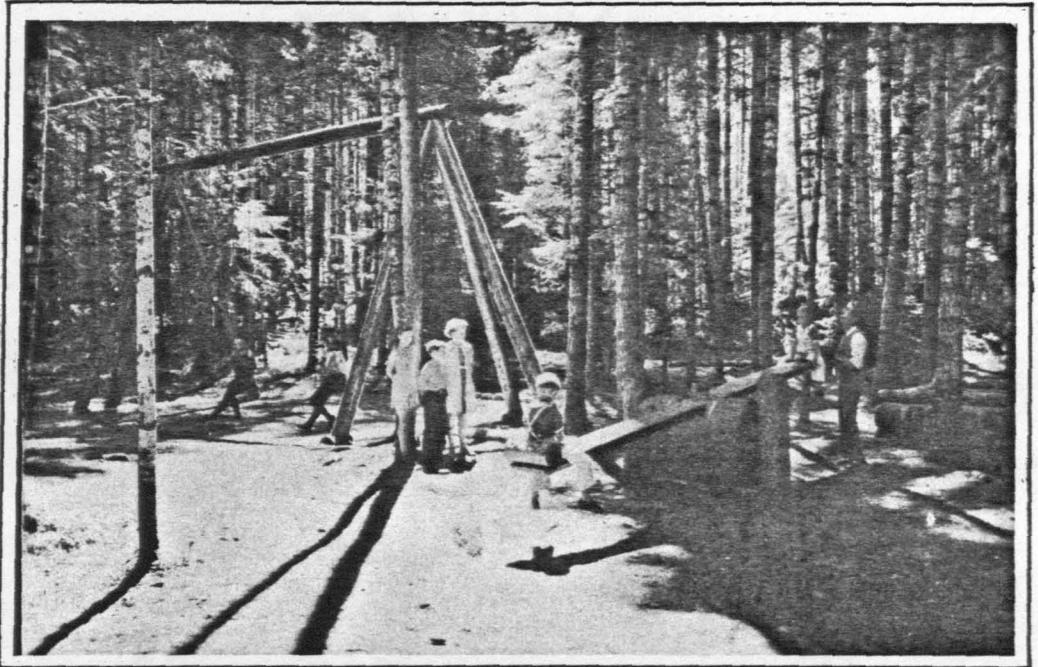


RECREATION
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

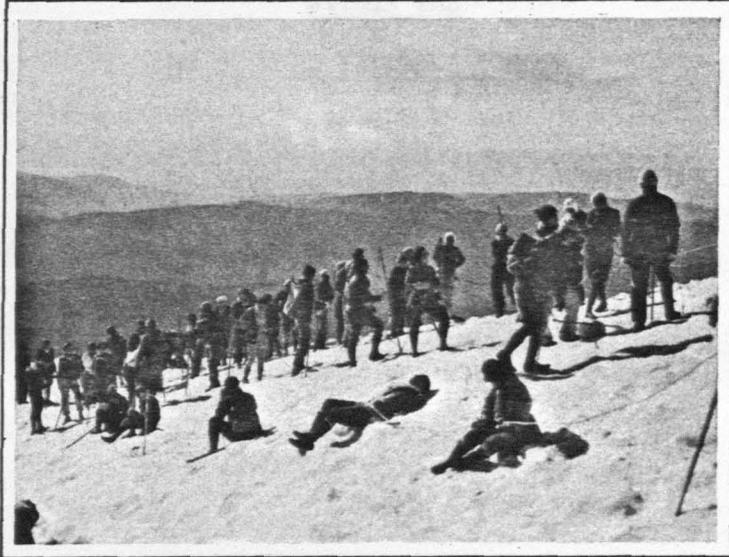


PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT
CAMP CREEK FOREST CAMP

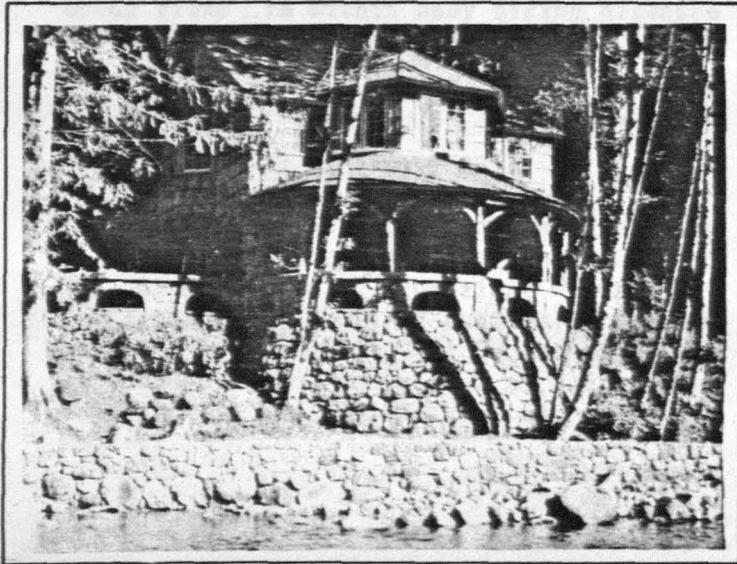


PICNICKING
CAMP CREEK FOREST CAMP

RECREATION
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST



MOUNT HOOD CLIMBERS BEING TIED TOGETHER



SUMMER HOME
JUNCTION OF STILL CREEK AND ZIGZAG RIVER

PRIMITIVE AREAS
WITHIN THE
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

To the average outdoor lover the term, "primitive" probably means, or will mean, what he has been calling, "the mountains", a realm where one may travel rough trails for a considerable period, encountering but few people, and without roads, human habitations, or other evidences of civilization.

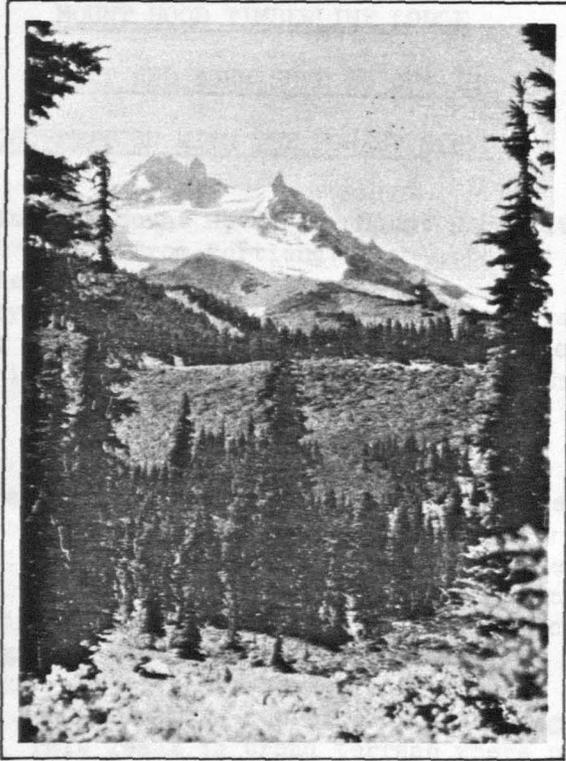
MOUNT HOOD PRIMITIVE AREA

The entire 14,790 acres of this virgin area lie within the Mount Hood National Forest on the north and west slopes of Mount Hood. This region of splendid, rugged scenery, with its acres of alpine flower meadows, waterfalls, glaciers and broad views is within easy hiking distance of the Mount Hood Timberline Lodge.

MOUNT JEFFERSON PRIMITIVE AREA

This mountainous and scenic area of 86,700 acres, located along the crest of the Cascade Range of mountains, with Mount Jefferson as its central feature, covers portions of three National Forests of which only 3,470 acres are located at the extreme southern tip of the Mount Hood National Forest.

PRIMITIVE AREAS
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST



MOUNT JEFFERSON FROM
MOUNT JEFFERSON PRIMITIVE AREA



PACK STRING IN
MOUNT JEFFERSON PRIMITIVE AREA

MOUNT HOOD TIMBERLINE LODGE

BUILT AND FURNISHED BY WPA IN

COOPERATION WITH THE FOREST SERVICE

Location, south slope of Mount Hood, in Mount Hood National Forest, approximately 67 miles from Portland.

Elevation, 6,000 feet.

Size, approximately 360 feet overall length, average width 40 feet. Designed on a bent axis with two wings leading from hexagonal head-house directly into prevailing wings, giving "streamline" effect.

Appointments:

Central headhouse contains ski lounge, public toilet facilities, first aid room, barber shop, etc. Large hexagonal lobby with inside diameter of 65 feet and 2 projecting observation bays. In center a six-sided fireplace with three openings. Three additional fireplaces in ski lounge. A wide balcony encircles the lounge, giving vistas in every direction.

Dining Room Wing. Lower floor houses boiler room, laundry and shop. Upper floor contains coffee shop, seating capacity of 50 persons. This leads to broad terrace where people may be served. This floor also contains storage facilities, locker rooms and kitchen. On floor above this area is main dining room, 36 feet wide by 60 feet long. Above the dining room are located guest rooms.

Main Room Wing. Ground floor contains shops, concessions and those facilities pertinent to skiing and outdoor sports. Fifteen rooms, separated from the public, for help. Additional quarters for radio personnel. On main lounge level and balcony level entire floors taken over for guest rooms. Each room provided with bath, and eight with fireplaces. Total guest rooms, 51. Also 14 dormitories accommodating well over 100 persons, to guarantee low rates to guests unable to avail themselves of more expensive accommodations. Possible total accommodations 230 people.

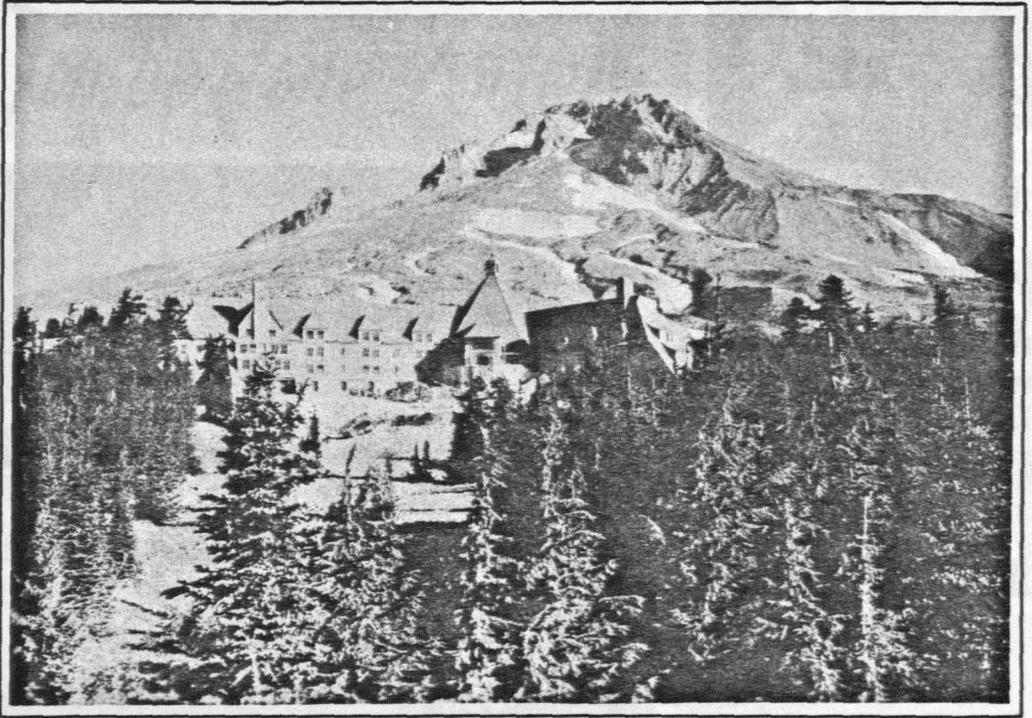
Motif employed in interior design is early pioneer and Indian. Entire finish of building being carried out in native woods - Douglas fir, hemlock, spruce, alder, knotty pine and cedars. Building to harmonize with surroundings, being built of native stone, rough sawn boards and heavy, hand-split shakes.

Hot water heat, using fuel oil. Electricity developed at the site by Diesel engines and water obtained from year-round spring near the base of Palmer Glacier.

MOUNT HOOD TIMBERLINE LODGE

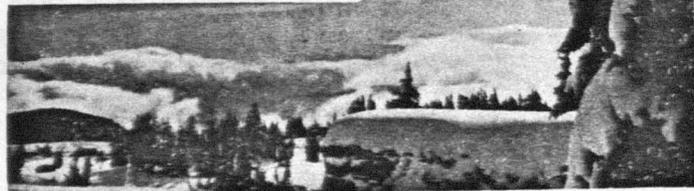
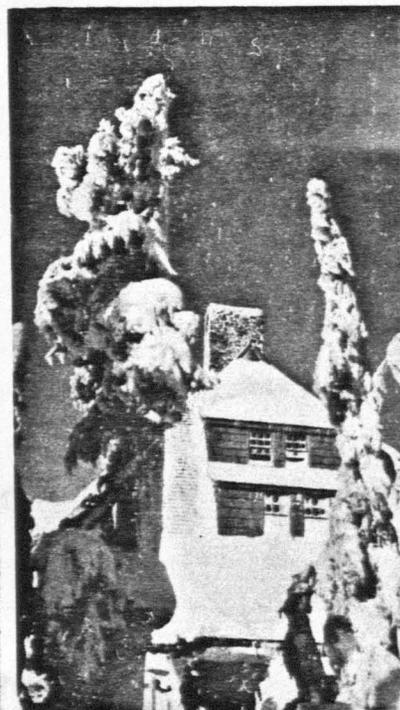
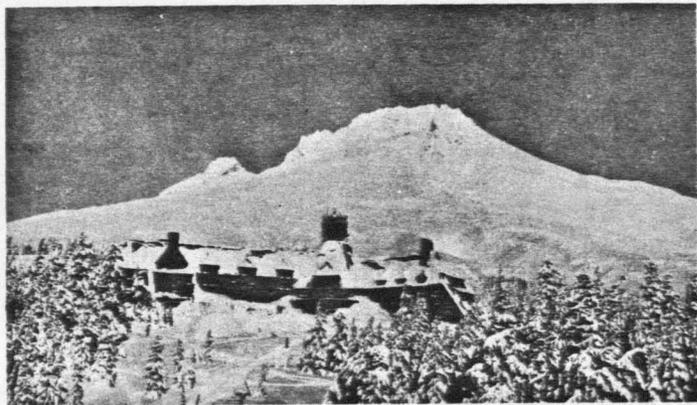
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

Snow scenes during construction



SPONSORED BY U. S. FOREST SERVICE
FUNDS AND LABOR FURNISHED BY WPA

Snow scenes during construction
Timberline Lodge



OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL

(PACIFIC CREST TRAIL SYSTEM)

CANADA TO MEXICO

The Mount Hood National Forest is traversed from north to south by the Oregon Skyline Trail, with a route on either side of majestic Mount Hood, for a distance of 122 miles.

The Trail, leaving the Columbia River at the Columbia Gorge Ranger Station, follows, in a general way, the crest of the Cascade Range, passing through lake-studded areas containing more than forty lakes; through open flowering meadows and virgin timber; past scenic peaks, until it enters the Willamette National Forest, near Mount Jefferson.

PROTECTION OF THE RESOURCES

WITHIN THE

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

Fire is by far the greatest enemy of the Mount Hood National Forest, although insects and disease, including beetles and white pine blister rust, have taken their toll. From twenty-five to thirty per cent of the area within the present forest boundaries was devastated by fire before the system of National Forest administration and protection was inaugurated in 1905.

These early fires left countless numbers of dead trees standing and heavy accumulations of debris on the ground, which, together with the steepness of the slopes and adverse weather conditions often prevailing, made fire fighting especially difficult. In the early years of the National Forest administration, when funds were very limited, roads and trails were few, and other protection facilities were inadequate, considerable additional acreage burned over and reburns occurred in the old deadenings, where new growth was becoming established.

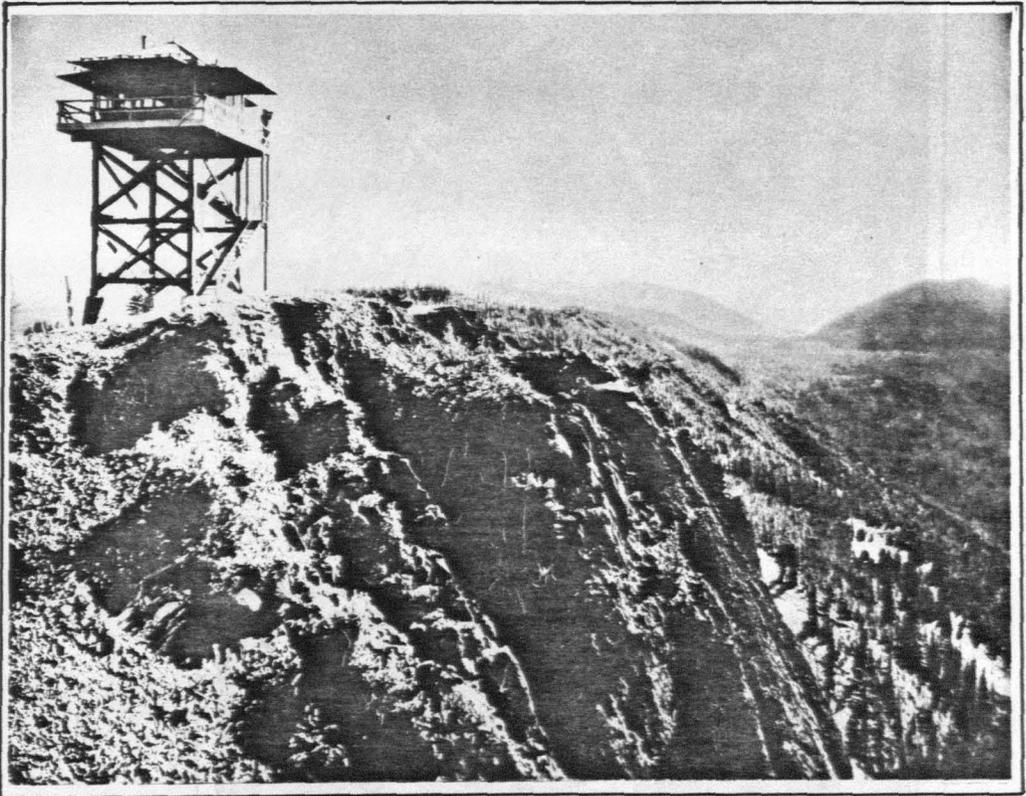
The record of the later years, particularly the past decade, shows a marked decrease in fire losses in spite of a tremendous increase in the number of forest users, principally recreationists. This has been brought about by increased protection facilities and progress in prevention and suppression planning and technique. The availability of the CCC and other emergency workers during the last half of the decade made it possible to go ahead rapidly with the construction of protection improvements which were badly needed and for which plans had already been made. These included roads, trails, telephone lines, fire breaks, lookout houses and towers, and other structures. Debris along roadsides and in other hazardous places was also cleaned up. Besides all this, the CCC provided men who could be trained and used in fire prevention activities and in organized crews for quick, effective action on fires.

Largely as a result of the progress made during the past five years toward the completion of the fire protection plant and in the development of fire plans and technique, the losses during this period have been very small. An average of only 21 acres of National Forest land has been burned over annually, with an average loss of 46,000 feet, b.m., of National Forest timber, and an average total damage on National Forest lands of a little over \$700.

FIRE SCENES

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

FIRE PROTECTION
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST



FOREST FIRE LOOKOUT STATION
FOREST GUARDS ARE ON DUTY 24 HOURS PER DAY
DURING THE FIRE SEASON

FOREST GUARDS ARE ON DUTY 24 HOURS PER DAY
DURING THE FIRE SEASON

FIRE SCENES
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST



BUILDING A FIRE LINE

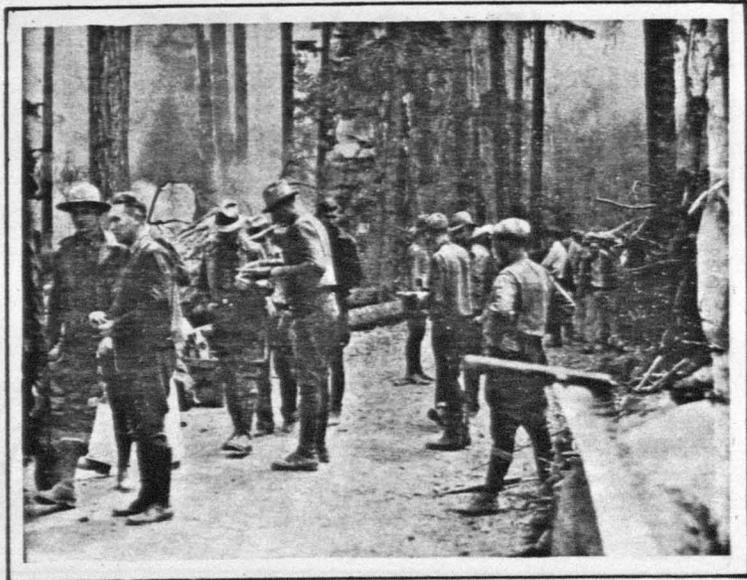


BURNING OUT BETWEEN FIRE LINE
AND FIRE WITH HAND TORCH

FIRE SCENES
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

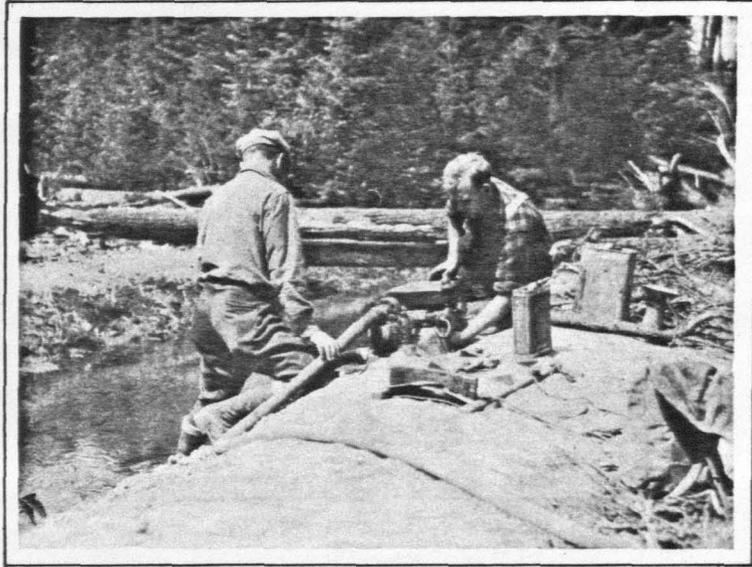


THE RED ENEMY

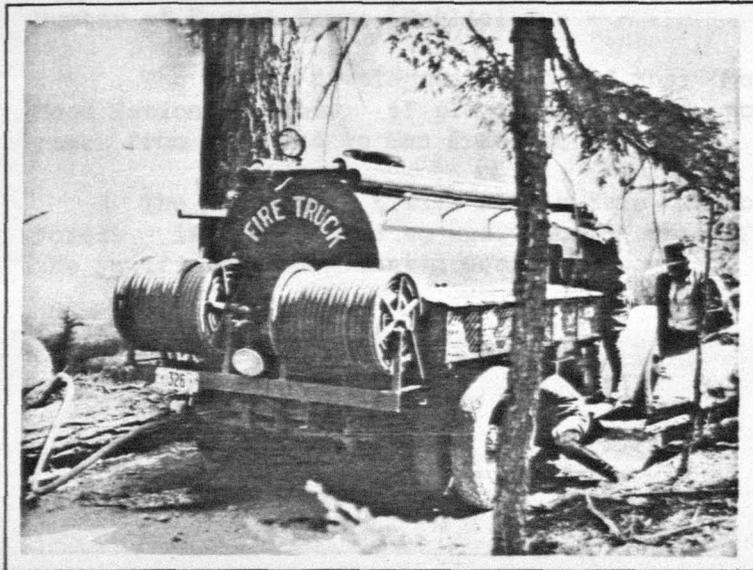


ORGANIZING SQUADS

FIRE SCENES
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST



PORTABLE POWER PUMP
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " HOSE



FIRE TRUCK AT FIRE

IMPROVEMENTS

CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE
MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

(As of September, 1937)

for its

ADMINISTRATION - USE - PROTECTION

Miles of road - - - - -	814
Miles of trail - - - - -	2898
Miles of telephone line - - - - -	1039
Miles of grazing drift fence - - - - -	35
Miles of fire breaks - - - - -	95
Number of Forest Ranger stations - - - - -	7
Number of Forest Guard stations - - - - -	69
Number of Forest Fire Lockout houses - - - - -	50
Number of Forest Camps (Public) - - - - -	144

The forest development roads of the Mount Hood National Forest, if placed end to end, would reach from Portland to San Francisco.

The mileage of trails within this National Forest, if placed end to end, would reach from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST AND VICINITY

-  ROUTE FROM BONNEVILLE TO TIMBERLINE LODGE AND VANCOUVER
-  PAVED HIGHWAYS
-  DEVELOPED FOREST ROADS
-  FOREST BOUNDARIES

