

RECREATION ON THE MT. JEFFERSON PRIMITIVE AREA
WHICH LIES WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE
WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST

by

Roy C. Brady

A THESIS

Presented to the Faculty

of the

School of Forestry

OREGON STATE COLLEGE

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Science
June 1938

Approved:

[Redacted]
Professor of Forestry

I N D E X

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
RECREATIONAL RESOURCES AND FACILITIES	5
Scientific	5
Geological	5
Botanical	8
Zoological	10
Fish	11
Game	11
Furbearers	13
Beaver	13
Mink	13
Otter	14
Muskrat	14
Martin and Fisher	14
Weasel	14
Skunk	14
Civet Cat	15
Other Animals and Birds	15
Historical	15
Scenic	19
Mt. Jefferson	19
Jefferson Park	21
Pamelia Lake	23
Hunt's Cove	26
Marion Lake	27
Santiam Lakes	31
Three-Fingered-Jack	32
Winter Sports	33
Accessibility of the Area	34
Roads	35
Trails	35
Living Conditions	38
Campgrounds	38
Summer Homes	40
Resorts	40

	Page
PRESENT POLICY OF MANAGEMENT	41
Recreational Resources	41
Scientific	41
Geological	41
Botanical	41
Zoological	42
Historical	44
Scenic	44
Winter Sports	45
Other Uses	45
Watershed	45
Power	46
Grazing	46
Accessibility of the Area	47
Roads	47
Trails	47
Living Facilities	48
Campgrounds	48
Summer Homes	49
Resorts	49
FUTURE MANAGEMENT	50
Recreational Resources	50
Scientific	50
Geological	50
Botanical	50
Zoological	51
Historical	52
Scenic	52
Winter Sports	53

	Page
Other Uses	53
Watershed and Power	53
Grazing	54
Accessibility of the Area	54
Living Facilities	56
Campgrounds	56
Summer Homes	57
Resorts	57
Personnel and Reports	58
CONCLUSIONS	58
APPENDIX (Maps)	following
	59

PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

	Page
Mt. Jefferson from Jefferson Park, Showing the Jefferson Park Glacier and the Russell Creek Glacier	20
Mt. Jefferson from Grizzly Peak Lookout, Showing the Milk Creek Glacier and the Pinnacle	21
Looking down Whitewater Canyon into Central Oregon, from Jefferson Park	22
Scott Lake in Jefferson Park	22
Looking South across Pamelia Lake	24
Assistant Supervisor Elliott and Son, LeRoy, at the Grizzly Peak Lookout	25
Pamelia Lake from Grizzly Peak Lookout	26
Hunt's Cove as Viewed from Grizzly Peak Lookout	27
Marion Lake with Three-Fingered-Jack in the Background	28
Mt. Jefferson from Marion Peak Lookout, Showing the North Portion of Marion Lake in the Foreground	29
The South Portion of Marion Lake from Marion Peak Lookout, Showing the Summit of the Cascade Range in the Background	30
Marion and Linn Falls	31
Three-Fingered-Jack from Marion Peak Lookout	33
On the Skyline Trail near Pamelia Lake - A Popular Mode of Travel in the Primitive Area	36
Travelers Approaching Marion Lake Guard Station on the Marion Lake Trail	37
Forest Guard Station at Marion Lake	39
The Type of Sign Erected at Guard Stations for the Purpose of informing the Public Where to Obtain the Needed Campfire Permit	49

PREFACE

The data for this thesis was collected by the writer through notes taken from observation and studies, from interviews, and from various reports. Those notes from observation and studies were a result of four seasons' experience as a Forest Guard on the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area. Indians, "Old Timers" to the area, geologists, Supervisor Thompson, Assistant Supervisor Elliott, and District Rangers of the Willamette National Forest were the sources of information gathered from interviews. F. W. Cleator's "Report On the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area", and W. N. Parke's "Report On the Three Sisters Primitive Area" were the reports from which notes were taken.

RECREATION ON THE MT. JEFFERSON PRIMITIVE AREA WHICH LIES
WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST

INTRODUCTION

In preparing this thesis, the writer makes no claims for completeness or exactness. He wishes to present a "bird's eye" view of the subject, as compiled from a personal survey of the various forest tourists to that portion of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area within the boundaries of the Willamette National Forest, and from studies personally conducted while he was employed by the United States Forest Service as a Forest Guard at Pamelia Lake during the seasons of 1934 and 1935, and at Marion Lake during the seasons of 1936 and 1937.

From these studies and contacts, it was decided to present the situation from the angle of the public, as nearly as possible. In order to do this, it became necessary to assemble the data in three groups; first, the present recreational resources and facilities; second, the policy of administering these resources and facilities; and, third, a possible means or way of presenting them to the visiting public and/or improving the present conditions.

In presenting the present recreational resources and facilities, only those of recreational value to the public and the means of enjoying them have been considered.

Under the present policy, those items pertaining to the administration of these resources and facilities, as

accomplished at the present time by the United States Forest Service are used.

"Future Management" is a presentation of some possible means of utilizing these resources, as viewed not only by those tourists contacted in the forest, but also by some of the potential visitors.

In order to fulfill this three-fold purpose properly it is necessary to keep in mind the location, ownership, topography, climate, and greatest value of this area, as these greatly affect recreation, not only as to the type of visitor, but also as to the time of greatest recreational activity. Accordingly, these factors will be treated in the following paragraphs.

The Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area includes portions of Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 South, Ranges 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 East, W.M., and covers the backbone of the Cascade Range from a little to the north of Mt. Jefferson, southward to a few miles south of Three-Fingered-Jack.

Since there are no state or private lands within the area, it is entirely owned by the United States Forest Service, and future plans are to keep it as such.

The elevations vary from 4,000 to 10,495 feet above sea level with the average elevation about 4,500 to 5,500 feet above sea level.

On the whole, this backwoods country is rather rugged, with fairly steep slopes and moderately deep canyons, with

Mt. Jefferson in the north portion and Three-Fingered-Jack in the south portion constituting the main peaks.

In the northern portion, Mt. Jefferson with its four glaciers, and somewhat steep cliffs and canyons, constitutes the main relief for that portion, while in the southern part, Three-Fingered-Jack, with its steep radiating ridges, the numerous lakes, and the many meadows form the main relief. This portion is more broken and rugged than the northern portion, due to the numerous knife-like ridges, and small, but steep peaks. That portion between Mt. Jefferson and Three-Fingered-Jack is composed of less important ridges and peaks, and of many streams with lakes and meadows at their sources.

Because of the high elevations, the climate is rather variable and abrupt from season to season. The stories told by the early visitors were of almost entirely dry summers, with many thunderstorms, but of recent years there has been some rain every month in the summer, and a few thunderstorms. The nights, as a rule, are rather cool, but whenever there is a strong east wind blowing there is not much difference in temperature between night and day; however, this happens only a few times during the summer. The summer temperatures average around 80° F. at the hottest part of the day, from July 1 to September 10.

The winters are characterized by heavy snows, which become soggy and packed, and usually stay on late in the spring, the lower elevations opening up about June 1, and the higher

elevations around July 15. Snows usually stop travel fairly early in the fall. During one of the recent seasons Mt. Jefferson was climbed on October 6, and a party traveled down the Skyline Trail as late as November 15, both parties encountering very little snow.

The greatest value of this area is undoubtedly for recreation, because of its varied scenery, glaciers, alpine meadows, and many trails. It is a very rugged country, far enough and yet not too far from roads and civilization to be of value to the visiting public.

There are many lakes in this high country, and these are excellent for trout fishing, and many more could be stocked to make good fishing. There are probably a few lakes in the back country that have not been discovered and certainly not mapped.

The fact that the area is not now entered by a road, and that it contains a real wilderness atmosphere, makes this region ideal for those recreationists who like to get away from the cities and live as their forefathers did, by camping and by cooking their meals over the open fire.

It is really an enchanted land for the recreationist, probably more so for the "city feller" than for the average camper, for he can hike all day and not see the same area twice or see any human beings, but will see a wonderland of alpine lakes, flowers, trees, meadows, and mountain peaks; nevertheless, the area is such that its scenic splendor may

be enjoyed by young and old, by large and small, and by city dude and mountaineer.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

Scientific

Geological

At the present time the demand for the opening up of this resource is not so great, except for a few geologists who come into the territory each season, and their demands are not very insistent. Here is a resource that the Forest Service can well afford to keep in the back of its mind for future development, and a good article to offer to the public, because this area has a diversified geological background, from the evidence of volcanic disturbances to the evidence of glacial action, that have left their mark on the topography of the country.

As the historical background of the country may be responsible for the names of some of the lakes, ridges, and peaks, the geological formations may also have some bearing on the original naming of a few of the more or less prominent places, among which may be Three-Fingered-Jack, and Goat Peak on the south slope of Mt. Jefferson.

This entire high country shows the evidence of ancient lava flows, and other volcanic disturbances. As general signs of a tremendous upheaval at some time in the ancient past, and not too ancient geologically, one may find clinkers,

volcanic bombs, and volcanic glass scattered over most of the region.

The condition of most of the area presents the vision of a terrific explosion at some time, followed by a wearing down by weather and in some places by glaciers.

Some of the lakes comprising the Santiam group present this appearance, because their settings are in pits, that are not unlike craters in appearance, have volcanic rock bottoms, and are usually surrounded by somewhat of a rim composed mostly of volcanic rock similar to that on the bottom of the lakes and jumbled about like some explosion of gigantic proportions only could do.

Marion Lake, to the northward, has this same appearance, for its setting is similar to a crater partially filled with water. Here the situation is practically the same, only on a much larger scale, for the rim of the old crater is farther from the lake shore than in the case of the rims of the Santiam group. The western rim of the supposedly ancient crater is about 1,000 feet in elevation above the lake, and about one mile from the shore, horizontal, while the southern, eastern, and northern rims are 500 to nearly 2,000 feet higher than the western rim, and are also farther from the lake shore. On the side of the rim facing the lake, may be found numerous piles of grey granite-like rock, piled helter-skelter as if by some tremendous power. In fact the whole area from Marion Lake south to Three-Fingered-Jack looks as if, at some time in

the ancient past, the top of a huge mountain had been blown off, leaving this basin, in which is found most of the Santiam Lakes and Marion Lake.

To the north of Marion Lake, Bingham Basin and Hunt's Cove are probably the results of ancient volcanic and glacial action. The floors of these valleys are of volcanic rock, covered with vegetation, while the contours of these valleys distinctly bear the appearance of glacial action, as they are U-shaped, and are fairly uniform.

It is thought that the same glacier that formed Hunt's Cove, carved out the valley in which lies Pamelia Lake. According to information received from geologists who have visited this country, the place now occupied by Pamelia Lake was once a large valley carved out of the rocks by a glacier. Through the center of the valley flowed the stream which has its source in Hunt's Cove, to the southward, but at some time in the distant past, part of the mountain to the west slid down and partially filled a portion of the valley, thus impounding the water from the stream and forming Pamelia Lake. At the lower (north) shore of the lake the rock formations substantiate this.

Then, too, Jefferson Park, on the northwest side of Mt. Jefferson, is another glaciated valley, because of its U-shaped appearance, and because of its proximity to the present glaciers which head streams flowing from the Park.

Botanical

The demand for the botanical resource for recreational purposes is little more than for scenic purposes at the present time, except for those botanists who venture into the region in search of rare plants, each season. These men and women have not demanded much in the way of improvements or presentation, of the botanical specimens. Even though the writer has endeavored upon many occasions to question these people regarding the location of rare plants on the area, he has not met with any success. That there are some plants in various parts of the country that are beneficial for recreational purposes is true, without a doubt. Their possibilities should be kept as a store for future development; for instance, those large noble fir trees along the Skyline Trail north of Pamelia Lake and again north of Marion Lake, those patches of heather in the Santiam Lakes' country, especially around Jorn Lake, and those patches of the large Cascade lily which grows abundantly in the area, are a few examples of some of the plants that may be of future importance recreationally, especially more so than they are at the present time.

For the most part, the stocking is with timber of alpine and sub-alpine types, consisting mostly of the Douglas fir, the Douglas fir-mountain hemlock, and alpine fir types. Stands of Engelman spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), western hemlock (*T. heterophylla*), noble fir (*Abies nobilis*),

silver fir (*A. amabilis*), alpine fir (*A. lasiocarpa*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), and western white pine (*P. monticola*) may be found in fairly pure stands in one or more places. Here and there a few young trees of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) may be found coming in among the lodgepole pine. Even though most of the vegetation is of timber there are large tracts of alpine meadows suitable for pasturage, and many patches of Ericaceous plants, such as huckleberry, rhododendron, snow brush, and manzanita within the boundaries of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area. The most noticeable patch of Ericaceous plants from any trail, to the average traveler, is on the southwest slope of Mt. Jefferson, along the Skyline Trail, where there are acres of snowbrush, manzanita, and chinquapin. There are parts of the area on which not only grass, trees, or shrubs grow, but also the beautiful wild flowers, that are peculiar to the high country, the most notable being the large creamy white Cascade lily and the Indian paint brush.

There is practically no timber of commercial importance on the area, for the reason that most of the country is too high, too steep, too remote, too rough, and too poor in soil quality to produce good commercial timber. What little commercial timber there is will be preserved for recreational purposes, as most of it is around Pamelia and Marion Lakes, the two most important recreational spots in the territory; furthermore, there does not appear to be any danger of a commercial demand on this timber in the immediate future,

because of economic conditions.

In addition, the annual coloring of Marion Lake, by a species of Naustock, a blue-green algae, has a decided effect on recreation, for all fishing in the lake drops off considerably whenever this disturbance occurs. Whether the fish feed on this plant or not is at the present time not entirely known; nevertheless, this annual changing, from a blue to a yellowish-green, of Marion Lake, is something to consider for future recreation possibilities, as this plant may have some important bearing on the future recreation in this vicinity, especially as to scenic and fishing value.

Zoological

Each year the demand on this recreational resource is increasing by leaps and bounds, for each one of the important lakes in the territory has an increasing amount of fishermen on its shores each season, as an example, during the summer season of 1936, there were approximately 400 fishermen at Marion Lake, while during the summer season of 1937 there were nearly 600 at the same lake. Likewise, the other zoological resources are in greater demand each season, almost in the same proportion as the fishing resource, for each year there are numerous tourists who ask the names of the various animals to be found in the Area, and where they can be found. Some of these travelers are so interested in this resource as to voluntarily report the number and species of animals seen by them during their travels.

Fish - The type of fishing water is for the most part lakes, of which Marion, Pamelia, and Jorn are the most important.

Pamelia and Marion, the two most outstanding lakes for fishing in or near the Primitive Area, contain native cut-throat trout, while the others contain rainbow and eastern brook trout. Eastern brook trout is probably the most abundant species of fish within the fishing waters of this area.

All the lakes, containing fish, within the area, have been planted within the last decade or so, with Marion Lake and Pamelia Lake being the only exceptions. There is apparently no accurate record as to when or how these two lakes were planted. There is one story that a Mr. Gooch carried fish up from below Marion and Linn Falls in pails filled with water and planted the fish in Marion Lake about the year 1889, but as to the authenticity of the story, no one seems to wish to say. From data gathered from Indians, traveling in the vicinity, there were probably fish in both lakes before the advent of the white man.

Game - This area is an excellent environment for forest, wilderness, and migratory game, as there is plenty of cover, water, food, and not an abundance of predators, although there are some to be found.

Among the forest game species, black-tailed deer, mule deer, black bear, and various species of grouse are probably the most notable. Most of these animals spend the

entire year within the forests of this territory, the only exception being the mule deer, which spends the summer season on the west side of the Cascades, and, then, goes back over the divide into central Oregon when the fall rains set in, in the middle part of September.

The wilderness game is represented by elk only, and these are very few in number, probably not more than one-half dozen in the entire Primitive Area. The migratory game is well represented, especially in the fall of the year, as the lakes make excellent resting and feeding grounds, for the migrating ducks and geese. Some species of ducks nest on Marion Lake, but these are not of such importance, as the common mallard, teal, or others.

Among the predators on the area, especially those on game birds and animals, the cougar, wolf, coyote, and a few species of hawks are the most important; these apparently are few in number, as only a limited number have been seen during the past year or so.

There are at present no accurate statistics on the hunting drain, but what there is, is not serious to any extent, as there are very few deer, only a few bears, no elk, and probably only a very small amount of grouse killed by hunters each year. Probably the greatest drain to the game birds and animals, exclusive of migratory game, is that by the predatory animals and birds. Records show that one cougar, on the average, kills fifty deer per year, and as there are a few of

these animals on the area they probably account for more deer than all the other predators, including hunters. The various eagles and hawks account for a number of game birds, small animals, and song birds every year, but this drain is relatively small as compared to the increase in the various species. On the whole, the game is increasing each season within the area.

Furbearers - There has been seen on this area within the last two years, the following: beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, fisher, martin, weasel, skunk, and civit cat.

Beaver - The marshes above Lake Ann, and to a certain extent some parts of Bingham Basin are inhabited by beavers. In 1936 only six beavers were seen in the pond above Lake Ann, but during the summer season of 1937 there were twenty-five counted at one time in this same pond. Those beavers in Bingham Basin do not seem to increase, but rather, stay about the same in number, only two being seen at any one time, and these have been noted on two or three occasions, only, during the past two years; at least that is all the reports that have been received.

Mink - These animals are rather abundant in the area; they may be found along most of the streams, and infesting some of the lakes, especially Pamelia, Ann, and Marion Lakes. At Marion Lake they inhabit the numerous rock slides around the shore of the lake, and at times they may be seen three or four at a time, swimming near these rocks. At

Pamelia Lake, they may be seen scurrying along the banks, ducking under logs along the shore, or swimming around in the lake. At Lake Ann, these animals inhabit the rock slides around the edges of the lake.

Otter - Like the mink, there are quite a few otter around Pamelia and Marion Lakes. According to indications this last summer (1937) there were at least twice as many otter around Marion Lake as there were in 1936, ten otter being counted on one day during the summer of 1937.

Muskrats - The muskrats seem to be confined to the slough above Lake Ann, and the evidence is that these are few in number.

Martin and Fisher - Martin and fisher are rarely seen and then only along the barren ridge tops, or in the back country in the sparsely timbered areas. So many of these animals have been killed from year to year that there is, only, a limited number left, in fact, they are in danger of becoming extinct. During the last four summer seasons only two fishers and four martins were seen.

Weasel - In some of the upland meadows, and on some of the mountain sides an occasional weasel may be seen. Those that are seen are usually very small, not over eight inches long. The evidence shows that there may be several around the benches above Marion Lake, and around Jorn and Blue Lakes.

Skunk - Nearly every traveler has crossed the trail of a skunk, or has had one cross his trail some place in the

area, as these animals are quite plentiful in parts of this upland country.

Civet Cat - For the past two summers a pair of civet cats have made their den beneath the Marion Lake Guard Station, only to leave soon after the arrival of the Guard for the season. These two animals have been the only two of this species reported in the vicinity, but evidence shows that there may be others.

Other Animals and Birds - Other animals and birds that are not classed as game, predators, or furbearers are found in abundance throughout the region. What traveler has not seen the chipmunk, or has not been scolded by the Douglas squirrel, blue jay, or other forest folk? Very often one runs across a bob cat, which to some may be classed as a predator, to others as a furbearer, and, still, to others as a forest dweller without any special classification. In fact the area is teeming with the various small animals and song birds; even an eagle or porcupine is seen occasionally by the forest tourist.

Historical

The only demand of historical facts is that by the few travelers who wish to know why a certain place was given its present name. The present public demands do not seem to embrace anything that would tell who traveled in the area in the past, or how a certain lake was planted to fish. Since the tourists are wanting to know more from year to year as

regards the historical naming of various spots, it is only logical to presuppose that the people in the future will want to know other things of historical interest, so that it behooves the administrative agency to have these facts prepared and ready for the forest travelers before they ask for them.

What is now the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area was probably visited and used for many years, before the advent of the white man, by the Indians, among which were the Santiams, which inhabited the Santiam canyon. These were probably the first and most frequent visitors, using the area for a hunting and huckleberry picking ground.

Other tribes were attracted by the food and hunting; even today some of the huckleberry patches are a rendezvous for the Indians in the autumn, as they go to Grizzly Flats and Bingham Basin by families to pick the fruit. It is thought by some of the early white travelers, that the high upland meadows, surrounded by lakes and timber, were used quite frequently by the various tribes for inter-tribal "pow-wows". It is a known fact that those Indians living to the south and east traversed this country as a common trail to join their friends to the north and west. Part of the present Oregon Skyline Trail, which bisects the area from north to south, is now located very near the route traveled by the southern Indians to the huckleberry patches of the north Oregon Cascades, and was also used by them in traveling to the aid of their allies, in the Willamette Valley, who were

warring against the white settlers, especially in those wars around the Molalla and Abiqua Rivers, in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Lewis and Clark were probably the first white men to see any part of this wilderness country, when in 1806 they viewed Mt. Jefferson from a point near the mouth of the Willamette River, and at that time named the mountain after Thomas Jefferson.

According to best information the first white visitor to any part of this region was an unknown miner, who located a mine on the northern rim of Jefferson Park, some time previous to the discovery of gold in California, probably around 1830, and who abandoned it before the advent of many white men to the vicinity of Mt. Jefferson.

From 1850 to 1890 several white men entered this region, whose names have passed down to the present time, through the honor of having named or having some object named for them. Such men as George Washington Hunt, who spent a great deal of time around Mt. Jefferson in the early 1850's, and for whom Hunt's Cove was given its name, and John Minto, who conducted an early surveying party around Marion Lake and Three-Fingered-Jack, and for whom Minto Pass and Minto Mountain were named, are two of the men thus honored.

It seems that the pioneer women, too, were remembered in the naming of some of the objects or places, most notable of these being Pamelia Ann Berry, who cooked for a

surveying party around Pamelia Lake in 1879, and for whom Pamelia Lake was named.

A woman, also, played an important part in the naming of Marion Lake. Although there are three different versions of how this lake was named, the majority of opinions are that John Minto named it during one of his early travels in that vicinity. Some "old timers" say that this lake was named for Marion Berry, a member of a pioneer family around Mehama, Oregon, others are of the opinion that it was named for Marion Gooch a daughter of an early day settler around Detroit, Oregon, and still others contend that it was named after a woman, by the name of Marion, who drowned in the lake and was found by John Minto and his surveying party. Whether these three women were the same woman, or three different women the authorities do not seem to know.

The first known white men to view Marion Lake were E. Henness, now living near Mill City, Oregon, and his brother, T. Henness. After mistaking Minto Mountain (outside the Primitive Area) for the divide into eastern Oregon, they came down on the shores of Marion Lake from the north and west, some time in June, 1870.

The naming of Three-Fingered-Jack is somewhat of a mystery. It is thought that one of these early travelers gave it its present name, because of its three prongs or fingers which may be imagined to be set on a giant hand, or,

because of the activities of an early day three-fingered trapper by the name of Jack, who operated in that vicinity.

Scenic

This resource is more or less a psychological one, for the public views it and exclaims as to how it affects them aesthetically; it works on their senses in such a way that they do not, at the present time, anyway, demand any man made improvements to the scenic splendor of this region. But the time is, probably, not far distant when the forest tourist will demand improvements, even in this wilderness area, so that they will be able to take life comparatively easy and enjoy the scenery.

Mt. Jefferson

This snow-capped, extinct volcano is without a doubt the most spectacular object of the Area, as it rises to a height of 10,495 feet above sea level. Its peak and north slope have snow the year round, and on its slopes may be found four large glaciers, three and a part of the fourth being on the west side of the Cascade Range, the Milk Creek Glacier on the southwest slope, Russell Creek Glacier on the west, Jefferson Park Glacier on the northwest, and the Whitewater Glacier (the largest glacier on the mountain) being on the north and east sides.



Mt. Jefferson from Jefferson Park, showing
the Jefferson Park Glacier (left) and the
Russell Creek Glacier

The mountain is noted for its hazardous slopes to the mountain climber, especially that portion known as the pinnacle, because of the fact that the slopes are exceedingly steep, and that the mountain is a storm center. In fact, a few climbers have lost their lives on its slopes, while attempting to climb it during stormy weather. Yet its slopes are braved and conquered by many climbers each season, without any appreciable injuries or casualties.



Mt. Jefferson from Grizzly Peak Lookout, showing the Milk Creek Glacier and the pinnacle.

Jefferson Park

At the north end of the area and on the northwest slopes of Mt. Jefferson is a beautiful park-like valley, approximately two miles long and one mile wide, the floor of which is carpeted by many alpine flowers, their bloom in late summer being really a treat to the traveler. The valley has a setting of timber, and is almost entirely surrounded by a rim of high timbered ridges. The only place where there is no rim is the northeast corner where the traveler can look down a steep glaciated valley into central Oregon. This view is such that it will fill one with awe as he gazes down this canyon, for the bottom is hundreds of feet below the Park, and almost a precipitous cliff confronts the view of the traveler, from the Park into this valley.



Looking down Whitewater Canyon into central Oregon, from Jefferson Park.

Like most park-like valleys of glacial origin, Jefferson Park is not without its share of beautiful lakes, none of them large, but all of varying shapes and sizes, from the clear pond to the crystal-like alpine lake, which one would expect in such a setting.



Scott Lake in Jefferson Park. This is one of the many lakes in the Park.

It is a truly primitive park, for there are no boats on the waters, no shelters of man made existence, and only those crude fireplaces of stone, that are similar to those used by the hardy mountaineers to be found within this enchanted hanging valley.

Within this small area are the headwaters for a few mountain streams, one of which, the Whitewater River, flows eastward into the Metolius River in central Oregon, and another, Whitewater Creek, flows westward into the North Santiam River in western Oregon, both streams having a common source, the Whitewater Glacier. In the summer these streams are a greyish-white in color, caused by the ceaseless grinding of the ice on the rocks, making the rock flour which gives the streams their color; the warmer the day, the more the coloration.

Pamelia Lake

Six miles southward from Jefferson Park, along the Skyline Trail, on the southwest side of Mt. Jefferson near the base of the mountain, lies Pamelia Lake, a small lake of glacial and mountain slide origin, and teeming with trout. The lake is not beautiful to look at, but it is set in such picturesque surroundings that it is one of the favorite recreational spots of the Primitive Area, for the timber-clad ridges surrounding the lake are often mirrored in its depths, presenting a picture that is truly wonderful to behold.



Looking south across Pamelia Lake

Pamelia Lake is probably unique, in this area at least, in its type of outlet; the water flows through a hole or crevice in the bottom of the lake, travels for several yards underground and comes out again in the manner of a huge spring.

For the individual who likes a good Forest Service trail on which to climb a mountain, and yet be able to look over the surrounding country from the peak, there is the trail to Grizzly Peak lookout which leaves the lake and terminates at the lookout, three miles to the south and west. On this point the traveler can look, and behold, a splendid view of the surrounding country, Mt. Jefferson to the north-east, Hunt's Cove to the east, Grizzly Flats, Three-Fingered-Jack, and the Three Sisters to the south, the North Santiam Canyon to the west, Mt. Hood to the north, and on clear days

Mt. St. Helens to the north, are just a sample of some of the prominent objects that may be seen; then, in addition there may be seen sixteen lookouts, some of which are in the Mt. Hood National Forest, to say nothing of the numerous waterfalls on the side of Mt. Jefferson and in Hunt's Cove. Perhaps the most magnificent view of all, from this point, is Pamelia Lake to the northeast, between Mt. Jefferson and Grizzly Peak, and lying 1,900 feet below. The view is of a crystal-like pool in a setting of green that only the mountain forest can attain.



Assistant Supervisor Elliott and son,
LeRoy, at the Grizzly Peak Lookout.



Pamelia Lake from Grizzly Peak Lookout.

Hunt's Cove

Three miles to the south of Pamelia Lake, along the Skyline Trail, is a beautiful mountain valley, known as Hunt's Cove, carved out of the mountains by the action of an ancient glacier. This valley is in reality a miniature Jefferson Park but in beauty and splendor it is a distinct rival of the former valley. The floor of Hunt's Cove is carpeted with many flowers, meadows, and alpine species of timber, and, within the panorama of this vegetation are two small lakes, teeming with trout; perhaps the Cove, as it is known locally, is best known to those mountaineers who brave the slopes of Mt. Jefferson, for it is they who use it most, as the Cove is an excellent spot to use as a base from which to climb the mountain.



Hunt's Cove as viewed from Grizzly Peak Lookout.

To say anything about the Cove and not mention Cathedral Rock, at the entrance of the valley, is like telling about the Mediterranean and saying nothing about Gibralter; as this famous rock is thought of as the guardian to the entrance of the Mediterranean, likewise may Cathedral Rock be thought of as the guardian to the entrance of Hunt's Cove, for it towers over the entrance to the valley, with the perpendicular side, with its talus deposits at the base, facing the Cove, while the back of the Rock has a gradual slope, so that one may climb to its peak and obtain a splendid view of the Cove.

Marion Lake

Eight miles southward, along the Skyline Trail, lies beautiful Lake Marion, famous for its fishing, beauty, splendor,

and reflections of both Three-Fingered-Jack and Mt. Jefferson. This lake is one of the larger lakes of the Cascades (nearly 400 acres of land surface covered), and the largest in the Primitive Area; situated in an environment of sub-alpine trees, shrubs, and flowers, the reflections of these environs are indeed beautiful to behold; since it is thought of as a lake of volcanic origin, one can almost visualize the former mountain of which Marion Lake occupies part of the crater.



Marion Lake with Three-Fingered-Jack
in the background.

For the individual who likes a better view of the lake and its surrounding country, there is Marion Peak Lookout, three and one-half miles to the south and west, and located on a good trail. From the peak the hiker can obtain the desired view, with Mt. Jefferson looming up in the background. This constitutes the only view from this spot that the average forest visitor would enjoy, for the rest of the

scenery is a jumble of mountain peaks, ridges, and a few valleys, but this one view is worth, many times over, the exertion spent in getting to the peak, as the picture which presents itself is one that will linger with the spectator for many days, from the usual blue of its depths, to the mirroring of its environs, to the setting in which the lake lies.

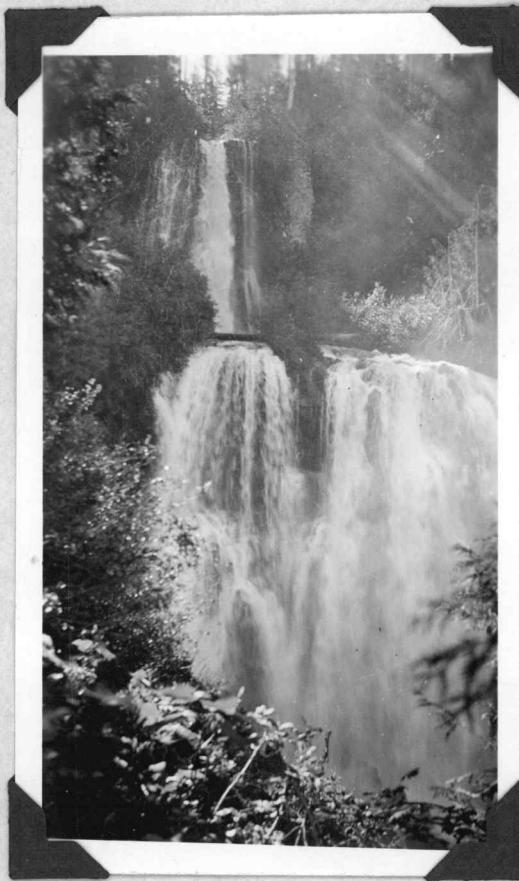


Mt. Jefferson from Marion Peak Lookout,
showing the north portion of Marion
Lake in the foreground



The south portion of Marion Lake from Marion Peak Look-out, showing the summit of the Cascade Range in the background.

About one-quarter mile below the outlet of Marion Lake is the Marion and Linn Falls, a pair of cataracts which leap a total distance of about 200 feet. Because of the underbrush, these falls are rarely visited, but are of such splendor that the individual who fights the brush, usually says that he would not have missed the sight for anything.



Marion and Linn Falls

Santiam Lakes

A hike of two hours to the south of Marion Lake, along the Skyline Trail, would put the traveler in the heart of the Santiam Lakes country, formerly known as the Eight-Lakes Basin. Here the traveler can have his choice of which lake to fish in, as there are dozens of lakes and lakelets in this vicinity. Most of these lakes are of volcanic origin.

The largest and best known of these lakes are Jorn, six miles to the south of Marion Lake; Blue Lake, one mile southwest of Jorn; Mowich Lake, one mile south of Jorn; Duffy Lake, one mile south of Mowich; and Santiam Lake, two miles south of Duffy.

This basin is a high upland meadow, interspersed with the alpine firs, lodgepole pines, and many lakes, and is located in the southern part of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area.

From Santiam Lake, one can hike up to the top of Maxwell Butte, where the Forest Service has a lookout station, and here obtain an excellent view of the surrounding country, not only of the west slope of the Cascades, but also some of the east slope.

Three-Fingered-Jack

In the center of this Santiam Lakes country and along the summit, is the second prominent object of the Primitive Area, namely, Three-Fingered-Jack, a very rugged mountain, only 7,948 feet above sea level, but one of the hardest to climb in the United States, for there has not been a number of more than fifty known individuals to climb it since the first known ascent on Labor Day, 1923.

With its three prong-like pinnacles, this mountain is a familiar landmark, not only to the traveler in the Primitive Area, but also to the motorists along the Santiam and McKenzie Highways.



Three-Fingered-Jack from Marion Peak L. O.

Winter Sports

The demand for winter sports, somewhere in the Cascades, along the Santiam Highway is increasing from year to year. Salem, Oregon, wants a certain spot set aside for winter sports; Albany, Oregon, wants another site set aside, and other towns are clamoring for sites.

At present there are no winter sports' facilities in or near the Primitive Area, although there are some excellent spots for such an undertaking.

One of these sites, and one of the best in the territory, for this type of sport, is outside the Primitive Area boundary, but, yet, close enough to have its effect on the recreational background of the Area. Near the junction of the North and South Santiam Highways, in the vicinity of Santiam Pass, is such a site for an excellent winter sports playground. The site is excellent for such a sports program, as all the necessary natural facilities for a winter sports area can be found in this natural setting; the surrounding mountain ridges may be utilized for ski slides, jumps, or for toboggan slides, while the flat country near the junction of the two highways may be used for a ski run.

Accessibility of the Area

At present there does not appear to be much of a demand for the increase of travel facilities within this territory; in fact, from a survey of approximately 1,500 visitors to Pamelia and Marion lakes, conducted by the writer during the past four seasons, nearly 90 percent of these people wished that the roads and trails remain as they are now, with the exception of the annual maintenance, while about four percent wished that the roads and trails be eliminated altogether, and about six percent wished that every lake, mountain peak, and other prominent points of interest would be opened up by trail or road, so as to make the area more accessible. For the most part the Forest Service at the

present time needs only to consider the 90 percent, but in the future the six percent wanting the place opened up, need to be given attention, as they might grow in number; likewise the other percentage might increase.

Roads

There are no roads, at present, entering this area, but, the North Santiam Highway comes within two miles on the west and south sides; it is at so much of a lower elevation that the remoteness of the region is not injured. However, the Marion Lake road, a combination Forest Service protection and logging road comes within one and one-half miles of Marion Lake on the western boundary of the tract.

Trails

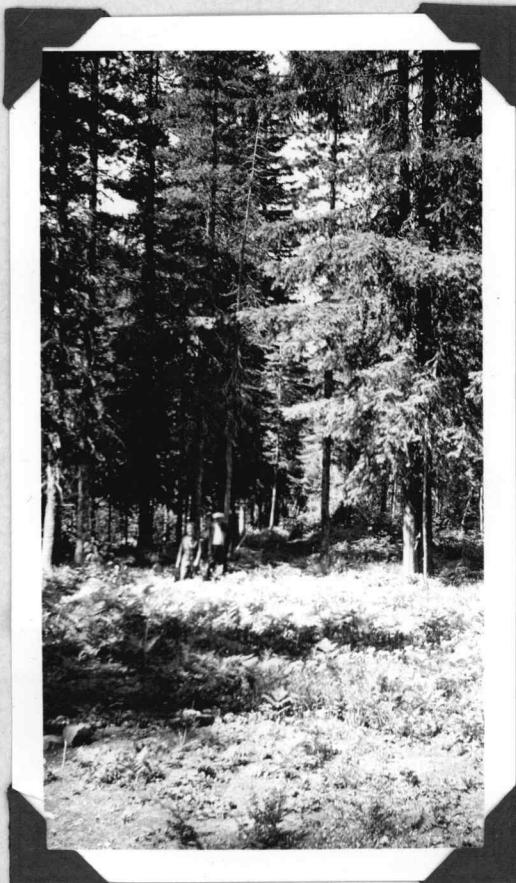
The main trail is the Skyline Trail, which extends through this region from north to south, a total distance of approximately 40 miles. This trail was built near, or directly to, all the important recreation spots, such as Jefferson Park, Pamelia Lake, Hunt's Cove, Marion Lake, and some of the Santiam group of lakes.



On the Skyline Trail, near Pamelia Lake. A popular mode of travel in the Primitive Area.

There are other main trails of entry, some of which are from recreation spots, others from a highway or road. Entrance may be undertaken from Breitenbush Hot Springs by way of the South Breitenbush Trail to Jefferson Park, a distance of ten miles; from the North Santiam Highway by way of the Pamelia Lake Trail to Pamelia Lake, a distance of six miles; from the end of the Marion Lake Road by way of the Marion Lake Trail to Marion Lake, a distance of one and one-half miles; and from Big Meadows by way of the Duffy Lake Trail to Duffy Lake and the other Santiam Lakes, a distance of little more than five miles, to say nothing of the entrances from the Deschutes and Mt. Hood National Forests. All these trails are good secondary trails with a fairly even gradient, over which, even, the poorest of hikers may travel and get

to their destinations in a reasonable time, and yet enjoy the wilderness wonderland about them. Then, from the west side, over the summit of the Cascades to the east side are numerous Indian trails, and one Forest Service secondary trail, known as the Minto Pass Trail, which takes off from the Skyline Trail a short distance south of Marion Lake and goes through Minto Pass to Wasco Lake on the Deschutes National Forest, a very scenic trail, along which the splendor of this mountain wilderness unfolds as the traveler wends his way to the summit and beyond.



Travelers approaching Marion Lake Guard Station on the Marion Lake Trail.

Living Conditions

According to the amount of summer travel in this area, the campgrounds should be enlarged, or more of them set aside for the use of the public. The demand is for the improved backwoods type, with a shelter at campgrounds every eight or ten miles; those campgrounds existing on the area have the right type of improvements for a wilderness area, but the quantity is short of the recreational demand. In addition, the public is always asking where the next supply station is located, and if a station is too far, where they may purchase supplies. For that reason, some sort of a place for the tourists to buy supplies for the trip into this country ought to be established near the boundary, and in close proximity to an administrative station; at least that is what the majority of the visitors to this region ask.

Campgrounds

Situated on the north shore of Pamelia Lake is a large improved backwoods forest camp, equipped with a rustic shelter, tables, and fireplaces. In close proximity to the campground is the Forest Guard Station, where the inquiring public can get their necessary information, as well as the needed campfire permit.

This campground may be used as a base from which to fish, to climb the mountain, or to take other hikes in the vicinity. In fact, the shortest route up Mt. Jefferson is from this campground, and because of this, a trail through

the dense timber at the base of the mountain, was opened up this past summer by the Forest Guard stationed at the lake.

The nearest campgrounds to this one, in the Primitive Area, are those located at Marion Lake, eleven miles southward, on the Skyline Trail. On the north and east shores of Marion Lake, one-quarter mile apart are these two campgrounds, which are of the improved backwoods type, equipped with rustic shelters, tables, and stone fireplaces, and in close proximity to excellent drinking water. These campgrounds are used by the fishermen, hikers, Skyline Trail travelers, and in fact, every type of visitor to the lake. They may be, and have been, used as a base from which to hike into the higher country along the summit, to hike and fish in the Santiam Lakes region, and to be used for the most part for any type of backwoods recreation, even for picking the huckleberries which are fairly abundant in this vicinity.



Forest Guard Station at Marion Lake.

One-half mile north of these campgrounds, and on the north shore of the lake is the rustic log cabin of the Forest Service, where the summer traveler can obtain his campfire permit, or obtain the necessary information about the vicinity, as well as other information pertinent to the entire area.

Continuing southward into the Santiam Lakes country, one may find four more backwoods forest camps, all situated on the shores of lakes. On the shores of Jorn, Mowich, Duffy, and Santiam Lakes are these rustic backwoods forest camps, with tables and fireplaces. Duffy Lake, being the only one with a shelter. These campgrounds are used as a base from which to climb Three-Fingered-Jack, or as a fishing base for this vicinity.

Summer Homes

At present there are only two summer home sites on the Area, both being on the shores of Marion Lake, one near Mazama Creek Forest Camp, and the other near Marion Lake Forest Camp on the north and east shores of the lake. The buildings are of rustic log cabin type, one built on the conventional or horizontal style, the other built on the palisade log style.

Resorts

At present there are no resorts within the boundaries of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area, nor near it, even though a site for such a project has been set aside.

PRESENT POLICY OF MANAGEMENT

The general policy for the past and for the present, as concerns this entire area, has been one, in which recreation has been the dominant use for the area; thus, any other use which might come into conflict with recreation or recreational possibilities has had to move out. The only exception being watershed protection which can, and does, have a coordinate use with recreation without any damage to the recreational set-up.

Recreational Resources

Scientific

Geological - The present policy pertaining to the geological resource is to let nature sell herself, without any help from the outside. There has been no development in this region for the sole purpose of displaying the geological phenomena which is present on the area. The visiting public is thus allowed to pass over a recreational attraction unnoticed, unless a geologist happens to be in the immediate territory or else some member of the party has received the geological information from the outside. This resource is one that can be made to be attractive to the forest tourist, provided that it is brought to his attention.

Botanical - The plants on this area do not occupy any place in the management scheme other than a land use program. One never sees any material on the possibility of rare plants

existing in the territory, or unusually large trees of a given species, or the recreational aspect of the trees which occupy the highest altitudes, like the white bark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), or the alpine fir with its spire-like crown; but on the other hand the land use program from a recreational standpoint as regards the botanical resource is a well established policy.

According to Forest Service plans there will never be any cutting of timber inside the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area, which will adversely affect recreation. It is hoped that the future generations will have this same attitude. The trends of the times point toward a more favorable timber policy as regards recreational demands; consequently, foresters of today look for more of a tendency toward the priority of recreation in the future.

Zoological - Up to the last year or so, there has been no definite means of measuring the amount of fish taken from any one lake. This past season there was started, at Marion Lake, the creel census, where the number of fish caught, the weight of the catch, the average size of the catch, the number of people fishing, and the number of hours fished were taken. This is a step toward better fish management on the part of the National Forests, for there are other lakes in the area that are on the list for this census in the future.

In the present day planting, the policy has been for the Forest Service to recommend planting in the given

lakes to the State Game Commission, which in turn furnishes the fish, which are planted by the Forest Service. The whole proposition is a matter of cooperation between the Forest Service and the State Game Commission.

The policy at present is for the State to manage on a cooperative basis, with the Forest Service, all the game birds and animals and the furbearers, exclusive of the migratory game which is controlled entirely by the Federal Government, in the State. That is, the State regulates the take, sells the licenses and keeps the money for fish and game purposes, even to the enforcement of the fish and game laws; of course Forest Service officers are expected to cooperate in this enforcement. This makes for a very complicated management problem, as the land is managed by the Forest Service, while the wild life is managed by the State. From a survey of hunters and fishermen, conducted during the past four years by the writer, 864 out of 1,268 people interested in the regulation of wild life, are of the opinion that the Forest Service should have control over all wild life within the National Forests, while only 213 were of the opinion that the State should control the wild life resource on the National Forests; the remainder of the people were more or less indifferent. Nevertheless the time will probably come when this will be an issue in the management of the National Forests, especially in those areas where recreation is the primary land use.

Historical

The Forest Service has, of recent years, issued small folders in which some of the history of a given area is given. That much of the history as is known, or is known to be the type wanted by the average recreationist is given in these folders; these folders have been issued to the guards who come in contact with the public, so that they may distribute them to the people who wish them. But the time is not far distant when every guard will have to have at his fingertips nearly all of the history pertaining to his territory, as the public is asking more questions, from year to year, why this peak was given its name, and by whom, or about some of the "old timers" who traveled in the area; not only should he know this for his particular territory, but also for the entire area.

Scenic

To the more prominent points of interest the Forest Service has built trails, so that the recreationist may get nearer to the attraction, in order to enjoy its beauty and splendor from near at hand rather than from afar. Other than the building of trails, there has been no emphasis placed on the outstanding points of interest in any part of the area, from a scenic standpoint; of course, there have been folders issued by the Forest Service for distribution through their guards, calling attention to the various recreation spots, but these do not stress scenery as a rule, but rather stress the

various types of recreation, such as fishing, hiking, or mountain climbing.

Winter Sports

The Forest Service, in this area at least, has permitted those wishing winter sports to find it as they may, with a weather eye cocked for some suitable site in which to establish a permanent winter sports program. Since the financial side of the question is such that only one site can be selected, within the traveling area of the cities concerned, the problem is to pick such a site that will appease all of them. The Forest Service is more or less marking time until the completion of the two Santiam Highways, so as to find a suitable place near the junction of them, that all the cities within a given radius may enjoy the spot on an equal basis with one another.

Other Uses

Watershed - Since the region is a perfect watershed, and since it is dominant for recreation, water and soil conservation are probably the only uses coordinated with recreation. The Forest Service has two guard stations, two secondary lookout stations, and two emergency lookout stations within the boundaries of this area, which are in the main for the purpose of fire protection and recreation as applied to the public; consequently, the Forest Service mans these secondary lookout stations and guard stations each season for this purpose.

Power - Along this same line is the possibility of power generation, as power is directly connected with water supply, which in turn is dependent upon the amount of vegetative cover on this watershed. At the present time there are no power projects within this wilderness area, but certain parts of it have wonderful possibilities, especially the outlet of Marion Lake, and for that reason this lake has been covered by Federal water power withdrawal for several seasons.

From the standpoint of recreation a power project on the lake would not be detrimental, as the plans are, if such a project were to go through, to build a small dam to impound the water at a permanent level, with a serviceable fish screen to prevent the fish from getting into the plant, and thus aid in keeping the fish in the lake. A project of this sort would attract many visitors to the vicinity for a time.

Grazing - The consensus of opinions are that the only profitable kind of grazing would be for sheep, because most of the pastures are too high for either cattle or horses. Although horses are pastured by Skyline Trail travelers for days at a time in the meadows, each summer, there is not enough palatable forage for these larger animals, beyond this occasional pasturage, as most of the grasses are of the swamp type, and there is very little palatable browse.

Several years ago sheep were allowed to graze in a few of the meadows, but as the amount of recreational

travel has increased, the grazing has stopped entirely, except, as cited before, that stock used by travelers on the various trails.

In the main the policy has been, and probably will continue to be, to exclude grazing whenever it interferes with recreational purposes.

Accessibility of the Area

In general, the policy is to build only those trails and roads, as to best suit the needs of the Forest Service, from an administrative and protective standpoint, and the public needs as to recreation.

Roads

From the standpoint of Forest Service administration and protection the way is left open for the Forest Service to build a truck or protection road up to the vicinity of Red Butte, in the southern part of this wilderness playground, because of the immense burn in that neighborhood. According to plans the route would avoid trails and recreation spots, and would be used for administrative and protection purposes only. A locked gate would be erected where the road entered the Primitive Area, in order to enforce this policy, and to preserve the area for primitive travel by the public.

Trails

There has been relatively little trail building in

this area, in recent years, and only those trails to best suit the Forest Service protection system, and recreational needs of the public have been maintained, and these have been worked on only in their order of priority to other trails in the protection system of the Ranger District, and in relation to the amount of funds available for such work. Those unimportant Indian trails are worked only slightly from year to year, depending on the amount of money appropriated and their relative value for protection purposes, as they are in a more or less low hazard country from the fire standpoint.

Living Facilities

In general, the policy as regards the various living facilities, is such that those facilities as to best meet the demands of the public from a general viewpoint are maintained or established; in other words, the old adage of the greatest good for the most people for the longest period of time is the governing factor in the policy of establishment of living conditions.

Campgrounds

There has been little done in the last year, or so, regarding the amount of improvements made in the campgrounds, other than the periodical clean-up done by the Forest Guards. This is without a doubt due to the lack of sufficient funds as the demand of the public is for larger campgrounds, and more facilities, and the policy of the Forest Service is to

satisfy the recreationists wherever possible, provided that there is enough fund for this purpose made available.



The type of sign erected at Guard Stations for the purpose of informing the public where to obtain the needed campfire permit.

Summer Homes

Since those summer homes now within the Area were established prior to the Primitive Area in that vicinity, they have been allowed to remain, but for how long is a question hard to answer; at the present time the policy is to exclude other summer homes from the Area.

Resorts

Like the summer homes, the Forest Service policy pertaining to resorts, is to exclude all buildings from the Primitive Area, other than those for administrative and protection purposes, but there is nothing in the plans which excludes this other type of building from the area immediately

adjacent to the Primitive Area, so as to be of service to those people who visit the territory, in the way of issuing supplies, serving meals, and renting boats.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT

Recreational Resources

Scientific

Geological - There are now no future plans for the presenting of this resource to the consciousness of the general public, but, since it has excellent recreational possibilities, there appears to be no reason that it could not be utilized. This may be done by either signs pointing to a given geological spot such as an ancient lava flow, or by recreational guides to be issued by the Forest Guards in the immediate vicinity, calling attention to the various spots of geological interest; also, the Guard could do his bit by being able to answer the questions of the visiting forest tourist.

Botanical - Signs pointing to areas or plants of unusual size or character, provide a method of presenting to the public some of the botanical aspects of the area from a recreation standpoint, even folders could be used for this same purpose. Those large trees (noble fir) north of Pamelia Lake and again north of Marion Lake, on the Skyline Trail, are excellent examples of botanical specimens of recreational importance, as they are of exceptional size for this species of tree; these may be labeled by a sign, calling attention

to the general public, and thus, be utilized for other purposes than just for watershed.

Zoological - That method started at Marion Lake this past summer, in order to determine the drain for the lake, is not only a good method to adhere to in this particular lake, but also, to be employed, as much as possible, on the other lakes of the region, for, until an accurate means of finding the drain per lake is used, the judgment of the total amount of fish taken will be nothing more than a guess. This also applies to the other types of wild life in the area. In addition, the educational phase of the wild life program is of importance and could be stressed, so that the public will think of getting a camera instead of a gun, whenever a deer or other animal is sighted.

The main management problem of the entire wild life on the area is a matter of sustained yield. Those game fishes, animals, and furbearers can be so managed that that portion taken each year is equal to the year's crop, on those species now fully occupying their portion of the area. Those species in danger of extinction, like the martin and fisher, or those below their full capacity, can be managed on a basis, so as to allow them to increase to their full capacity. Until that is done, the value of the species, both recreationally and economically will go downhill, till such a time that all hunting, fishing, and trapping will not be practiced in the

territory for the want of sufficient wild life.

Historical

Through the use of pamphlets or folders, to be issued at either Pamelia Lake or Marion Lake Guard Stations, the historical background of the country may be brought to the attention of the forest tourist, for there are a number of people who visit the forest every year that wish to know the historical background of the immediate vicinity in which they are visiting, and the Forest Guard is the first person they question. If he does not know, he has partly failed in his public relations work, for the public seems to think that he should know all there is to know about his particular vicinity; consequently, by the use of these folders the tourist may become enlightened without any too much embarrassment to the Guard.

Scenic

These same folders may be used to point out the various scenic spots in the area, along with the conventional trail signs that are at present used; such information as to the most scenic spot in the entire area, the best mountain to climb, the best fishing spot, the most beautiful lake, and the best spot from which to obtain desired views are all important things that the forest travelers wish to know, and the only means of conveying this to these tourists is through the

Guards that are stationed at the recreational centers, either in the Area, or adjacent to the area, including the Ranger Station. Some of these various points of interest are: Mt. Jefferson, from its peak the widest range of scenery may be seen; Marion Mountain or Red Butte or Three-Fingered-Jack for the best view of the Santiam Lakes country; for the largest and most beautiful lake would be Marion Lake; for the hardest mountain peaks in the Area to climb would be, first, Three-Fingered-Jack, second, Mt. Jefferson; for alpine flowers, either Jefferson Park or Hunt's Cove, with a possibility of the Santiam Lakes country; for the best example of lava flows, would be in the vicinity of Marion Lake; for the best example of a glaciated valley would be Jefferson Park; and for the best fishing would be Pamelia, Marion, and Jorn Lakes.

Winter Sports

As soon as the North and South Santiam Highways are completed, the State Highway Commission has agreed to keep these roads open all winter; consequently, if a winter sports area were to be put near the junction of these two highways, recreationists from Salem, Albany, and other Willamette Valley towns could drive up to the spot, enjoy themselves, and return the same day. The same is true for people from towns like Bend and The Sisters on the east side of the Cascades.

Other Uses

Watershed and Power - The present policy of water and soil conservation ought to be continued. From the power

standpoint, the possibilities of future water power are something to be kept in mind as the natural facilities around the outlet of Marion Lake are excellent for this type of project, and if the United States keeps toward the present trends of being water power conscious, who knows, but what Marion Creek, near its source, might some day be a great power generation site.

Grazing - For the most part, it is thought by some authorities that by allowing the upland meadows to be grazed in the fall after the greatest number of public recreationists have passed, that pasturing would be beneficial for the meadows and huckleberry patches. They contend that the grasses would be allowed to seed, have the seeds trampled into the soil by the grazing stock, and thus insure a much better condition in the meadows; and, also, that the grazing stock would keep the berry patches pruned down, with the ultimate result being the same as for pruning fruit trees and shrubs, a better product.

Accessibility of the Area

The topography of the area is such that any future roads or trails will have to, more or less, follow the drainages. But, judging from the volume of traffic each year, and weighing the increasing amount each year, it does not appear that any additional recreation trails will be necessary, except the completion of the Lakeside Trail around Marion Lake. As for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails, only those which are of importance from both a recreational

and protection or administrative standpoint are of enough importance to be placed on the future priority list.

Recreationally, all roads may have to be excluded from the Area, as they take away the primitive atmosphere. In addition, only those improvements to the main trails as to best suit the Forest Service and public needs are necessary, not only to keep the area primitive, but also, the consideration of expense. Furthermore, the way trails and Indian trails are of practically no benefit to recreation, as they are rarely used by travelers; if the past four seasons are any criteria to be used as a measuring stick for future use, these trails will bear no importance to the recreation phase of this area in the immediate future.

There are a few lakes of importance to fishing in this area, which are not now connected by any trail. Some of the fishing public are desiring that these lakes be "opened up" by trail, but more of the forest users ask that conditions of roads and trails be left in a status quo condition. Those who ask for new trails are of the less hardy group, since they do not care to put forth much effort to get good catches of fish. Considering that most of the people demand that the trails remain as they are, in regard to the building of more trails, the future policy can be built on the present and anticipated demands. The last four years show a decided desire on the part of the majority of visitors to leave everything in its present condition.

Living Facilities

The climate of this region has a decided effect on the various living facilities, especially as to the manner in which they are built. Because of the adverse weather conditions of the winters, the planned living accommodations are best considered for the summer use only. The structures of necessity should be so built as to withstand the heavy snows of winter.

Campgrounds

Perhaps the only thing further to point out about campgrounds, within this territory is that those now in existence need to be enlarged, especially those around Marion Lake. As the traffic is growing each year, the demand for the facilities is increasing in proportion. This past season there was not nearly enough space to accommodate the weekend visitors at the Marion Lake campgrounds.

Moreover, since the horse traffic in this vicinity is increasing, and since there is no available horse feed within a short distance of the present campgrounds, a campground for these travelers could be established on the bench above Marion Lake on the southwest side of the lake, where there is feed and water, and where the horses may be bedded down so that the average forest traveler, camping at the other campgrounds will not be in danger of camping down in a spot where there is horse debris. At present, travelers with horses continue to tether their stock in the center of the

campground, whether asked not to do so, or otherwise, as the feeding situation on the north side of the lake is unsatisfactory.

Summer Homes

Perhaps the continuance of the present policy of excluding summer homes from the area, is a good policy for the future, for, if summer homes were allowed to be built, the primitive atmosphere would be endangered; consequently, that method by which primitive conditions are allowed to remain, and yet carry out the policy of the greatest good for the most people for the longest period of time, would be just for the future.

Resorts

These undoubtedly would take from the area the primitive nature, for one cannot conceive of anything being primitive and yet be commercial. There is nothing to prevent the erection of a resort, or resorts, near some recreation center immediately outside the boundary of the Primitive Area. Such a site has been reserved on the shore of Marion Lake, adjacent to the Primitive Area, for the use of anyone with enough money to build a suitable structure, so that the proprietor may have a boat concession, serve lunches, and have a small amount of groceries to sell to the public. As it is, the travelers, especially those traveling on the Skyline Trail, have a hard time obtaining sufficient supplies for the journey, as it is quite a distance between supply stations.

Personnel and Reports

That type of man, to be employed at Marion and Pamelia Lake Guard Stations, who is able to meet the public, do a sufficient amount of Public Relations work, who knows the country, and has the interests of the public as well as the interests of the Forest Service in mind, is most desirable. Furthermore, he should be trained for the particular work, both as to Public Relations work and fire protection. This policy is one that the Forest Service is carrying on to a marked degree.

These men ought to be able to make reports pertaining to the recreational phase of the territory in which they are stationed, as to the number of visitors, the type of recreation demanded by the average traveler, future improvements, and the amount of game taken and seen.

It is beyond the scope of the writer to list all of the reports pertinent to recreation that a Guard can make, which will be of value to the District Ranger and to the Supervisor; consequently, there will be no attempt made in this paper to list the possible reports.

CONCLUSIONS

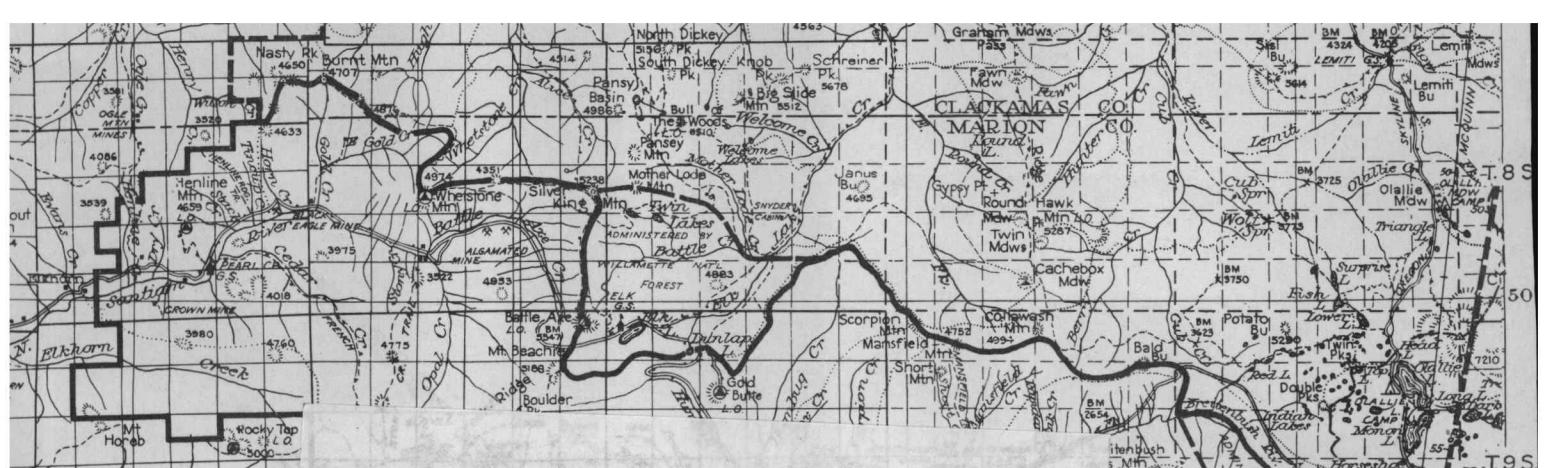
The Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area is, probably, best suited for recreational purposes, because of its geological formations, botanical specimens, zoological conditions, historical background, and wonderful scenery. In addition, the many

trails leading to the more important recreational spots enable the forest tourists to enjoy these resources, for hundreds of travelers, each season, traverse this area, as a vacationing and recreational playground.

The policy of the Forest Service is to meet the demand of the forest user. Even though some of the man-made facilities are below the public demand, this is probably due to the lack of sufficient funds being appropriated for recreational purposes.

According to indications, the greatest good to the most people for the longest period of time with the most reasonable costs, not only is the present policy, but also will be the policy of the future.

- - - - -



Geological Map

Legend

Boundary of tract

L

Lava

G

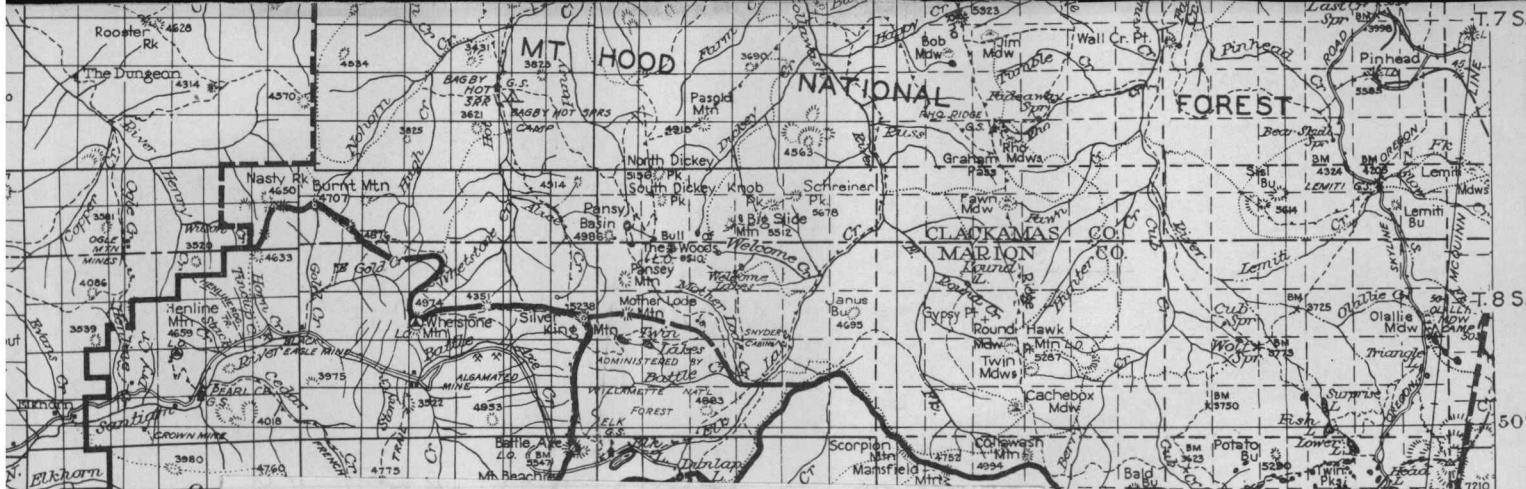
Present glaciers

A
C

Place of ancient explosions

----- Rim of supposedly ancient mountain or mountains.



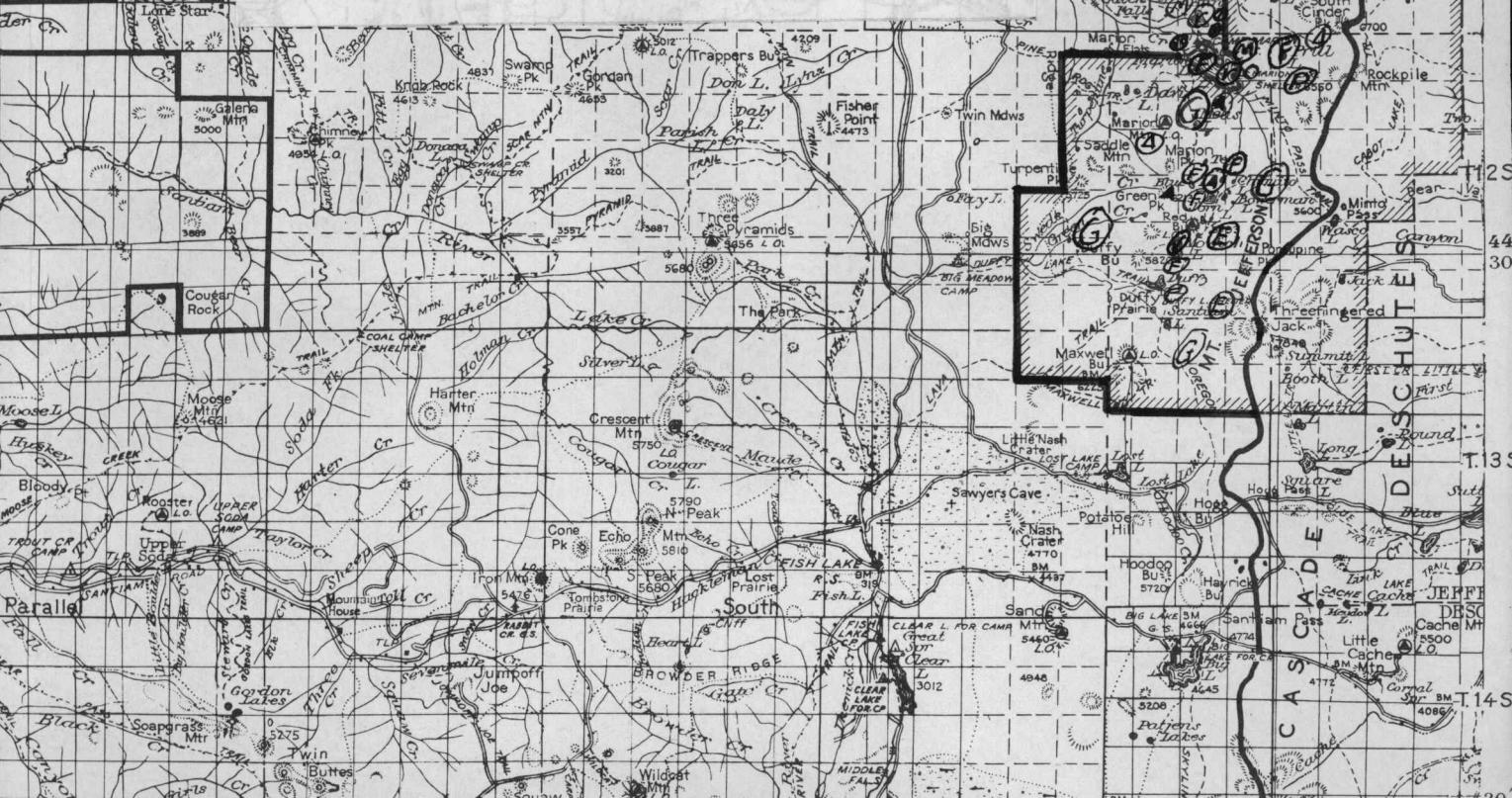
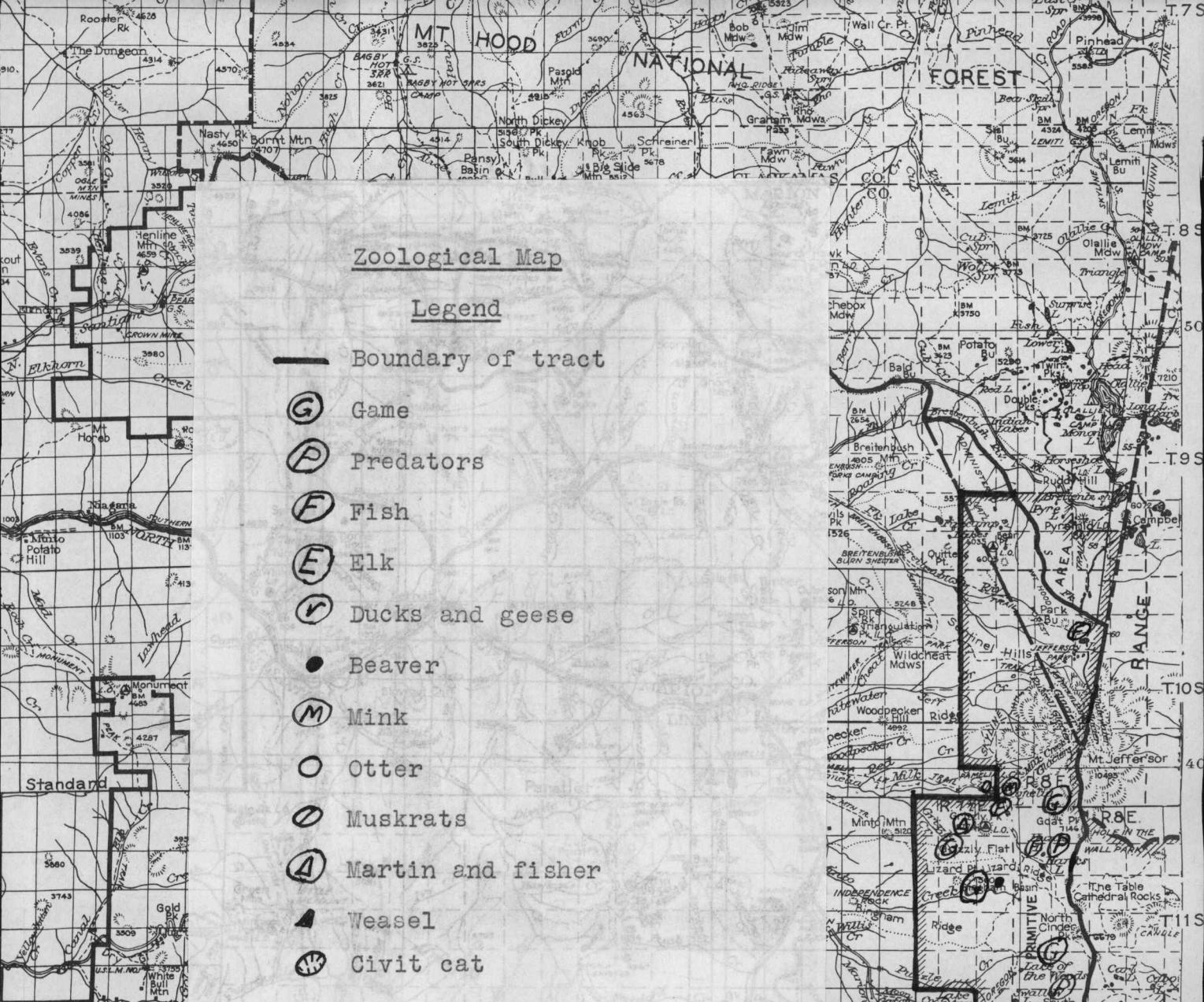


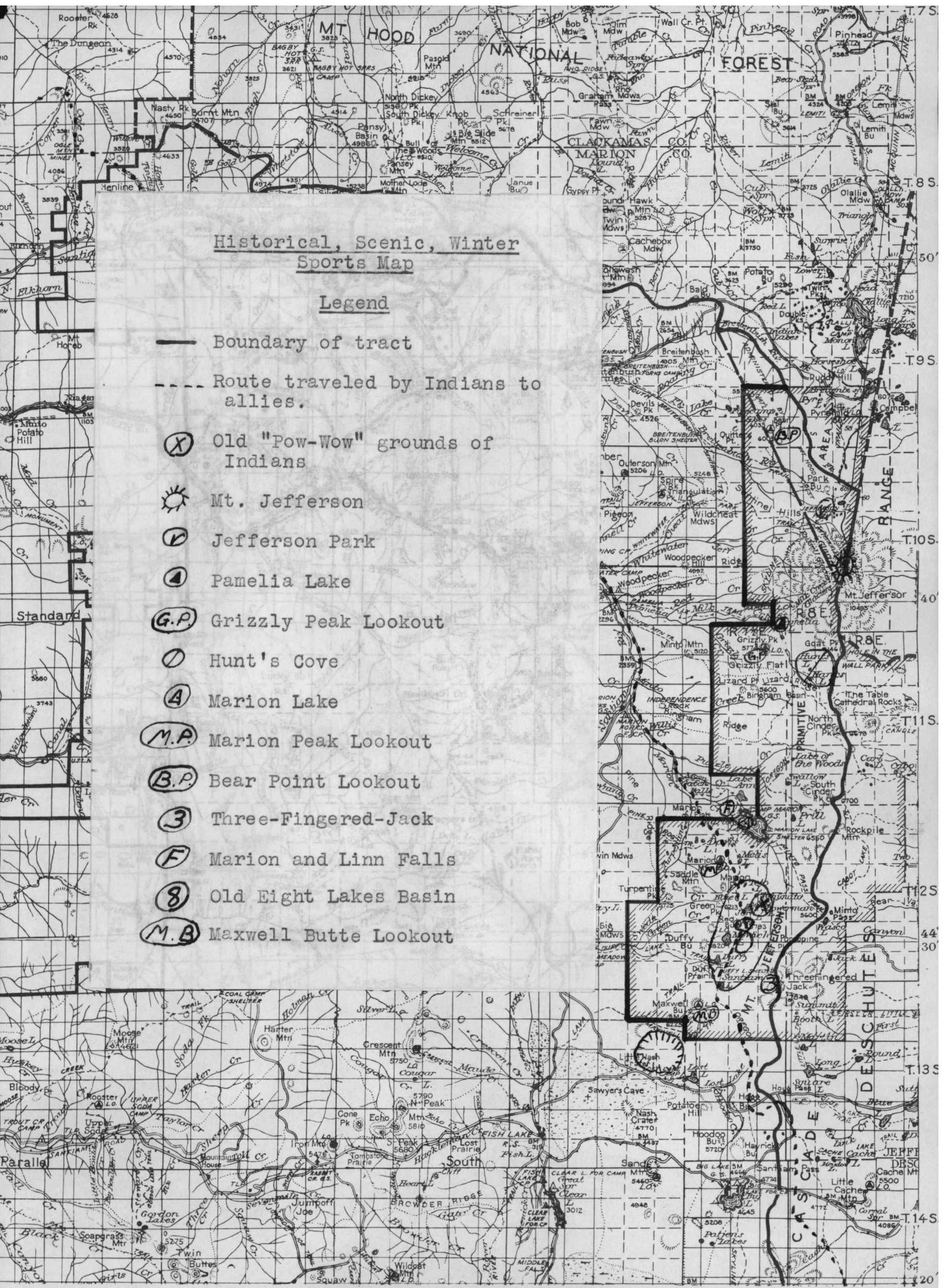
Botanical Map

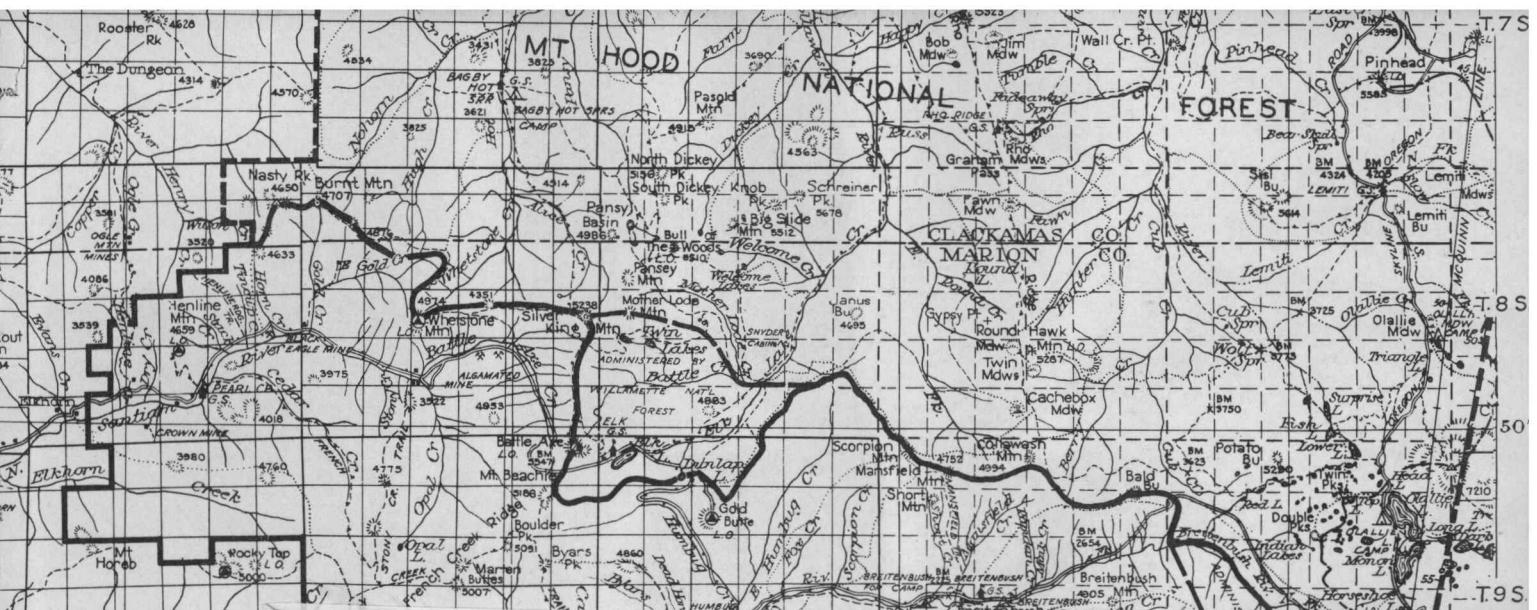
Legend

- Boundary of tract
- (F) Large noble fir trees
- (H) Heather patches
- (C) Cascade lily patches
- (M) Large meadows
- (B) Huckleberry patches
- (S) Snowbrush, etc.
- (N) Naustock









Living Facilities Map

Legend

- Boundary of tract
- (X) Campgrounds
- (O) Shelters
- (G) Guard Station
- (H) Summer Home
- (O) Proposed resort site

