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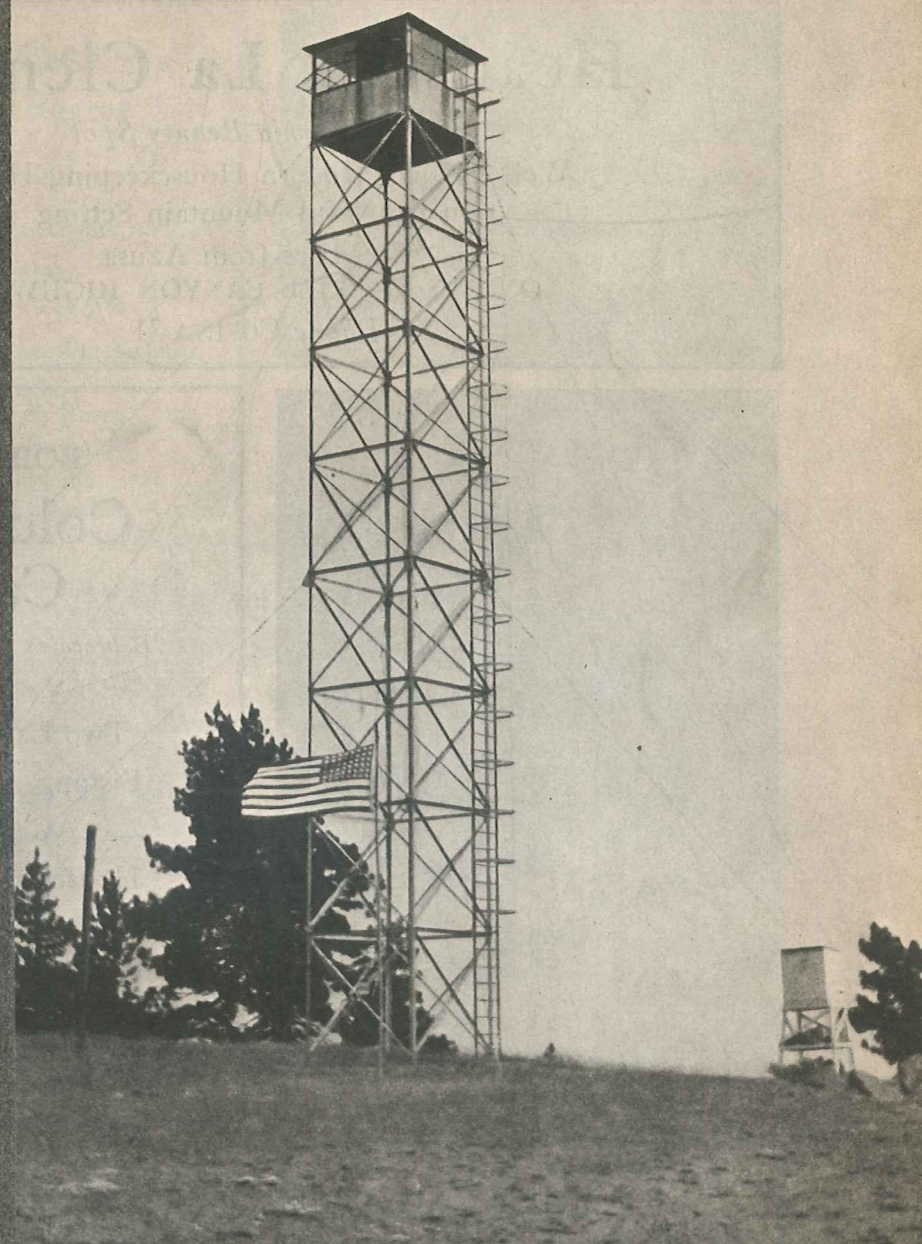
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Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County



HERBERT CURTIS LEGG

Born in Leroy, New York, Herbert Curtis Legg is serving his first term as a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, having been elected to represent the First Supervisorial District in the Fall of 1934.

Long experience in railroad construction work in Utah and later in Arizona take up the earlier part of Supervisor Legg's career. From this field it was a natural step to enter the construction machinery business, where he spent considerable time, particularly in Salt Lake City and at Denver, Colorado.

General contracting work and subdividing of real estate properties in Los Angeles County brought Supervisor Legg into close touch with county government problems.

It is unusual in the history of the Board of Supervisors that a newly seated member should be elected as chairman of the Board. However, in this instance the unusual did take place and Mr. Legg took office as chairman at his first meeting with the Board of Supervisors, in December, 1934.

Supervisor Legg is a member of Masonic orders and is active in many civic organizations.

GORDON L. McDONOUGH

Another native of New York state, Gordon L. McDonough, born at Buffalo, represents the Second District on the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor McDonough was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, taking special instruction in industrial chemistry. Later in his career, during the world war, this training brought him into government service in the chemical division, where he aided in the manufacture of explosives.

The vacancy created by the election of former Supervisor Shaw to the office of Mayor of Los Angeles was filled by the late Governor James Rolph when he appointed Gordon L. McDonough, then an official of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Supervisor McDonough is now serving his second term on the County Board of Supervisors. He has continued his close association with civic organizations while serving as a county supervisor.

Supervisor McDonough is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Eagles, Moose Lodge and many other civic and commercial organizations.



JOHN ANSON FORD

Elected to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in the Fall of 1934, John Anson Ford represents the Third Supervisorial District.

He was born at Waukegan, Illinois, spent nine years in newspaper work in Chicago and Washington, D. C., traveled in Europe, Canada, Hawaii and Mexico, and specialized in the advertising business. He also taught history and economics for two years at Beloit, Wis., served three years as faculty member, extension division, UCLA. Prior to his election to the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Ford spent thirteen years in the advertising business in Los Angeles.

He graduated from Beloit College, Wis., and is a member of Sigma Chi fraternity, and Delta Sigma Rho.

Supervisor Ford is a member of the Los Angeles Advertising Club, Adventurers Club, Brotherhood Club, Congregational Church Extension Board, Board of Management, Downtown YMCA, and past president, United Church Brotherhood, Los Angeles.

He also served one year as a member of the 1928 Grand Jury and is an accredited lecturer for the University of California, extension division.

JOHN ROBERTSON QUINN



John Robertson Quinn, representing the Fourth Supervisorial District of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, was born on his parents' ranch near Porterville, California. He was educated in the public schools and graduated with highest class honors from the University of California.

Open life on the ranch formed his early career until he enlisted in the world war, where he served as captain of the 348th Field Artillery, 91st division, at Camp Lewis and in France and Germany.

In 1922 he was elected State Commander of the California American Legion. In 1923 he was elected National Commander of the American Legion. As chairman of the California Veterans Welfare Board he was a member of the Council of the Governor of California.

Appointed to the Board of Supervisors in 1930, Supervisor Quinn is senior member and has served two years as chairman of the Board.

He is a member of Masonic orders, the Elks, American Legion and numerous civic organizations.

Supervisor Quinn holds the rank of Colonel in the California National Guard.

ROGER WOLCOTT JESSUP

Roger Wolcott Jessup, Los Angeles County Supervisor of the Fifth Supervisorial District, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, the son of a newspaper editor.

He received his early education in the schools at Salt Lake City and then entered the University of Utah for two years. Later he attended the Oregon Agriculture College, at Corvallis, Oregon.

Practical experience in the dairy business took him into this field of work and he operated his own dairy business until he enlisted during the world war and went overseas with the 40th Division. Upon his discharge from the army he came to California, locating at Glendale, where he again started his own dairy business, which he has operated successfully ever since.

Supervisor Jessup is director of a Glendale Bank, director of the Glendale Post, Salvation Army, member of the Episcopal Church, vice-president of the Verdugo Hills Boy Scout Council, member of the Elks and Masonic orders, and the California State Society Sons of the Revolution.



COUNTY GOVERNMENT

With 14,238 persons employed in fifty different departments, covering every type of human activity, the vast organization which is Los Angeles County government might well be compared to a huge business corporation.

Headed by the Board of Supervisors, composed of five elected officials, who act in the capacity of a board of directors for the public business of the citizens of the county, and expend approximately fifty million dollars annually, the county government of Los Angeles is regarded as one of the largest business corporations west of the Mississippi.

As a governmental agent, county government should be distinguished from a city government which functions for the benefit of its inhabitants alone while county government functions for the benefit of the state as a whole.

City government could be abolished, and while a great deal of inconvenience would result, the functions of government would still continue to operate. Counties being an integral part of the state itself, the state government would fail if county government ceased to function.

County government came into being in California in 1879 when the State Constitution provided for a system of county government.

THIS YEAR...

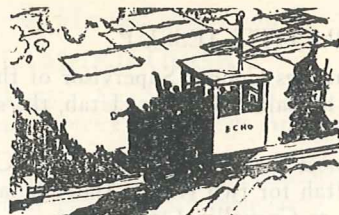
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SUMMER, 1935

NO. 3

Published Quarterly by
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LOS ANGELES COUNTY
AT THE EXPOSITION

Entering into the spirit of achievement typical of the West, Los Angeles County has prepared a booth in the State Building showing a relief map of mountains, cities, main roads, and points of interest.

Pictures of what this great county has to offer in the way of interest, recreation and historical architecture, make a colorful background.

A flowing fountain proclaims that Los Angeles County joins water and sunshine in its true harmony.

OUR COVER PICTURE
Mt. Cleason Fire Lookout

What could be more appropriate? We are just entering the worst season of fire hazard in many years. This beautiful tower is emblematic of the Forest Service, its eternal vigilance and devotion to duty. Also emblematic of the policy of TRAILS MAGAZINE, devoted first, to the protection and preservation of our wonderful play-ground; second, to the making of every one of you a zealous guardian of the forest area.

The art work is by Will G. Norris, talented young artist with the County Department of Recreation.

A Vicious Theory

There is, in Southern California, a powerful group who favor the burning off of the hill and mountain slopes, claiming that too large a part of the rainfall is used by the wild vegetation and, ridiculous as this may appear, they are able to advance some strong reasons for further disturbing Nature's protective measures.

Burned slopes do give off more water. Yes, and how! It is not more water from the mountains we need so much as proper control and regulation of what we have; 60% of that now reaching our valleys is wasted into the ocean. To be sure, our mountain area gives to the valley only 30% of the water which falls on it, but if we are unable to save even that, more water would mean more damage and waste.

At Monrovia and Duarte, after the fire of 1924 we had an example of what water does to burned slopes and the valley areas adjacent; at La Crescenta and Montrose we received a more serious warning; north of Foothill Blvd. and east of Upland we see 70 square miles laid waste by the too rapid erosion from the bare slopes of the Cucamonga Range and throughout Southern California are many similar examples of the destruction of fertile acres by the rush of water from denuded slopes.

Our valleys, as they are today, were formed and filled by the natural erosion from the mountain area, and our problem now is to check that erosion in every way possible so as to keep valley contours at the existing levels.

The seemingly necessary disturbance of nature's plan in carrying out the requirements of modern civilization has, in many instances, resulted in serious trouble, some loss of life and tremendous money loss. Many times in past history, sections similar to ours have disturbed Nature's balance with disastrous results and we are now digging them out of the debris which covers them and filling our museums with their treasures.

When the balance is too seriously disturbed Nature can destroy far more rapidly than man has built. Our mountain slopes denuded of their vegetation will eventually bury us under their eroded debris to be dug out and studied, as we are now doing with past civilizations, by the people of ages to follow.

(7)

THE EXPOSITION: A Beautiful Dream--- A Thrilling Reality



Mankind's restless advance toward the western horizon during the past four centuries has been climaxed by the thrilling pageant of color, beauty and achievement seen this summer at the California-Pacific International Exposition at San Diego.

It marks a new era of prosperity so aptly expressed in such huge building programs as Boulder Dam, the Grand Coulee power and irrigation project, the San Francisco trans-bay bridges, the All-American Canal, and numerous other public and private works with investments totaling billions of dollars—centralized in the West.

This Exposition, which opened its gates on May 29 and will continue until Armistice Day, November 11, tells the story of the steady march of civilization from the time the high-sterned galleons of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay and claimed Southern California for Spain, through the present and gives a fascinating glimpse into what the future promises.

For natural and breath-taking beauty, no better spot could be found in San Diego than Balboa Park, site of the Exposition. Here, on a three hundred acre tract of gorgeous setting, are the more than 100 buildings housing the Exposition. All of Balboa Park is a riot of tropical and sub-tropical growth. Flora regarded as hothouse growth in many parts of the country bloom openly in Balboa Park.

A recent survey showed that the Exposition had already attracted more than a million and a quarter visitors since the opening date.

Hikers will be interested to know that actual pedometer tests showed that a distance of 14.1 miles has to be covered merely to promenade the avenues and go in and out of the many exhibit palaces with their thousands of displays and up and down the midway and through Gold Gulch, replica of the old '49er days.

In the California State building is located the Los Angeles County exhibit, featured with a huge relief map of the county.

Exposition officials have just completed a survey of the routes followed and preferences of the first million and a quarter visitors. It



was found that most visitors decide on a minimum of three days as necessary really to see the many attractions of the Fair.

The first day the average person visits the Ford building, Hollywood Motion Picture Hall of Fame, the Standard Oil Tower to the Sun, the Salon of Photography, Old Globe Theatre, "Alpha, the Robot," and other sights along the way. The first evening is spent viewing the gorgeous and breath-taking lighting effects on the grounds.

On the second day most visitors inspect Modeltown, with its sixty miniature homes, listen to the featured radio stars broadcast, visit the Palace of Better Housing, ceramics making in the Hollywood potteries, inspection of the model U. S. army camp and botanical gardens, the Wells-Fargo historical display, Mexican government's exhibit, and the evening finds them listening to symphonic music under the stars in the Ford Music Bowl.

The third day is given over to the Zoo with its 2500 rare animals, Palace of Fine Arts, Palace of Natural History, Palace of Education, California State building, Palace of

(Continued on Page 20)

THE DAYS OF GOLD

By WILL H. THRALL



To Los Angeles County belongs the honor, if any honor there be, of the first proven gold discovery in California. The discovery of gold in Placerita Canyon by Francisco Lopez on March 9, 1842, and his second discovery in San Feliciano Canyon a few miles to the west a year later, are too well known and too much a part of early California history to leave any doubt—and if additional proof were needed, the record of shipments from those diggings to the Philadelphia Mint, amounting in the first two years to about \$100,000, should be sufficient.

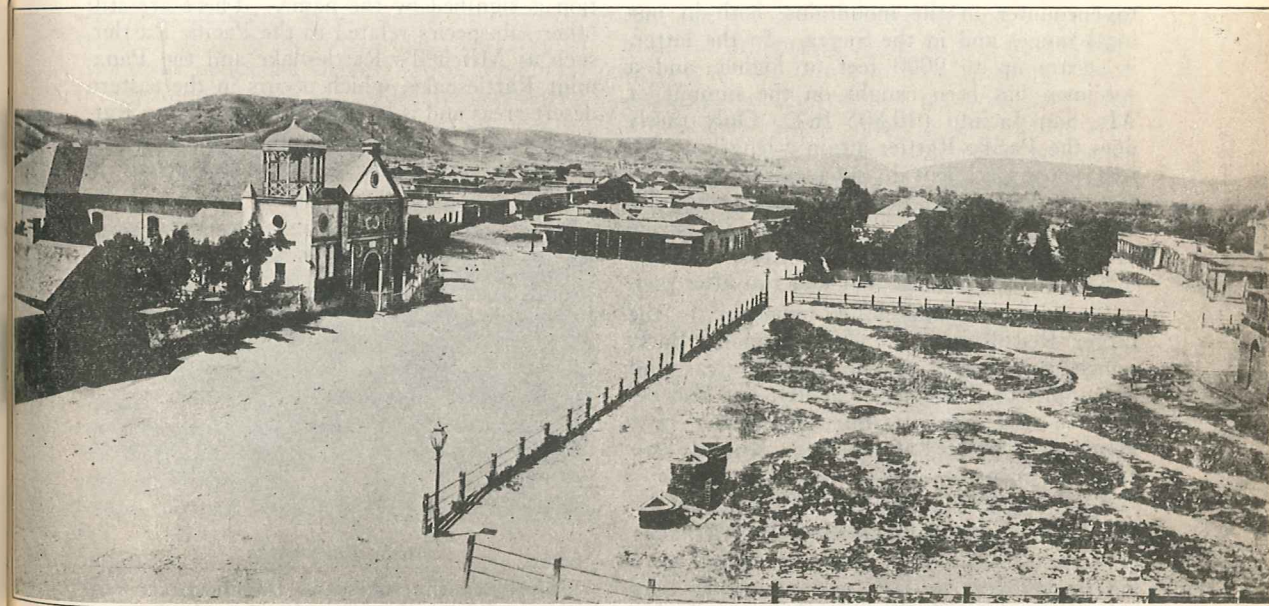
As to earlier discoveries there are many conflicting stories, and some of them seem very well substantiated. There is a persistent but so far entirely unproved rumor of expeditions from Mexico to the San Gabriel Canyon for gold about the time of, or earlier than, the founding of San Gabriel Mission in 1772. As early as 1812 it is told that the Padres of Mission San Luis Obispo were mining gold which was secretly sent to Mexico City and Jose Pico reported that in 1829 Father Martinez of this Mission paid him and two others 20 ounces of gold for work performed.

In 1820 an English sea captain is said to

have obtained specimens of rich gold quartz which were later exhibited at the Royal Institute in England. There is strong evidence that the Russian colonists knew of gold as early as 1814. Governor Alvarado proudly stated at his wedding in 1831 that the two rings used in the ceremony were of California gold. William Heath Davis, in his history "75 Years in California" records that many years before the Francisco Lopez discovery near Newhall much California gold, gathered by the Missions, had been sent to the Church at Rome by Father Garcia Diego, Bishop of California. Owen Cochran Coy in "Gold Days" states that the Missions of Santa Clara and San Jose were mining gold in considerable quantities, but that the news was suppressed and the workers sworn to secrecy because of the fear that if it became known it would destroy the power of the Missions.

Marshall's discovery on American River in January 1848, came at the psychological time, set the civilized world aflame and focused its attention on California. But here again the

(Continued on Page 16)



LOS ANGELES IN EARLY GOLD DAYS

Snakes Of The Southwest

By DR. WALTER MOSAUER, *Instructor in Zoology, U.C.L.A.*

When vacation days roll around again, and hikers, campers and fishermen swarm out into our mountain areas, snakes become a topic of



lively interest. For too many people, any snake is a thing to be despised or dreaded; to them, it makes little difference whether the species is poisonous or harmless, often because they simply don't know how to distinguish one from the other. In California, there is no justification for this lack of discrimination, because the only dangerously poisonous snakes of our beautiful state are rattle-snakes. Of these, however, we can boast of quite a list of different species and sub species.

The most common of our rattlers and the most widely distributed, is the Pacific Rattler, often called Black Diamond Back, because of its predominant dark markings, which sometimes render the snake wholly black. This is the snake hikers and campers are most likely to encounter in the mountains, both in our local ranges and in the Sierra. In the latter, it occurs up to 9000 feet or higher, and a specimen has been caught on the summit of Mt. San Jacinto (10,805 ft.). Only rarely does the Pacific Rattler attain a length of five feet; most specimens do not measure over four feet. It is a rather irritable snake (especially the black specimens), yet it will not strike unless seriously provoked, and most certainly it will not be the aggressor and run after you.

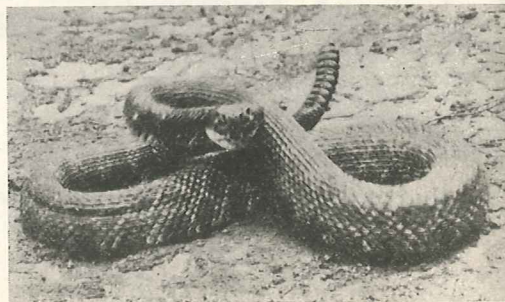
Quite gentle and mild tempered is the larger Red Rattler, or Red Diamond Back, which is common in the coastal areas and mountains of San Diego County, but also occurs in the San Jacinto mountains, near Hemet, in Orange County, etc. Brightly colored specimens are really beautiful snakes.

The true Diamond Back, the Desert Diamond Back (Western Diamond Rattlesnake) is a quite formidable snake, growing to a length of over six feet, and possessing long poison fangs and large poison producing glands. It holds the sorry record of causing

more animal fatalities than any other snake of the United States, but most of these bites occur in states east of here, especially in Texas. In California, the Diamond Back is restricted to the desert areas of Imperial and Coachella Valley. I have caught many large specimens colored light grey or brown with darker diamonds, around the sand dunes near Indian Wells, where this snake inhabits the thickets of mesquite and desert willow. Desert campers will do well to be on the lookout for this big fellow, but it does most of its traveling at night, and only then improvident strolling about without flashlight will bring real danger.

The same applies to the small Horned Rattler or Sidewinder which is also restricted to desert areas, but occurs all through the Mojave and up into Owen's Valley. The pale, sand-like color, the enlarged, horn-like scales above the eyes, and most of all its peculiar sidewise looping gait identify this snake at once. It lives on the loose sands to which its locomotion is especially adapted.

Another rattlesnake of our desert areas is the Mojave Diamond-Back, similar to the Desert Diamond Back, but differing from it by its usually greenish ground color and enlarged scales on top of its head. Its distribution is signified by the name. There are still other sub-species related to the Pacific Rattler, such as Mitchell's Rattlesnake and the Panamint Rattlesnake, which occurs in the eastern desert areas and is locally known as Tiger Rattler because of its narrow cross bands—but it would far exceed the scope of this article to go into more detail.



Pacific Rattlesnake

All these differences and classifications may be interesting to the naturalist, but the average human is most concerned about: What to do

if bitten by a poisonous snake? There are three things to do: 1. Prevent the poison from entering the bloodstream and producing the dangerous general symptoms. 2. Remove as much venom as possible from the wound and surrounding tissues. 3. Counteract the effects of the venom by injecting the prepared serum or Anticrotalin. The first measure is accomplished in case of a bite on arm or leg, by applying a tourniquet above the point of the bite, between it and the heart. This tourniquet may be improvised with a belt, a handkerchief or bandana, or a piece of rubber tubing. It should be tight enough to suppress the circulation, but must be released at least every half hour, otherwise the extremity may develop gangrene. Venom is removed from the wound by widening the latter with a clean, sharp knife and letting it bleed freely; washing with an antiseptic solution won't do any harm, but concentrated potassium permanganate badly damages the tissues and should never be used.

An important thing to do is to draw the venom from the wound with a suction device (a syringe-like glass tube with pumping action, or a rubber bulb with glass funnel). Small snake bite kits containing such cupping devices are available for little money, and I always carry one of them on my snake hunting expeditions. In an emergency, one may also suck the wound with his mouth, provided the mucous membranes are intact. The antivenin is the blood serum of horses which were treated with small doses of venom (of most North American poisonous snakes) until they were totally immune even against a large amount of the deadly poison. This serum, if injected subcutaneously (under the skin) or intramuscularly (into a muscle) soon after the bite, alleviates most of the otherwise grave symptoms.

This article would not do justice to our snakes, unless it mentioned at least some of the many harmless species, all of which are interesting and often beautiful or useful. The California Boa, sometimes called Rosy Boa because of its color, a relative of the giant boas of tropical America, is a thick and soft-bodied snake, extremely slow moving and gentle; the similar Rubber Boa, which occurs in the High Sierra, is a slate colored snake with thick, blunt tail, and like its rosy cousin, possesses tiny hind legs, and rolls itself into a ball, if disturbed. The Worm Snake, a tiny burrowing snake, of translucent pinkish color, is seen only rarely, because of its secretive habits.

The same applies to many other small snakes which come out mostly at night, such as the sand-burrowing shovel-nosed ground snake, white with black and some times also red cross bands; the Leaf-nosed Snake, with a peculiarly shaped muzzle; the Spotted Night Snake, a little brownish creature living under rocks; the tiny Black-headed Snake, and the Lyre Snake, which has a large head and rather bulging eyes. The latter two are mildly poisonous, but their venom could not harm anything larger than a lizard.

Conspicuous, and often observed, harmless snakes include the large, usually gentle Gopher Snake, a particularly useful reptile, which is very destructive to rodent pests; the common Boyle's King Snake, white or yellowish with wide, dark brown or black cross bands or rings; the Coral King Snake, our most beautiful snake, ringed white, black and vermilion, a gentle denizen of our mountain areas; the Striped Racer, an extremely agile, slender snake, black with two whitish lines running lengthwise; the Red Racer, also noted for its speed, reddish brown with darker head; the Yellow-bellied Racer, colored a uniform greenish grey above; and the various garter snakes, aquatic in habits and found along fresh water courses.

We have still much to learn about the life history and habits of our snakes, especially the small secretive forms; hikers and nature lovers can aid science by collecting specimens and bringing or sending them to me at the University of California at Los Angeles. Such donations will always be gratefully accepted and acknowledged. Small, live reptiles may easily be shipped under post office ordinance No. 466-A. A record of the exact locality where the specimen was found should be included.

A CANYON AMONG THE HILLS

"Let me be quiet now, and kneel,

Who never knelt before,

Here, where the leaves paint patterns light

On a leaf-strewn floor;

For I, who saw no God at all

In sea, or earth, or air,

Baptized by Beauty, now look up

To see God everywhere."

The Pre-Mission Indians of Los Angeles County

By CHARLES AMSDEN, Sec'y Southwest Museum, Los Angeles

Most of the Indians of this county came under the rule of Mission San Gabriel in early Spanish days, and have gone into history as the Gabrielino. Actually they were a branch of the big Shoshonean family that occupied most of Southern California, Nevada and Utah, under such names as Piute, Chemehuevi, Mono, Shoshone. Here there was no tribal division, however, only the village as a unit of society and government. It was a collection of the tiniest "city states" imaginable.



BUILDING A HUT OF THE OLD TYPE

Each was supreme in its own small territory and ready to fight for its rights. Each governed itself democratically, with a head man and a council in which anybody could raise his voice. In war-time a special military leader might be chosen. A medicine man looked to the spiritual and bodily needs of the community. Everybody worked hard to keep the wolf from the door, children learning alongside their elders in the school of experience. Such

was the simple framework of society, and it worked perfectly for centuries.

The village would be a little cluster of beehive houses, thatched with heavy grass over a round framework of poles. One to a family was the rule, with a special enclosure for ceremonies. A fire in the middle of the dirt floor vented its smoke through a hole overhead. In one side was the entrance opening, covered with a mat or a skin in cold weather. Furniture there was none. The family sat on the ground and slept on it, with a bed of grass or skins. Cooking was done out of doors most of the time.

Life was a routine of essential tasks. Along the coast, the men spent most of their time fishing. They had boats, some of them holding twenty men, the Spanish chronicles tell us. Their lines were of seaweed, the hooks of abalone shell. Against the sea otter, much prized for its fur, they used harpoons. Up and down the coast, back and forth to the islands, went the crude boats of rough-hewn plank, lashed with fiber and caked with asphaltum. Shore fishing probably provided most of the sea food, with clams and abalone abundant everywhere.

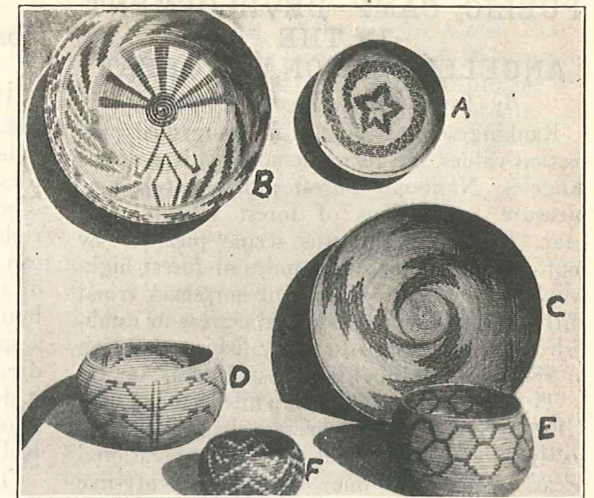
Inland, the men would hunt the larger game and trap the smaller animals and birds by many an ingenious trick of net and snare. Wherever they lived they could always keep busy with their various crafts. They

flaked flint for knives and arrowheads, ground bone into sharp harpoon points and awls for sewing, fashioned tools and utensils of many kinds for themselves and their womenfolk.

The women kept just as busy. Gathering and preparing acorns was one of their special assignments. Nearly every village had its community grove. At the proper season the women and children would go forth with big carrying baskets to gather in the nuts. Back

home, the shelling, grinding and leaching out the bitter tannin occupied them until a supply of acorn meal was safely stored against the winter. Flavored with fish or game, a mush of this meal would be prepared in big soapstone jars over the fire, or even in a tight basket by dropping hot stones into the food until it boiled. Basket-making was one of the constant activities of the female members of every household, for they used baskets in an astonishing number of ways. And they took pains to make good ones, both serviceable and beautiful. These Indians, in fact, were highly skilled craftsmen in several lines. Come out to Southwest Museum and we'll prove it to you.

Dress was of the simplest, thanks to a mild climate. Women wore a short skirt of soft willow bark or fur, men a breech clout, children nothing. But they made up in ornament what they lacked in clothing. There were beads and spangles galore, of bone and stone and bright bits of abalone shell. Both sexes wore gaudy head dresses of feathers, while the children were decked in flowers. Seeing them thus, one might find it hard to believe that they made with their own hands every object their simple



EARLY INDIAN BASKETRY

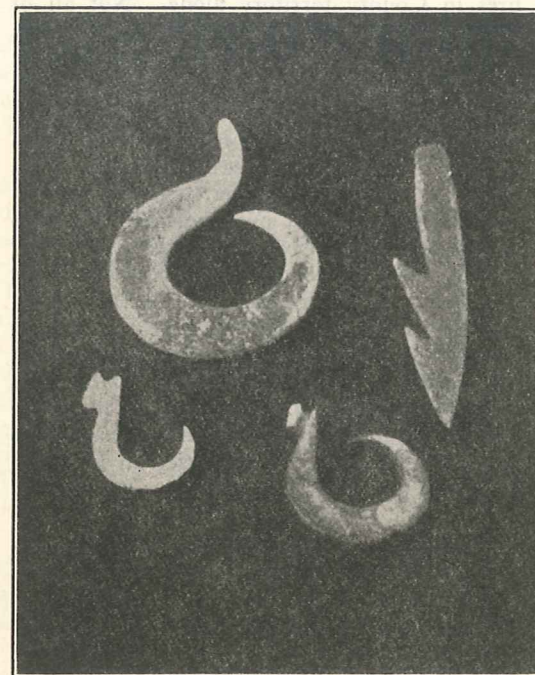
living required. They built their own houses, gathered and prepared their food, made all their clothing, and when there was nothing better to do they could always go fishing.

And we have called them Lazy Indians!

SUMMER

She came to us so wondrous fair,
With full flood-tides of beauty
rare;
Transfusing life through earth
and sea
With miracles of alchemy.
Her trailing robes of brightest
bloom
Were wove in Nature's mystic
loom;
Her perfumed breath like tropic
flowers;
Her retinue of golden hours
And birds, and bees, and flutter-
ing things
That flashed the light from glint-
ing wings.
The zephyrs came with soft caress;
The blue sky bent as if to bless;
A thousand forms of happy life
Woke at her touch.

—Margaret Drake De Groot.



SHELL FISH-HOOKS—BONE HARPOON POINT

PUBLIC CAMP DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST

By JACK KERN, *Junior Forester*

Ranking second only to its watershed protection values, the recreational resources of the Angeles National Forest offer out-of-door pleasure to millions of forest visitors each year. Many derive this scenic pleasure by motoring along the many miles of forest highway, others resort to hiking or horseback trips; still greater numbers seek picnic areas or establish overnight camps to enjoy fishing, hunting or relaxation within the forested areas.

To meet this very worthwhile demand, the United States Forest Service has as its objective to establish and develop recreational areas, and today one hundred seventy-five (175) of these public camps are to be found throughout the mountains from Mt. San Antonio to the New Ridge Route. Many of these camps are closely tied to the ever-enlarging network of forest highways, while others, smaller in extent, are confined to points along the trail system of the forest.

Necessarily, any plan for the development of forest recreational areas must have as its basis a preservation of the plant life and natural landscape features. The first step, therefore, in camp construction is "fireproofing." Campground limit signs are placed at the boundaries of an encircling strip where all hazardous material is removed and beyond which no smoking or camp fire is permitted. A road system with parking spurs must give access to all camping units, yet protect shrub groups and young trees. Toilet facilities are so located as to prevent any contamination.

Water supplies are piped where possible from protected sources. Groups of tables and fireplaces should be partially screened by natural plant cover to provide a private dining room and kitchen for the out-of-door home. Campfire circles are provided in the high country where a low fire hazard exists, but otherwise open fires are not safe and cannot be permitted.

The Forest Service places its faith in the outdoor folk of Southern California to observe the few public camp rules so essential to the preservation of these areas, not only for this generation but for those which are to follow.

TRAILS MAGAZINE

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1935

THE 1935 FIRE SEASON Los Angeles County Department of Forestry

We wish to re-present an old thought to you today, and enlist your aid in a crusade—a crusade to prevent fires from starting. What do these next six months hold in store for us? That is a question that we are asking ourselves right now. Will conditions be such that fires can be held to a minimum, or will we get one of those strong "Santa Ana" winds with the humidity down to almost zero, and somewhere a spark get going and a sheet of flame a hundred feet high go roaring over the hills? If it does break, where? Will it be in the Santa Monica Mountains, the Santa Susannas, the Ridge Route, or the San Gabriels?

The first day of May the annual fire warning was issued asking for extra care in grass and brush areas. The newspapers carried stories stating that the heavy rainfall and luxuriant growth had created a serious fire menace. Extreme care was urged in the use of fire in any form, whether it be the bonfire in the yard, the friendly campfire, a cigarette, pipe, a match, or other source. Due to the rapid drying of the grass, the hazardous period was thirty days ahead of schedule and already since the first of May we have had over 200 fires in County territory alone. Not all of these were serious, but they could have been.

We have been more than glad to receive the rains of the past winter. They have helped to build up our depleted water supplies, and have given renewed life to our native plant growth, especially the trees, weakened by repeated dry years. However, with the rainfall nearly fifty per cent over normal, the grass and weeds are higher and denser than for many a year. We do not want a repetition of the disastrous fires of the past, and so the request has been made that extreme care be taken at all times. Obtain a permit from your nearest fire warden or ranger station before building a camp fire or lighting an open fire to burn rubbish or weeds, and don't smoke in hazardous areas. Give us your cooperation in this, and help keep fires from getting away.

All fire control agencies realize that the various factors which have contributed to disastrous fires in the past can and will many times confront them again this year. Conservation-minded citizens of the County who understand the dangers, have consistently aided us in the past in getting more efficient equip-

(Continued on Page 21)

PACIFIC CREST TRAIL ORGANIZATION COMPLETED

By CLINTON C. CLARKE

At the Conservation Forum held in Yosemite Park, June 6th to 9th, and attended by representatives of the leading conservation groups of the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Crest Trail System from Canada to Mexico was officially adopted, a plan of organization set up and an Executive Committee elected.

The route selected is approximately the same as described in previous issues of "Trails Magazine" and includes the Cascade Crest Trail, 440 miles across the State of Washington and the Oregon Skyline Trail, 410 miles across Oregon. Starting from the north line of California it is Lava Crest Trail to Yuba Gap, Tahoe—Yosemite Trail to Tuolumne Meadows, John Muir Trail to Mt. Whitney, Sierra Crest Trail to Tehachapi and Desert Crest Trail south to Campo on the Mexican border; 1500 miles in California and a total for the entire route of 2350 miles.

Enthusiastic support was given the plan by the National and State Park Departments, the Federal Forestry Department, the National Organizations of Boy Scouts and Y.M.C.A. and leading conservation organizations of the coast. All new maps and folders of the National Parks and Forestry Service will show the Pacific Crest Trail and contain description and information of the route. It is planned to have the entire trail complete and signed by Autumn of 1936.

The plan of organization consists of a Board of Directors of fifteen, five to form an Executive Committee, elected at the Conference, and ten directors to be appointed from interested organizations of the Pacific Coast States. The Executive Committee are Clinton C. Clarke, President of the Mountain League, Chairman; Ernest Dawson, President of the Sierra Club; Ansel E. Adams, Chairman of the Conservation Forum; C. J. Carlson, Regional Executive of Boy Scouts, and Paul W. Somers, representing the Y.M.C.A. The Headquarters' address will be, for the present, 125 So. Grand Avenue, Pasadena, California.

The trail has been officially adopted by both the Y.M.C.A. and Boy Scouts organizations as an advanced hiking and camping program for the older boys. A relay hike over this trail from Campo to Vancouver, British Columbia, and carrying messages from the California-Pacific Exposition at San Diego, started June

15th and is now well on its way. This great relay is sponsored by the Pacific Crest Trail Conference and is being covered by experienced hiking groups under the jurisdiction of the Pacific Coast Y.M.C.A. organizations.

REFORESTATION

A great many of our citizens, perhaps we might truthfully say a great majority, are under the impression that the principle work of the Civilian Conservation Corps is artificial reforestation. But the fact is, that the C.C.C. does very little actual tree planting, their work being in most areas a first aid to reforestation, doing all that is possible to fireproof mountain areas so as to give natural reforestation the maximum of protection and cooperation. It is only in cases of areas burned many times, or where natural reforestation is rendered almost impossible through other causes that nature is given the more extended aid of actual reforestation by the planting of trees.

There are many examples on the ranges of Southern California of the need of both varieties, but in most cases nature will reforest, far faster than can we, if we will give her the necessary cooperation; will keep fires out and give the natural growth a chance.

On most of our mountain areas and particularly the north slopes, 15 years from a burn sees a good start towards reforestation with 2% to 5% of the natural growth appreciably higher and stronger than the rest. In 30 years, this stronger growth has choked out the weaker and we have a dense real forest with the ground practically free from underbrush.

In 60 to 75 years, the process repeats itself with a few overtopping the many, the weaker gradually disappearing until in 100 years we have a fine open forest, principally oak at medium elevations with a strong sprinkling of maple and sycamore in moist places and at lower levels.

Then the conifers find space to grow; with light, air and room, they begin to come back strong, and in 1000 years we have conditions approximating those of pre-Spanish days, the ideal condition for a balanced water supply and flood control, and a beautiful forest background.

We will either give nature better cooperation in fire prevention and reforestation, or we will have more and greater Montrose disasters. Which?

THE DAYS OF GOLD—

testimony of first discovery goes to Los Angeles County, for the first gold from the new diggings to arrive in San Francisco, May 15, 1848, was bought by Samuel Brannan, prominent merchant of that city, who gave as his reason for knowing that it was good gold, that he had previously seen similar gold from the Newhall diggings.

These placer diggings of the Newhall area were worked more or less successfully for several years and produced a large amount of superior quality gold and several famous nuggets, one of which, from the San Feliciano Mines, is said to have brought \$1928. Then Marshall's discovery at Sutter's Mill in 1848 and the great excitement which followed drew, not only the attention but the miners as well, from the gold fields of Los Angeles County.

As the lure of the "Mother Lode" began to lose its force and many were unable to find paydirt, a few rich strikes on the Kern River started the biggest gold rush of all, and to the thousands who came from the North were added other thousands from Southern California and every part of the Union, but again there was gold for only a few and the miners soon began to drift to other prospects.

Gold was discovered in the gravels of San Gabriel Canyon in 1855, and soon after at Santa Anita Canyon and in the hills back of Monrovia. In the following fifteen years about \$8,000,000 worth of the yellow metal was washed out and marketed, the total production from 1855 to the present time being estimated at about \$13,000,000. One interesting fact developed in research of these early mining days is that the average production per miner working in the San Gabriel diggings during the five years from 1858 to 1863 was 25% greater than the average in the northern diggings in 1853, the peak year of their production.

The floods of 1859 and 1861 were a hard blow to mining operations on the San Gabriel and finally in 1868 nearly everything in the way of mining equipment was swept out of the canyon. A regular "Wild West" mining town called Eldoradoville had been established at the main fork, nine miles up the river from Azusa, and by 1861 had grown to a population of about 1500. This town was entirely washed away in the winter of 1861-62, probably on Saturday, January 18, 1862, when the San Gabriel poured such a flood into the valley as few now here have ever seen.

The flood of 1868 nearly ended mining operations in the canyon, only to be revived by our present depression when even a dollar a day means food for a family, the groves of alders along the stream furnished ideal campsites and with several hundred miners working the pre-historic gravels high up the slopes, gold buyers again compete for the nuggets and yellow dust. Placer mining again flourishes on the San Gabriel and many are in the paydirt. Gravels richer than those worked in the '60s may yet be found and the total may reach another five millions, who knows?

Many attempts have been made to date the discovery of gold back to the early Mission or pre-Mission time, but now come the archeologist and anthropologist to tell us that the pre-Mission Indians of Southern California knew nothing of metals and that the only mineral they made use of was asphaltum secured from the tar pits and oil seepages. No gold has been found, either among the utensils and ornaments in their ruined villages or the keep-sakes buried with their dead.

The great preponderance of proof indicates that, differing greatly from every other part of the world, discovery of gold in California was delayed until the advent of the white man and also that the small amounts which may have been found by the Missions were far less than their requirements for necessary purchases in outside lands.

What then does it matter where gold was first discovered? The most important fact seems to be that the great event came at a time when it would be of most service in a great plan of the Almighty or the predestined development of a great nation. Gold from California seems to have been the deciding factor in a great war which was to determine the fate of the Nation and was providentially provided at the right place and time.

The same incentive might have, probably would have, caused a similar excitement and hegira to the fields of Los Angeles County and possibly a gold rush in 1842 would have changed entirely the destiny, or destroyed the unity, of this great Nation. In the light of results we must believe that there is a reason for great events that is entirely beyond our conception or control.

Of far greater value than all the gold that has or will come from the San Gabriel Range is its value to Los Angeles County as a playground for its people; right at our door, an opportunity enjoyed by few such densely populated areas for healthful, economical recreation.

Outing Club News

THE SIERRA CLUB

HIGH SIERRA HIKE

By ETHEL SEVERSON

It is June, and in Los Angeles, in San Francisco and other California cities, even in the Middle West and as far east as New York City, some two hundred Sierrans are going about with faces aglow as if from some secret inner joy; they are haunting the sporting goods stores, meeting each other unexpectedly over sleeping bags, knapsacks, bandannas and fancy teas; they are holding lengthy conferences on the telephone, over luncheon tables, at their homes.

Only a few days now, and the great exodus will begin. Soon after the last Fourth-of-July skyrocket has fizzed into nothingness, a scattered caravan of cars will begin to wind through the silence of the night or the gray of early morning, and on the sixth of July all routes will converge like the spokes of a gigantic wheel at a point a few miles east of General Grant National Park—Big Meadow, the starting place this year of the annual outing of the Sierra Club.

There the pine-scented air will ring with joyful greetings and glad reunion, and at night smoke and song will drift skyward from a mighty campfire, till one by one and two by two all will have crept off sleepily to their beds under the stars, leaving only silence and a few embers glowing.

"Get up, get up, everybody get up, get up!" is the sound that will shatter the sleep of the camp in the chill dawn of the next morning. There will be groans of protest and squeals of anticipation. There will be packing and relentless weighing of dunnage, and before the sun is very high the great trek will have begun into the wilderness of the King's River Canyon.

The golden days to follow will pass all too quickly. Those days will bring to each of the two hundred his own particular brand of ecstasy. It may be the trails; it may be the cold rushing streams or the gem-like lakes; it may be the dips in sparkling mountain water, the countless teaparties along the way and out of the way, the tempting flash of trout, the thrill of conquering high peaks, the jollity of campfires, the joy of companionship or the bliss of solitude, the remoteness from all mad things of civilization, the feeling of freedom, and of one-

ness alike with granite peaks and tiny mountain flowers. Or it may be all of these things, fused into one enchanting whole. Whatever it is, at the end of the all too short fortnight or month, each bronzed Sierran will emerge refreshed to take up again his workaday life.

In those hills he will have found renewed strength and inspiration; he will have memories of beauty that nothing can take from him; he will be grateful again for the greatness of the ideals that have made possible this climaxing event of the Sierra Club year, and above all, for the knowledge that the high country is always there, waiting for him to return.

THE NATURE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

As TRAILS MAGAZINE goes to press the Federation of Natural Sciences, sponsored by the Nature Club, is having its programs in the auditorium of the Los Angeles Junior College. This is open to all. Registration fee for the entire week's lectures, \$1.00.

The regular weekly lecture meetings of the Club are discontinued for the summer months.

The principal activity of the year will be a trip to Mt. Whitney and vicinity under the guidance of Norman Field Sisson, a former nature-guide in Sequoia National Park.

We will leave Mineral King Monday, August 5th, with fifteen pack animals, two packers and two cooks. We will be on the trail fourteen days, returning to Mineral King Sunday, August 18th. Our route will be over Farewell Gap at an elevation of 10,500 feet, eight miles to our first camp on the Little Kern. From here over Coyote Pass and camp in beautiful Coyote Meadows before dropping into Kern River Canyon, where we will spend two days, with a side trip to Kern Lakes.

On leaving the Kern we cross the river on a cable bridge and up Golden Trout Creek, passing very beautiful falls, to camp at the Tunnel Ranger Station. From here we pass through flower covered Whitney Meadows and over Siberian Pass to Rock Creek and our next camp. This is fine fishing ground and marvelous scenery. From here our trail is to Upper Crab Tree Meadows, our base camp for the ascent of Mt. Whitney. This climb to the highest point in the United States, 14,501 feet, is not difficult as both grade and trail are excellent.

On leaving our base camp we will follow down Wallace Creek through Junction Meadow to the headwaters of the Kern, down Kern River Canyon under towering cliffs, crossing many beautiful streams and passing beautiful falls as they come tumbling into the canyon, then through Upper Funston Meadows and by the Chagoopa Trail back into the finest Foxtail Pine forest in the State on Chagoopa Plateau.

This is a most beautiful and scenic region right under Kaweah Peaks with the Five and Nine Lake Basin, also lovely Moraine Lake close at hand. Here we stop for two days, then leave over Black Rock Pass to camp at Pinto Lake on Upper Cliff Creek. We now proceed down Cliff Creek to the junction of Deer Creek which we follow to its source and over Timber Gap to our starting point at Mineral King.

The party is limited to fifteen and the camps are planned for only eight to ten miles per day. Fourteen days through some of the grandest scenery in the world. For information and further details contact Mrs. Viola Poole, 1626 Victoria Ave., P.A. 6473; or Norman Field Sisson, 553½ North Berendo, N.O. 8216.

GLENDALE COMMUNITY HIKERS

The summer schedule of this popular club lists a variety of trips to please any taste, moonlight hikes of two to three hours, or trips of one and two days, trips to the mountain tops, to the beaches or over the nearby hills.

Wednesday, July 17, a moonlight hike in Stough Canyon. Sunday, July 21, through Ice House Canyon to Kelly's Camp and Ontario Peak. Sunday, July 28, an afternoon picnic. Sunday, August 4, early morning in Griffith Park.

Sunday, August 11, an all-day beach party at Divers Cove, near Laguna Beach. Saturday and Sunday, August 24, 25, overnight camp on upper Big Rock Creek, and a hike through Pinon Canyon. Thursday, September 12, a moonlight hike. Sunday, September 29, a hike from the head of Mt. Lowe incline to Cliff Dwellers Cabin, on Mt. Lowe.

For information, address R. W. Haight, 420 South Lincoln avenue, Glendale, Calif.

TRAILS MAGAZINE

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HEADING FOR THE POPULAR OPEN SPACES

By TALLMAN H. TRASK

Scout Executive, Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America.

This year, more than ever before, there is an exodus to the "Great Out Doors." (Did you ever notice the word spelled by the first letters of these three words. How true they are.)

As the executive of one of the large Boy Scout Councils of California I cannot help but be gratified when I review what has already happened and what is yet to come. In May more than a thousand Scouts and Scouters participated in a local Council Camporee at old Tournament Park, where some five thousand visitors saw camping in action at close range.

Just now the largest attended Summer Camps in our history at "Camp Cherry Valley," Santa Catalina Island, are now in session. It looks like eight hundred to one thousand campers over there. Then—between forty-five and fifty local Scouts and Scouters will join the encampment of 30,000 on the banks of the Potomac River at the Nation's Capital.

September will see Scouts in action at the world's greatest County Fair at Pomona for seventeen days. The first week-end in October will be the great Southern California Camp-o-ral alongside the California-Pacific International Exposition in San Diego and finally Scouting is looking forward to a special division in the famous Tournament of Roses parade on New Year's Day.

In addition to this heavy program many Troops are planning special trips to the desert, the mountains and the sea. Camps "Huntington," "Blue Ridge" and "Henninger" will be in full swing throughout the year.

ROAMER HIKING CLUB

By W. AL CROSSLEY, *President*

"We believe that by joining ourselves together in a club for hiking and recreation we may be better able to acquaint ourselves with the mountains and deserts of California. That we may benefit ourselves mentally, physically and morally by so doing and more highly appreciate the glorious scenery and works of Nature in which our State abounds."

A number of our activities are held at the various beaches during the summer, such as July 3, Moonlight Hike ending at the beach.

July 13, Weinie Bake at Silver Strand Beach below Redondo. July 28, Cabrillo Beach all-day beach party in new territory for our club. August 31, September 1, 2—Labor Day—hike details not yet complete, but obtainable later on from Keith V. Peterson, Y.M.C.A.

Our Social activities are, July 23, Bridge Party. These parties held in the homes of our members. August 17, Dance at our Clubhouse in Dark Canyon.

This concludes our Spring schedule No. 35. Our Fall schedule No. 36 will be completed in the near future and can be obtained from our Membership Committee chairman, Fred Gumz, Y.M.C.A., upon request.

We cordially invite those interested in hiking and the outdoors to join us on our trips.

WOODCRAFT RANGER SUMMER CAMPS IN FULL OPERATION

The Woodcraft Ranger Camp at Lake Arrowhead opened on Saturday, June 29th, 1935, with twice as many boys as for the first period of last year. This camp is running for eight weeks with the periods divided as follows:

June 29th to July 6th
July 6th to July 13th
July 13th to July 20th
July 20th to July 27th
July 27th to August 3rd
August 3rd to August 10th
August 10th to August 17th
August 17th to August 24th.

The Woodcraft Rangers are also running a camp known as Camp Ah-Da-Hi near Opid's Camp on the West Fork of the San Gabriel. This camp is more for boys who are experienced in camping as they have to do their own cooking and are taught the particular aspects of camping out-of-doors.

THE SAN ANTONIO CLUB

For August and September this Club has scheduled three splendid trips.

On August 4th, a hike from the end of Angeles Crest Highway at Red Box, around the east side of Strawberry Peak and through Colbys Ranch to Camp 15 on the upper Big Tujunga.

The Labor Day week-end, September 1st and 2nd, will be the big trip of the 1935 schedule. They will drive through Big Pines Park to Prairie Fork, camp by a little lake, hike through beautiful forest, view the San Gabriel Basin from the west slope of Pine Mountain and lunch in a grove of incense cedars at the head of Fish Fork at the North base of Mt. San Antonio.

STURTEVANT CAMP

At end of Santa Anita Canyon Trail

AN OLD FAVORITE

CABINS .. STORE .. CAFE

Junction of trails to Mt. Wilson, West Fork and the Back Country

V. B. HOOPES, *Prop.*

Phone S. M. 206-F-4 P.O., Sierra Madre, California

On September 29th they will drive to the Great Gorge of the San Gabriel and hike to Fish Fork and return, 10 miles through the finest canyon scenery in Southern California.

For information of Club activities write or phone to Will H. Thrall, Pres., 400 So. Garfield, Alhambra, or Edward Coughran, Sec'y, 246 So. Putney, San Gabriel.

FERN LODGE

Big Santa Anita Canyon

at Sturtevant Falls

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED CABINS

STORE and CAFE

R. B. HOSFORD, *Owner*

Phone S. M. 11-F-4 P.O., Sierra Madre, Calif.

BIG PINES TRAIL MARATHON

At Big Pines Park, Los Angeles County's beautiful forest playground in Swartout Valley, there was inaugurated in the Summer of 1934 a mountain trail race which is perhaps the greatest endurance test in the West. Started by a few hiking enthusiasts in the Catholic Summer Camp under the guidance of Camp Director Lester M. Flewelling, it has attracted wide attention and interest and is now planned as an annual event.

The 1934 race was won by Paul V. Engelhart in 14 hrs., 45 min., 15 sec. Bain J. Bain was second in 14 hrs., 48 min. This year will without doubt be faster and the winner may finish in less than 13 hours.

The race this year will be open to all amateurs, will start from the Davidson Arch near the Park Administration building at 5 p.m., August 13, and will probably finish between 6 and 8 the next morning.

The Route—Starting at an elevation of 6,864 feet, it leads over the Blue Ridge Range at 8,000 feet, down to the Big Rock-Vincent Gulch divide, 6,500 feet, up 4 miles by 38 switchbacks to the summit of Mt. Baden-Powell, 9,389 feet, back to the head of Big Rock, and east along the summit of Blue Ridge, over Lookout Peak, 8,505 feet, east over Wright Mountain to the Prairie Fork-

Lytle Creek divide at 7,800 feet, over Pine Mountain, 9,661 feet, and Mt. Dawson, 9,551 feet, to the summit of Mt. San Antonio, 10,080 feet. Turning back here, crossing again the saddle at the head of Lytle Creek to the Oak Canyon trail, down through Wrightwood and up to the starting point.

The Pack—Each contestant to carry 10 per cent of his weight, exclusive of food and water.

Total Climb—10,000 feet. *Total Distance*—Approximately 44 miles.

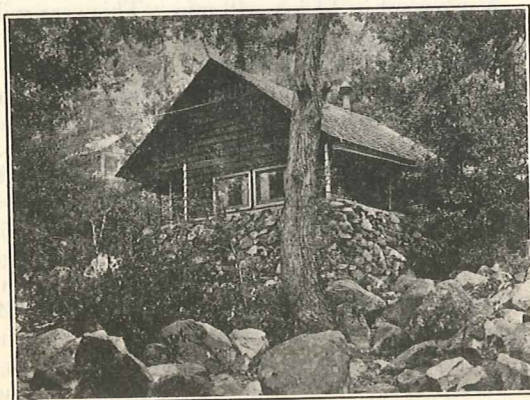
I wonder how many of our readers know the measure of physical and mental courage which carries one, hour after hour, alone through the forest at such a pace; down and up and over ridge after ridge and peak after peak; climbing 10,000 feet total lift, and some of it at 1,000 feet to the mile.

Can you realize what it means to sign your name at 9,400 feet elevation after an eight mile grind up thirty-eight switchbacks to take a look at the next high point at which you must register, over 10,000 feet high, 20 miles away across a hole a mile deep, and know that after registering on that Top-o'-the-World, there still remains twelve miles of up and down to the finish. Let me tell you it takes most uncommon stuff, and every young man who finishes will have good reason to feel proud of the achievement.

35 miles from Los Angeles. Open all year. Altitude 2000 ft.

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MT. SAN ANTONIO

QUIET —:— RESTFUL

You'll like our housekeeping cabins

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P.O., Camp Baldy, Calif. Phone Upland 8-F-3

THE EXPOSITION—

Electricity and Varied Industries, Water Palace, Federal building, House of Charm, CCC camp and during the late afternoon and evening the 21-acre Gold Gulch holds attention.

More than 150 Indians from 30 different North American tribes live in the Indian Village at the extreme northern end of the Exposition. Rug weaving, pottery, basketry, arrow-making, blanket-weaving and other arts in which the Redmen excel are indulged in. Well-known Indians who live here include Black Hawk, Watah Montezuma, Thunder Cloud, Willow Bird and Tat-Sum-Bo. Each of the following tribes is represented by men, women and children: Sioux, Pawnee, Cherokee, Ute, Modoc, Omaha, Navajo, Hopi, Apache, Iriquois, Pueblo, Zuni, Yakima, Ponca, Shasta, Shoshone, Winnebago, Mission and Osage.

Truly the San Diego Exposition is a beautiful dream developed into a thrilling reality.

Over the range from a busy world,
Where there's quiet and rest and peace of mind;
Where nothing is petty or small or cheap
And all Nature's done by a master hand.

OPID'S CAMP

IN BEAUTIFUL FOREST

At head of West Fork of San Gabriel, 29 miles from Los Angeles via Angeles Crest Highway; altitude 4248 feet.

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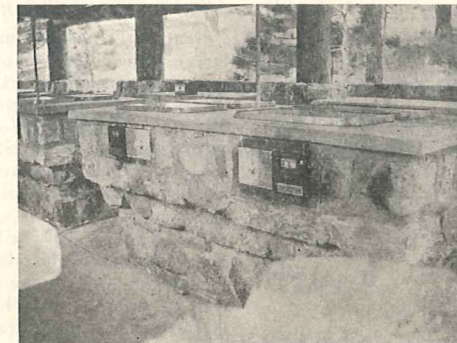
THE 1935 FIRE SEASON—

ment, building telephone lines, trails, fire control roads, and training men to help in cutting down the annual fire losses. There is still need for that support, for the limit of adequate fire protection will not be reached for a long time to come.

Organizations, social groups, school and individuals by talking, acting and thinking fire protection can do an enormous amount of good in reaching the great mass of people in Los Angeles County.

In closing, it is our hope that we will have your support and help to make the 1935 fire season as harmless as possible.

EIGHT WELCOME COIN METERED HOT PLATES



WELCOME Metered cooking and heating appliances offer *safe, quick, clean, convenient* and *economical* heat for heating and cooking. No dust, dirt, ashes, smoke, no chopping, hauling or splitting of wood, nor other inconveniences attendant to wood-burning fireplaces. Simply drop a coin and get a sufficient flow of heat long enough to cook any meal. The Variable time Model V Meter automatically gives twice as much time on low heat as on high. This is an exclusive feature of the WELCOME METER. 3000 to 3600 watts insures rapidity.

Another IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE in the use of metered cooking and heating appliances is the safety feature which ELIM-

U. S. GOVERNMENT TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

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TRAIL MAP OF ANGELES FOREST

New - Up-to-date - Half-inch scale - 50c

SO. CALIF. BLUE PRINT CO.
114½ West Third Street, Los Angeles, California

THE TRAIL SCOUT SAYS

A shovel and axe are the rule on all auto or pack-train trips into the mountains, but not required when carrying your own equipment on a hike.

A shovel full of clean earth, properly used, will put out as much fire as a bucket of water, and earth is always at hand.

A mountain trail is the best regulator both physically and socially.

There's physical, mental and moral strength to be found on a mountain peak.

There are many beautiful spots beyond the end of the road.

There is no reasonable reason for starting a mountain fire.

CRYSTAL LAKE CAMP, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

INATES the FIRE HAZARDS always present in forest areas.

Eight of these electric hot-plates have been installed by the Welcome Meter Company in an attractive rustic building in the beautiful forest camp-ground at Crystal Lake Park and Playground. The surface of each, 14 by 25 inches, readily accommodates three cooking utensils.

This coin metered hot-plate service provided by the County of Los Angeles for patrons of this popular mountain camp-ground will induce ever-increasing appreciation by those who value facilities afforded by electrical quick, clean and economical cooking, and the total elimination of fire hazard.

Trail Trips

Maple Canyon—from Pacoima Dam—½ Day

Drive to Pacoima Dam and park auto. Hike trail up east (right) slope around dam and reservoir to Maple Canyon, 2.5 miles, and return. Much of this trail is on the cliffs and needs a level head. Maple Canyon is as pretty a bit of green-roofed gorge and tiny stream as one could wish to see. Water at Maple Canyon. No fires allowed. Hiking distance, 5 miles.

Mt. San Gabriel—from Red Box—½ Day

Drive Angeles Crest Highway to Red Box on Arroyo Seco-West Fork divide and hike trail leading to Mt. Lowe Tavern for 2 miles to a trail leading east (left) to summit of Mt. San Gabriel, .8 mile. Wonderful view. Carry water. No fires allowed. Hiking distance, 5½ miles.

Signal Rock Trail—from Camp Baldy—½ day

Hike north on road to old site of Mirror Lake, ¼ mile. Here turn south (right) on trail around the mountain side east of Camp Baldy to Barrett Canyon, 3 miles, follow the canyon down to the road and the road back to camp, 2 miles. Water at convenient intervals. Hiking distance, 5 miles.

Fossil Ridge of the Malibu—1 Day

Interesting geological formations, fossil shells and some beautiful views of ocean and mountains.

Drive the Las Virgenes Canyon road, south from Ventura Highway to Crater Camp and park the auto. Hike the road south from Crater Camp to end of the big loop on the mountain side directly across the canyon from Honor Camp No. 7. From here take the trail along the slope on south (right) side of canyon to junction on the stream at foot of grassy slope, then right-hand trail up this slope to summit of ridge, passing fossil rocks on the way. May lunch at the stream or in shade on the summit. From summit, turn west (right) along the ridge with fine views of the ocean and Malibu Gorge and take a trail leading down to Malibu Creek above the Narrows and up the creek to Crater Camp and the auto. Carry small canteen and cold lunch as no fires allowed. Hiking distance, 7 miles.

West Fork of the San Gabriel—from Mt. Lowe Tavern—1 Day

Take early morning car to Mt. Lowe and hike the trail around Mt. Lowe and Mt. Markham and across the cliffs at the head of Eatons Canyon to the new Mt. Wilson road, 3 miles, then east (right) on this road, 3 miles, to a trail turning north (left) down into West Fork, 3 miles. Then turn west, upstream, passing Valley Forge Lodge to Opid's Camp, 3 miles, and by trail to Mt. Lowe Tavern, 5 miles, and the late car back to the Valley.

This trip is through beautiful forest along a fine stream and furnishes some wonderful views. Carry water between the Tavern and West Fork both ways. Two camp grounds and two resorts in West Fork. Trip may be shortened by going direct to Opid's Camp, or may be made much easier by staying the night at Mt. Lowe Tavern and an early start in the morning. Hiking distance, 17 miles.

Mt. Hawkins—Elevation 8,418 Feet—from Crystal Lake Park—1 Day

Drive to Crystal Lake Park and leave the auto

in East Flat at start of the Mt. Islip trail. Hike through the beautiful forest to the summit of the Mt. Islip-Mt. Hawkins Divide, 3½ miles, and turn east (right) 2 miles, then south (right) along the ridge to the summit of Mt. Hawkins, ½ mile, elevation 8,418 feet. Wonderful views of mountain and desert. Water at Little Jimmy Springs just over the divide. Carry water from here to Mt. Hawkins. Hiking distance, 12 miles.

Great Gorge of the San Gabriel—By Little Dalton Road—1 Day

Drive from Glendora by Little Dalton road to Camp Bonita and new road up San Gabriel river to locked gate and park auto. Follow trail to mouth of gorge, 1½ miles, along stream to The Narrows (not passable), then turn back short distance to good trail around the cliffs of the west (left) side. Dropping to stream above, continue up stream, passing Iron Fork, 2½ miles, to Fish Fork, 1½ miles, and stop for lunch at camp ground at the forks or a better one about 200 yards up Fish Fork.

Returning, a quarter-mile below Iron Fork, take trail to left around cliffs to Allison Trail and, dropping to stream, take the route followed coming in. Lots of water. If you plan to use fire, secure permit before starting or at Cattle Canyon Ranger Station. Hiking distance, 11 miles.

Browns Flat—by Wolfskill Canyon—1 Day

Beautiful forested meadow in ancient lake bed. Drive San Dimas Canyon road to forks of Wolfskill Canyon and park auto short distance above the forks at intersection of San Dimas trail. Hike up road to Camp Wolfskill, follow trail through camp and up Wolfskill Canyon to forks of trail, 2½ miles. Here take trail turning north (left) across stream, to Browns Flat, 5 miles, and stop for lunch.

Returning, take trail from northwest corner of the Flat, down the slope of Fern Canyon, across the stream and up the opposite slope to San Dimas trail at summit of divide, 2½ miles, then turn west (left) and follow trail back to auto, 4 miles. Carry water from last crossing of Wolfskill on way in and from crossing of Fern Canyon on way out. No water on or near the Flat. No fires permitted in Browns Flat. Hiking distance, 14 miles.

Mt. San Antonio (Old Baldy) Elevation 10,080 Ft. From San Antonio-Little Creek Road—1 Day

Drive through Camp Baldy on good mountain road to camp ground near the summit of San Antonio-Little Creek divide and park auto. Hike trail from here to north up ridge and across Devil's Backbone to the summit of Mt. San Antonio, 3½ miles. Carry water from spring at camp ground to the right of the road and near the start of the trail. Return by the same trail *And Don't Leave It*. Hiking distance, 7 miles.

If transportation arrangements can be made, there is an interesting return route by the trail west from the summit by way of the Narrows, Bear Flat and Bear Canyon to the Camp Baldy Ranger Station, 7½ miles, or a total for the trip of 11 miles.

Mt. Gleason—by Pacoima Canyon—2 Days

Drive the Little Tujunga Canyon road from Foothill boulevard to the summit of the Little Tujunga-Pacoima divide, then the right-hand road to the stream in upper Pacoima Canyon. Then up the road following the stream to the end near Big Cedar Camp, 13.5 miles from where you crossed the divide, and park your auto. Hike trail up stream from here to Indian Ben Camp, 2 miles, and make camp for the night.

Second day—Leave all equipment in camp except canteen and lunch and hike trail across the stream from camp, up slope to first trail junction, .5 mile, turn left up mountain to Mt. Gleason Camp ground, 3 miles (fine spring nearby) and on to the Mt. Gleason Lookout, 1 mile.

Return by same route to camp, pick up equipment and return to auto. No water between Pacoima Canyon and Deer Spring on Mt. Gleason. Summit covered with beautiful forest. Hiking distance, first day, 2 miles. Second day, 9 miles.

Monrovia Peak—Elevation 5,261 Ft.—By Sturtevant Camp and Newcomb Pass—1½ Days

Drive up Santa Anita avenue, Arcadia, and on the new mountain road to auto park at the end. Hike trail down to First Water Camp and Santa Anita Ranger Station, .8 mile, then up stream through Fern Lodge, 1.2 miles, to a beautiful Forestry Camp ground just below Sturtevant Camp and near the junction of West Fork trail, 2 miles, and make camp, or stop at Sturtevant's.

Second Day—Hike West Fork trail, east, up the slope to Newcomb Pass, 2.5 miles, turning east (right) on summit of ridge to Monrovia Peak, 6.5 miles. Follow fire break on over the east point of the double peak and turn south (right), following trail down into East Fork of Monrovia Canyon, passing Madrone Flat, 3.5 miles, to Main Canyon, 1½ miles, and back to auto by route followed coming in, 2 miles.

No water on this route between Sturtevant Camp and Madrone Flat. Can obtain water at Spring Camp ¼ mile to right near Monrovia Peak, trail marked. Secure fire permit at Santa Anita Ranger Station. Cold lunch noon of second day as no fires allowed in this area.

This is through beautiful canyon and forest scenery and as fine a week-end hike as one could wish. This may be made easier and without equipment by stopping for the night at Sturtevant Camp. Hiking distance, first day, 4 miles. Second day, 16 miles.

Cold Water Canyon—from Sunset Divide—2 Days

Drive up San Antonio Canyon road to ½ mile below Camp Baldy and take road turning left to the summit of Sunset Divide, 1 mile, and park auto. Hike west down into Cow Canyon and on to Cold Water Canyon, 5 miles. Here turn north (right) up Cold Water Canyon, passing Webers Camp, 3 miles, to camp ground in beautiful forest, 1 mile, or stop for the night at Webers Camp.

Second Day—Take the high trail back, crossing stream east from camp ground, around the mountain to Cattle Canyon, 3½ miles, and crossing this canyon around again to Sunset Divide and the auto, 4 miles.

On this trip a nice place to stop for lunch the first day is the crossing of Cattle Canyon, and on

the return trip the crossing of the same stream, several miles higher up. There is always water at these crossings, and on the return trip an interesting gorge where some time may be pleasantly spent. Carry water between Camp Baldy and Cattle Canyon both ways, plenty the balance of the trip. Hiking distance, first day, 9 miles; second day, 7½ miles.

Buckhorn Flat Camp—by Acton and Aliso Canyon Road—2 Days

This is into the heart of the San Gabriel Range and one of the most beautiful spots in the mountains of Southern California.

Drive either the Soledad Canyon road or Mint Canyon highway to Acton and the Aliso Canyon road to the summit of the range. Here turn east and follow the signs at all intersections, 18 miles, to the end of the road at Buckhorn Flat Camp and 90 miles from Los Angeles. In the afternoon, hike to summit of Mt. Waterman, elevation 8,020 feet, 6 miles for the round trip.

Second Day—Hike Pleasant View Ridge trail north from camp to Cooper Canyon, 1.6 miles, and turn right down to Camp Rio at junction with Little Rock Creek, .6 mile, then up Little Rock to Pacific Crest Trail route on the summit, 3.3 miles, then west (right) passing Cedar Spring Camp, back to Buckhorn Flat, 4.2 miles. This is one of the best 10-mile hikes in the range and may be easily made in time to drive home the same day. Hiking distance, first day, 6 miles; second day, 10 miles.

Chilao—Buckhorn—Mt. Islip—from Mt. Lowe Tavern—5 Days

Take the early car to Mt. Lowe Tavern. Hike the San Gabriel Peak trail to Red Box on the Arroyo Seco-West Fork Divide, 5 miles, and the forest road from there to the camp ground on Barley Flat, 4 miles.

Second Day—Hike the road or trail east to Short Cut Canyon trail, 4 miles, turn north (left) down across the head of Big Tujunga, 1 mile, and up the slope to Charlton Flat, 3 miles, then northwest through the flat and north to Camp Chilao, 4 miles.

Third Day—East by trail and road, passing Cloudburst Camp, 5.5 miles, to Buckhorn Flat, 3.5 miles.

Fourth Day—East through Cedar Camp, 3.5 miles, over Mt. Williamson, 3.5 miles, to Little Jimmy Springs camp on the north slope of Mt. Islip, 5 miles. Springs 250 yards east of camp along the trail.

Fifth Day—On over the Mt. Islip-Mt. Hawkins divide and down to Crystal Lake Park, 4 miles. Spend the rest of the day in the Park and have transportation meet you here. No water between Mt. Lowe and Barley Flat or between Cedar Camp and Little Jimmy. Carry sleeping bag, food for five days and a small canteen.

Hiking distance—first day, 9 miles; second day, 12 miles; third day, 9 miles; fourth day, 12 miles; fifth day, 4 miles.

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