley.

The old growth forest near Lower Tuscohatchie Lake is especially pleasant to walk through. With a car shuttle, a one-way trip is possible starting from the Denny Creek trailhead and exiting by way of the Pratt or Talapus Lake trailhead.—Ken Hopping, Bellevue, 6/12.

KAMIKAZE FALLS (*DNR & private land; USGS Mt Si*)—To the west of Mount Teneriffe is a small but interesting creek. It drains an area to the west of Mount T's ridge. The creek flows down to a rock wall that can be seen from the highway, and splashes over the rock face in an array of water acrobatics which makes it exceptionally beautiful.

The access to the falls is from the Mount T road which is 4.4 miles from I-90 (Exit 34). Go to the gate at SE 114th on the Mount Si road, elevation about 920 feet. Do not block the road!

Walk north past the water tank about 1 mile until you find a road to the left, uphill (1180 feet). At the next Y, go left (1420 feet). Follow just over a mile to the end of the road, 1560 feet.

Take a right and follow a path uphill into the evergreens. Go to the creek bed and follow the path. The trail is soft and quiet and leads to the base of the

falls, about 2440 feet.

Most of the year there is no water in the creek bed. It goes underground not too far from the falls. When the snow is melting or there have been heavy rains, lots of water goes over the falls and the creek bed is then full.

Someone has marked the trail clearly where you have to go left to get to the base of the falls. Watch for the double ribbons. From the double ribbons, be cautious. One slip and its boots-pack-boots-pack for about 40 feet.—Robert DeGraw, 5/21.

INGALLS PEAK (*Alpine Lks Wilderness; USGS Mount Stuart*)—I was one weekend early for this trip. The North Fork Teanaway road was blocked by snow about 3 miles from the end. After 200 yards of snow-banks the road was clear the rest of the way. I walked it, grumbling mildly.

My skis and skins went on at the intersection of the Esmerelda Basin and Ingalls Pass trails. I quickly gave up trying to stay on the route of the trail and instead just traversed upward toward the pass, trying to stay in the big trees where the snow cover was better.

I reached the pass, and the usual stunning up-close view of Stuart. I had a little lunch, and then traversed through Headlight basin. The entire basin was covered with old snowmobile tracks. The tracks even led all the way to my planned high point, the 7382-foot bump on the ridge south of the south peak of Ingalls.

Upon reaching this point I curled up in the rocks, in the very warm sun and out of the breeze, and read the rest of my morning paper. I then fell asleep. When I awoke I felt strangely refreshed from my usual short summit nap.

I put the skis on and laid tracks down the big snowfield on the southeast slope. The snow was very mushy. I picked my way through the trees to the creek, now swollen by the day's melt.

Down on the road I looked up at my tracks. Very nice, I thought. Back at my car I was amazed to discover it was almost 7 in the evening. I must have napped solidly for several hours! What a bum—sleeping while the snow gets soft. I promised myself to be more attentive the next trip.—Peter Krystad, Seattle, 5/7.

LAKE STUART (*Alpine Lks Wilderness; USGS Mt Stuart*)—A pleasant, moderate trail to beautiful views of Dragontail, Colchuck and Stuart Mountains.

A few small trees across the trail prior to the Colchuck Lake junction. Patchy snow from there to the lake, with one

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long section just before.

From the inlet end of the lake I found foot holes in the snow and then trail, which I followed to a swampy meadow at the base of the Stuart Glacier basin.

No bugs, yet!—The Postman, Tacoma, 5/22.

 **DOMERIE PEAK** (*Wenatchee Natl Forest & private land; USGS Kachess Lk*)—Here's one for the "Nearly-Forgotten Trail" fans.


Trail 1308, from the northern-most point, is briefly mentioned in *Teanaway Country*, but the section from the South Peak of French Cabin Mountain to road 115 (2217) is omitted. This is a pretty trail, apparently little used, lots of flowers and views.

Drive Knox Creek road 4308 to road 115, turn left, across Knox Creek, to a gate at about 3300 feet. Continue hiking on this road about ½-mile to switchback at a rock quarry; keep right another 100 yards, watching for the unsigned trail on the left.

Follow this, recrossing the road three to four times (easy to follow) to the top of old clearcut. Where the trail enters forest, about 3900 feet, is an old bleached trail sign: DOMERIE PEAK TRAIL 1308.

All logs have been cut from the trail so it is being maintained. Trail is steep and goes nearly over the North Peak and South Peak to a junction where it joins 1308 from the south.

This trail is on the Wenatchee National Forest map. From here, one could continue to West French Cabin Mountain, join trail 1315, and walk back down the road for a loop.—Sally Pfeiffer, Seattle, 5/31.


 **MILLER PEAK** by way of **Iron Bear/County Line trail** (*Wenatchee Natl Forest; USGS Liberty, Blewett*)—Drove Highway 97 to Iron Creek road 9714 (signed), which is approximately 2 miles north of Mineral Springs Resort.

At end of road, both trailhead and parking are signed. I hiked trail 1351 to Iron Bear Pass, then headed north on Teanaway Ridge trail 1364. Soon the ridge trail intersected the County Line trail 1226.

The County Line trail traverses toward the upper slopes of Miller Peak, then connects with spur trail 1379 which leads to the summit. I encountered about 6 to 8 dirt bikes on the lower parts of the hike, all within 3 miles of the trailhead.

The trail was basically snowfree except for several small patches which gave no problems whatsoever. One small stream a short distance up from the parking area, so you should carry

all your water. Round trip is about 12 or 13 miles per the Green Trails map.—E H Schick, Olympia, 5/27.

 **RED TOP LOOKOUT** by way of **Blue Creek** (*Wenatchee Natl Forest; USGS Red Top Mtn, Liberty*)—TG and I set out to find this elusive trail for the first time in several years. On that former occasion we lost the trail both ways (in different places). And sure enough, this time we got off on the wrong foot. We couldn't locate the trail at the start.

Well, after considerable searching we did find it. It appears a number of people have been leaving various "signs" of the trail and if you pay attention you should be able to follow it.


How to locate the start: Right after the Mineral Springs Restaurant on Highway 97, turn left on road 9738. Go 2.6 miles to a junction with 9702, which is the left fork.

From there go ½-mile and look to your right. There is a draw (and the first one after you drive by Blue Creek) where you'll spot a boot-beaten path. There's a pull-out just up the road on your left for parking.

This trail does not appear on the new *USGS Liberty*—but does show on the current GT map. And if you have an old map showing the trail, be careful—the start is not as shown.


In any event, the hike is about 5 miles round trip and 1760 feet gain. In places the trail is sketchy at best but still if you pay close attention you should be able to stay with it.

Red Top Lookout, of course, offers very nice views, and is very popular mainly because you can actually drive to within ¼-mile of the top. Hopefully no one reading this will use the alternative unless you can't hike.—CAT, Bellevue, 5/31.

 **BLEWETT RIDGE** (*Wenatchee Natl Forest; USGS Liberty*)—While this is a pleasant trail that ties in with others to offer many possibilities, the real purpose of this note is a road report.

The road starts north from the summit of Blewett Pass; the *real* Blewett Pass, not Swauk Pass where the DOT has recently planted a Blewett Pass sign.

Anyway, since last spring the narrowest, steepest portion of the road has been improved with several "Murphy humps" making the road almost impassable for passenger cars.—TG, Skyway, 6/6.

 **FISH EAGLE PASS** (*Wenatchee Natl Forest; USGS The Cradle*)—JH and I hiked the North

Scatter Creek trail to Fish Eagle Pass. The trail is unsigned, but starts immediately north of the Scatter Creek ford.

It is an old, abandoned trail which the Forest Service reopened about three years ago.

There were many calypso orchids on the lower part of the trail, including one patch of over two dozen that were *IN* the trail.

We hit snow near the 5600-foot level; the trail normally is hard to follow above this level, and with the snow we only occasionally found it again below the pass. There are better viewpoints along the ridge on either side of the pass, but as we had gotten a late start we turned around at the pass.—TG, Skyway, 6/8.

SKYKOMISH DISTRICT—Tonga Ridge road snowfree 6 miles. Foss road snowfree 11 miles. Necklace Valley trail snowfree 8 miles. Lake Dorothy trail snowfree, lots of mud. West Fork Foss trail snowfree to Trout, patchy snow beyond.—Ranger, 6/15.

NORTH BEND DISTRICT—The Lennox Creek bridge is closed; 3 miles hike to trailhead. Gold Creek trail snowfree 2 miles. Dutch Miller Gap trail has lots of mud. Snow starts at 4½ miles. PCT South has patchy snow at Wilderness boundary; solid snow at 5 miles.—Ranger, 6/15.

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BACKCOUNTRY NEWS

REPORTS AND CONDITIONS

LEAVENWORTH DIST—Ice road in good shape all the way. Eightmile road drivable to end. Aasgard Pass is still 80% snowcovered, but many trails are hirable for the first few miles.

All reservations for the Enchantments have been filled except a few dates in October. Call 509-548-4067 for permit info.—Ranger, 6/15.

CLE ELUM DIST—Most roads are open. Road work is underway on Highway 903 to Salmon la Sac Monday through Thursday, 7am to 5:30pm, and some Fridays. Road is rough and there will be delays; be prepared to deal with flat tires. Road work will also start again on the North Fork Teanaway road soon.—Ranger, 6/15.

SOUTH CENTRAL



GENERAL CONDITIONS—Snow level about 5000 feet. There will be construction delays of up to ½-hour at Deadwood Creek (near White River entrance) and Laughingwater Creek (near Stevens Canyon entrance) all summer.

GREEN LAKE (*Mt Rainier Natl Pk; USGS Mowich Lk*)—Lots of blowdowns on this hike.

All passable, but the trail could use a little work. We stopped by the Carbon River Ranger Station to talk to them about this. They are aware of the trail condition and said trail crews will be working on the trail this summer. Apparently a lot of the damage occurred with the heavy snowfall over the winter.

This is a nice short hike (4 miles round trip; 1200feet gain) which is well protected—great for a rainy or grey day. The deer ferns were lush, trilliums were in bloom, and the old growth trees were gorgeous.—Jane Habegger, Olympia, 5/14.

CARBON GLACIER (*Mt Rainier Natl Park; USGS Mowich Lk*)—Despite the rain that was falling fairly heavily as we reached the parking lot, the lot was full and many people were out walking.

This hike starts out fairly protected in the trees but ends up running parallel to the Carbon River for most of the way.

This portion is exposed and we got really wet (wring-your-coat-out wet) by the end of the day. It was a warm day, however, and with wool, polypro, Gore-tex and leather boots we were not uncomfortable.

It was really nice hiking next to the river and hearing the rushing water along the way. The highlight of the hike is the walk across the suspension bridge and the view of the Carbon Glacier at what we made the end of this day's hike—about 5 miles round trip and around 1000 feet.—Jane Habegger, Olympia, 6/5.

RAMPART RIDGE (*Mt Rainier Natl Park; USGS Mt Rainier West*)—It was raining as Daisy, Bill and I left Olympia but by the time we got to the Nisqually entrance to Mount Rainier National Park the weather wasn't bad.

This trail begins across from Longmire Lodge and is a loop trip. Along the way we saw an ailing deer and a grouse. At the crest of the ridge is a nice rocky spot for lunch which provides a beautiful view of Mount Rainier—and lots of mosquitoes to share it with us. Daisy fed the grey jays after our lunch and we were on our way down as the rain started. This trail is a good one for a rainy day because there is good protection from the elements in the trees on both sides of the ridge for the loop trip.—Jane Habegger, Olympia, 6/12.

ECHO LAKE, PCT (*Norse Pk Wilderness; USGS Noble Knob*)—Great day; road 70 to Echo Lake and thence to PCT and Government Meadows by way of Maggie Creek trail. Snowfree except for 1 to 2 feet of snow on PCT. Excellent trail work and conditions with kudos to Forest Service.

No kudos, however, for last leg back to road 70 by way of the Naches trail—a historic pioneer wagon road which the Forest Service desecrates by permitting ORVs.

Saw dipper bird in Greenwater River.—Jack Hornung, Seattle, 5/23.

CROW CREEK LAKE (*Norse Peak Wilderness; USGS Goose Prairie, Raven Roost*)—My brother and I took off for 3 days for our



Pack & Paddle Photo Event

Sharing photos of backcountry trips is always a pleasant pastime. This year *Pack & Paddle* readers have a great opportunity to do so in our first Photo Event. Here's the details:

THEME: Backcountry travel—any outdoor scene relating to hiking, backpacking, climbing, skiing, snowshoeing, canoeing or kayaking.

CATEGORIES: Initially all photos will be grouped together. Subsequent breakdown into specific categories may be done depending on the types of photos received.

FORMAT: Any color slide, color print or black-and-white print is acceptable.

RECOGNITION: A portfolio of photos will be selected and published in a fall issue of *Pack & Paddle*. Also, several photos which best typify the theme will be chosen to receive \$25 gift certificates at a local outdoor store.

ENTRIES: Include your name, address, and scene description for each photo. If you want us to return your entry, please include a self-addressed envelope with correct return postage. Send entries to Pack & Paddle Photo Event, PO Box 1063, Port Orchard WA 98366.

DEADLINE: To let you take advantage of trips this summer, entries can be submitted anytime until August 31, 1994. Call if you have questions: 206-871-1862.

HANDLING: While *Pack & Paddle* will handle all submissions with care, we are not responsible for loss or damage.



BACKCOUNTRY NEWS

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first backpack trip of the season. It wasn't really warm, but there was some sun, so who can complain? This hike is from *100 Hikes South Cascades & Olympics*, number 15.

After parking at the trailhead, we loaded up and headed up Crow Creek trail 953. The trail was great, easy to find, dry and only a couple of trees down. The elk have had fun cutting trail, and they must be educated. There were no bugs out at all. Great views of Fifes Peak and the surrounding area.

After arriving at the one pass, 5800 feet, we started to run into snow patches, and the farther along we went the more we encountered. We had a little trouble postholing through, so had to be careful. Down from there, we did run into a couple of trees that made us skirt around them. The trail all the way to Crow Creek Lake was very easy to find.

We did have to ford several creeks. For one we left the trail and found a large log to walk across. At the junction of Crow Creek and trail 951, we forded in wool sox, and it worked great; no

slipping and sliding—but oh so cold! Crow Creek Lake was beautiful, campsites free of any snow, and only one other party of 4 at the other end of the lake. The peaks around the lake had some snow on them. Lots of elk sign there, but did not see any at that time.

Sunday we went for a day hike up trail 951 to Cougar Valley, and then west on the same trail for ½ to ¾ mile where we cut cross-country to Crescent Lakes. After much hunting and bush-whacking we found the lakes, and they were very pretty. No snow around them, but lots of snow in the gullies at the far end of the big lake. We followed the ridge and creek from the lake back to our camp at Crow Creek Lake.

On Monday, we had a steady light rain for about 2 miles going out, and then snow up to the pass. After that, the sun came out.

The trailhead parking lot is being worked on and made larger. No one bothered the cars.—Bev Blanchard, Chehalis, 6/4-6.



GOAT CREEK TRAIL (*William O Douglas Wilderness; USGS Goose Prairie, Old Scab Mtn*) — I drove the Bumping River road from Highway 410 toward Goose Prairie. Just past the Soda Springs campground is the trailhead and parking area for trail 959.

I hiked this trail to the top of American Ridge where I then took trail 958, which heads toward Goat Peak. The trail is clear of snow to the top of the peak (6473 feet).

Good views, but this trail is no secret; encountered about a dozen other hikers. Trail is dry so you need to carry all your water.

Round trip distance is 9 miles, per the Green Trails map.—E H Schick, Olympia, 5/22.

MT RAINIER NATL PARK—All roads in the Park are open except Mowich Lake road (opens 7/1) and Westside road (opens 3 miles only 6/24). Entrance fee \$5/car. Hiking permits required.—Ranger, 6/2.

TRAILHEAD ALERT

LISTING OF TRAILHEADS WHERE VANDALISM HAS BEEN A REPORTED PROBLEM

This month we've updated our original list (*June, page 4*) of trailheads where car break-ins have occurred in the last month.

OLYMPICS

Lake Ozette—None in last month.

Shi Shi—None in last month.

Second and Third Beaches—Four more cars broken into at Third Beach trailhead.

Elwha trails—No report.

Hoh trails—None.

Staircase trails—None yet.

Sol Duc trails—No report.

Hood Canal District—It's been quiet the last month, but don't hold your breath.

Quilcene District—Trailheads on the Duckabush & Dosewallips have had problems this year; the Upper Dungeness & Tubal Cain trailheads have also had car break-ins in the past.

Quinault District—None.

CASCADES, WEST SIDE

Mt Baker District—None.

North Cascades Natl Park—None.

Darrington District—Trailheads at Heather & Boardman Lks had car break-ins; also the campground at Red Bridge.

Skykomish District—At the Scenic hot-springs "trailhead," a car was broken into in daylight and everything was taken. The hiker, only gone for a few hours, had left all his gear visible in the back

seat. His was the only car broken into.

North Bend District—Vandalism seems to be down (but it is still early, rainy, and cold). We've had no car break-ins, and even new signs have stayed intact so far.

White River District—None.

Mt Rainier National Park—Vandalism does occur in the Park, but the figures are only kept annually, and are not broken down by trailhead. Be cautious!

Packwood District—None.

Randle District—None.

Mt St Helens NVM—None.

Wind River District—At the Silverstar trailhead, a car was broken into and all the signs and the information board were destroyed. At the Siouyon trailhead, signs were vandalized.

Columbia Gorge—Beacon Rock has car break-ins in broad daylight. Many trailheads in the Gorge suffered break-ins recently, attributed to gangs from Portland.

CASCADES, EAST SIDE

Twisp District—None.

Tonasket District—Generally car break-ins are rare here. At 14-Mile trailhead, vandals shot up signs and an outhouse recently.

Winthrop District—None. We expect a little during the summer on the Cross-State but it's generally pretty quiet here.

Chelan District—No report.

Entiat District—None at trailheads. Some high school pranksters were caught pilfering coolers from a car campground.

Lk Wenatchee District—Merritt Lk and Smithbrook trailheads are the most likely places for problems, but nothing yet.

Leavenworth District—Hate to be optimistic, but there have no problems so far, even on the Icicle.

Cle Elum District—Nothing so far this year, but Rachel Lake, Mt Margaret, N Fork Teanaway and Cooper Lk trailheads have been problems in the past.

Naches District—No problems yet, but trails are just starting to really open.

Mount Adams—None.

EASTERN WASHINGTON

Colville District—None.

Kettle Falls District—Although campgrounds get vandalized, the trailheads are okay.

Newport District—Signs shot and stolen, but cars at trailheads are okay.

Republic District—A couple of signs and outhouses vandalized.

Sullivan Lake District District—None.

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GENERAL CONDITIONS—Snow level 4500 feet.

IVES PEAK (*Goat Rocks Wilderness; USGS Walupt Lk, Old Snowy Mtn, Hamilton Buttes*)—For the price of a tank of gas and a long day you'll never forget, you can slip south past Rainier into the Goat Rocks Wilderness and climb one of the prizes of the range.

Gene Mickle and I took advantage of a memorable Memorial Day to sneak up to Ives Peak, 7920+ feet.

It was 100 miles from Bellevue to

Packwood by way of Enumclaw and Cayuse Pass, then a short 3 miles to road 21 (Johnson Creek), and 17 more to Chambers Lake and a very high (4600 feet) trailhead, 96A. All turns were well marked, complete with mile-ages. Four hours from home to first step.

Just before the trail start is a short spur (right) that is definitely worth taking for a free (no hiking) front-row geography lesson on all the beauties of the crest—Old Snowy, Ives, Big Horn, Curtis Gilbert, Lakeview, and monstrous Adams, all laid out in a row.

The first 2+ miles of trail is flat (even slightly downhill) to Goat Creek and beyond, and bug-free this time of year. Another mile on the trail brought us to Bypass/Snowgrass Creek and 5200 feet before hitting solid snow. Making a gentle ascending traverse on snow toward the headwaters of Cispus River, we crossed the buried PCT without recognizing it to the south ridge of Ives at

6200 feet.

This ridge led comfortably north over a 6812-foot knob of rock ("The Burl" of Ives) where we rested before step-kicking on through 6 inches of fresh snow to the really rotten, rocky summit pyramid.

The gentle open snow terraces down to Snowgrass Flat begged for skis. Old Snowy was surrounded by Rainier. Saint Helens squatted to the west. This quad packs a Walupt!

5 hours, 40 minutes up; 3 hours, 20 minutes back.—John Roper, Bellevue, 5/30.



DOG MOUNTAIN

(*Columbia Gorge; USGS Mt Defiance*)—I joined a Native Plant Society study weekend in the Columbia Gorge. Never before having gotten out of my car in the Gorge, I took my friends' advice that this was one of the best areas for interesting native plants.

It was wonderful. All of Portland thought so too, looking at the crowded parking lot. Located about 10 miles west of the Hood River bridge, right on the north side of the Columbia River, Dog Mountain at just under 3000 feet is a dramatic outcrop.

The trail climbs from the river's edge almost straight up the mountain, pausing between dense, moist forest and windswept balds full of wildflowers for jump-off views of the river and surrounding forests.

Mount Hood first pokes its head above the southern horizon at about a mile, and becomes more prominent with each foot of elevation gain. Surprising for a mountain with such windswept slopes, the top is covered with a knot of forest-shortened trees so that views to the north—of Adams and Saint Helens—are found through the thickets.

The flowers! Dog Mountain is where east meets west along the Columbia, and it got the most, and the best, of both botanical worlds. As we climbed steeply through forest, I saw more striped coralroot orchids (*Corallorhiza striata*) than I knew existed in the moist temperate forests of the world.

The chocolate lilies (*Fritillaria lanceolata*) were thick on the drier sunnier spots. Waiting in bud to occupy those same two habitats a few weeks later were pure white phantom orchid (*Eburphyton austinae*, which I've only ever seen once before) and tall tiger lilies (*Lilium columbianum*).—Jennifer Stein Barker, Bear Valley, 5/14.



CATHERINE CREEK

(*Columbia Gorge; USGS Lyle*)—Halfway between White Salmon and Lyle, this was recommended as "the



Dee Molenaar

Rainier from lower Ptarmigan Ridge.

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other classic hike in the Gorge."

The creek cuts a deep slice in the hummocky, ribby basalt plateau that slopes down toward the river. Immediately out of the parking lot our Native Plant Society group found masses of palest pink bitterroot (*Lewisia rediviva*).

On the open hillsides were three different sizes and shades of native pink clovers; in moister places, brodiaea lilies (*Brodiaea congesta* and *B. howellii*) floated like bright and pale blue hyacinths atop long swaying stems.

Along the creek, Garry oak (*Quercus garryana*) shaded the purling waters and poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*, not related) confused the beginners, who then refused to touch any oak. The east slope sun warmed the canyon and meadow-larks trilled their decorative song.

The moist areas between basalt flows were in the middle of their annual progression from purple shooting stars and grass widows to yellow monkeyflowers and creamy death camas lilies, to blue Burke's larkspur.—Jennifer Stein Barker, Bear Valley, 5/15.

DOG MOUNTAIN (*Columbia Gorge; USGS Mount Defiance*)—For our anniversary Bill and I went to the town of Hood River and stayed in the Hood River Hotel, a wonderful historic spot in downtown Hood River that we really enjoy.

The proximity of Hood River to both Mount Hood and Mount Adams and its location on the Columbia River make this place a favorite of ours for cross-country skiing in the winter and hiking the rest of the year.

On the way there we hiked the Dog Mountain trail. The wildflowers were spectacular—especially the balsamroot. Today, besides the ever-present wind, we also had a heavy drizzle, but it was a fun hike despite the weather.

A wooded area near the summit makes a nice place to get out of the elements for lunch. There were more people hiking with dogs on this trail than we remember seeing in a long time—any connection to the name?

The hike is 6 miles round trip and gains around 3000 feet.—Jane Habegger, Olympia, 5/28.

HORSEHIEF BUTTE (*Horseshief Lk State Park; USGS Stacker Butte*)—While visiting relatives in White Salmon for Memorial Day, we drove east along the Gorge for a Sunday outing.

Our party (a motley crew of grandmothers, infants, and leashed dogs) wanted to view the Indian pictographs at Horseshief Lake State Park (*55 Hikes in Central Washington, Hike 1: "She-*

Who-Watches").

Unfortunately, the trail is closed due to vandalism. Only ranger-led walks at 10am on Fridays and Saturdays are allowed.

The Butte trail a mile east of the state park was a pleasant alternative. It's a 1-mile walk up into a fissured rock tableland. Several parties of rock climbers were practicing their moves on the interior crevice walls. Patti and I clambered to the windswept top of the mesa to gaze at the river barge traffic.—Andy Carr, Bellevue, 5/29.

TRACT D, Bird Creek Meadows—Tract D includes Mirror, Bird and Bench Lakes, and Bird Creek Meadows. It is closed until 7/1. The Yakama Nation asks that climbers please not go up the mountain from the Reservation side until Tract D opens.—Ranger, 6/3.

SAINT HELENS—Permits are required from 5/15 to 11/1. Call 206-750-3900 for permit information, or the Climbing Hotline at 206-750-3961.



ANCIENT LAKES (*Quincy WRA; USGS Babcock Ridge*)—*55 Hikes in Central Washington* describes the lowland road-trail to these three lakes near the Columbia southeast of Quincy.

Cameron Fries, winemaker at White Heron Cellars in George, kindly gave us directions to the following alternative fisherpersons' trail approach.

From the northern entrance to Quincy Wildlife Recreation Area (off White Trail Road), drive ¾-mile to an unmarked parking area on the right, beside a grove of willows. (If you reach Stan Coffin Lake you've gone too far).

Walk the gated jeep road west; it swings to the right side of the valley, turns to trail passing above a stream, and reaches a waterfowl pond in ¾-mile.

We descended to the next level of the gulch, beside the outlet stream's waterfall; then crossed the stream, ascended a rise, and came suddenly to the edge of a 500-foot cliff directly above the largest Ancient Lake. What a dramatic spot!

The main trail avoids the cliffs to the

right, dropping beside the feeder stream down to the lake valley. We returned to our car to beat the heat, refreshed by our two-hour stroll through sagebrush and Ice-Age-flood geology.—Andy Carr, Bellevue, 5/22.

IDAHO

MALLARD-LARKINS LOOP (*St Joe Natl Forest; USGS Mallard Pk, Buzzards Roost, Bathtub Mtn, Montana Pk*)

—This hike in North Idaho is in the proposed Mallard-Larkins Wilderness Area in the southern end of Shoshone County.

Three of us completed this 24½-mile hike last summer, and found it quite challenging. This is a loop that takes you down steep river canyons and then back up to high ridges.

It is a 4-hour drive from Spokane to the trailhead. The driving distance from St. Regis back into Idaho in the St. Joe National Forest is 57 miles. Once at the trailhead, 5100 feet, the loop trip starts with the Northbound Creek trail 111 and drops immediately 1400 feet in the first 2 miles to cross Sawtooth Creek. There are no bridges over the streams, so carry folding footwear.

After crossing Sawtooth Creek (3700 feet), the trail winds south, uphill, and crosses Northbound Creek three times before reaching Northbound Lake at 5436 feet. From the trailhead, this is a distance of 6 miles. Northbound Lake is a pretty little lake with campsites.

The next day, we continued the loop to Heart Pass at 6541 feet, where we discovered several mountain goats just 50 feet or less from us. From here, it is a long gradual descent to the Little North Fork of the Clearwater, at approximately 2400 feet. From this point, it is an 8½-mile uphill hike up Surveyors Ridge trail to the trailhead at Sawtooth Saddle at 5100 feet.

This hike offers a lot of solitude, as we saw no one on the trail from 1pm Friday to arriving back at the vehicle at 11am Sunday morning. We found the trail to have a great amount of downfall on it, and wondered how the other group that we saw at the trailhead with horses had made it down Surveyors Ridge trail successfully (they did the loop in reverse direction from us).

Some sections of North Idaho are known as "standing on end" and this trip proves that old saying to be true. For those who can handle the change of elevation and numerous stream crossings, this is an excellent trip. For more details, consult *100 Hikes in the Inland Northwest*, by Landers and Dolphin (The Mountaineers).—Bill Bunch and two close friends, Spokane, 7/93.

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SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS—The Iron Creek/Stanley Lake trail is still closed to all traffic. Hikers have reported going as far as Toxaway way of Farley Lake.—Roma Nelson, Sawtooth NRA, 6/13.

WHITE CLOUD MOUNTAINS—Boundary Creek to top is clear; excellent views. 4th of July Creek road is clear and dry, but trail has too much snow to continue to Washington Lake. Hikers should be able to get up into some of the canyons out of Livingston Creek trailhead; be prepared for snow.—Roma Nelson, Sawtooth NRA, 6/13.

OREGON

PERMITS—Beginning now, wilderness visitors are required to obtain permits for the Mount Hood, Columbia and Salmon-Huckleberry wildernesses. The permits are free, self-issued, and are required year-round. Mount Hood climbers must also obtain permits, as the summit is within the Wilderness. Permits are available at trailheads and points of entry.


Permits are still being required for the Mount Jefferson, Mount Washington and Three Sisters Wildernesses. As in past years, permits for day use are self-issued at entry trailheads, and overnight permits must be obtained prior to entry.

Overnight permits are available at most Ranger Station near the Wildernesses, and also at REI in Jantzen Beach and Tualatin, and Oregon Mountain Community in Portland. For other outlets outside Portland, call 503-666-0771.—Ranger, 6/15.

GIANT PINE TRAIL—The largest white pine in Oregon has a new trail to it, built as a service project by Eagle Scout Brian Potwin and Troop 111 of Medford.

The tree has a circumference of 20 feet, is 239 feet high and has a crown width of 40 feet. The new trail is about ½-mile long. For more information, call the Butte Falls Ranger Station, 503-865-3581.—Ranger, 5/20.

ELSEWHERE

 **VERNAL and NEVADA FALLS LOOP, California** (*Yosemite Natl Park; USGS Yosemite*)—Though we visit our beloved Yosemite often, we had not been here during the spring runoff for many years. What a treat to see the magnificent falls roaring so full.

At the eastern end of the valley is the

popular trailhead at Happy Isles. Not only is this one end of the well-known John Muir Trail, it is also the starting point for some of Yosemite's most popular hikes.

The first several miles the trail follows the course of the Merced River. Ancient glaciers have carved out this canyon, and the mighty river drops grandly in two large falls. A fairly easy, 6-mile, 1700-foot gain day-hike will take you past some of the most dramatic scenes of falling water we know of.

The trail climbs steadily from the beginning, through a beautiful forest of pine, fir, cedar and oak. Keep an eye out to the southeast, where you can catch a quick glimpse of Illilouette Falls. The Merced River thunders through the canyon below.

At 8-mile, the trail comes to a bridge crossing the mighty Merced, and a good view of Vernal Falls. A little past here, the trail splits. We went to the right, on the John Muir Trail. This trail climbs the east wall of Merced Canyon, arriving at the brink of Nevada Falls in 3.5 miles.


We stood mesmerized by the pulsating mass of foamy white wildly rushing by us. A beautiful rainbow fanned out from the spray at the bottom of this falls 600 feet below.

We crossed back over the Merced on another bridge, and almost immediately came to the junction with the Mist Trail, which we took. This trail descends rapidly right alongside Nevada Falls, then shortly thereafter Vernal Falls. The sight of this huge volume of water, free-falling so close to us, is one of the grandest scenes we have beheld.

The trail has been carved right out of the granite wall as it descends along Vernal Falls. The spray created by this falling water soaked people with the vengeance of a Hoh rainstorm.

Now, for some more information we think you should know: Don't come in August and expect to see this volume of water. Once the peak of the runoff happens, water levels drop rapidly. Though still a beautiful scene, the falls are only a small stream by late summer.

Second: remember—this is Yosemite, the park that people are "loving too much." We saw approximately 1500 (yes, one thousand five hundred) people on the 6 miles of this hike. Too many people? Well perhaps—but maybe also the truest measure of the grandness of our wonderful Yosemite.—Fred and Wilma, Death Valley, 5/14.


 **MCGURK MEADOW, DEWEY POINT, California** (*Yosemite Natl Park; USGS Yosemite*)—Dewey Point is a spot high on the

south wall above Yosemite Valley. It is located at the west end of the valley, and affords a different view than from the more popular spots to the east at Glacier Point or Sentinel Dome. El Capitan and 1600-foot Ribbon Falls are directly across the valley from this viewpoint.

The trailhead is located off the Glacier Point road just west of the Bridalveil Creek campground. It soon passes by beautiful McGurk Meadow, and proceeds through a beautiful forest of red fir, ponderosa pine and sugar pine.

At about 4 miles, the trail breaks out into the open, and the great chasm of Yosemite Valley opens up. You can look east up toward Half Dome, North Dome, Tenaya Canyon and beyond to the Yosemite high country, down on Cathedral Rocks, over at Eagle Peak, El Cap and Ribbon Falls, west down the valley toward the Central Valley of California.

The trail did not appear very well used. We saw only a few people on this 8-mile round-trip hike.—Fred and Wilma, Death Valley, 5/15.

 **COURTRIGHT RESERVOIR, California** (*John Muir Wilderness*)—Jack Nelson and I drove almost two full days and on Monday June 6 we hoisted packs at the Courtright Reservoir trailhead (8000 feet) near Fresno.

The trail followed a jeep maintenance road for about a mile. We caught glimpses of Maxson Dome ahead and passed gleaming white acres of flat granite. When the jeep road ran out the trail headed uphill past lodgepole pines. The name implies a size to support a tepee, which is true of the lodgepole thickets of the Cascades. But here on the Sierra slopes the lodgepole grows to huge sizes!

Our trail climbed over the shoulder of Long Top Mountain at about 8800 feet. Then it descended into Long Meadow and on to Post Corral Meadow (8 miles) to camp beside the 20-foot wide river (actually Post Corral Creek). We could see trout in the river. Two men were fishing, the only people we saw until we hiked out later in the week.

Next day we packed up higher into the Sierra and began to feel the effects of altitude as we neared 10,000 feet. In the vicinity of Fleming Lake we began to encounter increasing snowdrifts on the trail. We pressed on and camped at Rae Lake (9900 feet), a beautiful little gem of a lake surrounded by meadows and granite walls. No flowers were out this early this high; although on the way up we had spotted some specimens of the "snow plant," an amazing blood-red flowering plant of the Sierra that deserves a better name. The sun was


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warm but the shade was cool and sometimes a chill wind blew. Snowdrifts lay melting and it was super to have the place all to ourselves. We camped 300 feet back in the trees as mandated, but at mealtimes moved our stoves down to the lakeshore to cook in the sunshine.

Originally we had planned to hike over Hell-for-Sure Pass and down Goddard Canyon to famous Evolution Valley. But the snowpack and our imperfect conditioning made it plain that we needed to lower our expectations. Plus ideally, we decided, we should have a car waiting over by Bishop so that we need not hike BACK over the Sierra crest

We decided to basecamp at Rae Lake and use the time to dayhike to Red Mountain basin and Disappointment Lake, which lie near the start of Hell-for-Sure Pass (11,297 feet). After 2 nights at Rae Lake we packed up and retraced our steps to Courtright Reservoir. Mosquitoes nipped at us, hurrying us along. All in all, it had been a very good taste of the High Sierra in early spring.—Jim Miller, Portland, 6/6-9.

 **MOUNT ROGERS, BLACK MOUNTAIN, MOUNT DAVIS, HOYE CREST, SPRUCE KNOB**—An entertaining way to learn about the geography of the USA is to seek out the highest point in each of the fifty states.

Some significant mountaineering expertise is required for a few of these, such as Mount McKinley (or Denali) in Alaska, but for most the major challenge is route finding on access roads, then using the maps in Paul L. Zumwalt's book *Fifty State Summits: Guide with Maps to State Highpoints*, published by Jack Graver, 2005 SE 58 Avenue, Portland OR 97215 (503-232-5596); 1988.

On a recent trip to Washington DC this winter, I used Zumwalt's book with a rental car to reach the highest points of five eastern states: Virginia (**Mount Rogers**, 5729 feet); Kentucky (**Black Mountain**, 4145 feet); West Virginia (**Spruce Knob**, 4863 feet); Maryland (**Hoye Crest** on Backbone Ridge, 3360 feet); and Pennsylvania (**Mount Davis**, 3213 feet).

I discovered a few omissions of useful information and a few errors in the cited reference during this odyssey:

(1) **Mount Rogers** (Virginia) can be ascended entirely on trail from Grayson Highlands Gate Park.

This is an 8-mile round trip hike across open scenic land southeast of the summit. However, there are several unmarked trail intersections on this trek, so that a Forest Service map called

"Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Jefferson National Forest" is a useful adjunct to Zumwalt's contour map of the summit area.

There are two open rocky peaks more spectacular than Rogers and nearly as high along this approach, which involves some ups and downs for a cumulative elevation gain somewhere between 1500 and 1800 feet.

(2) **Black Mountain** (Kentucky) is almost on the Virginia boundary line and is therefore easily reachable in less than one day from Mount Rogers. The FAA road leaves state route 160 just as the state route crests at a saddle; the intersection is on one's left coming up from the Virginia side.

The FAA road is single lane but has recently been blacktopped to the radio towers. The actual summit area offers no view and is badly littered, but is identified by an old steel tower.

(3) The back roads of Pennsylvania that provide access to the highest point, **Mount Davis**, which lies on a vast plateau called Negro Mountain, have been renumbered since Zumwalt's guide was published.

The access road from the east (from the farming community of Summit Mills) is now marked "state route 2004." The tower built over the geographic summit is 50 feet high (not 350 feet as misprinted on page 96 of Zumwalt's guide).

A plaque on the summit tower explains the optical illusion whereby nearby ridges to both north and south appear to an observer on the tower as higher than the tower; this is an interesting tidbit.

(4) Zumwalt's map on page 54 describing the ascent from highway 219 to **Hoye Crest**, the highest point in Maryland, is out-of-date and misleading. The point where the old logging road leaves the highway is correctly described and was marked by a sign on this occasion.

The problem is that there are many logging road branches not shown at all on Zumwalt's map and, to make matters worse, new roads are now in place on the Maryland side of the Maryland-West Virginia state line. The entrance into the newer logging roads is marked by "no trespassing" signs, to further confuse the peakbagger.

You can now reach Hoye Crest by crossing onto the new logging roads and taking a right-hand branch uphill until you reach the end of the road, not more than 100 feet in altitude below the crest of Backbone Ridge.

Go cross-country to the crest and find a poorly marked (by orange paint) and intermittent waytrail leading roughly

southwest along the crest to the true high point still marked by a large sign, as shown on page 55 of the cited reference. The one-way hike from highway 219 is about 2 miles and approximately 800 feet of elevation gain.

(5) Zumwalt's description of **Spruce Knob**, the highest point of West Virginia, is fine if you wish to drive as close as possible to the summit.

You should also know that the area is laced with good trails which can provide an excellent hiking alternative in reaching Spruce Knob.


Pick up a free copy of *Seneca Creek Backcountry Hiking Guide* at any nearby Forest Service Ranger Station. This guide shows a labyrinth of trails from which the Huckleberry trail along beautiful open plateau country may be reached and which leads to the parking lot at the summit area. Cross-country travel is feasible with mountain boots, but slightly difficult because of extremely rocky terrain.

As a side issue of some interest, if the high-pointer should feel an urge to exercise technical rock climbing skills, this urge can be very adequately satisfied by a visit to Seneca Rocks in West Virginia.

The climbing routes on this high-quality rock have been carefully described in a guidebook by Bill Webster published in 1990 wherein a couple of hundred routes ranging from 5.0 to 5.13a are described.

A partner is not required if you are willing to hire a guide at the town of Seneca Rocks. I found the professional guide to be a cheerful and competent companion at a reasonable cost of \$125 for a full day of private guiding.

For brochure, write **Seneca Rocks Mountain Guides, Box 223, Seneca Rocks WV 26884**, or call 304-567-2115.—Gene Mickle, Bellevue, 5/10-18.

 **WOODCHUTE MOUNTAIN, Arizona** (*Prescott Natl Forest*)—Follow Alt Highway 89 to a pass about 1 hour east of Prescott and about 5 miles west of Jerome. Look for a sign for the Mingus trailhead on the west side of the road. Drive in a short distance and take the left fork at the Woodchute trail sign. Park at the gate, and walk the road about 1.5 miles to the trailhead, just past a stock tank on the right.

The rampant wild irises promised by my friends were just beginning to bloom after an uncharacteristically wet spring. We paralleled the Mingus/Woodchute ridge from below, rising and falling gently in mixed sun and shade. There were enough open spots in the ponderosa pines to get view-happy—Sedona's

BACKCOUNTRY NEWS

REPORTS AND CONDITIONS

red rocks, the Verde River valley, and the San Francisco volcanoes.

We dropped into a shady draw for lunch, then climbed past two more tanks (and more irises). The path steepened to the flat "summit" of Woodchute Mountain. Trees became more sparse as we followed the ridge on level tread.

We came to the end of the ridge at two wire fences (a good turnaround spot if you only have one vehicle). Beyond the fences, the path became sketchier but was still visible; we headed downhill on the far side of the second fence. Long switchbacks took us down into a desert canyon with occasional scrub oak patches. The path moderated and widened on a broad ridge. We were grateful for a waiting truck at the end of the trail after about 8 miles. (Contact Prescott NF for the directions to the far end of the trail).

Brutal-ometer: 3

Relent-ometer: 1

Hideo-meter: 0

Food note: Jerome has two ice cream emporiums.—Jan Naragon, Seattle, May 94.

(See Rest Stop, page 35, for explanation of "meter" readings.—AM)



KENDRICK PEAK, Arizona

(Kendrick Wilderness, Kaibab Natl Forest)—This island of wilderness west of Flagstaff is laced with several



pine-scented trails which converge at the top of McKendrick Peak, an old stratovolcano. (I love hiking with geologists!)

Follow I-40 west of Flagstaff to Parks Road. Exit to the north side of the freeway, and turn west on old Route 66. Turn right at the Parks Store onto Spring Valley road. Go about 8 miles to a ranch, then follow signs to the Kendrick trailhead.

We began hiking at 7400 feet, so my Lowlander Wheeze kicked in right away! The path follows a road grade for about half the distance, but the tread is always good. Our route was mostly in forest, although there were enough openings to allow the tops of my ears to get sunburned.

We reached a saddle after 2 miles, from which you could see the outline

of the fire lookout roof on the left-most peak. Pine forest changed to Engelmann spruce and fir and we chugged relentlessly upward; the occasional quaking aspen stands were just beginning to green up. The grade steepened to a flat meadow, a junction and a cabin (open).

We followed a sign to a lookout and hiked the last 800 feet on short switchbacks to the enticing Pumpkin Trail junction, the fire tower (unstaffed in May), and a tiny helipad.

Views every which way made a drop-dead gorgeous lunch spot. The San Francisco Peaks dominated the east. Why the Grand Canyon's layers are slanted was illustrated in the view of the enormous monocline to the north; we could see the North Rim rising alarmingly above the South. We were treated to ordnance explosions at a military depot to the south. I was above 10,000 feet and felt great!

The hike seemed longer than the advertised one-way distance of 3.5 miles. I drank buckets of water, and it wasn't even a hot day. There is no water along the way.

Brutal-ometer: 4

Relent-ometer: 9

Hideo-meter: 0

Food note: the Parks Store carries "Bama" pecan pies!—Jan Naragon, Seattle, May 94.

EYEWITNESS TO A MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY

—HIS HEAD BEGAN TO SWELL ... THE PRESSURE WAS TREMENDOUS—

The mountain guide called his clients to gather around to hear his speech. For me, it was just a daylike with some extra time to lounge on the rocks and be warmed by the sun.

But for the guided clients, it was the end of their attempt to climb the mountain. I was sitting close enough that I too would be able to hear the wise words from their well-tanned guide.

"Many of you did not make the summit today," he began. "Now you know that it takes more than you had to give. The rest of you were lucky enough to go with me to the top."

WHAT? My eyes snapped open in time to see the clients' heads droop in shame. The guide was so taken with himself that he didn't understand their world. It was a classic case, and during his conceited ranting his head began to swell.

"Some of us were victorious," he continued. "Perhaps the rest of you will have a chance for that in the future, but my experience tells me that most of you will not return."

Somehow he was forgetting that everyone climbs their own mountain. Even those who turn back before the summit may have overcome great hurdles within themselves.

Each may have faced internal fears and met personal challenges on an individual level.

Most of these people were not frequent climbers. His egocentric ineptness was marring what might be their only mountain experience.

With one thoughtless swipe of his sharp tongue, he launched a massive balloon of inflated self-esteem, invalidating what for many of the novice

climbers may have been the experience of a lifetime. His head, filled with senseless arrogance, strained to capacity.

He selfishly continued to rob them with his blind monologue. "For those of you who do return, some of you will finally be able to stand on the summit and I hope that I will be the one to take you there."

I could see that the pressure from so much self-centeredness was tremendous.

"Most of all," he boasted to the rest, "I'm glad that you got to accompany me on my 52nd successful climb to the summit."

At that point his ego-bloated head exploded. It's one of the worst kinds of mountaineering accidents. Hopefully, one we can all learn from.

—Steven M. Cox

NOT TOO STRENUOUS ...

—HIKES IN THE HIGH COUNTRY, BUT EASY—

Last month Mystery Hiker asked for suggestions for hikes that are not too strenuous. Mr. Maphead is recovering from a ski injury and needs something not too long, not too steep—but it must definitely be in the high country, no deep woods valley walks.

Here are enough ideas to keep them busy all summer:

From CAT, Bellevue—

Off the top of my head, here are a few worth considering. Mileages are round-trip.

Mount Rainier National Park alone offers a number of great short hikes:

Naches Peak Loop, 4½ miles, 700 feet gain. Trailhead is at Chinook Pass.

Dege Peak, 4 miles, 700 feet gain. Trailhead is on the Sunrise road.

Panorama Point, 5 miles, 1500 feet gain. Trailhead is at Paradise.

Bench and Snow Lakes, 3 miles, 700 feet gain. Trailhead is on the Stevens Canyon road.

Second Burroughs Mountain, 5 miles, 1200 feet gain. Trailhead is at Sunrise.

Just outside Mazama in the Methow Valley, Goat Peak is 5 miles and 1400 feet gain. Take road 52, then 5225, then 200 to the trailhead.

East of Snoqualmie Pass is Thorp Mountain Lookout. Going by way of the Knox Creek trail, it's 5 miles and 1800 feet gain. Drive Highway 903 north from Cle Elum, cross the river at the head of Cle Elum Lake and follow roads 4308 and 120 to the trailhead.

Sauk Mountain is just north of Rockport on Highway 20. The trail is 4 miles with a gain of 1300 feet. Just west of Rockport State Park, turn north on road 1030 and follow it and road 1036 to the trailhead.

In the Olympics, try Hurricane Hill at 3 miles and 1800 feet gain. The trailhead is at the very end of the Hurricane

Ridge road, 18 miles south of Port Angeles.

And for a little more mileage (7 miles), don't miss Windy Pass, on the PCT north of Harts Pass. The gain is 1000 feet in; 500 feet out.

While you're there be sure to take the short walk up to Slate Peak for spectacular 360-degree views. In fact, why not spend a couple of days at Harts Pass? Although Grasshopper Pass is well over 5 miles south on the PCT, you can just head that direction for a couple of miles and still get terrific rewards.

From Peg Ferm, Monroe—

If the road is open this year, try Evergreen Mountain. It's 3 miles round trip with a gain of 1300 feet. Just east of Skykomish, turn north on road 65, then right on road 6554 to trailhead. Call the Skykomish Ranger Station to see when the road will be open (206-677-2414).

Lake Valhalla from the Smithbrook road is 5½ miles round trip, with 800 feet gain going in; 200 feet going out. From Highway 2 east of Stevens Pass,

drive road 6700 north to the trailhead.

Little Si, near North Bend, is about 5 miles round trip; 1200 feet gain. Take old Highway 10 east through North Bend and turn left on the Mount Si road. Across the Middle Fork bridge, turn left, and left again, and park.

Eagle Lake, up above Barclay Lake, is a good bit more than 5 miles, and the trail is rough above Barclay, but it's definitely high country. Maybe save this one for when Mr. Maphead is feeling more himself. From Highway 2 at Baring, take road 6024 to the trailhead.

Annette Lake is an easy 7 miles round trip; 1400 feet gain. The trailhead is right off I-90 at the Asahel Curtis exit a few miles west of Snoqualmie Pass.

Two miles east of Index on Highway 2 is the Heybrook Lookout trail. It's a steep 2 miles round trip, with 1000 feet gain. The trailhead is on the north side of the highway, just past the brown sign announcing the National Forest. The trees have grown up a lot and you can't go up into the lookout any more, but it's a good short trip all the same.

The Tonga Ridge trail has a gain of only 400 feet. It's 6 miles round trip to Sawyer Pass, but for a short trip stop anywhere on the ridge—or go to the top of Mount Sawyer. Just east of the Skykomish Ranger Station, turn south on the Foss road 68, then left on road 6830, and right on road 310 to the trailhead.

Other recommendations—

Additional votes from readers came in for Tonga Ridge and Harts Pass, already mentioned above.

And the new book *Best Short Hikes in Washington's North Cascades & San Juan Islands*, by E. M. Sterling, is full of more ideas. It's published by The Mountaineers (\$12.95; order by calling 800-553-4453).



Bill Lynch on the trail to Thorp Mountain Lookout.

Jane Habegger

IRA SPRING

SCOUT CAMP at LENA LAKE

—REMEMBERING THE DAYS WHEN SWIMSUITS WERE OPTIONAL—

Karen Sykes' story, "The Challenge of Saint Peter's Gate" (*Pack & Paddle*, August 1993), brought back wonderful memories of my Boy Scout days in the early 1930s when my brother Bob and I spent many happy summers at our Scout camp on Lower Lena Lake on the east side of the Olympic Mountains.

Our first year at Camp Cleland was 1930. Bob and I each made a packboard from patterns we found in *Boys Life* magazine. Like all tenderfoots, the new packboards were loaded down with everything our mothers were sure we needed, or might possibly need.

Our troop rode from Shelton in the back of a truck. The pavement ended at Shelton's city limits, so it was a long, dusty ride past Hoodspurt and Lilliwaup to the Hamma Hamma valley.

There was no road up the valley to the trailhead. Through the courtesy of the Hamma Hamma Logging Company,

we rode a workers' speeder 9 miles to the trailhead.

That first year at camp, the loggers were clearcutting the beginning half-mile of the Lena Lake trail and we had to climb straight up the fireline.

It was hot and the leaders went charging up the trail at a speed that nearly killed off all the overloaded tenderfoots. They soon pooped us out and left us far behind.

Two hours later we staggered into Camp Cleland on Lower Lena Lake and found a complete camp with a large cook shack, open air eating shelter for fifty to sixty boys, 10 large army tents for sleeping, two buildings for staff, a dock, 8 rowboats (carried in), and an 8-hole outhouse.

On the large flat between the East and West Forks of Lena Creek was a beautiful cabin of cedar shakes belonging to a prospector named Conway.

There were no girls or mothers and the cook was an old lady who didn't count (she was probably all of 40), so bathing suits were never worn.

Hiking and swimming were the priority. Merit badges were secondary. Our first year we tenderfoots made a three-day backpack to Upper Lena and climbed what we called "Old Baldy" (Mount Lena). The following year we also had an overnighter up the Valley of Silent Men to the South Peak of The Brothers.

As we grew older, in addition to the regular camp period, we signed up for the pre-camp work period.

One year we carried up 20-foot lengths of pipes and installed a water system. Another year, with the help of loggers, donated by Simpson Logging Company, we built six patrol cabins, each with bunks for eight boys.

In 1932 the Hamma Hamma Logging Company ran out of trees and pulled out the railroad, and the roadbed became a one lane road. The first year it took a brave driver to cross the high trestles, but the second year the trestles were by-passed.

With the road came people. Mothers were bad enough, but sisters put the camp in an uproar. Suddenly swim suits were essential.

Also with the road came vandals. In five years the camp was trashed. The buildings were used for firewood and the boats ruined by being left in the water during the winter. By 1941, the Scouts gave up and moved to a lowland lake where buildings could be looked after. Camp Cleland became a memory.

Last time I was there, the only trace I could find was some of the pipe. Conway's cabin stood until 1938 when five trees fell from four directions and crushed it.

The memories are still there, especially the songs, bad jokes that were not



Scouts at Camp Cleland, Lower Lena Lake.

Bob and Ira Spring



Bob and Ira Spring

Raising the flag at Camp Cleland.

worth repeating, and the wonderful stories our leader Tom Martin told. He had a gift for story telling, but it was difficult picking out the true stories from the fantasies.

It was, of course, a fantasy, but when Tom Martin told the story of the Sidehill Gallynipper, it seemed true to life.

According to Tom, he came upon a Sidehill Gallynipper on the slopes of Mount Baldy. A Gallynipper has a big advantage over other animals on steep hillsides. Its left legs are longer than its right legs, so it can walk easily on the steep mountainsides of the Olympic Mountains.

He was watching one grazing on the lupine and blue huckleberries on the side of Old Baldy when it was distracted by a bear that walked by. When the Gallynipper realized it had passed by an especially good patch of huckle-

berries, he could not go back. Instead, he had to walk all the way around the mountain. Tom said it was a true story as he stayed there and watched.

Tom also told us the grim story of how "The Valley of Silent Men" (East Fork Lena Creek) got its name. It may have been one of his fantasies, but according to Tom two prospectors died mysteriously in the valley.

Then there was the true, tragic story of Carl Putvin, a young trapper, who died near Mount Stone. Sometime in 1911 or 1912, Putvin built his cabin in the Hamma Hamma Valley, some 12 miles from the nearest road.

The story I remember was that he was tending his traplines near Upper Lena Lake when he had an appendicitis attack and died, either from the appendix or freezing trying to reach help.

His family must have been looking

after his place, as I recall the first time we passed the spot the cabin was neat and Putvin's grave well cared for.

There was also the remains of a small log cabin at Milk Lake on the side of Mount Bretherton, which was also considered to be Putvin's.

The Hamma Hamma valley has been logged, and the cabin is gone. Evidently the grave is lost, and only a Forest Service memorial remains saying the grave is nearby and giving his birth date as September 1892 and his death January 10, 1913.

The climax of our times at Camp Cleland was the summer the assistant camp leader, Chet Ulland, took ten of us from the scout camp at Lower Lena Lake to Upper Lena Lake (now part of Olympic National Park), cross-country to the ponds below Mount Stone, over



Bob and Ira Spring

Pat Spring (left) and Boy Scouts at Upper Lena Lake, below Mount Bretherton.

Saint Peter's Gate to the Lake of the Angels, down recently burned slopes to Putvins's cabin and grave, cross-country to Mildred Lakes, over a pass between Mount Washington and Mount Pershing to Jefferson Lake, and then by trail to Elk Lake and the road.

The highlight of the trip was just as Karen Sykes described, but after all those years, I just remember the adventure, not the hazards she talked about.

In fact, we enjoyed that area so much Dad took Bob and me through the same route to Lake of the Angels several times. Once we stampeded a herd of elk that thundered down the side of Mount Henderson like something out of a Wild West movie.

One year we made the traverse to Flapjack Lakes, another time we went around Mount Stone to Home Sweet Home. About 1940 Bob and I tried to ski tour from Lena Lake to Flapjack Lakes but we had a close encounter with

an avalanche on the way up to Saint Peter's Gate and turned back.

Although I have not been over Saint Peter's Gate since World War II, I have looked at it from the ridge above Upper Lena and from Lake of the Angels and marveled at how our leader could have taken a dozen boys with smooth rubber-soled shoes over that terrain.

We aren't the only ones to enjoy the traverse. In his foreword to *The Mountaineers* book *The Alpine Lakes*, then-Governor Dan Evans wrote about a cold dip and sunbathing on glacier-polished rocks at Lake of the Angels.

I take my hat off to Karen for helping give this generation of Boy Scouts the same opportunities for adventure our Scout leaders gave us when we were young.

I was interested to know that Lake of the Angels and Saint Peter's Gate were named by the boys from Camp Parsons.

The names certainly fit. Scouts from Camp Parsons were probably exploring this country long before Camp Cleland was formed.

Except for detouring up the fire line, the trail to lower Lena Lake has always been in good shape. Although it was a bit steeper, it used to be only 2 miles instead of the present 3½ miles. In the late 1960s, the Forest Service reconstructed the trail to motorcycle standards. Fortunately the Forest Service soon discovered the fallacy of mixing motors on a crowded trail and the ORVs were banned.

The trail to Upper Lena Lake was good for the first 2 miles along the West Fork of Lena Creek. From there it was a boot-beaten path climbing over cliffs to Upper Lena Lake.

About 1935 the CCC continued the trail to the lake. Unfortunately, the steep hillside was so unstable the tread soon deteriorated.

I was amazed at Karen's picture of the Scout Lake Way-trail. Was this man-made or boot-built? When we were young, there was no trail beyond Upper Lena Lake

There is no place like home. There may be prettier lakes, more spectacular mountains, and better wildflower fields, but Upper Lena Lake where I spent so many happy summers is my favorite.

Pat and I hiked there for our honeymoon. We found it overrun with a Scout troop and went on to Scout Lake. With our son, we returned on our 25th wedding anniversary.

The question is ... will we be able to hike there on our 50th, only a few years away!

Ira Spring, of Edmonds, is a well-known outdoor photographer and guidebook author.



Bob and Ira Spring

Saint Peter's Gate, on the southeast side of Mount Stone.



Bob and Ira Spring

Mount Pershing, from near Lake of the Angels.

DEBORAH RIEHL

RESCUE EPICS

—TWO-HUNDRED-PLENTY POUNDS—

Unlike last Memorial Day weekend, which was a rescue marathon (see *July 1993*, page 26), this Memorial weekend was a cruise—only two quick turn-arounds. So, this month I've dipped into the archives once again. ...

On August 15, 1986, one of the adult leaders of the Explorer Search and Rescue Scouts (ESAR) was hiking with friends in the Mason Lake area.

This trail is very scenic and in places very steep and rocky. John from ESAR and his party encountered a 30-year-old man 1½ miles in, sitting in the trail with a broken ankle.

"Sonny," who weighed 260 pounds, had slipped on a steep section of the trail in heavy timber.

John, a ham radio operator, contacted the duty SAR deputy, also a ham, by way of the SAR radio repeater. Bill, another ham who is a Mountain Rescuer in North Bend, overheard the conversation.

A little over an hour later, two Mountain Rescuers departed the trailhead. One was Al, of legendary strength and endurance (see *P&P*, June 1993, page 18); the other was Bill. Bill had stopped on his way out of North Bend and purchased a six-pack of bev-



erage—as multi-purpose cold packs for Sonny's ankle. In addition, they carried first aid supplies and belaying gear.

The trail was too steep and narrow to use the pack frame litter carrying system. The weighty subject had to be hand-carried by six hardy Mountain Rescuers and ESAR Scouts at a time with a belay. The carrying teams had to be relieved frequently.

The litter wheel couldn't be used until the old logging road segment of the

trail was reached.

The exhausted rescuers, with their arms longer than when they started, and a well-hydrated Sonny, were all out by 8:30pm.

Debby Riehl, of North Creek, is a member of Seattle Mountain Rescue's board of trustees.

BULLETIN BOARD

Notices on this Bulletin Board are free to subscribers and may be "posted" for up to three months. You may list your used equipment for sale, post lost-and-found announcements, locate partners for trips, or other non-commercial items.

Commercial advertisers are welcome to contact the Pack & Paddle office for ad rates.

INTERESTED IN HIGH LAKE FISHING? Washington State Hi-Lakers meets third Wednesday of each month at Mercerview Community Center,

7:30pm. For information, call George Bucher, 206-821-5752 (Kirkland).

CABIN—Secluded seaside housekeeping cabin on Orcas Island available for weekly rental May-October. Hiking, fishing, beachcombing, wildlife viewing. Rustic, comfortable accommodations. Sleeps eight, reasonable rent. Contact 14338 Wallingford Ave N, Seattle WA 98133.

OSAT—A clean and sober climbing and mountaineering club. 206-236-9674.

FEMALE WANTED TO SHARE WITH FEMALE—\$340/month plus ½ utilities (one other person). Bedroom with connected bath. Washer-dryer-dishwasher. Hardwood floors, sun room, gourmet kitchen. Wallingford area, walk to buses, shopping, Green Lake. Share yard work. No pets, no smoking. Available 7/1. 206-547-4821 (Seattle).

JAMES R. HAMEL

The QUEST

For The PERFECT PACK

—SOME IDEAS TO HELP YOU IN YOUR SEARCH—

This story begins in the late 1980s. An avid backpacker, I finally convinced "the little woman" that I would end up as vulture meat on some remote trail if I didn't get new equipment.

I was going to do it right! I hungrily devoured equipment reviews in *Backpacker* magazine, ordered every manufacturer's brochure I could think of, and combed through catalogs from REI, LL Bean, and Campmor. Thus began "the quest for the perfect pack."

This quest ended up spanning five years, many manufacturers, and more money and chewouts by the wife than I wish to admit.

For five years in a row I bought a new backpack each spring, thinking I had finally found the "perfect pack!" Unfortunately, five years in a row I was disappointed and resumed my search. I wrote this article in the hope that you can learn from my costly mistakes so that your own quest is more successful.

INTERNAL VS. EXTERNAL

External frame packs have better weight transfer to the hips and are the best choice for hauling monster loads over long distances on smooth trails that aren't too steep.

They are cooler in hot weather because a mesh panel holds the pack away from the back. On a rocky or steep trail an external frame pack can tend to sway because the load pivots on the hips.

An internal frame pack hugs the back and spreads the load more evenly among the hips, small of back, and shoulders. The glove-like fit brings the pack closer to the back which can create a sweat problem in warm weather.

The internal frame pack comes into its own on rocky or steep trails, where its close fit eliminates the balance problems of an external frame pack.

Both types have their avid supporters. Although my early packs were both external frames, once I tried my first internal frame pack 15 years ago I was

hooked. If you're looking for advice on how to buy an external frame backpack, I can't help you.

IMPORTANCE OF FIT

Every pack feels comfortable off the rack with no weight in it. Every time I tried on a pack in the store it felt wonderful, so like most people I spent most of my time looking at the colors and doodads (pockets, extra flaps, and so on).

Once you get on the trail, however, the extra pockets or coordinated colors become unimportant when your hips and back start aching. I've seen countless articles that say *make sure the suspension fits first*, then look at the features of the pack.

Like most people, I ignored the advice and suffered needlessly on the trail. There are a few basic rules that simply cannot be overlooked if you want a proper fit:

Loaded vs. empty—A heavy load and gravity will make the pack droop to its

natural fit against your body, at which time the problem pressure points will be more apparent.

Don't think you can fit a pack with an empty load in the store, then expect it to feel the same on the trail. Fill the pack with weight and adjust everything before making a decision to buy!

Hipbelt—This is the one component that is most likely to cause you grief.

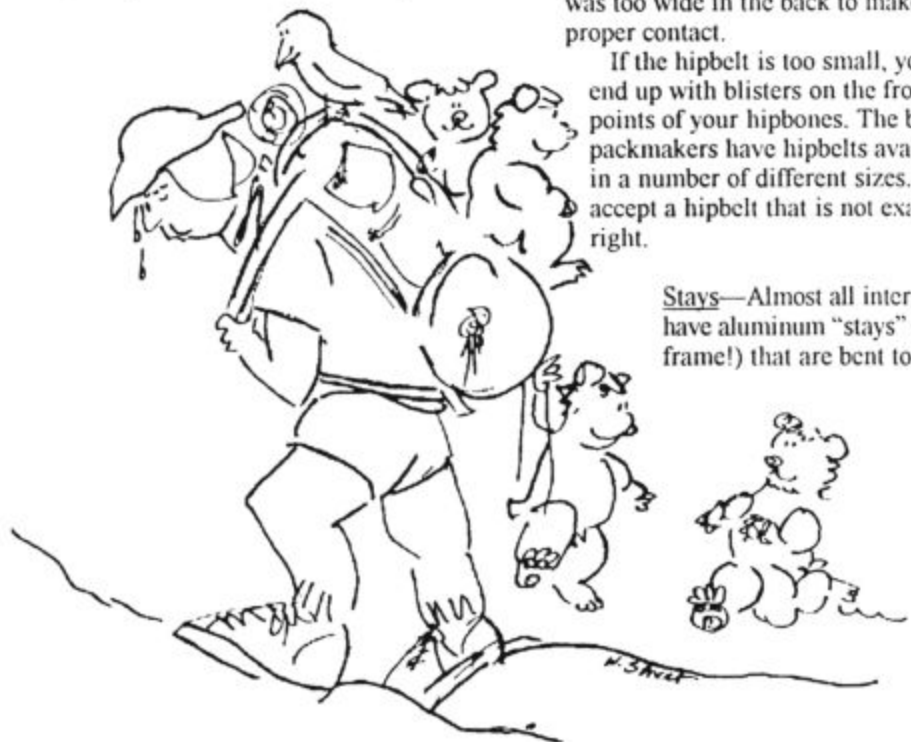
The most common hipbelt problems are that (a) it will not have the proper contact on the outer rear corners of your hips (too large), or (b) the padding will not extend around the front points of your pelvis (too small).

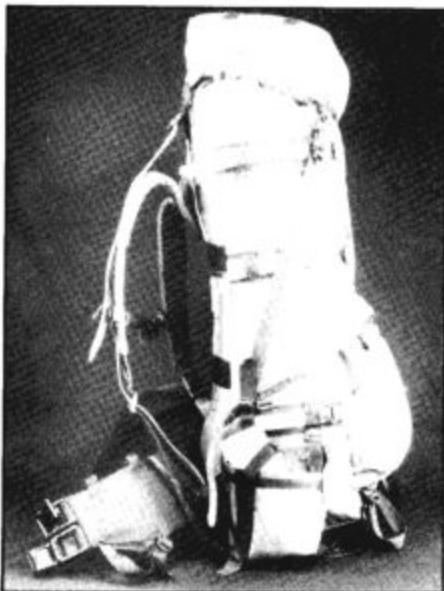
If the hip belt is too large, the pack continually wants to slide down your back and you madly keep tightening the hipbelt buckle in front, trying to get the belt to stay on your hips.

I once cut a 10-day trip short to go to the emergency room with complications caused by overtightening the front buckle to compensate for a hipbelt that was too wide in the back to make proper contact.

If the hipbelt is too small, you will end up with blisters on the front points of your hipbones. The best packmakers have hipbelts available in a number of different sizes. Don't accept a hipbelt that is not exactly right.

Stays—Almost all internals have aluminum "stays" (the frame!) that are bent to make





McHale and Co. pack.

the pack mold to your back. The factory pre-bends the stays to fit the "average" person's back, which means they won't fit *your* back unless you happen to come from a family of 2.6 people.

You *must* take out the stays and bend them to fit the contours of *your* back. If you don't know how to remove and bend the stays and the store can't help you, find someone who can or look for another store.

Shoulder straps—The shoulder straps must attach to the weighted pack about 1 to 2 inches *below* the 7th vertebrae (the pointy knob at the base of your

neck).

If the straps attach too *high* you will not be able to use the load lifter straps on the trail to shift the weight back and forth from hips to shoulders.

If the straps attach too *low* you will not be able to bring the pack close in to your back and you will feel like you are falling backward. (If the straps attach "just right" then you win a bowl of porridge from the Three Bears).

A few pack models have "fixed" shoulder straps for lower weight, but most packs on the market have good adjustability if you will just take the time to do it.



Dana Designs' Terraplane

TRADEOFF OF WEIGHT AND FEATURES

At some point in your hiking career, every backpacker eventually becomes obsessed with weight. Usually this happens when you're half way up the Lake Constance trail with a 50-pound pack on your back. Suddenly every ounce is important and true fanatics even cut half the handle off a toothbrush to save weight.

I've been known to stash a stuff sack half way up a trail to be picked up on the way out—suddenly, some of that gear no longer seemed quite so important.

A typically-sized 5000 cubic inch backpack can vary widely in weight (from under 4 pounds to almost 7 pounds) depending on materials, amount of padding, and additional features.

Typically the pack will be made of one of three fabrics. *Cordura* is a nylon fabric with a rough finish that is very strong and abrasion resistant, and comes in two weights: 1000 denier Cordura (about 12 ounces per square yard) is typically used for high wear areas like pack bottoms, and 500 denier Cordura (about 8 ounces per square yard) is used for areas less subject to abrasion. Cordura is also found under proprietary trade names such as Kodra.

Pack cloth is also a nylon fabric with a much smoother finish, thinner and lighter than Cordura (about 5 to 6 ounces per square yard). Pack cloth seems flimsy compared to Cordura, yet is still incredibly strong.

In the Market for a Pack? Try renting one first

HIGH MOUNTAIN RENDEZVOUS

670 NW Gilman Blvd
Issaquah WA 98027
206-391-0130

Rents Lowe Contour IV for men and Lowe Sirocco for women.

Weekend rate: \$15 (pick up Friday, return Monday).

Week rate: \$25

Also carries external frame packs and rucksacks. Has external frame packs for children.

SWALLOW'S NEST

2308 6th Ave
Seattle WA 98121
800-676-4041 or 206-441-4100

Rents Dana Design Alpine and Dana

Design Terraplane.

Weekend rate: \$19 (pick up Wednesday, return Monday).

Week rate: \$38 to \$43

Also carries children's gear.

MARMOT MOUNTAIN WORKS

827 Bellevue Way NE
Bellevue WA 98004
206-453-1515

Rents Dana Design Terraplane, Gregory Palisades plus and the Dru.

Rates: for 2 to 4 days, \$17. Additional \$3/day for every day after.

Also carries small daypacks, baby carriers, and adjustable frame packs for kids.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE

201 E Chestnut
Bellingham WA 98225
206-671-4615

Rents Wilderness Experience Timberline and Adventure.

Weekend rate: \$19 (pick up Friday afternoon; return Monday by 12.)

Week rate: \$43.

OLYMPIC OUTFITTERS

407 East 4 Ave
Olympia WA 98501
206-943-1114

Rents Camp Trails and Dana Design internal frame backpacks.

Weekend rate: \$15 (pick up Friday; return Monday before 12).



A Lowe pack.

A pack made completely of 1000d Cordura will be practically indestructible but will also weigh the most. A pack made of 500d Cordura, with the high-wear areas reinforced by 1000d Cordura, will certainly be adequate for all but the most serious bushwacker and climber.

A pack made of pack cloth (also usually reinforced at the high-wear areas with Cordura) will be the lightest, yet will still be adequate for the typical backpacker as long as you don't shove in a pair of crampons without covering the tips.

A very lightweight (but hard to find and expensive) option is Spectra fabric, which is much stronger than cordura

yet weighs about 4 ounces per square yard. Spectra is so strong that it can't be cut with scissors and can't be dyed, thus you can have any color you want as long as it's white.

The Kelty catalog shows a full size pack made of Spectra weighing under 3 pounds but I haven't seen one in a store. McHale & Company also makes packs out of Spectra.

Every design feature on a pack (every zipper, strap, buckle, and pocket) adds to the total weight. The most basic pack design is a top loading sack where everything goes in and out of the main opening on top.

Of course, when you're caught in the dark and it's pouring rain, the one item you absolutely need will usually have migrated to the very bottom of the pack. Starting with the basic sack design, your pack will have some or all of the following features:

- All but the most basic (and lightest) design will have a *separate sleeping bag compartment* with a zip-in divider that separates the pack into two compartments.

Usually you can fit a lot more than the sleeping bag into the bottom compartment. The pack may also have side or panel zipper access to the top compartment which means you don't have to unload the entire pack to reach the one item that's on the bottom.

- Virtually all packs have *side com-*

pression straps whose primary purpose is to cinch down the load so it rides close to your back without swaying. However, you also can carry your Thermarest and tent poles under the compression straps.

- The *capacity* in most top-loading packs can be *extended* by loosening the buckles that hold the top pocket.

In effect, you can telescope the pack depending on the size of the load.

- The top pocket may detach and convert to a *fanny pack* for day excursions away from base camp.

I've had two packs with this feature and found that (1) it's a hassle to detach the pocket and put it together with



JanSport frame packs.

Week rate: \$35

Also carries external frame packs.

OUTSIDE CONNECTION

1133 Wishkah Mall
Aberdeen WA 98520
206-533-0922

This specialty shop has a small rental department; call them for particulars.

WILDERNESS SPORTS

14340 NE 20th Street
Bellevue WA 98007
206-746-0500

Rents Gregory Palisades plus, Robson, and Petite Dru.

Weekend rate: \$18 (pick up Wednesday morning, return Monday night).

Week rate: \$32.

Also has JanSport external frame backpacks (\$10/weekend; \$18/week),

and day packs. Some of the smaller packs will fit children.

MOUNT CONSTANCE MOUNTAIN SHOPPE

1550 NE Riddell Rd
Bremerton WA 98310
206-377-0668

Rents Gregory Palisade and Dana Design ArcFlex.

Weekend rate: \$15

Week rate: \$25 (9 days, plus a day on each end for pick-up and return).

Also carries external frame packs. Some of the small ones will fit children. A second store in Gig Harbor carries the same rental equipment.

REI

1525 11th Avenue
Seattle WA 98122

206-323-8333

Rents Lowe Sirocco and Contour IV; Mountainsmith Frostfire I and Frostfire II; REI Newstar, Eveningstar, Tourstar.

Weekend rate: \$15 member (\$23 non-member).

Week rate: \$30 member (\$45 non-member).

Also has stores in Portland, Spokane and Puget Sound areas.

MOUNTAIN GEAR

N 2002 Division
Spokane WA 99207
509-325-9000

Rents Dana Design Terraplane and Alpine.

Weekend rate: \$10 for 72 hours.

Week rate: \$25.

Also has external frame packs for children.

the hipbelt, and (2) the fanny pack is usually not that comfortable (after all, that's not the original design function).

Another option is to find a day pack that attaches to the pack as an accessory pocket. Lowe has an item that converts from a pack pocket to a small fanny pack to a small day pack with shoulder straps.

■ A very useful feature on some packs (sometimes available as an accessory) is a *shovel flap or pocket*.

Although originally designed to hold a small avalanche shovel, the flap can be loosened to stuff a jacket or rope for easy access. You'll never know how neat a feature this is until you have one.

■ Another useful feature is a *water bottle holder* so you can take a drink on the trail without having to stop and take the pack off your back.

Many packs have wand pockets on the lower sides that will also carry a water bottle; other accessory holders are available through the manufacturer, or at stores such as REI. If your pack does not come with an integral or accessory water bottle holder, a good choice is Dana Design's "Rib" pockets that will fit any pack and hang on your ribs between the lower shoulder straps. These pockets carry a small water bottle and plenty of room for munchies.

■ *Accessory pockets* are available for virtually all packs and serve two purposes: increased capacity and ideal ways to organize all your small gear.

PANEL LOADING PACKS

I would be remiss in not mentioning panel loading packs which have a fully zippered opening, much like a suitcase.

I don't recommend a panel loader for a full-size pack for three reasons: (1) you have to lay the pack on its back (sometimes in the mud) to load or unload; (2) the capacity of a panel loader can't be extended as with the typical top loader; and (3) a panel loader will almost always be heavier than a top loader of the same capacity.

However, panel loading designs can be quite convenient for a day pack where you are getting into and out of the pack more often.

QUALITY AND COST

The saying "you get what you pay for" is particularly true when shopping for a backpack. Quality, fit, adjustability,

and durability are all going to depend on your budget and where you shop.

Following are some (but by no means all) examples of what is on the market, ranked from most expensive options on down:

Custom Packs—McHale & Company in Seattle is the leader in this category. You are assured of a perfect fit, a pack design that meets your specific needs and style, and high quality (durability) that will last for years.

Of course you'll pay handsomely for the privilege and you'll have to wait for the pack to be made, but this is the best choice if you have the money and patience.

Low volume, top quality packmakers—The top three based on consistency of *Backpacker* product reviews and supported by my own direct observation are probably Dana Designs, Osprey, and Gregory.

All have *extremely* high quality and the latest in suspension technology and design features. None are available at REI; you'll have to visit backpacking specialty stores such as Marmot Mountain Works, Swallows' Nest, and Mount Constance Mountain Shop to find and compare these packs.

As a bonus, these specialty stores are also usually quite knowledgeable in the fitting process.

Also in this group of "luxury model" packs are Lowe, North Face, and Mountainsmith, which are all available at REI. Each manufacturer has different design philosophies and features so it is best to obtain and study their brochures.

All have many designs to choose from along with multiple, interchangeable sizes in hipbelts and shoulder harnesses. Expect to pay \$300 or more for a full size, full featured, top quality pack. Consider the expense a bargain if you plan to spend any real time on the trails.

Good value for those on a budget—REI has four excellent quality, budget-minded packs in their new Traverse series. REI also carries Camp Trails and JanSport packs which have been highly complimented in some equipment reviews.

Compare these "value" packs side-by-side with the top-name brands and the differences are readily apparent, yet you can still find an excellent pack for under \$200. One of my best packs ever was a low-budget REI pack.

Once you get away from specialty stores or REI and start looking at packs under \$130, you are definitely taking your chances.

"Beginner" backpacks are available at a number of variety and sporting goods stores which will remain nameless. Packs can be found for as low as \$35 that will get you at least 50 feet from the car before your shoulders hurt, and even come with a lifetime guarantee (they are guaranteed to cure you of any desire to ever go backpacking again in your life!).

RESEARCHING THE MARKET

Most pack makers have at least 10 or more models that differ in size, features, and intended purpose.

Each model may also come in different sizes for different sized people. I have yet to find a store that carries all models for a certain pack maker.

There is only one way to really investigate the market and find your perfect pack, and that is to look at the stores to narrow your range of brands and price range, then to thoroughly read those packmakers' brochures.

If you cannot find the brochures you are looking for, then call the packmaker and ask for one—they generally are very prompt in responding.

If your store does not have the particular model you are interested in after doing your research, ask if they have that model on order. If not, call the packmaker and get a list of other stores that carry their products.

When I'm looking for a new pack I'm like a kid in a candy store—I want it yesterday. If I had shown a little more patience and followed my own advice I could have avoided some poor decisions.

THE QUEST ENDS

After five years and five packs, did I finally find Nirvana and the perfect pack?

No, but I did buy sewing equipment, locate a good supplier (Seattle Fabrics), and begin my quest to *make* the perfect backpack! But that's another story...

Jim Hamel, of Federal Way, is still searching for the "perfect pack," has made almost a dozen himself, and appears to thoroughly enjoys the process.

KEN JAMES MCLEOD

OF MOUNTAIN SOLITUDE

—SUNSET TO SUNRISE—

Sundown had been magnificent. Now, it was as if I could reach out and grasp the North Star, hit the moon with granite stones, and move the clouds around with my breath.

As the night pressed on atop this lonely mountain, the darkness became overwhelming, and the silence almost unbearable.

I carried no tent and I brought no sleeping bag on this trek. The gear that I did bring—and now wore—was strictly for warmth and survival for the two-day adventure here, camped under the peaks of Three Fingers and Mount Bullon in the Boulder River Wilderness.

The trek began in my head as a youth about 1968 while hiking on trails nearby. I wanted someday to explore further into the heart of the region. Twenty years later, the exploration began when I left the Three Fingers trail at about 3200 feet just beyond the present starting point of trail 641.

Off the trail, I descended 2000 feet to

the river below, then wandered about 8 or so miles up to the headwaters. I could see several extraordinary waterfalls near the glaciers. In fact, some seemed to come right out of the ice: cold, clear and pure. My route up the Boulder was trackless except for those of the bear and deer.

Near the end of the day, far up the river, I decided to climb up high and make camp. At camp, around 5000 feet and near the North Peak of Three Fingers, I was exhausted from fighting the almost impenetrable river brush. I ate a little dinner.

Sometime later that evening, the sounds of silence were momentarily interrupted by the far-off cry of a lone coyote. I thought he too must be sitting on some high, secluded knoll observing the night sky.

The terrain around me consisted of steep, rugged granite, dwarf alpine firs, and a continuous maze of heather. I could see some town lights far below, very faint and distant. I was really, completely alone. I felt indifferent, aloof; I had escaped from the clamor of the world below.

The silence continued far into the Indian summer night. The air had that distinct smell of fall, crisp and dank. A chilly breeze rolled up the flanks of the mountain and crested the ridge where I sat. It was relentlessly cool on the back of my neck. The cold settled in and my toes began to feel a little numb even though I wore wool socks within my boots. My hands tingled yet were warmed by the small fire I kept blazing. My eyes became heavy and I fought to keep them open for the view and the beauty of the night. I vowed to stay awake to feel the night, to be part of it from beginning to end.

The night pressed on and my mind wandered. Without noticing, while deep in

thought, the wee hours of dawn whispered in. The sun had not yet risen, but the darkness which had engulfed me began to fade. The constellations no longer seemed as mighty. It was as if the world was being born.

I began to see details like the lichens growing beneath my feet, the scrub blueberry bush clinging to a small hold on the polished granite slabs, and the dwarf firs tucked into a nearby pocket of dirt. I saw the surrounding mountains again, and the snowbank far below that I guessed never melted, and the glacier on the mountain that I knew never would.

Over to the west, I saw a huge old mountain goat feeding along the ridge. He resembled an old man and looked past his prime. His hair was long and thick giving him an unkempt look.

To the east lay scores of peaks and the kind of sunrise that many of us who travel the mountains see often. It seemed to feather its way through the old growth and over the ridges, then rose above the shadows.

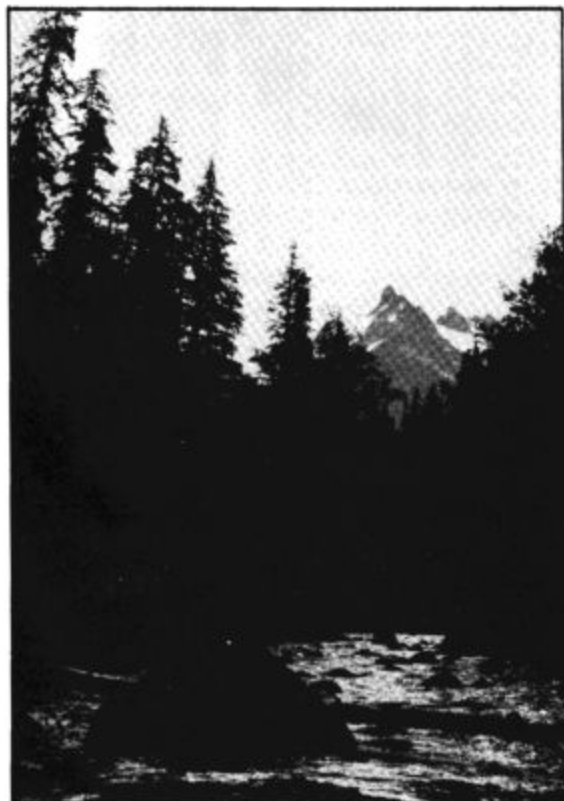
North, in a large cirque, lay a pristine lake that looked much like an emerald from this distance. The lake contained some ice. *Winter must be around the corner*, I thought.

South and nearby were four ptarmigans perched on a sheer cliff. They did not fly as I moved closer for a better view. They sat unafraid and perhaps a little dumbfounded. As I watched the birds, I felt more and more as if I too were just another part of the mountain. I certainly felt like I could grow some moss.

About mid-morning I began to doze off. When I woke hours later, I lay in my hollow transformed by the wilderness. Thoreau's words came to mind: "... the beauty of America is a national possession, the preservation of this heritage is everybody's affair."

And I thought to myself, *We must remember, though, not to exclude ourselves from what we wish to preserve.*

△



Ken James McLeod

My route up the Boulder was trackless.

Ken James McLeod, of Seattle, is a member of the Washington Ili-Lakers.

Blake Island—constructing a campsite for the Cascadia Marine Trail



Ann Marshall / Lee McKee

1. The crew gets to work.



Ann Marshall / Lee McKee

2. Mike DeBlasi hauls a sign.

On the weekend of May 21 and 22, Washington Water Trails Association member Bert Cripe organized a work party to construct a "human-powered beachable watercraft camping site" on Blake Island State Park. Blake Island is one of the official campsites of WWTAs Cascadia Marine Trail, but up until now there was no place set aside for trail users to camp. With the help of Ranger Karen Patrick, who helped select the location and delivered picnic tables and fire rings, Bert's work party created the site. It is primitive, by State Park standards, but it should suit paddlers just fine.

For information on the Washington Water Trails Association and the Cascadia Marine Trail, contact WWTAs, 4649 Sunnyside Avenue N #345, Seattle WA 98103 (206-545-9161).



Ann Marshall / Lee McKee

3. Leslie Weinberg, Lee McKee and Susie Dunn put up a sign.



Ann Marshall / Lee McKee

4. With picnic tables in place and fire pits settled, the work crew admires its job.



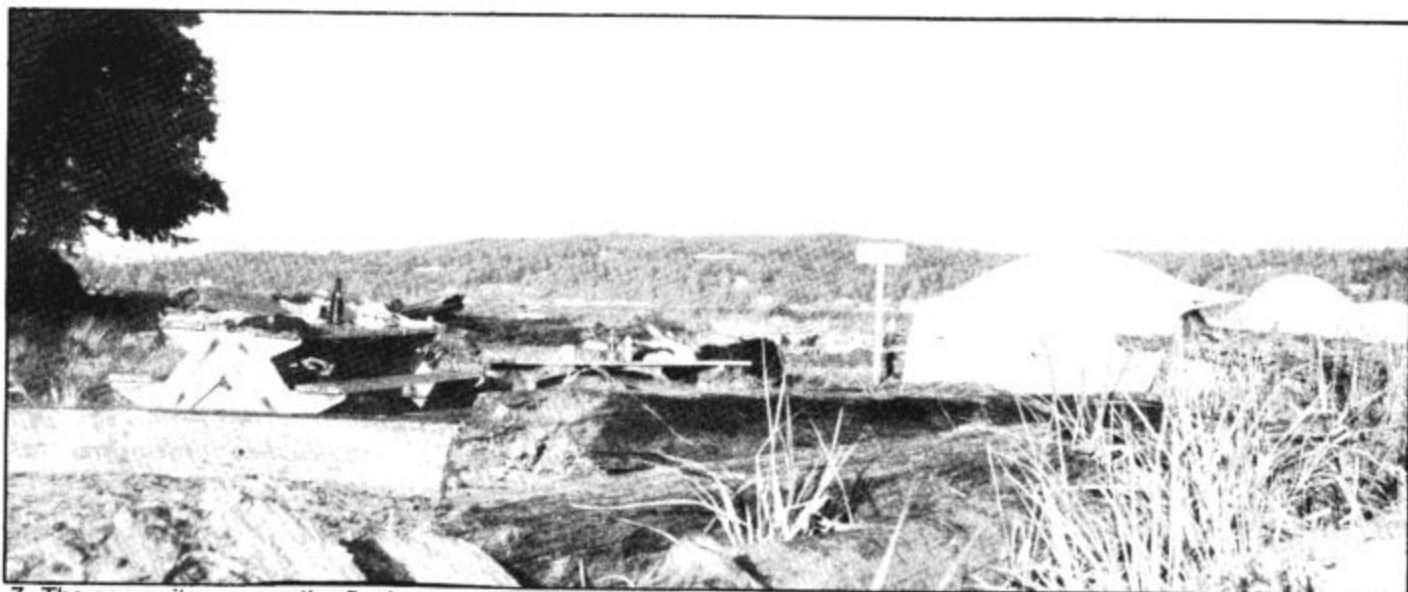
Ann Marshall / Lee McKee

5. A campground with a million-dollar view of downtown Seattle.



Ann Marshall / Lee McKee

6. The crew gathers around the fire for dinner and visiting in the evening.



Ann Marshall / Lee McKee

7. The campsite passes the final exam, with the work crew spending a comfortable night. The camp is situated so that morning sun catches the spot in summer.

A WASHED-LIP SELF-RESCUE

The first line of defense was broken—we had failed to keep the kayak upright in the conditions we were in. Making a wet exit, we were now faced with self-rescue.

We had equipped our double kayak with two paddle floats for just such a circumstance. So, the first order of business was to inflate the floats and attach them to the paddles.

That done, we righted the kayak and attached the paddle/float combinations just aft of the two cockpits. So far so good.

Now, my partner attempted to reenter the aft cockpit while I steadied the boat.

Much to our surprise the means of holding the paddle to the kayak failed—and so did the first attempt to reenter.

Being more careful in attaching the paddles, we tried again. But with the same result. We had now been in the water for a significant time and were becoming tired by the effort. With no alternative, we set up for a third try. Again, failure! What now?

It was clear the self-rescue method we had discussed on land and had practiced successfully in a pool session (with *single* kayaks) was not working in the water with our *double*. Much to our relief, though, in the conditions we

were in, we just needed to swim to the side of the pool.

Yes, fortunately for us, another pool session. Had this been for real, our second line of defense would have failed, too. We would have been left with just relying on flares to attract attention for our rescue. Not a very comforting thought.

The sole success we had this night was in proving the need to practice self-rescue with equipment we will actually be using. Only after perfecting a technique that will work for us can we be better assured our line of defense will hold under real conditions.—LGM

Books for summer hiking

BEST SHORT HIKES IN WASHINGTON'S NORTH CASCADES & SAN JUAN ISLANDS, by E.M. Sterling. *The Mountaineers*; 1994; \$12.95.

This book replaces the old *Trips & Trails*. Revised, updated, expanded, with new maps and photos, *Best Short Hikes* is a must for families with children, or anyone who wants a guide for short outings to the most spectacular places in the state from I-90 north.

Each trail includes mileage, elevation gain, a difficulty rating and other data, and driving directions as well as a description of the trail.

25 HIKES ALONG THE PACIFIC CREST TRAIL, by Don and Lolly Skillman. *Stackpole Books*; 1994; \$17.95.

Although readers of *Pack & Paddle* are well aware of the PCT, few have time to spend five or six months walking it end to end. Here is a book that suggests hikes of one to three days in each of the three states through which the PCT passes.

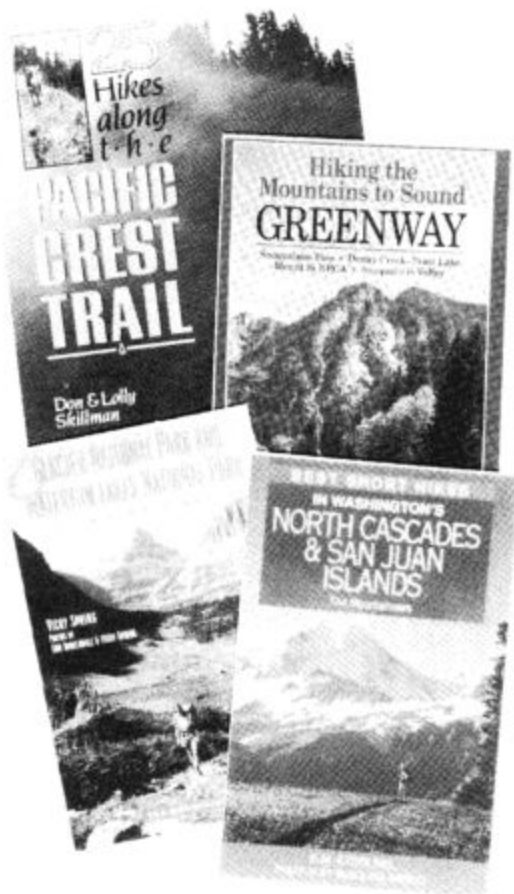
The hikes were chosen for their beauty and impact. Although three of them are rated "easy" the other 22 are moderate, difficult, or strenuous. This is not a guide for beginners.

Trail descriptions are very detailed and include information on geology, weather, and wildlife. Maps (a little difficult to read) are topographic, and helpful elevation profiles are also included.

Many of the routes are loops, and therefore may use the PCT for only a small part of the hike. Making a loop is a great way to get to know the surrounding country, especially for those who can make only a short visit to an area.

HIKING THE MOUNTAINS TO SOUND GREENWAY, by Harvey Manning. *The Mountaineers*; 1993; \$12.95.

Here is another of the fine Manning-style guidebooks. Part kindly-uncle lecture, part hiking-companion chatter, Harvey Manning tromps and explores with us from Seattle to Snoqualmie Pass in the Mountains to Sound Greenway corridor.



Many of the trips are written about in other books, but here they are collected in one up-to-date volume that emphasizes what a gem we have in the Mountains to Sound Greenway. For roaming this historic area with Harvey Manning looking over your shoulder, this book can't be beat.

IRON GOAT TRAIL. Published by VOW and the Forest Service; distributed by *The Mountaineers*; 1993; \$4.95.

Since the Iron Goat trail *still* isn't marked from Highway 2, you *need* this little book just to find it.

The Iron Goat follows the old railroad grade from Martin Creek up toward Stevens Pass. It is an on-going volunteer project and last summer the first section of several miles was officially opened to the public.

The 60-page guidebook will fit in

your parka pocket. You can pull it out to read to your companions about the tunnels, terraces, and walls as you walk along the route.

SIERRA SOUTH, 100 Backcountry Trips in California's Sierra, by Thomas Winnett et al. *Wilderness Press*; 1993; \$14.95.

This sixth edition of the classic Sierra guide describes 100 two-day to two-week trips in the region from Mono Creek south to the backcountry east of Mineral King, including Mount Whitney and the John Muir Wilderness.

Included is a foldout trailhead map, in color, to give you an overview of the area that some consider the very best of California's high country.

Trips are described in a day-by-day "diary" style that tells you what you will see and good places to camp at day's end. Special attention is given to the natural history of the region.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK AND WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK: a complete recreation guide, by Vicky Spring. *The Mountaineers*; 1994; \$14.95

If you're going to go all the way over to Montana, you might as well haul the backpacks *and* the bicycles *and* the skis and do it all!

This guide covers all three activities, as well as giving suggestions for paddling and guided horse trips.

The book is divided into three sections: one for Glacier, one for Waterton (both cover hiking, biking and other activities), and one for winter activities (mostly skiing) for both parks. Its wide range of recreation and year-round emphasis make it a very useful volume for visitors.

For information on ordering these books, call—

The Mountaineers: 800-553-4453
Wilderness Press: 800-443-7227
Stackpole Books: 717-796-0411

REST STOP

EQUIPMENT, RECIPES, TIPS

TRAILHEAD SHUTTLES—These folks will drop you off and pick you up at backcountry trailheads. Contact them for particulars.

Olympic Van—Runs a backpacker special to Hurricane Ridge, the Elwha, Lake Crescent, the Sol Duc, the Hoh and the beaches (Oil City to Ozette). They'll also pick you up at Sea-Tac. Call for brochure: 206-452-3858.

Gator's Gravity Tours—Will deliver you to the trailhead of your choice in the Leavenworth area; \$25 minimum or \$1.35/mile. Call for information: 800-598-BIKE (2453).

Check with Ranger Stations in other areas. They may be able to recommend local businesses that run backpacker shuttles.

CONTAINER—Use a plastic soap dish to hold small miscellaneous items in your pack.

Repair: safety pins, buttons, needle, thread wound around an expired credit card, fold-up scissors, clevis pins and rings (if your pack uses them), spare cord lock.

Fishing: flies.

First aid: band-aids, adhesive tape, gauze pads, aspirin or ibuprofen, mole-skin pre-cut to fit in container.

Kitchen: bouillon cubes, tea bags, vials of spices, aluminum foil folded into flat packet, matches, stove repair parts and cleaning kit.

RAVEN RIDGE FARM—We rented the cabin here during our stay in the Methow Valley (see "Backcountry News," page 11). It is about 3 miles up the Twisp River road from Twisp and is an easy drive to Sun Mountain Lodge by way of the Elbow Coulee road.

The Methow Trail runs through the hills above the farm. Our hosts, the Fine-Morrison, were wonderful people. Bruce is a sculptor, and Laura runs the Methow Arts Alliance.

The cabin is small, fully furnished with bedding, towels and kitchen necessities, and rustic. It has a composting

toilet (really is odor-free) and a shower stall, in an alcove at the back of the cabin. Cooking facilities include an electric hot plate, toaster oven, and a wood cookstove which is also used for heat in the winter.

We paid \$40 per night for a four-night stay. Let me emphasize that the cabin is quite small and really best suited for two people.

Contact **Bruce Morrison and Laura Fine-Morrison, PO Box 131, Twisp WA 98856** (509-997-4805).—*Katie Swanson, Seattle.*

RATING SYSTEM—My good friend Chris Mason has developed a rating system for trails (see "Backcountry News," page 20).

There are three qualitative measurements which are graded from 1 to 10. The **Brutal-imeter** measures the amount of pain, sweat, and general suffering required for the hike.

The **Relent-ometer** is a scale of the unceasingness of the grade.

The **Hideo-meter** is a measure of hid-cousness, or lack of scenic splendor.

For instance, in my estimation, the trail up Mount Si would have a Brutal-imeter reading of 6; a Relent-ometer reading of 9; and a Hideo-meter reading of 7 (since you really don't get any views until the top).

Chris' readings would doubtless be higher.—*Jan Naragon, Seattle.*

LIGHTNING—Thunderheads sneak up on unwary hikers. You may wonder how someone could miss a 30,000 foot cloud, but apparently it's easy.

If you see a flash of lightning and hear a clap of thunder simultaneously, the strike is very close.

With an approaching or on-going storm, your first consideration should be to get off a peak or ridge top. If you can't, make yourself small by crouching on your feet. Keep your head, rear, and hands off the ground.

Stay out of depressions, shallow caves, and entrances to caves.

If you are with others, spread out—at least 30 feet apart—and face each other. If one person is hit, others can render aid. A person hit by lightning does not retain an electrical charge, so don't be afraid to help.

Avoid large trees. Tall, lone trees are more likely to be hit. Find shelter in small trees some distance from the tall

ones. If there is only one tree, you are better off in the open, away from the tree by half its height.

THORLO SOCKS—I was delighted to read the glowing report about Thorlo hiking socks (*June, page 27*). I am a firm believer also. Olympic Sports carries Thorlo socks in hiking, athletic and skiing categories.—*Nancy South, Olympic Sports.*

TRY GRIZZLYWARE—Two Olympic Sports stores have computers set up so you can try out Grizzlyware's new Best Foot Forward hiking software program. If you've always wanted to see what the "computerized guidebook" is all about, here's a good opportunity.

The stores are in Tacoma (6015 Tacoma Mall Blvd; 206-471-1010) and Northgate (10700 5th Ave NE; 206-363-3007).

MYSTERY HIKER'S SECRET SAUCE—Here is a yummy recipe we made several times last summer for hiking dinners. It's easy and lightweight.

- 2 tablespoons sesame seeds
- 1 tablespoon sesame oil
- 3 tablespoons soy sauce
- garlic, 6 cloves, minced
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- dash of pepper

Assemble these ingredients at home and carry in a leak-proof container (this is enough for two people). In camp, pour over cooked pasta and toss in whatever you like: cooked chicken, hard salami, freeze-dried peas, smoked oysters or nuts are all excellent.—*Mystery Hiker, Granite Falls.*

PHOTO MAPS—Pic-Tour Maps use a combination of aerial photographs and various kinds of maps to create a useful reference for trip planning. The aerial photos have geographic features, trails, and roads printed over the photos. Many small lakes, waytrails, and abandoned trails are shown.

For information on both the black-and-white and color map series, write Pic-Tour Maps, 29118 23rd Ave S, Federal Way WA 98003.

GORP—Add a package of freeze-dried peas to your GORP (good old raisins and peanuts) for something different.

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PANORAMA

NEWS FROM ALL OVER

HANTAVIRUS—The mysterious hantavirus, blamed for the deaths of 33 people after an outbreak last year in the Southwest, was detected in two Eastern Washington rodents during routine testing last fall, state health officials say.

No case of the disease has been confirmed in Washington, although there have been cases in Idaho and Oregon.

Dr. John Kobayashi, epidemiologist with the state Health Department, declined to say exactly where in Eastern Washington the infected rodents were caught, noting that it's possible to find hantavirus anywhere you look.

Main carriers of the virus are deer mice, which have white bellies and live in all parts of Washington. Western chipmunks also have been found to carry the virus. Infected animals display no obvious signs of the disease. The virus is spread through contact with urine, saliva, droppings and nesting material. —*excerpted from the Everett Herald.*

GOLDEN TUNNEL—The remains of the Golden Tunnel mine and mill site have been discovered by Northwest Underground Explorations, a group of weekend adventurers and historians.

Speaking for the group, Daryl Jacobsen, of Snohomish, told Seattle *P-I* writer Tina Kelley that the mine is about 20 metres deep, with gold, copper and pyrite crystals on the ceiling. It's somewhere in the Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest—the group doesn't want to reveal the exact location to protect the historic site from scavengers, prospectors and curious hikers.

The mine, which stopped production in 1902, was "misplaced" for decades because of mapping errors. The group of explorers spent years trying to find it, finally locating the mine from a helicopter in 1989, and literally stumbling over the mill site in 1992.

"This site is a snapshot in time," says Jan Hollenbeck, of the Forest Service. "It is as far as I know the best-preserved milling or mining site in this area." —*from information in the Vancouver Sun.*

PCT TRAIL MAINTENANCE—Many volunteer maintenance projects are scheduled for the PCT this summer. In southern Oregon, volunteers are needed to fence the Grouse Gap shelter and the Bear Cabin spring, and also to clear over 8 miles of downed trees north of the Oregon-California border. Call

Lolly Skillman for information, 503-482-0309.

In northern Oregon, coordinator Steve Queen has over half a dozen volunteer projects scheduled. Call him at 503-639-5699.

In Washington, volunteers are needed for several projects—one of them is replacing that bridge in Glacier Peak Wilderness that was destroyed last year. Call coordinator Loren McGovern, 206-352-8979.

FROG ROCK—Climbers Chris Hamel and Josh Sundt established a new cragging area in the Methow Valley last year. It is on the ridge due southwest of the tip of Thompson Ridge road (just at the top of the Upper Inside Passage trail). They named the area "Frog Rock" and the reports are that it is a great top-roping area of conglomerate rock, allowing for steep face climbing on positive holds with a lot of options in the 5.8 range.

For more information on bouldering or climbing routes, ask at Winthrop Mountain Sports.—*excerpted from an article by Tom Kimbrell, writing in the Methow Valley's "Trails."*

GRIZZLYWARE NUMBER—When we told you last month (*June, page 28*) that Grizzlyware (makers of Best Foot Forward hiking software) had moved, we got the address right, but the phone number wrong. This is the correct one: 800-258-4453.

MOUNT HOOD ROADS—Plans are in the works to improve Highway 35 near Mount Hood Meadows road, and the Meadows road itself. The road into Mount Hood Meadows gets icy, has sharp turns and a steep grade. In addition, there is a limited area for snow storage or for people to put on or remove chains. As a result, this road has a high accident rate.

The second reason for the improvement is to accommodate projected growth in traffic levels from expansion of Mount Hood Meadows Ski Area.



(This is contingent upon the Forest Service decision on the expansion plan.) But even if the expansion is not approved, some safety improvements would still be justified.

The project would be funded by the Federal Lands Highway Program. If you would like more information, contact **Michael Odom, Project Manager Federal Highway Administration 610 East 5 Street Vancouver WA 98661 206-696-7740.**

MOUNTAIN LOOP HIGHWAY—The Federal Highway Administration is preparing a new Environmental Impact Statement for improvements to the Mountain Loop Highway.

Originally, the FHWA issued a final EIS for improvements to the Mountain Loop Highway in 1975. Several sections were improved under that EIS, but one old gravel section remains, and this section is now being proposed for improvements.

This gravel section—north of Barlow Pass—cannot be improved under the original EIS because if a project has not been built within three years following the completion of an EIS, the National Environmental Policy Act requires the project be reevaluated.

Environmental concerns such as impacts to wetlands and endangered species were not examined as thoroughly in 1975 as they are today.

In addition, new user groups have emerged over the last 20 years and need to be considered in the development of the alternatives.—*from the Department of Transportation.*

MONSTER GRAVEL PIT—Plans for the largest open pit mine in western Washington are moving forward with virtually no publicity or opposition.

Associated Sand & Gravel Co. is planning a 1400-acre operation east of Granite Falls along the Stillaguamish River that would generate over 650 gravel truck trips each day on the narrow Mountain Loop Highway.

Other concerns include the discharge of toxins directly into the Stillaguamish River and large quantities of airborne dust and other pollutants wafting east into the Cascades. Proposed asphalt and concrete plants adjacent to the gravel pit would only compound these problems.

Environmentalists believe that this

new gravel pit is unnecessary since gravel pits and quarries in Snohomish County are currently running below 50 percent capacity.

To comment on the gravel pit write: **Snohomish County Council, County Administration Building, 3000 Rockefeller Ave, Everett WA 98201**, with a copy to County Executive Bob Drewel at the same address.—*from The Mountaineers' "Conservation News."*

HANFORD REACH—The Hanford Reach comprises the last free-flowing stretch of the Columbia River, flowing 51 miles through the Hanford Reservation. Lands adjacent to the Reach's shoreline host some of the best shrub-steppe habitat remaining in Washington and contain a rich cornucopia of native plants and grasses extinct in many other parts of the state.

The National Park Service has finally completed its environmental impact study mandated by Congress to determine possible management alternatives for the Reach. Local county commissioners have gone on record opposing Wild and Scenic designation and the creation of White Bluffs National Wildlife Refuge, threatening lawsuits to keep the river and land available for economic exploitation and agriculture.—*excerpted from The Mountaineers' "Conservation News."*

PAVING DENALI—The Alaska Department of Transportation is planning to construct a 300-mile, 2-lane road to an old mining center deep within the borders of Denali National Park.

Environmentalists fear that the road will disrupt wildlife, destroy scenic conditions and spur new mining operations on the private land inside the park. The road, which would cost \$300 million with 90 percent of the funds coming from federal taxpayers, would open up pristine areas now reachable only by plane, boat, dogsled or snowmobile.

To comment on the road write: **Regional Director John Moorhead, Alaska Region, National Park Service, 2525 Gambell Street, Anchorage AK 99503**.

Send a copy of your letter to **Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, Washington D.C. 20240**.—*from The Mountaineers' "Conservation News."*



REFUGE OVERRUN—Dungeness Spit, a National Wildlife Refuge for many wildlife species has also become a playground for over 100,000 visitors each year.

A proliferation of jet skiing, wind surfing and other recreational activities is disturbing wildlife in several areas within the refuge. The Fish and Wildlife Service is attempting to develop solutions for these human/wildlife conflicts, and has requested the public's involvement.

To receive information on the upcoming planning process, write **Fish and Wildlife Service, Coastal Refuge Office, 33 S Barr Road, Port Angeles WA 98362**, or call 206-457-8451.—*from The Mountaineers' "Conservation News."*

SHI SHI BEACH STILL REMOTE

—You'll have to wait another year to reach Shi Shi Beach and Point of Arches from the north. New access to Shi Shi, just south of Neah Bay, won't be ready until at least next summer, according to Makah Tribe officials.

RATTLESNAKE LAKE—Spurred by a Seattle City Council directive to improve recreational access and safety at Rattlesnake Lake, planners at the Seattle Watershed office have been scheduling major changes. In addition to improved access and safety, the plan calls for a visitor center and a trailhead for the Iron Horse trail.—*excerpted from The Mountains to Sound Greenway newsletter.*

MOUNT TAHOMA TRAIL SYSTEM

—Work parties are scheduled this summer for the third Saturday of every month. Important repairs, signs, and building a deck on the Copper Creek Hut are on the schedule. If you can help, call Tony Abruzzo, 206-871-5754.

FRED RETIRES—Fred Harnisch, Darrington District Ranger for the last 6 years, has retired. Fred will be missed in Darrington, where he worked on numerous projects to provide access to his

half-million-acre district. Based out of his Homer, Alaska, cabin, Fred plans to visit family members and travel to new places. Terry Skorheim is his replacement as Darrington Ranger.

10TH MOUNTAIN HUTS—The 10th Mountain Division hut system is open for summer use from 7/1 to 9/30. Twelve shelters are available in the central Rockies between Aspen, Vail and Leadville. Cost is \$22 per person per night. For a brochure, call 303-925-5775.

ALASKA CABIN PRICE INCREASE

—Tongass National Forest has raised the price of a night in one of their 151 cabins to \$25 per night, effective 7/1. Call for an information package: 907-586-8751.

BOWRON LAKES BEAR ATTACK

—On June 10, two campers sleeping in a tent on the river between Bowron and Swan Lakes were attacked by a black bear. Claudia Garschhammer ran from the tent to a nearby cabin during the attack on her partner, Matthias Ruppert. She grabbed a hatchet from the cabin and ran back to help her friend. She struck the bear once and it left.

Claudia helped the injured man to the cabin and then paddled 5 miles up Bowron Lake for help. While waiting for help, Matthias had to again fend off the bear, which tried to come in through a cabin window. Park wardens flew Matthias out to Quesnel, then to Harborview Medical Center. (Coincidentally, Matthias is an intern at Harborview.)

Park spokesman Greg Betz said the reasons for the attack were unknown. "There are many bears around here, but this is the first time we have had an attack like this," he told Dee Norton in an article in the *Seattle Times*.—*from information in the Sun and the Times.*

LAKE CONSTANCE RESTORATION

—Olympic National Park is conducting a major restoration and revegetation project this year at Lake Constance. The project has been several years in the planning, and over the past winter, thousands of native plants were propagated to be transplanted this fall.

Volunteers are needed to help with the transplanting from September 16 to 26. Come for a few hours, a weekend, or the whole project. Call 206-452-4501 x 285 for more information.

EDITOR'S JOURNAL



On Polallie Ridge.

FROM THE MAILBOX—"Would like to see a map with every backpacking story."—*Aiea*.

"Great magazine—I've really enjoyed my first year."—*Mount Vernon*.

"My cats think Yellow Cat works too hard!"—*Burien*.

"I don't subscribe to any other magazine so I'm sure to have time to read *Pack & Paddle*."—*Brier*.

"... love and affection to YC!"—*Maltby*.

BIGGEST ISSUE EVER—We are pleased to bring you this huge 40-page issue, the biggest *Pack & Paddle* ever produced.

It's that time of year when we are all outside, and our "Backcountry News" section shows it.

Since you keep telling us that "Backcountry News" is the most important part of this magazine, the extra pages this month help accommodate all your reports and the special news you need to keep having good trips in the backcountry.

TICK RESPONSE—Thanks to those of you who sent in comments after our "Tick Talk" article appeared in the last issue (*June, page 25*). Since it's now the middle of summer, we'll save most of these additional comments until next tick season.

We can still look forward to biting fly season and—my favorite—yellow jacket season.

WELCOME—to new subscriber Bill Jolly of Olympia. You may have read about him in the newspaper last month. He and his hiking companion headed up into the Wonder Mountain Wilderness, but got into a pickle with snow and steep terrain. One of the problems, Bill told us, was that his partner was a novice backpacker and this kind of travel was over her head. When the pair didn't return on schedule, family members called authorities, and they were helicoptered out two days later.

NEIGHBORS—I dropped by to see subscribers Dee and Colleen Molenaar the other day. Dee has generously do-

nated several of his mountain scenes for us to use in *Pack & Paddle*. One of them appears this month in "Backcountry News." Watch for others over the next months.

Besides the fun of visiting Dee and seeing the latest map project underway in his huge workroom, I got to visit with Colleen, too. As a special treat, she filled up a can with manure from their pygmy goats. My tomatoes are very fond of it.

FRED AND WILMA—Subscribers Fred and Wilma zipped through town the other day and stopped for a visit. You may remember that we told you about their move from Sequim to Death Valley (*January, page 31*). They plan to spend a good part of this summer on the PCT, hiking from Lake Isabella (near Bakersfield) to Sonora Pass.

Since they have been living below sea level all winter and spring, they will first spend some time at high elevations in the Sierra before setting off.

CONGRATULATIONS TO Northwest Wilderness Journal. With its first issue, out just a few weeks ago, this new magazine joins the field of outdoor publications for our great Northwest. We look forward to reading it.

ROSS LAKE RESORT—While I was talking last week with Tom Barnett, of Ross Lake Resort, he happened to mention that his mother had worked for a short time for the old *Signpost* (some of you may not know that *Signpost* was started by my mother and I was its editor for 13 years). We agreed it was a small world.

Then we discovered we had attended the same high school! Tom, however, is just a kid—he graduated half a dozen years after I did.

LIFE IS A PUZZLE—To the anonymous person who sent us the puzzle: Yes, we received it. Thank you. I think

See you in the backcountry.

Ann Marshall



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Weather information (RMK a semi-retired Pacific NW government meteorologist, weather-forecaster), techniques have been added to most maps both b&w and color. *Robert M. Kinzebach 6/1/94*

Pic-TOUR MAPS 29118 23rd Avenue South Federal Way WA 98003 206-839-2564

1. **Alpine Lakes—Enchantments.** Pg 1, aerial of Enchantments. 2 scenics. Pg 2, area maps. Pg 3, aerials of Enchantment Plateau, Icicle Crk. Pg 4, aerials of Mt Stuart & vicinity. Enchantment Lks, Snow Lks overlook. Pgs 5-7, 42 scenic photos. Pg 8, large color photo.
2. **Alpine Lakes—Snoqualmie Pass area.** Pg 1, aerials of Snoqualmie Pass north, Rachel Lk area. Pg 2, area maps with road & trail updates. Pg 3, aerials of Snoqualmie Pass south, Snow Lk area. Pg 4, aerials of Pratt Lk area, Kaleetan Lk. Pgs 5-7, 46 scenic photos. Pg 8, photo.
3. **Greenwater, Naches Pass, Crystal Mtn.** Pg 1, area maps. Pg 2, aerial of Crystal Mtn area. Pg 3, aerials of Crystal Mtn, PCT south. Pgs 4-6, 45 scenic photos.
4. **Alpine Lakes—Stevens Pass area.** Pg 1, aerials of Stevens Pass. Pg 2, area maps. Pg 3, aerials of Eagle Lk area, Foss River including Maloney & Evans Lks. Pg 4, aerials of Foss River, Surprise Crk. Pgs 5-6, 30 scenic photos. Pg 7-8, Ragged Ridge/ Spada Reservoir, May Cr/Wallace Falls.
5. **White Pass, Goat Rocks, Rimrock Lake.** Pg 1, area maps. Pg 2, aerials of Cowlitz Pass, N & S Forks Tieton, McCall Basin. Pg 3, aerials of White Pass, PCT: Cougar Lks to Chinook Pass. Pg 4, aerials of Sand Ridge, Tumac Mtn areas. Pgs 5-7, 45 scenic photos.
6. **Ross Lake, Pasayten—Winthrop, Okanogan.** Pg 1, area maps—Slate Pk to Canadian Border. Pg 2, area maps—Rainy Lk to Slate Peak. Pgs 3-6, 60 scenic photos. Pgs 7-8, large photos.
7. **Mountain Loop Highway, Monte Cristo.** Pg 1, aerial of Monte Cristo area. Pg 2, area maps. Pg 3, aerials of Twin & Blanca Lks areas. Pg 4, aerials of southern Monte Cristo. Pgs 5-7, 49 scenic photos.
8. **Mt. Baker, Shuksan, North Cascades Natl Park.** Pg 1, area map—Mt. Baker, Shuksan. Pg 2, area maps—The Pickets. Pg 3, aerials of Ptarmigan Traverse, Snowking Mtn. Pg 4, aerials of Mt Baker (Kulshan Cabin & Schriebers Meadow areas). Pg 5, more aerials of Ptarmigan Traverse. Pg 6, 15 scenic photos. Pgs 7-8, large photo/s.
9. **North Bend Area, Middle Fork Snoqualmie.** Pg 1, area maps—Middle Fork. Pg 2, area maps—Snoqualmie Lk area. Pg 3, aerials of Derrick Lk & Preacher Mtn areas. Pg 4, aerials of Nordrum Lk area. Pg 5, aerials of Snoqualmie Lk & Gold Lk areas. Pgs 6-7, 30 scenic photos. Pg 8, large photo/s.
10. **Wenatchee Mountains, Columbia Basin.** Pg 1, Liberty area road update, 1 scenic photo. Pg 2, area maps—Mission Peak. Pg 3, area maps—Colockum Pass. Pg 4, aerials of Mission Ridge ski area, Table Mtn area. Pgs 5-6, 30 scenic photos. Pg 7, large photo/s.
11. **Easton, Cle Elum, Teanaway River.** Pg 1, area maps—N Fk Teanaway River. Pg 2, aerials of Easton & Kachess Lks, Goat Peak. Pg 3, aerials of Buck Mdws, Miller Peak, Mt Stuart area. Pg 4, Liberty area road update. Pgs 5-6, 30 scenic photos.
12. **Mt Rainier Natl Park.** Pg 1, 7 scenic photos, 2 aerials of West Side. Pg 2, area maps—West Side road, Mt Wow. Pg 3, area maps—Golden Lks area. Pgs 4-6, 46 scenic photos. Pg 7, large photo/s.
13. **Icicle Creek, Chiwaukum Mtns, Nason Ridge.** Pg 1, area maps—Icicle Crk, Chiwaukum Mtns. Pg 2, area maps—Nason Ridge, aerial of Icicle Crk. Pg 3, aerials of Chiwaukum Mtns. Pg 4, aerials of Hatchery & Icicle Crks. Pgs 5-7, 45 scenic photos.
14. **Olympic Mtns West (Mt Olympus, Seven Lks Basin, Bailey Range Traverse).** Pg 1, area map & aerial—Seven Lks Basin, 1 scenic. Pg 2, approach routes Olympic Peninsula, 1 scenic. Pg 3, aerials of Mt Olympus. Pg 4, aerials of Bailey Range. Pg 5, aerials of Bailey Range. Pg 6, area map—Mt Olympus & Bailey Range. Pg 7, 15 scenic photos. Pg 8, aerials of Mt Seattle, Lk Constance, Grand Lk, Mt Anderson, Mt Olympus. Pg 9, large photo/s.
15. **Olympic Mountains East.** Pg 1, Quilcene area map (Lk Constance); aerial Royal Lk area. Pg 2, Lk Cushman area map; Mt Anderson. Pg 3, Olympic Peninsula road map; aerial Lk Constance. Pg 4, oblique b&w aerials Staircase, Mt Washington, Ellinor. Pg 5, oblique aerials upper Staircase, Hagen Lk, Lk of the Angels. Pg 6, aerials Wynoochee Lk area, Lena Lk/The Brothers. Pg 7, 15 scenic photos. Pg 8, large photo/s.
16. **Glacier Pk/Entiat River/Lk Chelan.** Pg 1, USGS topo Lyman Lk, Lucerne, Ice Lks. Pg 2, b&w aerial Glacier Pk/Napeequa valley; 3 color photos of Glacier Pk. Pg 3, aerials Lime Ridge/Sitkum climbing area. Pg 4, photos Lower Ice Lk/Schaefer Lk. Pg 5, photos Bonanza Pk/Lk Chelan. Pg 6, 15 photos. Pg 7, 10 photos, incl. Stehekin valley.
17. **Mt St Helens/Mt Adams (Indian Heaven Wilderness)/ Columbia Gorge/Mt Hood.** Pg 1: map, south half Mt St Helens; aerial photo north half. Pg 2, photos Mt St Helens before & after. Pg 3, aerials Spirit Lk before & after. Pg 4, map south half Mt Adams/Indian Heaven Wilderness, aerials Mt Adams/Indian Heaven. Pg 5, composite aerial both halves Mt Hood; photo Mt Adams. Pg 6, 10 scenic photos. Pg 7, photo/s.
18. **Heart of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, "West Side Enchantments"** (see individual page). Pg 1, index map, photo Chimney Rk. Pg 2, aerials Chikamin Ridge to Chimney Rk. Pg 3, aerial Chimney Rk to Necklace Valley. Pg 4, Otter Lk to Lk Dorothy/Gold Lks. Pg 5, Necklace Valley to Deep Lk. Pg 6, Deep Lk to Jewel Lks. Pg 7, 3 aerials, east/northeast slope Cascades. Pg 8, Mt Daniel, Mt Hinman, aerial/oblique. Pg 9, Necklace Valley to Foss Lks to Dorothy/Gold Lks. Pg 10, road & trail update, 1994. 37 scenic photos interspersed on aerials.

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