

Private Forest Recreation in Oregon

by

James De Young

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PRIVATE FOREST RECREATION IN OREGON

I. Introduction

A. The Problem. In Oregon, at the present time, we have no idea of the extent of the bounds of private recreation. We have heard much about the government's agencies and their work in the field of recreation. Money has been appropriated for the purpose of studying recreation, but it has largely been confined to the government problems and facilities with private recreation only stated as being present.

Therefore, in view of the small amount of knowledge about the private individual in recreation, this thesis is written to bring out some of the problems which face the private operators. These problems are mainly: (1) the establishment and maintenance]of areas, (2) competition of other uses with private recreation, (3) opportunities in private recreation within the state, and (4) its importance as a supporting industry within this state as compared to other industries.

B. Importance of the Problem. Little thought has been given in the past to the importance of private recreation. When we speak of recreation in the field of forestry, we are thinking mostly of the government program and facilities,

due to the fact, possibly, that they are in one compact block and look much bigger to the average individual than do the widely scattered private concessions. However, if all the private holdings in the state were combined, they would undoubtedly far exceed the public holdings.

It has been estimated that the tourists in Oregon spend about \$40,000,000 annually. Where is this money spent? It is not spent on the public agencies which do not charge for the use of their areas, but it is spent in the private camps, lodges, and resorts which are financial and run by private individuals. Therefore, this problem is of great importance to us as an income and supporting unit of the state. However, we must not forget that the public recreation is very essential to the state because it is playing a hugh part in the opening of recreation areas and is establishing principles which are essential to a state of our type. This paper may seem to favor the private individual to a large degree, but that is the main purpose for which this study was made.

C. Previous Studies. Up to the present time there has been no intensive survey of private recreation facilities in the state. Small studies have been made by the Forest Service and the Oregon State Planning Board in which private recreation was gone over and its importance to the state given. At the present time the Oregon State Planning Board is making an intensive study of private recreation versus public recreation and the relative problems with recommendations.

The local Chambers of Commerce in each area usually have a good idea of the private recreation in their respective

localities. They publish information concerning their localities and promote them. Therefore, they are at the present time the best places to secure information upon private recreation in a given locality.

In the future, however, many studies will be made along this line as the importance of the subject is seen. These studies will probably take the form of those in the eastern states where they have already dealt with the problem but do not have the large public holdings to deal with such as we have in Oregon where 58 percent of the lands are public.

D. Procedure and Sources of Data. There is practically no written data on the private recreation areas; therefore, it was necessary to go directly into the field and secure information from the private operators. As wide a variety of types of recreation as possible was visited. These included camping areas, organization areas, summer homes, and resorts.

To secure information upon the private recreation upon the public lands it was necessary to go directly to these agencies and interview them upon their respective procedure in the handling of these areas. These agencies consisted of the United States Forest Service, The National Park Service, and the Oregon State Planning Board. Most of them were very willing to discuss the problem and much information was secured regarding the problems of the private operator.

The procedure in the field was to go directly to the operators and interview them using a definite program for securing the needed information. This plan was very successful, and an outline of this procedure is shown. These operators

were very willing to discuss the situation, in the most part, and give their ideas concerning it. Therefore, the results of this direct survey were of the upmost success.

Field Survey

I. Physical.

- A. Size of the area.
- B. Cover on the area.
- C. Topography.
- D. Location.
- E. Water.
- F. Wild life.
- G. Natural attractions.

II. Social.

- A. Number of users.
 - 1. Local.
 - 2. State.
 - 3. Out of state.
- B. Adjacent population.
- C. Length of season people use the area.
- D. Type of people using the area.
- E. Type of recreation demanded.

III. Financial.

- A. Money invested.
- B. Taxes.
- C. Charges.
- D. Returns.
- E. Would invest more money.

IV. Problems of the owner.

II. Adaptability of Oregon to Recreation

A. Physical Features. Oregon is especially adapted to recreation due to the wide variety of features which it has to offer. Every type of recreation in the country is available here in this state and it is of the best. We have high rugged mountains, timbered slopes, fishing streams abundant with fish, white beaches, and the scenic Columbia River. Any of these features will compare with those of other states and will surpass those of many states/^{who}by their wide-spread advertisement try to convince people that their state has the only thing.

Along the coast we have our excellent beaches and the coast range which comes directly down to the sea and from which many of the best fishing streams of the state flow. Coming inland we cross the fertile Willamette valley with its city type of recreation areas and go into the Cascades with its many peaks, lakes, and beautiful streams. This range houses the principle recreation features of the state. This is due to the wide variety of recreation features which it houses made suitable by the various types upon it.

From the Cascades we cross the plains of Eastern Oregon and go into the Blue Mountains and Wallowas down into the rugged Steens on the south. These mountains afford many features equal to those in other parts of the state, but they are controlled principally by the public agencies.

B. Climatic Features. In Western Oregon, a very mild climate prevails over the state most of the year. This climate increases in intensity as the higher altitudes are reached, making two distinct types of recreation available. They are winter sports and the summer type of recreation.

In Eastern Oregon we have a dryer climate and more severe winters, due principally to the higher altitudes. This makes for different types of recreation than those along the western part of the state.

C. Cover. Due to the variations of climate in Oregon we have two distinct types of forest cover. On the west, we have the types which go along with a mild humid climate, principally the Firs and associated species. In the eastern part of the state and along the east slopes of the Cascades we have the pines, types characteristic of the dryer sites and localities.

This variation of cover fulfills the demand of the people who wish one certain type of recreation in which they are interested. Therefore, Oregon provides not only one type of recreation as many states do, but it has all types and can fill the bill for most people in any type of climate or cover desired.

III. Factors Contributing to Increased Recreation

In the past few years we have seen a marked increase in the number of people using and demanding recreational facilities. This increase is due to a number of factors, the main ones of which are explained below.

A. Increased Hours of Leisure. During the past few years there has been a tendency for shorter working days and a shorter working week which gives more time to the individual for leisure. These people have therefore turned to other sources in which to pass their leisure time and these are principally the recreation features afforded by the forests. This factor however affects only the local population which uses mainly the picnicking and camping facilities of the state and the resorts to a lesser degree.

B. Improved Transportation Facilities. In the past decade we have seen a rapid increase in the number of automobiles as well as a decrease in the transportation costs. This has enabled people, who heretofore were unable to get around, to enjoy the outlying recreation areas and facilities. It has opened up new fields for the private recreationist in the form of camping grounds, concessions, and picnic areas. Also with the opening of each new road there is an increase in the opportunities for the private individual in the field of recreation. This is true in the new short routes to the sea in the Portland area where the land is owned principally by the private individuals who are beginning to open facilities along

these routes in view of the new business to be created by these roads.

C. Educational Programs. These programs are the reason for a large share of the increased use of recreation facilities and probably will have a marked effect upon the future use of these facilities. There are many clubs in the public schools, colleges, and civil life which are stressing the value of outdoor recreation to the public. However, this program is fairly recent and not a great deal of effect has been felt from it yet but in the future we can expect to see a marked increase in recreation due to this factor.

D. Satisfaction Derived from Recreation. People usually do not indulge in some form of amusement unless they derive some enjoyment from the thing. In forest recreation they have found this enjoyment and therefore are now steady users of the forests and are passing their interest and enjoyment on to others who in turn use the forests.

E. Summary. From the above factors it can be seen that forest recreation has been on the increase in the last few years and is still increasing at a rapid pace. All of these factors are contributing to the cause and will continue to do so with the many programs under way at the present time. These factors are a very good guide for the private recreationists to consider because it assures him that recreation is on the increase in Oregon and that expansion in this field is in progress. It is better to get started in recreation at the present time than at a later date when the expansion is over and recreation tends to level off.

IV. Resorts

Resorts are probably the highest type of forest recreation which we have in the state. They are the areas which are used more by the middle and upper classes of people and the tourists. Also this type of recreation brings in the largest returns of any, but it also must be considered that it is the form of recreation which requires the highest initial investment and operating costs.

These resorts are all run by private capital, but they fall into two classes, those on public lands and those on private lands. Out of 103 resorts in the State of Oregon, 76 of these are on private land and 27 are on public land.

A. Forest Service Permittees. A permittee is an individual who has been given the opportunity by the Service to run a concession in a given locality upon a National Forest. The man applies for this permit and then the Service makes a complete investigation into the factors relating to the permit, the chief one being the financial problem. They make sure that before anyone is given a permit that he will really make a go of his venture and they also help him in setting up his resort. After the permittee is established he must comply rigidly with the rules and regulations set up by the Service or else his permit is recalled.

This kind of a set-up is probably the most advantageous to the operator because it gives him a monopoly upon the area in which he is operating due to the fact that the service has

eliminated all competition for him in that area. This can be shown by the fact that 25% of the resorts are on public land which is 58% of the total land in the state.

B. National Park Service Permittee. In Oregon at the present time we have only two such permittees, the Oregon Caves resort and the Crater Lake resort. The park service was interviewed as to the requirements for a permittee upon one of these areas, but no information was obtained as they seemed vague about the set-up on their land. However, it is known that one company usually gets the permit to run the entire resort upon each Park.

These companies that secure these permits have nothing less than a monopoly upon the entire area. They usually have things so well controlled that an ordinary individual can not afford to stay at the resort. The only alternative is to go to the camp grounds provided for his use, but even then he is paying a high rate for his visit. This is due to the fact that every car entering a National Park must pay the one dollar admission fee.

From the above information it can be seen that anyone securing one of these permits has what might be termed a perfect set-up. They usually have to have a large sum of capital to invest in one of these localities due to the high standards set up by the Park service. Also these set-ups are few in number due to the small number of National Parks.

C. Private. This is the class into which most of the areas fall. The reasons for this are that there are no government agencies to control the competition and that the

investments required are not so large. Also there are no government regulations with which to comply which are the controlling factors in many cases.

Most of the private resorts also are located upon the more used routes of travel and are nearer to the centers of population, making them take in more of the tourist trade and trade of people who can only get off for short periods of time and do not wish to drive long distances.

The only regulations]with which these individuals must comply are those set up by the state pertaining to structures of this type and the necessary sanitation features which are prepared by the Oregon State Board of Health. However, they must consider many other factors of competition and finances which do not have to be taken into consideration when upon government land because the government more or less helps out the private operator.

D. Summary. From the above data it can be seen that the best set-up in which to go is the resorts upon the public land. This is due to the fact that a person has a very low risk rate and is more likely to succeed. There is still a good field in resorts on private land, especially along some of the new highways which are under construction. A study should be made of these resorts to see just how many succeed and what the difficulties are and the correction of these difficulties.

V. Organization Areas

These areas may be defined as those pertaining to clubs, churches, and youth organizations for their own private purposes and use. These areas have been increasing at such a rapid pace within the last few years that it is hard to keep pace with them and at the present time we have no accurate information concerning the number of these places and their size except those used for winter sports and youth organizations.

These areas again fall into two groupings, those on private land and those on government land. Both classes are tax exempt and none are profit-bearing organizations so they are relatively the same. Those on public land, however, must comply with the regulations set up by the agency administering this land.

This type of recreation is highly recommended by the service and therefore it receives many benefits when in the National Forests, the government even going so far as to build some of the buildings and standing many of the costs which in no other way could be accomplished.

A. Clubs. These are principally the groups which contain people of all ages and both sexes. There is a considerable number of these organizations in the state which have sites about which many people have heard very little. An example of one of these areas is shown on the inventory sheet taken of Viking Park. There are many areas similar to this

one around the state and principally around large centers of population such as in the Willamette Valley.

These clubs are the factors which are responsible to a large degree for recreation making the rapid increase which it has in the last few years. It stimulates interest in people concerning these areas and also sets examples up for others to show what can be done in the field.

B. Church Areas. This is another group of people of the club type although they have these areas usually for a different purpose. Their sites are usually for the purpose of holding conclaves and classes for the young people as well as the old. Usually they are used only for a short time during the summer months of each year.

They try to select locations close to good facilities of transportation and large cities, and thus they are rarely found far from civilization. The main problem they have to contend with is whether or not their site is worth the time and effort for which it was built. This can be off-set greatly if they have an area of sufficient quality to rent out to other organizations during the summer months. This is being done to quite a large extent on many areas and should be considered as a possible solution to help finance areas in the future.

The Willamette Valley Christain Adventist group which has a large area upon the Sandy River is quite proud of their particular location but they seem to think that they have invested quite a large sum of money for only two weeks' use by their organization and are now questioning the

feasibility of the project. However, they are beginning to rent it out to other organizations and are now being compensated for their efforts.

C. Youth Organizations. This is the largest group of the three and is the one which at the present time is drawing most of the attention in this field. In Portland, an organization has been formed by the executives of the various youth organizations. This group meets each week to discuss problems relative to recreational activities. A quotation of theirs reads "In speaking of the needs for more adequate camping facilities in the state of Oregon we are thinking first in terms of the organizations now in the field. Four organizations have adequate sites. Two large organizations of girls need new sites and are working on plans to acquire them. All agencies need more funds for equipment for improvements of present camps, and for subsidizing at the camps of under-privileged and problem children." ¹ It also states that many parents are sending their children out of the state to get into the proper summer camps which they believe necessary due to the fact that Oregon does not have enough camps to take care of all those wishing to attend.

From the table shown it can be seen that most of the youth groups originate in the large centers of population. But even then only 9,169 attended some form of an organized camp out of 51,880 children. For the entire youth population of the state only six percent of the youth population attended these summer camps. From these figures it can be seen that

1. "Oregon's Parks, Recreational Areas and Facilities." pg. 73.

this field is still comparatively young and there is room for more work and good leadership.

D. Summary. It can be seen that organization areas play a large part in recreation in Oregon. They are principally non-profit bearing organizations and should be kept as such as long as is possible. The best set-up for the organizations of this type to secure is to try to get on government land where they can secure government aid in planning and building their area. There are many examples of this which can be cited upon the Mount Hood National Forest where the supervisor encourages cooperation between the government and the organizations. It is also noted that this field is still in its infancy especially when all of the youths are trying to be provided with facilities and at the present time only six percent can enjoy the areas now existing. Therefore, it can be said that the organization type of recreation in Oregon is still in its infancy and that in the future a rapid increase in this field can be expected.

Statistics on Organized Camps and Youth Populations
of Oregon - 1937

Name of Organi- zation	No. of Camps	Camps Owned	Size of Camps			Capa- city Camps	Staff Mem.per Camp av.	Sleeping Facilities		
			Min.	Max.	Av.			Cabins	Dorms	Tents
1	7	2	32	180	90	448	13	121	171	277
2	5	1	43	80	60	300	12	50	170	133
3	7	2	32	192	92	544	20	304	162	108
4	2	2	60	63	62	123	14	23	-	102
5	2	2	30	50	40	80	8	35	30	15
6	1	1	-	90	-	90	14	90	-	-
7	16	7	75	300	200	2000	13	?	?	?
Total	30	17	47	159	91	3595	13	623	533	635

Name of Organi- zation	Charge per wk av.	No. of Campers			Camper weeks total	
		Port- land	Other cities	Total		
1	\$ 7.00	4990	493	5487	3369	1-Boy Scouts of Am.
2	6.00	313	290	603	1098	2- Girl scouts Inc.
3	5.25	948	459	1407	1956	3-Campfire Girls of Am.
4	7.00	171	174	345	619	4-YMCA
5	6.50	74	117	191	202	5-YWCA
6	10.00	213	-	213	563	6-B'nai B'rith
7	6.00	2460	540	3000	4300	7-Churches
Total	6.82	6169	2071	11240	12107	

Range of ages of campers. Boys 8-18 years. Girls 8-18 years

Mixed (church) 8- over 18 years.

Age groupe with greatest no boys 11-13 years girls 11-13 years.

Youth Population of Oregon, Ages 8-18 years
School Census 1936

Multnomah county

City of Portland- 1934

51,880

Non-urban

5,657

Total

57,537

Western Oregon

Urban

18,932

Non-urban

81,062

Total

99,994

Eastern Oregon

Urban

11,297

Non-urban

24,696

Total

35,993

Total for state-urban 82,109 Non-urban 111,415

Grand total 193,524

Willamette Valley Christian Adventist.

I. Physical.

- A. Size. 4 acres.
- B. Cover. 2nd growth D.F.
- C. Topography. Leval ^{sp.} sloping down to the river which has a sandy beach.
- D. Location. eighteen miles from Portland on the Columbia river highway.
- E. Natural attractions. Fishing, Swimming, and hicking ^{sp.}

II. SF. Buildings.

- 1. Large tabernacle.
- 2. Two dormitories.
 - a. 14 rooms - grown ups.
 - b. 21 persons in the smaller one.
- 3. Missionary cottage.
- 4. Class room.
- 5. Caretakers house.

II. Social.

A. Number of users. 200 - 300 People from Pacific coast states attend for a two weeks conference each year.

B. Owned the area for 35 years and would like to sell.

III. Financial.

A. Money invested - \$20,000.

B. Recieve only money for expenses.

C. No taxes.

IV. Problems of the Owner. They believe the area is to far from town and would like to sell and move into a closer location.

Viking Park



I. Physical.

- a. Size. 15 acres.
- b. Cover. 2nd. growth douglas fir.
- c. Topography. Level sloping off towards the Sandy river on the North where a fine sandy beach is available for swimming.
- d. Location. 20 miles from Portland on the Columbia river Highway.
- e. Water. Piped around the camp ground from a spring upon the hill.
- f. Buildings. Dance pavilion, dressing rooms, large community kitchen, rest rooms, band pavilion with seats and 75 picnic tables.

II. Social.

- a. Users. Used by the club for picnics and celebrations.
- b. Type of people. The area was built by the Viking club of Portland and is therefore used only by its members and friends. This club consists mainly of the people of scandinavian origin.

- c. Length of use. Used only during the summer months.

III. Financial.

a. Money invested. Buildings and equipment \$20,000.

Land and improvements \$5,000.

b. Taxes. none.

c. Returns. An admission charge is placed upon those using the area this is for the purpose of paying a caretaker and maintaining the area.

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VI. Picnic and Camping Areas

Here again we are confronted with two classes of areas, mainly the private areas run for a profit and the public areas run for the people by government agencies. These agencies are principally the United States Forest Service, the State Park Service, National Park Service and cities and towns. We are interested in these public facilities only as a competing factor of the private areas.

So far no study has been made of the correct number and facilities of these privately owned areas. We all know they exist and we have all seen them, but we simply have failed to give them any consideration at all, but in the future they should not be neglected because they are really playing an important part in the state set-up and especially in places where no government facilities are available.

In order to secure information it was necessary to go out into the field and interview the owners of various picnic and camping areas. These people were very willing to express their views and also to present the problems with which they are confronted. It was impossible to inspect many of these areas due to their scattered location over the state so mainly two groups were contacted, those along the Sandy River and those along the Clackamas River.

These areas are all very large and are widely used, some having over 100,000 visitors per year. Let us compare one of these areas with the camp ground at Crater Lake which is con-

sidered one of the best in Oregon. At Crater Lake we have campers' space provided for sixty autos, fifty tents, and forty trailers with sixty tables and fifty fireplaces available. At an average camp ground upon the Sandy River there are facilities for 150 autos at one time, eighty tables, twenty-five stoves built large enough for several users, a community kitchen, dressing rooms and other miscellaneous features. Naturally the private area is not equipped as well as the Park Service area due to the lack of funds, but it can be said that it is well planned, clean, and correctly run.

Most of the people interviewed were very enthusiastic about their areas and were investing more money for enlargements and improvements. They really are enjoying their work and believe they are developing something that will net them a good income. However, you always find the slacker as is shown in one site interviewed. The individual has the best site available in the locality and the facilities are all present but for some reason he is not running the area to the best advantage. This man was interviewed to see what the difficulties were, but he was very hostile and no information was obtained. From the impression received, it is suspected that it was due largely to public relations.

From the study made it was determined that the people who are really placing their efforts into the thing are the ones who actually own the areas. Many of the operators lease their sites and are more or less reluctant to make any improvements or maintenance of the areas. These are the

individuals whose outlook towards business conditions is pessimistic.

A. Problems of the Owners. The main problem which the operators have brought up to me is that of competition from the government agencies. In the last few years there has been a tremendous amount of building done by the government in the line of picnic and camping facilities. Usually when these areas were developed no thought was given as to the competition they would create for the private individual.

One operator has stated that since the government has improved its facilities upon the Columbia River Highway his business has gone down $1/3$ that of former years. This man therefore has a right to make a complaint when he has invested his money in a project which in all respects is equal to any government project but the government comes along and constructs a number of free facilities which in turn cut down his income. All of the operators will agree upon this one problem and also that something in the near future must be done to stop it or else they are going to fail.

So far no solution has been given for this problem but it is now being worked upon by the Oregon State Planning Board. It is necessary that we have government agencies in this field because they own $1/2$ of the land in the state, but it is also true that they should give some attention to the private operator.

Public relations is also another problem with which the private operator is very much concerned. Often the success of his business hinges upon this one little item as is shown

in many areas studied. Some operators use different methods and this can be seen by the type of people using their area. For instance, one operator will cater to family groups, another to young people and another to organizations. Mostly it is a matter of good judgement as to which group the operator favors. It might also be stated that if a person is not good in the field of public relations that he should not go into the recreation game.

The length of the season is an important factor that confronts most of the operators. Nothing can be done about this so they try to get the greatest utilization from their area in the time of operation.

There are many other problems that confront the private operator in establishing and running his area. These will be dealt with in a later chapter which goes into all of these things specifically.

B. Financial Aspect. This is the hardest part of any business and is usually the end that requires the most intelligent attention. It is of utmost importance to the private operator because he is in the project for the profits involved and his success depends upon whether or not he gets these profits.

In the two groups of recreation areas studied there is a variation in prices due mainly to government competition. Upon the Sandy River where government competition is at a maximum, the price per car for picnicking is 25¢ per day and 50¢ per night for camping. However, upon the Clackamas River the price is 35¢ for picnicking and 50¢ for camping due to no

competition from the government. Due to a new Forest Service road being constructed up the Clackamas River and the opening of new camp grounds these prices are expected to decrease in the future. When one considers that he has the privileges of using the entire area and that all his wood is furnished to him, these prices are not high.

On many of the areas which border on the main routes of travel the operators are building cabins. These require a high initial investment but in localities where the tourist trade is sufficient they will more than pay for themselves. One operator upon the Columbia river highway has 12 cabins w which rent from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per night, and he says these cabins are filled most of the time.

C. Future Opportunities. From the study made, the outlook of these private picnic areas is very doubtful. This is due mostly to the competition being given them by the government agencies. There is always going to be a demand for this type of thing on areas adjacent to large populations and around areas which lie at quite a distance from government land.

There are many opportunities at the present time along these lines if the people would merely go out and look around. In Corvallis we have an example of this very thing. There is at Colorado Lake an ideal site for an area of this type which is partly developed at the present time, and with some good management and proper handling it could be made so that it would back the present city area off the map even though it is a free use area.

D. Summary. It can be seen that the private operator has problems with which to deal similar to any form of business. More emphasis should be placed on public relations work and the financial end of the business.

Viking Auto Park - C. Sodberg



I. Physical.

- A. Size - eight acres.
- B. Cover - 2nd. growth D.F. and cottonwood with a good ground cover.
- C. Topography - level sloping gradually to the Sandy river on the North.
- D. Location.- twenty miles east of Portland on the base line road.
- E. Water - piped around the camp from a spring.
- F. Natural attractions - swimming, fishing, and games.
- G. Equipment - two cabins, 80 tables, stoves, community kitchen, store and restaurant, and filling station.

II. Social.

- A. Number of users - 40 to 50 cars per day on the average weekend. These are mostly local with a few tourists.
- B. Length of season.- 2-3 months.
- C. Used mostly as a picnic area.

III. Financial.

- A. Money invested. - \$10,000
- B. Taxes - About 100 dollars per year.
- C. Charges - 25¢ picnic, 50¢ per day camping all wood furnished.
- D. Returns - no figures.
- E. Going to improve the camp ground more.

IV. Problems of the owner. Believes the government should consider the private recreationist when constructing their public camp grounds and that they should charge for the use of public camp grounds. Also states that the season is too short to really make a good profit upon the investment.

Sandy River Auto Camp - E.G. Staton



I. Physical.

- a. Size. 8 acres.
- b. Cover. 2nd. growth fir and cottonwood.
- c. Topography. Flat sloping to the river and has a fine sand beach on the Sandy river for swimming and fishing.
- d. Location. On the Columbia river highway 18 miles from Portland on the banks of the Sandy river.
- e. Water. Piped from Troutdale.

II. Social.

- a. Users.
 - 1. Tourists. Many tourists use the camp ground due to its location on the highway. They stay at the cabins mostly.
 - 2. Local. Local people use the place mainly for picnics and swimming and say that it has the best beach available.

b. Season. People use the cabins during the entire year but the camp ground is used only in the summer months.

c. Type of users. They are principally of the middle class.

d. Type of recreation demanded. The picnickers demand swimming. However the cabins seem to be in demand more than anything and bring in the largest returns.

III. Financial.

a. Money invested. Traded an \$8,000 farm for the area last August.

b. Taxes. \$56 per year.

c. Charges. \$1-3 for cabins. 25¢ for picnic. They turn away as much as \$20 for cabins some nights.

d. They are however going to invest more money in their area in the form of landscaping and more cabins.

IV. Problems.

a. They are worried about where the new highway is going in reference to their area because it is the determining factor in their business.

b. the government picnic areas hurt their trade and they say that some consideration should be given to the private operator.

OLD RELIABLE BOND
BAC 00000000

Carver Park B Horace Baker

I. Physical.

- a. Size. 3 acres.
- b. Cover. Cottonwoods planted 18 years ago.
- c. Topography. Level sloping to the river on the North.
- d. Location. 15 miles from Portland on the Highway to Estacada.
- e. Water. Supplied from a spring. Water to sprinkle the camp ground with is taken from the river.
- f. Fixtures. Two bath houses and showers.
 - 100 painted picnic tables.
 - 25 cement stoves.
 - Electric lights in the picnic ground.

II Social.

- a. Users. Have as high as 150 cars per day. Local people only .
- b. Season is from 2-3 months.
- c. Type of recreation demanded. The area is very well managed and for this purpose it is used mostly by family groups.

III Financial.

- a. Investment. \$5,000.
- b. Taxes are very reasonable.
- c. Charges. 35¢ per car for picnic and 50¢ per night per car for camping.

IV. Problems. They have no problems except that in the future a life guard must be on duty to watch the swimmers.

They are also proud of the fact that this area provides them with a suitable living and that they have never been on relief during the depression.

Sandburn Auto Park

I. Physical.

- a. Size. 9 acres.
- b. Cover. 2nd growth douglas fir.
- c. Topography. Level and has a high bank along the river making swimming impossible.
- d. Water. Piped from spring.
- e Location. 20 miles from Portland on the banks of the Sandy river the location is such that the area is cool the entire summer.
- f. Features. seven cabins, 50 tables, rest rooms, dining hall, and a gas station.

II. Social.

- a. Users. Cabins are used by tourists and the camp ground by local people mostly. They are principally of the middle class of people.
- b. Season. Used only in the summer by picnic groupes but the cabins are used all year.

III. Financial.

- a. Investment. \$7,000.
- b. Taxes. \$100 per year.
- c. Charges. Cabins \$1-3 per night, 25¢ per car picnic and 50¢ per car for camping.

IV. Problems. They say that the government camp grounds hurt their picnic trade considerably and that something should be done about it.

They also state that the length of season is to short for the picnic and camping area but that nothing much can be done about it.

Closed Area.

The area shown in the above picture used to be quite popular with the people of Portland but for some reason it lost its interest and was closed down by the present owner. It is believed that if the correct individual would take this area over that it would again regain its popularity.

It has one of the best setups in this region for a picnic area. It has all of the necessary equipment on the area and is already developed and would only need a few minor repairs and alterations. The lake which is on it would make it one of the few safe places to swim in the area do to so many of the areas being on large rivers.

Anyone interested in a setup of this type should really be interested in a thing of this nature.

VII. Summer Homes

This is a type of recreation which is more or less restricted in nature. It can be used only by the person owning or having the permit for the land. Due to this fact it should not be used on public land which is valuable for other purposes. This can be seen in the Mt. Hood area where the majority of the homes are located upon private land.

Permits for these summer homes can be obtained from the Forest Service for building on their land. This land is leased to the individual who constructs what he wishes according to government regulations and specifications. These permits can be recalled if the land is not used according to the rules set up.

In the private field there is much activity going on in selling lots, selling completed homes, and renting summer homes. If one goes up to Mt. Hood it looks much like the city in many places due to the real estate agents advertising tracts for sale along the highway. It is really a large field and requires some attention.

Many operators are making quite a good business of owning a group of these summer homes and renting them out for the season or for short periods of time. They require a very high initial investment and the risk rates are very high upon the investment.

VIII. Considerations in a Recreation Set-up

A. Location and Site.

1. Climate. This is important in any set-up because it is one of the factors for which people patronize a given recreation area. You will want to investigate the temperature ranges, the number of days of use of your area, and any other factors which might be the controlling thing such as floods, winds, fires, and any other item.

2. Topography. This is a very important factor to consider because you want enough ground upon which to locate the facilities, and also you want the area to be easily accessible.

3. Surroundings. Investigate all other uses in the area especially those pertaining to recreation and be sure you get into a locality which has the necessary essentials which people want when they come into an area of your type. Have a place in a suitable landscape preferably with a good view of something of interest.

4. Transportation. Find out what is the principal type of travel used in the locality and then plan the area so that this type of travel can be used in coming to the area. If it is by train place the area where it is accessible by train. Distance also must be considered as there is a maximum to which people will go when using these areas.

5. Utilities. Be sure that you have the proper things necessary upon the area. If it is to be an area used

for swimming purposes be sure and get one that has the best swimming facilities available in the locality. Water is also a major consideration in any area. Have it tested before building.

B. Planning.

1. General Layout. It is very essential that an area have the best layout possible. Place all of the facilities in their proper locations and have some definite system to follow. Do not go in and place things as they come up, but have it all layed out ahead of time and study your layout in the same manner you would a checker game; look at it from all angles.

Have your parking places in such a manner that they will not interfere with the other features or distract attention. After all, who likes to go into a locality that reminds one of a used car lot. Also have the thing so planned that when there is a crowd there will be no traffic jams or difficulties.

Place the service areas where they can not be conspicuous or in the way. But do not try to keep the fact a secret and place signs which will definitely state where the service areas are located and the directions to them.

2. Details. These are very numerous in number but they must be considered and sometimes they are the controlling factors. Be sure to take every little detail into consideration because you might find that some little item to which no thought is given will upset the whole plan. Some of these factors are capacity, type of construction, type of people to plan for and many others.

C. Construction.

1. General Scheme. Make a definite study of the type of roads wanted and the type of sewage disposal to use in conformance with the state sanitation code. Plan out your water supply and how you are going to make it available around the area. This general scheme should also include any other items necessary for the area.

2. Buildings. Here again there is some very careful thinking required. Be sure that you place on the area the type of building suitable for the site and use designs which will fit in with the surrounding features of the area. Also take into consideration the permanence of your structures. It would be foolish to put in a fine building which you knew you were going to remove in a few years.

D. Operation.

1. Administration. This is the taking care of your area. Some definite form of running the enterprise should be drawn up and followed and, if necessary, changes made in them from time to time. The best way to do this is to go out and study other areas in which effective plans are now in operation.

2. Operation. This is the plan of how your resort or area is going to function with respects to income and expenditures. Here again it will be advantageous to go out and study similar set-ups and then come back and set up a definite plan.

3. Maintenance. A study should be made to see just what things are going to need repairs and how often with the cost figures. After this study is made, draw up a plan to

follow in doing this work and be sure everything is carried out each season. Normally the maintenance can be performed in the off season when business is slack.

E. Financial Aspect.

1. Estimated Income. This is the most important feature in considering the financial end because all of the other costs and expenditures are going to hinge upon this figure. It is very important that this be considered because to develop an area and then have no income would mean a total loss of effort and capital invested.

2. Estimated Expenditures. These are the costs of paying your interest upon the investment and the general running expenses. These figures are taken from your estimated income to give the profit which will be obtained from the area. A percentage should be set up for profit and risk depending upon the kind of enterprise and the profit expected. This is then compared with the estimated profit and the feasibility of the plan determined.

3. Estimated Costs. These are all of the costs needed to construct the area. A safe percentage for the use of the capital involved in this project is used and is figured as one of the costs which must be met by the income. This is only fair because you can loan the money out and get paid for it. This is one of the reasons why so many adventures fail because this item is not considered.

4. Possible Financing Plans. This is usually the controlling factor in any adventure and must be given the first thought in any set-up because the whole operation is dependent

upon it. The money can be gotten by yourself, a partnership, a corporation or by selling stock.

IX. Conclusion

A. Recreation Study. From the study made into this field it was found that there was very little information available upon the private recreation within the state. There is an abundant supply available for public recreation and also for public recreation problems. With this in mind it is therefore recommended that a survey be made by the government into private recreation and its problems. It is recommended that the following outline be used.

1. Obtain all available information.
2. Determine the recreation requirements of the state.
3. Formulate definite plans.

B. More Coordination. At the present time there is little coordination between the public and private operators in the state. Therefore, in view of this subject, it seems feasible that the government give consideration to the private operator who is trying to make a living from some recreation area. This probably does not sound like much but when the government starts to interfere with the private business man something should be done to stop this. Therefore, what is needed is more coordination between the two.

C. Information Made Available. The private operators need some means of getting information concerning current problems, trends, and other factors pertaining to recreation.

There is no reason why this information can not be supplied by the Forest Service or ^{some} other agency. The farmers have their experiment stations; therefore, the private recreationist should be provided with some information just as the farmers.

D. Opportunities. It has been noted that at the present time, recreation in Oregon is on the increase as can be noted by the increased tourist trade, population trends, and other factors. Therefore, to the present students graduating in Forestry and Recreation it might be said that there is an opening field in Private Forest Recreation in this state.

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Permanized

OLD RELIABLE BOND

ALL CONTENT

SERIAL NUMBERS, NAME, ACREAGES AND LOCATIONS OF EXISTING RECREATIONAL AREAS

SYMBOLS
For Ownership: N-National, S-State, Co-County, Me-Metropolitan, Mu-Municipal, Pr-Private, P-Commercial
For Type: M-Modified, D-Developed, S-Scientific, H-Historical, R-Roadside Zone, W-Wildlife, R-Reserve
For Use: P-Park, W-Wayside, M-Monument, R-Roadside Zone, W-Wildlife, R-Reserve

National Parks and Monuments N-1 to N-2

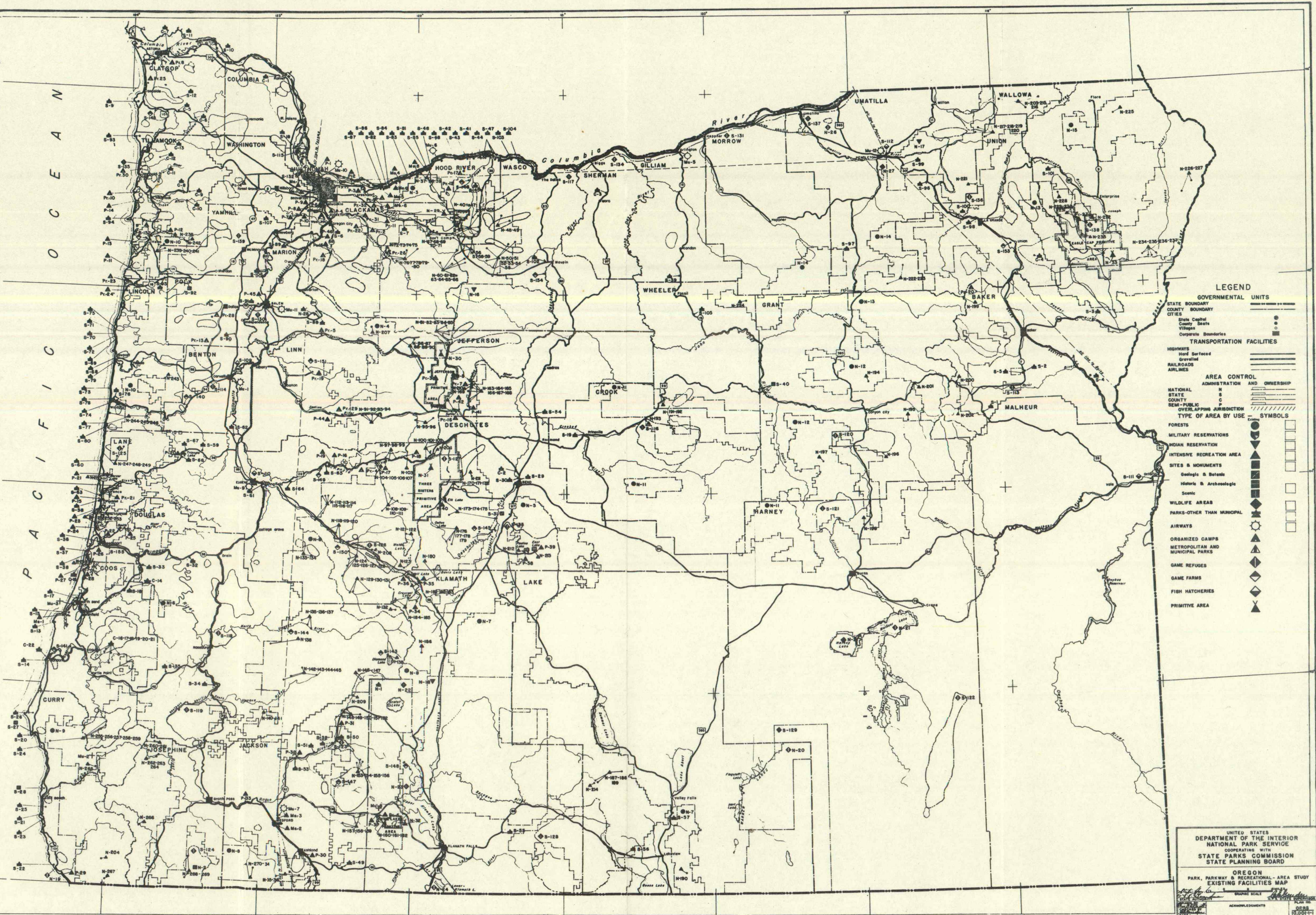
N-1 Oregon Caves
N-2 National Forests N-3 to N-15
N-3 Mt. Hood
N-4 Willamette
N-5 Deschutes
N-6 Umpqua
N-7 Fremont
N-8 Rogue River
N-9 Siskiyou
N-10 Siuslaw
N-11 Ochoco
N-12 Malheur
N-13 Whitman
N-14 Umatilla
N-15 Walla Walla
N-16 Indian Reservations N-16 to N-18
N-17 Warm Springs
N-18 Umatilla
N-19 Silver Creek Recreational Area
N-20 Federal Game Refuges N-19 to N-27

State Parks S-1 to S-107

Serial No.	Name of Park	Acres	County
S-1	State Wayside	50	Baker
S-2	"	50	"
S-3	"	50	"
S-4	"	50	"
S-5	"	50	"
S-6	"	50	"
S-7	"	50	"
S-8	"	50	"
S-9	"	50	"
S-10	"	50	"
S-11	"	50	"
S-12	"	50	"
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S-104	"	50	"
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S-106	"	50	"
S-107	"	50	"

S-109 to S-112 State Game Farms
S-113 to S-139 State Game Refuges
S-140 to S-154 State Fish Hatcheries
Me-1 to Me-10 Metropolitan and Municipal Parks
Mu-1 to Mu-12 Municipal Airports
Pr-1 to Pr-32 Organized Camps
C-1 to C-22 County Parks
P-1 to P-46 Commercial Areas
N-29 to N-33 National Forest Primitive Areas
N-34 to N-270 National Forest Camp Grounds

All shore frontages between high tide and low tide (except about 30 miles) is owned by the State and administered by the State Highway Commission (State Parks Commission)



LEGEND

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

- STATE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- CITIES
- State Capital
- County Seats
- Villages
- Corporate Boundaries

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

- Highways
- Hard surfaced
- Gravelled
- RAILROADS
- AIRLINES

AREA CONTROL

ADMINISTRATION AND OWNERSHIP

- NATIONAL
- STATE
- COUNTY
- SEMI-PUBLIC
- OVERLAPPING JURISDICTION

TYPE OF AREA BY USE

SYMBOLS

- FORESTS
- MILITARY RESERVATIONS
- INDIAN RESERVATION
- INTENSIVE RECREATION AREA
- SITES & MONUMENTS
- Geologic & Botanic
- Historic & Archeologic
- Scenic
- WILDLIFE AREAS
- PARKS-OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL
- AIRWAYS
- ORGANIZED CAMPS
- METROPOLITAN AND MUNICIPAL PARKS
- GAME REFUGES
- GAME FARMS
- FISH HATCHERIES
- PRIMITIVE AREA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING WITH
STATE PARKS COMMISSION
STATE PLANNING BOARD

OREGON
PARK, PARKWAY & RECREATIONAL-AREA STUDY
EXISTING FACILITIES MAP

SCALE 1:250,000
DATE 1964
AUTHOR
DRAWN BY
CHECKED BY
APPROVED BY

Oregon Resorts

1938
Season

OREGON is a magnificent state in which to vacation and we hope you plan to spend some time here this year. Naturally you will want to know about resort accommodations and it was with this in mind that the Oregon Resort folder was designed.

Every vacation section, whether it is beach, lake or mountain area, is prepared to take care of the thousands of tourists who will be out-of-state guests in Oregon this season. Delightful inns, comfortable hotels, rustic lodges and dude ranches are scattered throughout the state, all reached by excellent highway, bus or rail connections.

The resorts listed in this pamphlet are Affiliate Members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and each extends a cordial invitation to "See Oregon".

If you wish a detailed folder on any one of these resorts, please write the Advertising and Travel Department of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, or drop a note to the resort in which you are interested. There are other excellent resorts in the state, information on which may also be obtained from the Travel Department.

Come to Oregon and enjoy a vacation that will be a pleasant memory for many years!

Beach

On U. S. No. 101

Hotel Gearhart By-the-Sea—Gearhart, Ore. 123 miles from Portland. Mrs. John Degges, Mgr. A delightful spot overlooking the ocean, 100 rooms, with every convenience found in a metropolitan hotel. **Rates:** American plan, \$5.25 to \$12.00 per day, \$34.25 to \$58.25 per week. European plan, rooms, single without bath, \$2.50 and \$3.50; double without bath, \$3.50 to \$5.00; single with bath, \$3.50 and \$4.50; double with bath, \$4.50 to \$6.00. Corner suites slightly higher. Steam heat. Meals: Breakfast 35c and up; Lunch 75c up; Dinner \$1.25 and \$1.50, also a la carte. 18-hole golf course adjacent to hotel. Horseback riding and fishing. **Open May 19 to Sept. 15.**

Deuster Apartments—1209 S. Downing Street, Seaside, Ore. 125 miles from Portland. One block to golf course, three blocks to ocean. Frank and Sara Jane Deuster, Props. Ten three-, four- and five-room apartments, completely furnished, including linen, silverware, dishes, good beds, refrigerators, electric ranges, fireplaces and private garages. Electric equipped laundry. Extra shower rooms. **Rates:** \$4.50 to \$7.50 per day; \$30 to \$55 per week; \$120 to \$210 per month. Rates are for June 15 to Sept. 15. In season do not rent for less than week; not less than two days balance of year. No dogs allowed. **Open all year.**

Seaside Hotel—Seaside, Ore. 125 miles from Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Beckman, Props. Large hotel facing ocean and promenade. 200 rooms—100 with bath. **Rates:** European plan—rooms \$2 to \$3 without bath, single; \$3 to \$4 without bath, double, per day; \$3 to \$4 with bath, single; \$4 to \$6 with bath, double, per day; \$5 to \$7 twin beds and bath, per day. Weekly rates. Steam heat. Meals a la carte and table d'hôte service. Large lobby, sun rooms, lounge, dining rooms. Free parking space. Three golf courses close by. Closed during the winter. **Opens May 14.**

The Tides—Seaside, Oregon. 125 miles from Portland, located at the south end of the promenade, facing ocean. Geo. L. Baker, owner; Mrs. Doris L. Scoggin, manager. Telephone, Seaside 435. There are 22 five-room bungalow apartments, completely furnished with fireplaces; also steam-heated rooms; individual garages; children's playgrounds, perfectly equipped; 3 standard tennis courts; close by, a gem of a golf course with a delightful river winding its way through a charming wooded environment; and there are real trout in this mountain stream. **Rates:** \$5.00 per day and up; week-ends (Friday to Sunday) \$10.00 and up; by the week, \$25.00 and up; rooms (double bed and bath) \$2.00 per day and up. **Open all year.**

Ecola Inn—Cannon Beach, Ore. 134 miles from Portland. Mr. John S. Hollinshead, Prop. Completely modernized, comfortable and homelike inn, overlooking the ocean. The spacious lobby has mammoth fireplaces. **Rates:** European plan—rooms \$1.75 up per day, \$10.50 up per week; hot water heat. Meals, Breakfast, a la carte; Lunch, 60c; Dinner, 60c. Four modern housekeeping apartments; everything furnished, including maid service. **Rates:** \$2.50 up per day, \$15.00 per week. Badminton, volley ball, ping-pong, archery and lawn croquet, free to guests. Excellent fishing, horseback riding, hunting in season, clamming and crabbing. **Open all year.**

Neah-Kah-Nie Tavern—Nehalem, Ore. 150 miles from Portland via Astoria and Seaside, 140 miles via McMinnville and Tillamook, off the Coast Highway at Wheeler. Directly on ocean. Mrs. S. G. Reed, Manager. **Rates:** American plan, \$3.50 up per day. European plan, rooms \$1.50 single to \$3.50 double, with bath. Meals: Breakfast 50c; Lunch 60c and 75c; Dinner 75c and \$1.00. Breakfast a la carte if desired. Fine fishing. Safe bathing. **Open July 1 to Labor Day, inclusive.**

The Surf Tides—At Braemar Beach, Post Office Oceanlake, Ore. Phone Delake 2951. 88 miles from Portland via Salmon River cutoff. Modern 3-room apartments with electric range and refrigerator, steam heat, shower, garage. Hotel rooms each with private shower and steam heated. Sleeping equipment is the best. Located right on the beach front with a wide sandy beach. **Open all year.**

Spouting Horn Inn—Depoe Bay, 104 miles from Portland via Salmon River cut-off. Mr. C. W. Crawford, Prop. **Rates:** European plan, \$1.50 to \$3 per day; special weekly rates. Furnace heat. Ocean view from all rooms. Cafe—fried crab a specialty. Near aquarium—only one on Oregon Coast Highway. Daily scheduled deep sea fishing trips from Depoe Bay. **Open all year.**

Agate Beach Inn—Agate Beach, Ore. 114 miles from Portland. Mrs. Katharine George, Prop. **Rates:** American plan, \$3 to \$5.50 per day; \$17.50 to \$35 per week; 10 per cent discount per month. European plan—rooms, \$1 to \$3.50 per day; \$7 to \$20 per week; 10 per cent discount per month. Meals: Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, 75c. Hot water and hot air heat. Fireplace in lobby. Splendid view of ocean from upstairs lobby. Golf course close by. **Open all year.**

Gardiner Tavern—Gardiner, Ore. Olive G. Lee, Prop. On the Umpqua River, 190 miles from Portland, 32 miles from Marshfield. **Rates:** European plan, rooms, 75c to \$2 per day, single; \$1 to \$3 double; weekly and monthly rates. Steam heat. Meals, for which the Tavern is famous: Breakfast, 20c to 60c; Lunch, 40c; Dinner, 60c and 75c. Sea food a specialty. Fishing and hunting. Daily and special boats take visitors up the Smith river, excellent trout stream. Clamming and crabbing. **Open all year.**

Currier's Village—Lakeside, Ore. Mr. R. G. Currier, Prop. Located on shores of Ten Mile Lake, which is well stocked with steelhead, salmon and rainbow trout. 19 completely furnished housekeeping cottages, equipped with steam heat, private showers, electric refrigeration and ranges for cooking. Linen furnished. **Rates:** \$2.50 per day, up; \$15 per week, up; double cottages, \$6 to \$10 per day. Sleeping rooms, per day, \$1.50. Meals: Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, \$1.25; Sunday Dinner, \$1.25 up. Motor boats, sail boats, row boats and canoes available. Saddle horses. Bicycles. Diving tower and springboards. Dining and dancing every night at Pier Cafe. **Open all year.**

Sunset Inn—Gold Beach, Ore. Maude W. Morse, Prop. 68 miles north of Crescent City, 321 miles from Portland. American or European plan. Rooms, single from \$1.50 up, double \$2.50 up. Meals: Breakfast a la carte; Dinner 75c up. Beautiful gardens make an attractive setting for the Inn which commands a magnificent view of the ocean and also the famous Rogue River. Spacious lobby lounge, mezzanine and dining room. All outside steamheated rooms. Sunset Inn cottages within the hotel grounds are especially attractive for family groups; steam-heated, showers, no kitchenette. Prices from \$2.50. The Rogue River offers opportunities for canoeing, motor-boating and fishing. Daily motorboat service as far as Agness, 32 miles above Gold Beach—a delightful trip. **Open all year.**

Columbia Highway and
Mt. Hood Loop

View Point Hotel—Corbett, Ore. William Moessner, Prop. 23 miles from Portland. 1125 feet above Columbia River. Lawn and flower gardens. Magnificent view of the Gorge. Hiking, fishing, boating. **Rates:** American plan, \$4.50 to \$6 per day; \$27 to \$36 per week; \$110 to \$150 per month. European plan—rooms, \$2.50 per day, up; \$15 per week, up; \$50 per month, up. Meals: Breakfast, 50c to \$1; Lunch, 75c to \$1.25; Dinner, \$1.25 to \$2. Can accommodate large banquet groups to 200 seating capacity. Steam heat and fireplaces. **Open all year.**

Columbia Gorge Hotel—Hood River, Ore. 64 miles east of Portland. P. Fred Clark, Prop. Elevation, 300 feet. Quiet and distinctive hotel in a natural setting of forest trees, flowers and flowering shrubs. **Rates:** American plan, \$4.75 up per day; \$31 up per week; \$113 up per month. European plan—rooms \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day, \$15 to \$35 per week, \$50 to \$100 per month. Steam heat; naturally cool in summer. Golfing on fine nine-hole course. Fishing, hiking, horseback riding, swimming available. Dining room overlooking Columbia Gorge. Breakfast 35c to 75c; Luncheon \$1.00; Dinner 85c to \$1.25, de luxe \$1.50. Dinner or luncheon parties may be arranged for, large or small. **Open all year.**

Cloud Cap Inn—Parkdale, Ore. 90 miles from Portland. Mr. Dorsey B. Smith, Prop. (800 S. W. Broadway, Portland). Elevation 6000 feet. A delightful inn located at timber line on the north side of Mount Hood, via Cooper Spur road nine miles off Loop Highway. **Rates:** American plan, \$5 per day; \$30 per week; \$120 per month. Meals: Breakfast, 75c; Lunch, \$1; Dinner, \$1. 12 guest rooms. An inspiring view of the entire Hood River Valley and the surrounding country, including snow-capped Mount Adams, Mount Rainier and Mount St. Helens. Many trails to falls and scenic points of interest, to glaciers and snow field. **Open July 1 to Sept. 1.**

Timberline Lodge—Government Camp, Ore. Mr. C. E. McLean, Mgr. Elevation, 6000 feet. Located at timberline on Mount Hood, 6½ miles off the Mount Hood Loop Highway east of Government Camp. 68 miles from Portland. **Rates:** European plan, rooms (all with bath) single \$3.50 per day up, double \$5.00 up. Twin beds, \$6.00 per day, up; parlor bedrooms \$8.00 per day up. Dormitories for men and women \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. A la carte service in the spacious dining room or convenient coffee shop. Timberline Lodge is a million dollar hostelry,

comparable in service and appointments to the finest alpine accommodations anywhere. A center for winter and summer activities on the mountain. Unsurpassed ski runs, swimming, hiking, golf, fishing, horseback riding. Magnificent view of the south ridge of the Cascades. Daily stage service from Portland. **Open the year 'round.**

Bailey's Mountain Log Cabins—Zig Zag, Ore. Phone Rhododendron 830. Mr. Fred E. Bailey, Prop. Turn off from Highway at Zig Zag Ranger Station. Six log cabins, hot and cold water, shower bath and fireplaces in each. **Rates:** Furnished except silverware and linen, \$3 per day for two; furnished except silverware, linen and bedding, \$2 per day for two; \$14 per week, up; \$35 per month, up. Cabins accommodate four and six. **Open all year.**

Dude Ranch

Diamond and a Half Ranch—Hereford, Ore. Mr. Tom Whited, Prop. Elevation, 4,000 feet. **Rates:** American plan—\$7.00 per day; \$35 and \$40 per week, one in room; \$35 per week, each, two in room. Family and party rates on application. Prices include cabin, meals, saddle horse and guide. Attractive log cabins, fireplaces, hot and cold showers, excellent beds and best of home cooked food. Ranch is situated on the lake of the Burnt River Dam Project. Excellent swimming, boating, fishing, hunting. Reached by either U. S. Highway No. 30 via Baker, the John Day Highway, or Union Pacific railroad. Railroad guests met at Baker if reservations made in advance. **Open May to October 15.**

Lazy T Ranch—John Day, Ore. Reached via Three Flags Highway from north and south; John Day Highway (U. S. No. 28) east and west. Charles A. Oswald, Prop. Elevation 3,100 feet. **Rates:** \$6 per day; \$40 per week, one in room; \$35 per week each, two in room; \$125 to \$140 per month. Special rates for longer stay. Children under 14 and sharing larger rooms with their parents, half rate. Rates include use of saddle horse, services of wrangler to help saddle up and to show one how to ride; also all accommodations, meals, and use of ranch car to take trips. Fishing, hunting, swimming, archery, trap shooting and informal polo. Reservations must be made in advance as only 20 guests accommodated. State amount of baggage. Guests coming by train are met at Pendleton by cars. Three and one-half hour trip from here to ranch, \$6.50 per person. Managers arrange pack trips and hunting parties. Rates depend on number in party. **Season, May 12 to November 1. Hunting parties until Nov. 15.**

Metolius Lodge and Dude Ranch—(See under "Metolius river".)

General

Oregon Caves Resort—Oregon Caves, Ore. Mr. George C. Sabin, Mgr. Elevation, 4,000 feet. The Oregon Caves are located in the heart of the Siskiyou, 50 miles from Grants Pass, 76 miles from Crescent City, Calif. Stage service daily between Grants Pass and Oregon Caves. A new electric lighting system has been installed for 1938 season, which will greatly increase the visitor's pleasure in the Caves trip. The Chateau Kitchen has also been completely electrified. **Rates:** American plan on application. European, rooms in new Chateau, \$1.50 up per day. Steam heat, hot and cold water. Meals: Breakfast, 50c to 85c; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25. A la carte service. Sleeping cottages, \$1.50 to \$5 per day. Official guide service May 15 to Oct. 15. Group trip through Caves, "The Marble Halls of Oregon," with guide, 50c per person. The attractive new Chateau provides all modern comforts. Spacious lobby with two massive fireplaces. A mountain stream winds its way through the dining-room. Evening entertainment around a camp fire is a daily feature. **Open all year.**

Lake

Crater Lake Lodge—In Crater Lake National Park, Crater Lake, Ore. 81 miles from Medford, 63 miles from Klamath Falls and 106 miles from Bend. Mr. R. W. Price, Prop. Elevation, 7076 feet. **Rates:** American plan, \$5.50 per day up. European plan, \$2.50 per day up. Weekly and monthly rates. Meals: Breakfast, 75c; Lunch, \$1; Dinner, \$1.25. Guests wishing to take meals at cafeteria instead of lodge dining room will be charged European plan rate. 22 housekeeping cottages, furnished. **Rates:** Without bedding, \$2; with bedding, \$2.75. Extra cot, \$1. Stages provide daily service from Medford and Klamath Falls; round trip fare, \$8 per person. Boat trips, \$1 and \$2. Fishing tackle available at lake. Lodge and dining room open June 8. **Season, July 1 to Sept. 20.**

Crescent Lake Resort—Crescent Lake, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Mooney, Props. Elevation, 4,837 feet. 17 miles good forest road from The Dalles-California Highway. U. S. No. 97. 58 miles south of Bend, 97 miles north of Klamath Falls. **Rates:** American plan—\$4.50 per day up; \$25 to \$35 per week single; \$45 to \$60 per week, double. Meals: Breakfast, 75c; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, \$1. Eleven completely furnished or partly furnished housekeeping cottages, including two de luxe. Accommodations for two to six persons. **Rates:** \$2 to \$6 per day; \$10 to \$35 per week. Camp grounds. Fine swimming, good fishing, horseback riding, boats. Store on ground. Complete stock of merchandise at Crescent Lake townsite, one-half mile. **Open May 15 to Oct. 15.**

Currier's Village on Ten Mile Lake—Lakeside, Ore. (See under "Beaches".)

Diamond Lake Resort—Diamond Lake, Ore. Phone Medford or Roseburg exchange. Geo. L. Howard, Mgr. Elevation, 5,182 feet. 20 miles north of Crater Lake Lodge, 82 miles from Klamath Falls, 88 miles from Medford, 305 miles from Portland via Wapinitia Cutoff. 52 sleeping and housekeeping cottages. **Rates:** Three-room housekeeping cottages, completely furnished, shower and toilet; 4 people per day, minimum \$6.50; 4 people per week, \$30. 3-room housekeeping cottages, completely furnished, shower, no toilet; 4 persons, per day, minimum, \$5; 4 persons, per week, \$20; 1-room with kitchenette, furnished, 2 persons, per day, \$2.50; 2 persons, per week, \$12. Large sleeping cottages with screened porch, toilet and shower, \$2.50 per person per day; per week, \$16; de luxe cabins, 4 persons per day, \$10; 4 persons, per week, \$60. Meals: Breakfast, a la carte; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, 75c. Fine fishing, electrically lighted grounds, good drinking water, cool and shady campgrounds. Horseback riding, safe lake bathing, boats. Store carries full line of fresh fruits and vegetables, meats and groceries, fishing tackle. Service station. **Open June 1 (if snow permits) to Sept. 20.**

East Lake Resort—Bend, Ore. P. O. Box 104. Phone 5-F-4. W. C. Tyson & Son, Props. Elevation, 6,372 feet. 39 miles southeast of Bend. Reached via The Dalles-California Highway (U. S. No. 97). **Rates:** European plan—rooms, single \$1.50 and up; double \$2.50 and up. Meals: Breakfast, a la carte; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, \$1.00; Sunday dinner, \$1.25; also a la carte service. Hot mineral baths at lodge. Three completely furnished de luxe cabins, facing the lake, circulating fireplace. **Rates:** \$5.00 per day, two, three or four people, \$1.00 for each additional one. Six cabins furnished except bedding and dishes, \$2.50 and up for two, 50c each additional person. Free campground. General store where fishing supplies may be rented or purchased. Boats and saddle horses. Excellent fishing. **Season, April 15 (if snow permits) to Sept. 20.**

Elk Lake Lodge—Elk Lake, Ore. Mr. Allen Willcoxon, Prop. Elevation, 4,893 feet. Via Century drive from Bend, 35 miles. **Rates:** American plan, \$4 per day single, \$7 double; \$25 per week single, \$40 double. Sleeping cabins, \$2 per day single, \$3 double. Meals: 75c each, Sunday dinner, \$1.00. Four modern four-room cabins with fireplace, accommodating four to six persons, \$6 per day; \$35 per week. 16 completely furnished housekeeping cabins, \$3 per day; \$15 per week. Unfurnished housekeeping cabins, \$2 per day;

\$12 per week. Fine fishing. Store, gas and oil, campgrounds, saddle horses, pack horses and boats. **Season, June 1 to Sept. 20.**

Paulina Lake Fishing Lodge—Box 8, Lapine, Ore. Ray H. Reed & Son, Props. 11 miles good dirt road from The Dalles-California Highway, U. S. No. 97. **Rates:** Rooms, European plan, \$2 per day, single; \$3 per day, double. Meals: Breakfast, a la carte; Lunch, 85c; Dinner, \$1. Housekeeping cottages. Log cabins, completely furnished, absolutely modern, hot and cold water, bath, fireplace, \$4 per day for 2 persons and \$1 for each additional occupant. Tent houses, furnished except bedding and dishes, \$2 per day for 2 persons and 50c each additional person. Store, gas, oil, fishing tackle. Camp grounds. **Open April 15 to Sept. 20, depending on weather conditions.**

Summit Lodge—Cascade Summit, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Boyles, Props. Elevation, 4,792 feet. On west end of Odell Lake. Reached by automobile from The Dalles-California Highway (U. S. No. 97) or the Willamette Highway. Main line trains of Southern Pacific stop at Cascade Summit. **Rates:** American plan—\$4 per day single, double \$6.50; \$20 per week single, double \$35. European—rooms \$2.50 per day; \$15 per week; \$45 per month. Steam heat. Meals, 75c each. Cabins from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per day, with or without shower. \$7.50 to \$30 per week. Store, post office, boating, fishing, swimming. Wonderful place to spend a week in winter when snow is deep and skiing good. **Open all year.**

Wallowa Lake—Joseph, Ore. Phone—Enterprise exchange. John T. Conwell, Manager. Elevation, 5,000 feet. U. S. No. 30 and Wallowa Lake Highway from La Grande. Stages leave La Grande twice daily for the park. Modern hotel. **Rates:** American plan, \$3.75 per day, up; \$22.50 up per week; double, \$7 per day, up; double, \$39.50 per week, up. European plan, rooms, single \$1.50 per day, up; \$9 per week, up; double, \$2.50 per day, up; \$15 per week, up. Meals: Breakfast, a la carte; Lunch, 85c; Dinner, 85c; Sunday dinner, \$1. Coffee Shop service also available. 28 housekeeping cottages completely equipped, or not, as desired. Some with bath, toilet, hot and cold water. **Rates:** Unfurnished, \$1.50 up per day; \$7.50 up per week; furnished, \$2.25 up per day; \$11 up per week. Camping privileges. Grocery store on grounds. Golf course at Enterprise—10 miles. Mountain trips—horses, guides, equipment furnished at reasonable rates. Boating, swimming, fishing, dancing, tennis, croquet, bowling and ping pong. Hell's Canyon a day's excursion. **Open May 29 to Oct. 1.**

McKenzie River U. S. No. 28

Sparks' Ranch—Blue River, Ore., 45 miles east of Eugene, 167 miles from Portland. Rosa Sparks, Prop. **Rates:** American plan, \$3 per day; \$17.50 per week; \$65 per month. European plan, rooms \$1 per day; \$5 per week; \$17.50 per month. Wood stoves and fireplace heat. Meals, home cooked, Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, 75c; Sunday dinner, \$1. Good fishing in three streams near hotel, also good hunting in season. Natural swimming pool near hotel. **Open all year.**

Belknap Hot Mineral Springs—Belknap Springs, Ore. (See under "Springs".)

Metolius River

Lake Creek Lodge (formerly Hansen's Resort)—Sisters, Ore. Telephone, Sisters 64. Hays McMullin, Prop. Situated near headwaters of Metolius river, approximately 35 miles northwest of Bend. Elevation, 3100 feet. **Rates:** American plan—single with bath, \$5 per day, \$30 per week; double, \$9 per day, \$56 per week; single with connecting bath, \$4.50 per day, \$28 per week; double \$8 per day, \$51 per week; single with detached shower and toilet, \$4 per day, \$25 per week, double \$7.50 per day, \$45 per week. Meals: Breakfast 50c; Lunch 75c; Dinner \$1.00. Rates for children. De luxe housekeeping cottages, completely furnished except bedding and linen. **Rates:** \$25 to \$35 per week, accommodating two to six people. Other cabin accommodations. Well-stocked store. Swimming, horseback riding, fishing, hiking, picnics, pack trips. Bonfires in the outdoor fireplace an evening feature. **Open May 30 to September 15.**

Metolius Lodge and Dude Ranch (formerly known as Heising's Resort)—Camp Sherman, Ore. Reached via The Dalles-California (U. S. 97), McKenzie River (U. S. 28) and N. Santiam (State 54) highways. Bill Haney, manager. Elevation, 3100 feet. Situated in the heart of the Cascade Mountains, only seven miles from Mt. Jefferson primitive area and on the bank of the Metolius River. **Rates:** American plan, \$3.50 up per day, \$20 up per week. Special rates for children under 12. European plan, rooms in lodge, single \$1.25, double \$2.00. Cabins, single \$2.00, double \$3.25. Meals: Breakfast 50c; Lunch 75c; Dinner \$1. Lodge rooms accommodate one to three. Six completely modern sleeping cabins accommodate one to four each. Excellent fishing, hunting in season, boating, golf, hiking, tennis and badminton. Instruction in swimming, archery and horseback riding free to Lodge guests. Bus and rail travelers met at Redmond, Bend and Sisters by Lodge automobile if notified in advance. **Open April 15 to Oct. 15.**

Springs

Belknap Hot Mineral Springs—Belknap Springs, Ore. 60 miles from Eugene or Bend, U. S. No. 28. Elevation 1,600 feet. Mr. Frank P. Bigelow, Prop. Hot mineral baths, massages, warm open air swimming pool, fishing, hunting, hiking, winter sports and horseback riding. Good trails. **Rates:** American plan \$4 to \$6 per day; \$25 to \$35 per week; \$40 to \$55 per week, double. Rates include mineral baths and pool. European plan—Rooms \$1.50 up per day; \$10 up per week. Meals: Breakfast, 50c and 75c; Lunch, 75c and \$1.00; Dinner, 75c and \$1.00; Sunday dinner, \$1 and up; also a la carte. 17 housekeeping cottages overlooking McKenzie river, partly furnished; some have hot water heat. No bedding, dishes or cooking utensils. **Rates:** \$1.50 to \$3 per day; \$10 to \$15 per week. Cottages available year around. **Lodge opens May 15.**

Bingham Springs—Gibbon, Ore. Phone via Weston 40-F-12. 31 miles east of Pendleton in the Blue Mountains and on the Umatilla River; 47 miles south of Walla Walla, Wash. Howard P. Baker, Prop. Elevation, 2161 feet. **Rates:** American plan, single \$2.50 up, per day, double \$4.50 up; single \$15 up per week, double \$24 up; single \$60 per month, double \$96. European plan, rooms, single \$1.00 up per day, double \$1.50 up; single, \$6 up per week, double \$8 up. A la carte and counter service in dining room. 21 housekeeping cottages available all year, partly furnished, accommodate two to 12 persons. **Rates:** \$1.50 for two, per day; 50c each additional one. Bedding extra. Warm mineral baths 25c; swimming pool and shower 25c. Horseback riding, hunting, fishing. Grocery store. Free camp grounds. **Open May 1 to close of hunting season.**

Breitenbush Hot Springs, Inc.—Detroit, Ore., c/o Star route. (421½ Court St., Salem, Ore.) Elevation 2,222 feet. Dr. and Mrs. Mark S. Skiff & Son, Props. 112 miles from Portland via Santiam or Skyline Trail highways. **Rates:** American plan—\$4 per day, \$25 per week. Meals: Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, 75c; Sunday Dinner, \$1.00. Thirty-two housekeeping cottages, two and three rooms, partly furnished. **Rates:** \$1.50 to \$3 per day; \$7.50 to \$15 per week, without bedding, dishes, cooking utensils and linen. Completely furnished cottages, \$3 a week extra. Pool, steam, shower. Russian tile individual step-ins. Pool baths, 25c; private, 50c. Good fishing. **Open May 25 to October 1.**

Bruckman's Breitenbush Springs—Breitenbush, Ore. Phone via Mill City. 112 miles from Portland. Mr. M. D. Bruckman, Prop. Elevation, 2222 feet. **Rates:** American plan, single \$4 per day, and \$25 per week, up; double, \$7.50 per day and \$47.50 per week up. European plan if desired. Meals: Breakfast 50c or

a la carte; Lunch 75c; Dinner 75c; Sunday Dinner 75c and \$1. 62 housekeeping cottages, completely or partly furnished. **Rates:** \$1.75 to \$4.25 per day; \$9.50 to \$21 per week. 35 tent houses partly furnished, \$1.25 per day, \$6 per week. Camping, 50c per day. Modern bath house with expert masseuse and masseur in charge. Large outdoor, heated swimming tank. Fishing, hiking, horseback riding, bonfires, dancing twice weekly. Well stocked store, light lunches served. Daily stage from Salem, June 1 to Sept. 30. Lodge and dining room open May 28 to Oct. 1. Other accommodations May 14 to Oct. 1 or later depending on weather conditions.

East Lake Resort—Bend, Ore. (See under "Lakes".)

Kah-Ne-Ta Hot Springs Health Ranch—Warm-springs, Ore. 115 miles from Portland via Wapinitia cut-off. Reached also by The Dalles-California Highway, U. S. No. 97, to Madras, thence 26 miles northwest. F. B. Freeland, M. D., Prop. **Rates:** American plan, \$3 to \$3.50 per day; \$20 to \$24.50 per week. European plan, rooms \$1, single; \$1.50 double, per day. Meals: Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, 75c; Sunday Dinner, 75c and \$1. Transportation from Madras or Maupin furnished patrons agreeing to stay two weeks or more. Eight furnished housekeeping cottages and apartments with private hot mineral-water pool baths; bedding and dishes extra; 2 and 3 room suites with screened porches. Equipped with electricity and refrigeration. **Rates:** \$15 to \$21 per week; \$55 to \$75 per month. Large warm mineral-water swimming pool, 60x200 feet, free to guests. Excellent trout fishing. Riding horses \$2 per day. **Open all year.**



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