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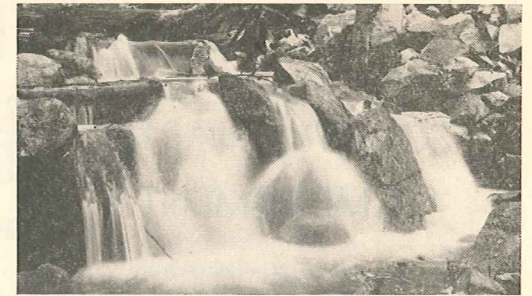
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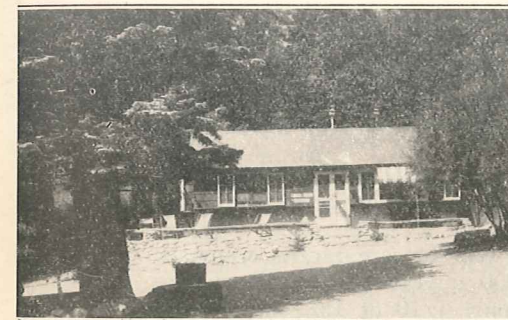
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VOTE YES ON COUNTY CHARTER AMENDMENT 5 NOT A BOND ISSUE

On November 6th you will vote on an Amendment to the County Charter which, if it should not carry, may seriously affect the future of Los Angeles County. Amendment 5 will establish the Department of Recreation Camps and Playgrounds under the County Charter. At present all of its splendid activities are carried on under ordinance of the Board of Supervisors.

We to whom is intrusted the protection and beneficial use of our recreation areas, would fail in our duty if we did not bring these facts to your attention.

The mountain area of Los Angeles County covers 1587 square miles and is visited annually by over 2,500,000 people. This department is caring for the mountain education and detailed information for those millions.

The County's forest parks, Big Pines and Crystal Lake, cover 6500 acres, with less than half of the area now improved, and in these parks we have entertained in the past year approximately 500,000 people, many of them for several weeks.

There are 3½ miles of ocean beaches administered by this department on which, in the past year, we have cared for more than 12,000,000 people and made 553 rescues without a drowning.

All of this activity at Parks and Beaches at a cost to the County of less than 1¼ cents per person. Our budget for 1934-35 totals \$154,697.

For each \$3.12 collected as taxes only 1 cent will go to the support of the County Department of Recreation, and this will in no way increase the County Budget; in fact, the cost of this department has been steadily decreased since 1931 with no lessening of service to our citizens.

The State spends \$32,000,000 a year to care for its criminals. Los Angeles County spends \$600,000 a year on Juvenile Delinquency. Prison records show that only 1/10 of 1% of convicted criminals ever belonged to a Boys' Club.

From the standpoint of crime prevention alone, the work of the County Department of Recreation is worth many times its cost. Can we afford to measure its value in dollars and cents?

President Roosevelt advocates supervised and directed recreation to safely care for the greatly increased leisure, that it may be of benefit rather than a menace to the Community and Nation.

With 2,500,000 people in this metropolitan area and preparation under way for several times that number, the San Gabriel Range must be the playground at our back door.

It will be a serious backward step if this amendment should not carry. We ask our good friends to assist in spreading the news.

AMENDMENT 5 — VOTE YES



Trails Magazine

VOL. 1

AUTUMN, 1934

NO. 4

Published Quarterly by
THE MOUNTAIN LEAGUE
of Southern California

A non-profit organization of representatives of Public Departments and Outing Clubs, formed for the purpose of stimulating the development and use of mountain trails and other facilities for outdoor recreation in Los Angeles County.

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The Los Angeles County Department of Recreation
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Editor and Business Manager.....Will H. Thrall
Art Editor.....Ferd E. Gramm
Official Photographer.....Harlow A. R. Dormer

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:
Clinton C. Clarke; Spence D. Turner, County Forester;
Wm V. Mendenhall, Supervisor Angeles Forest;
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Autumn

And now we come to that time of the year when the out of doors take on an added zest. When the air is snappy with a new life and crispness which sends the blood tingling through our veins, when the green of Summer turns to the gold of Autumn.

'Tis a great time to enjoy the out of doors, whether in the Berkshire Hills of New England, the wonderful Cumberlands of Tennessee, among the lakes of Michigan or Minnesota, in the Oregon woods, or on the mountain trails of Southern California.

Here, too, the atmosphere is taking on a pep which makes our blood tingle, is turning the foliage of oak, maple and sycamore, to gold and the berries of the California holly grow redder as the glossy leaves take on a darker green.

Truly a glorious time to be out in the open in this wonderful southwest where you may plan, without thought of the weather, a days outing in forest, canyon gorge or on the Top-o'-the-World on one of our many mountain peaks, all equally alluring.

TRAILS MAGAZINE
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1935

The Real Cost of Mountain Fires

In this column in previous issues we have tried to show the tremendous part our mountain playground will have in the future greatness of Southern California and the wonderful opportunity it affords for the beneficial use of a greatly increased leisure.

We have attempted to show how time after time in great fires of the past, when human effort was powerless to control, some providential happening has turned the tide and there was spared to Los Angeles County a part of her vast inheritance of forested hills. We have begged for an individual understanding and responsibility for their protection and preservation, have appealed to the heart and the mind, for a public appreciation of the value of forested ranges to the community and for a public consciousness of a Southern California without the forest cover.

Now we appeal to those in whom the material side seems to be dominant, who think most of the cost of preservation and of a return in dollars and cents; those who seemingly cannot spend either effort or wealth except they see some material gain.

It is estimated that a square mile of forested slope is equal, in flood control, to \$60,000 in a dam, that burned slopes average twenty-four years for complete recovery in water conservation, and the value of water lost to beneficial use in that time is \$112 per acre or \$70,000 per square mile. In twenty years 300 square miles, 52 per cent of the south slope of the San Gabriel Range, has been burned.

The Mt. Lukens fire and flood, besides a property damage or more than \$5,000,000, cost forty-five lives and the nearly complete loss of the local water supply. In the 2400 acre Arroyo Seco fire of last July, the loss to flood control and water supply will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The loss of recreation areas is impossible to estimate and by far the smallest item was the cost of putting it out.

The history of all burned watersheds is winter torrents carrying a load of debris to bury fertile acres; tremendous property damage in the valleys, greatly increased wastage of valuable water to the ocean and disappearing summer flow in the canyons.

After every burn the recovery is slower until we finally have the conditions which

(Continued on Page 12)

John Muir Trail Through Los Angeles County

By WILL H. THRALL

In the preceding chapter we have traveled for seven days, eighty-four miles, the so-called "Desert Division," and found a part only semi-desert and many things to remember with pleasure. Now as we leave Indian Canyon Camp on the twelve-mile climb to the summit of Mt. Gleason, we are looking forward to new and pleasant experiences.

The Santa Clara Divide

The greatest interest in the next few miles as we gain altitude to 5,000 feet at the crest of the Santa Clara divide, is in the ever-changing view of the route we have traveled. We top the crest and look down through the long, narrow gorge of Pacoima Canyon to San Fernando Valley and beyond the Santa Monica Mountains, get for the first time, a glimpse of the blue Pacific.

We now turn east along or near the crest to Deer Spring Camp, on the west slope of Mt. Gleason, where we stop for the night. There is no forest of consequence until Messenger Flat, one-half mile from camp, is reached, and here the abrupt change makes this group of pines stand out as exceptionally fine.

Our next day's travel to the camp at Sulphur Springs is the longest scheduled on this 2,500 mile trail, so with an early start from Deer Spring we are soon at the summit of Mt. Gleason, where we climb the 50-foot Fire Lookout Tower for a better view. Two miles of fine open forest, then mostly brush slopes until we reach the County's Reforestation Camp near the Edison Road at Little Gleason. Here another nice bit of forest and the last water for sixteen miles.

The next six miles is a splendid trail along the crest of the main divide, with fine views on both sides, through open, grass covered areas and small groves of young pine to the Tie Canyon-Mill Creek saddle where we cross the road which will some day be the Los Angeles-Palmdale highway. Here with half the distance covered we stop for lunch at picnic tables near the trail. The trail around Mt. Pacifico to Sulphur Springs is easily covered before dark and we go into camp with a satisfied feeling that our biggest day is behind us.

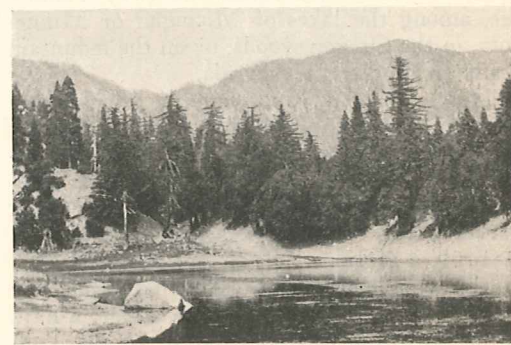
Next day we climb a forested slope by the Horse Flat trail, turning east where it intersects the road, through Horse Flat to the head

of Newcombs Meadow, where we first meet the route of the Angeles Crest Highway, now a one-way forest road, then east around the rim of Squaw Canyon through Cloudburst Camp, over the saddle beyond and down into Buckhorn Flat at the junction of two small streams on the north slope of Mt. Waterman. This camp, without doubt one of the most attractive in the Angeles Forest is the present terminus of the Angeles Crest road.

Forty Miles of Thrills

When we crossed that last saddle and started down through the forest surrounding Buckhorn Flat we were entering on the greatest forty miles of trail in Southern California. Starting with our first view of this beautiful basin and ending on the east Blue Ridge at Juniper Point with the grandest view to be seen from any spot in the Southwest, this entire forty miles would be outstanding scenery in anybody's mountains.

A full day may well be spent on the trails near this camp, but we are traveling the John Muir Trail, so with many lingering looks back into many beautiful spots as we gain altitude we again take up the trail through Cedar Spring Camp, across the Little Rock-Bear Creek divide to the summit of Mt. Williamson, 8,240 feet high, where on one side we look nearly straight down into the almost unexplored wilds of upper Bear Creek and on the other into that tremendously interesting rock basin, the Devil's Punch Bowl.



Crystal Lake

From Mt. Williamson we cross the Big Rock-Bear Creek divide, on around the heavily forested north slope of Mt. Islip and go into camp in another fine camp ground at Little Jimmy Springs. Next morning we roll

out of our blankets before sun-up and from a ridge close by watch a beautiful sunrise over the Mojave desert.

And now leaving most of our equipment in camp we take a vacation from packing and a day off the route to visit the 1,350-acre County Park at Crystal Lake. A quarter-mile east and the trail crosses the Mt. Hawkins-Mt. Islip saddle at an elevation of 8,000 feet and the first look brings an exclamation of delight. Two thousand feet almost straight down is the big forested flat of the County Park, at the extreme west end, nestling against the encircling ridge, a shining dot among the pines, is Crystal Lake, and on to the south range beyond range, with fifteen miles away, cutting across like a great back-drop to the scene, the massive north wall of Mt. Wilson.

We hike down an easy trail through the forest to the east end of the Park, west to the lake, around to beautiful Wawona Basin at the west end, back around the south shore and down Cedar Creek, back to East Flat by Soldier Creek, swing east to the foot of Mt. Hawkins, on around to the Mt. Islip trail and back to our camp of the night before.

On to Big Pines

With memories of the day before we are again up for that glorious sunrise and early on our way around the west slope of Mt. Hawkins, through a pass to the east slope of North Baldy where for two miles we skirt the head of Iron Fork, then back again to the west side of Mt. Baden-Powell through a forest of the finest lodge-pole pine in this part of the world. As we swing from one side to the other of this great ridge the view is ever changing and always wonderfully fine and we are gradually gaining elevation until around the north slope of Baden-Powell we reach 9,000 feet. It is only 400 feet more to the summit and we cannot miss that chance, so we soon stand beside the metal flag and engraved tablet erected by the Boy Scouts when this magnificent peak was dedicated to the great founder of Scouting.

After signing our names to the register placed for that purpose by the Sierra Club we are again on our way, down now, over the four miles and thirty-eight switch backs to the Big Rock-Vincent Gulch divide, and every step of the way a splendid bird's eye view of Big Rock Creek, the Devil's Punch Bowl and Mojave Desert on one side, on the other the long sweep of beautiful Blue Ridge, Prairie Fork, Fish Fork and the main San Gabriel,

backed by a 10,000 foot wall of great peaks from Pine Mountain to Ontario.

Reaching the divide we have an easy grade over the Blue Ridge and down through the forest to our next camp on the shore of Jackson Lake in the 5,000-acre County Park at Big Pines.



Through Forest of Lodge Pole Pine

Our next night will still be in the Park near Swartout Lodge, the Store and Recreation Hall at the east end and only three miles away, so we hike leisurely through, enjoying the beauty of that wonderful valley, which has been fashioned by the movement of the great San Andreas Fault, and here and there leave our route for wooded paths and luring nooks. Long before the day is done we are settled in our new camp, have made a trip to the store for needed supplies and after dinner enjoy a little touch with modern civilization at an entertainment in the Recreation Hall.

In the morning we are early away over Nature Trail to the summit of Blue Ridge, then east along the crest of Wright Mountain where we view with great interest the sliding terraces as this peak slowly but surely crumbles away over the cliffs of Sheep Creek to be carried by the winter storms a long blue line far out on the desert floor.

A Magnificent Panorama

Another mile and we reach Juniper Point, and here we stop as long as we can and leave it with regret. We are at the extreme east end of the Blue Ridge Mountains, standing between that great slash of San Andreas Fault and the equally deep gorge of upper Lytle Creek and spread in a semi-circle before us one of the grandest views in the world.

To the northeast is the eastern half of the Mojave Desert with its weird buttes and great dry lakes, its little settlements and scattered

squares of cultivation, and beyond, range after range of saw-tooth ridges breaking the skyline. Directly in front the whole grand sweep of the San Bernardino range rising in the distance to the lofty summit of Mt. San Gorgonio, 11,485 feet high, while across the great trough of the San Gorgonio Pass, the towering mass of Mt. San Jacinto lifts its granite head 10,805 feet; and on to the south, until they blur in the distance, range after range of the mountain area of Riverside County. Looking through the Pass we see a scrap of desert near Indio, and in the middle distance look down on the cities and citrus groves of the San Bernardino plains: On the west is that wall of splendid peaks starting with the 8,000 foot Cucamonga range, Telegraph, San Antonio, Dawson and Pine Mountain, while cutting across the picture directly at our feet is the great tourist gateway of Cajon Pass.

As we swing back and down the forest slope to Lytle Creek and down that few miles to our last camp at Stockton Flat, where in the morning we will meet transportation back to John Stephen McGroarty's "Roaring Town," the memory of the trip seems a wonderful experience and that last look over paradise from Juniper Point the high spot of fourteen glorious days.

As we roll up in our blankets on the pine needles that last night and watch, through the pine tree tops, the stars break out in that great blue dome overhead, the rough spots, and there had been plenty, were forgotten, the beauty of it all passed through our minds like a dream and we fell asleep with a regret that the auto would meet us in the morning.

Long before time to go we have made up our minds to at least stay in the mountains as long as possible, so we climb the pass, this time on wheels, over the east shoulder of grand old San Antonio and, after a last look out across the Mojave, roll down into San Antonio Canyon through Snow Crest Camp and Camp Baldy and home.

For us the eighty-five miles of desert has disappeared, the San Gabriel main range has taken on a new meaning and we have acquired a new set of pleasant memories with which to compare future ramblings.

Back Numbers

All issues of TRAILS MAGAZINE on sale at
Room 300
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The Appalachian Trail

Master Trail of the Atlantic Seaboard

This magnificent nature path is now an accomplished fact and from Mt. Katahdin in central Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in northern Georgia, 2,050 miles through the most beautiful scenery of fourteen states, stand as a monument to Benton MacKaye of Shirley Center, Massachusetts, who first conceived the plan and to the persistence of a few enthusiastic mountaineers who visioned its possibilities.

Affairs of the trail are administered by a central group known as the Appalachian Trail Conference, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and the area traversed is divided into six districts with a Board of Managers for each.

Retreat

There's nothing that I'd rather do
Than walk a mile or two
On quiet trails.

A leafy canyon's just the place
To have a winning race
With nagging cares.

I learn, in whispering forest ways,
The meaning of the phrase,
"The peace of God."

—Edith Piotrowski.

Our Art Editor

Ferd E. Gramm, who does the art work and titles for our cover page, and who made the map picture of the San Gabriel Range, which was published in the Winter and Spring numbers of this magazine, is an enthusiastic mountaineer and never misses an opportunity to get into the high country.

He holds the position of Staff Artist of the Regional Planning Commission and is doing outstanding work for that organization.

Our Cover Page

Yes, this is in Los Angeles County; a corner of our new Camp and Playground at Crystal Lake.

Right in this picture starts the trail to the Mt. Islip Divide, where it connects with the southern extension of the John Muir Trail, and by it with much of the best of the hiking area of the Angeles Forest.

From a photograph by Harlow A. R. Dormer, our official photographer.

Forestry in Southern California—Past—Present—Future

Stories relating to discovery of this South Coastal Basin by the Spanish voyagers, and later the arrival of the Mission Fathers, contained frequent descriptions of the tree-covered mountains surrounding Los Angeles. Here in abundance were the natural resources which were so necessary for the growth and development of a new civilization. The nearby mountains supplied necessary water, exerted a tremendous influence on climate, and teemed with game animals. The old records show this region a land of great natural wealth with an appeal that has never ceased to affect both its native born and adopted people.

This natural appeal will endure only if the advantages created by nature are safeguarded and continued. The natural beauty of our mountains and valleys have been our most valuable inheritance, have been the principal factors in the growth of this area, and can be preserved for present and future enjoyment only if they are protected. One of their worst enemies is fire. The past history of Los Angeles County has been one of many disastrous mountain fires followed by floods. The Montrose-La Crescenta example is all too fresh in the minds of many.

Prior to 1892 little recognition was given the need for safeguarding the natural resources of trees, water, game, and play areas. Repeated fires eventually eliminated most of the forested parts of the County. Their place was taken by a brush cover which in turn was burned off in many places, reducing the available water supply and denuding the mountain slopes, giving rise to increased erosion debris on the fertile valleys below and to the immediate damage of repeated floods.

Since 1920 definite efforts have been made by Los Angeles County to protect its watersheds, and through its Forester and Firewarden Department has been doing an ever-increasing amount of fire prevention work. Co-operative agreements between the County, the Federal Government, and various cities have speeded up efficient action on all fires. The Los Angeles City Fire Department, the County Forestry Department, and the Federal Forest Service in their respective territories have made every effort to lessen the fire losses and resultant damage. All have built fire-breaks, fire roads, lookout towers, telephone lines, have intensively trained personnel, and made time studies to eliminate all possible loss

of time in getting action on fires. Tank trucks or mobile fire engines are being used. Storage water supplies are being placed at strategic points throughout the brush areas. Disastrous fires do still occur when conditions are unfavorable, such as high winds and temperatures, and low humidity; but the number of these has steadily decreased. A large number are kept to small areas, doing little damage.

Through the use of unemployment relief labor these fire prevention measures have been greatly increased; however, they are a long way from adequate to keep possible fire losses to a minimum. It is necessary that the public be not lulled into a false feeling of security and, in an effort to economize, start to retrench in fire prevention and control measures. This is the critical danger at the present moment, not from a lack of interest, but from lack of understanding. Every one believes in the necessity of fire prevention, especially in our mountain areas where impendent floods are a nightmare, but unless there is a clear understanding of proper economy there is an immediate danger of fire protection in the million and a half acres under the control of Los Angeles County being eliminated. This is startling but true. On November 6 the people of the County will express their desires on economy in their County government. If the desire for more economy as expressed in the eighty cent tax rate is passed, only mandatory duties of County government will survive. Strange as it may seem, fire prevention and control, and reforestation in Los Angeles County are not mandatory. It is a shock to those who realize what would result on the million and a half acres of land in the County where there would be no fire protection. In order that this may be avoided another amendment to the County Charter, known as No. 6, has been placed before the voters making the present Forester and Firewarden Department, now responsible for fire protection in County territory, a mandatory department, so that the critically necessary protection from fires and floods be continued. If the people of the County realize their danger, this Department will continue in its place among fire protection agencies. If not, there will be fire protection in the cities by the cities, but outside there will be little assurance that fires will not rage uncontrolled, and they and floods will enter the cities unwelcomed.

Big Pines Trail Marathon

AUGUST 23-24, 1934

The Route—Starting at Jackson Lake at an elevation of 6,000 feet, it leads over the Blue Ridge Range at 7,800 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 Big Pines Park, where the finish line is at the Davidson Arch, elevation 6,864 feet.

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

Total Climb—10,000 feet. *Total Distance*—40.7 miles.

Winner—Paul V. Engelhart, Assistant Scout Master of Troop No. 123 B.S.A. at Los Angeles. Age 24 years, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 160 pounds, time 14 hours, 45 minutes, 15 seconds.

Second—Bain J. Bain, a member of the track team of Fairfax High School of Los Angeles. Age 17 years, height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 138 pounds, time 14 hours, 48 minutes.

Both were members of the Catholic Diocesan Summer Camps at Big Pines under Director Lester M. Flewelling, who also sponsored the race.

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 finished has good reason to feel proud of the achievement.

It is expected that this race will be made an annual event, and this year's Big Pines Trail Marathon is the pioneer in what may eventually be the greatest endurance test in the West.

Fire Lookouts of the Angeles

WM. V. MENDENHALL, *Forest Supv.*

Some of us who hike the trails in the Angeles National Forest, have turned off the main trail to climb a spur terminating at a fire lookout station. Here you will find a building, with glass closed sides, occupied night and day by Lookout. His duties are the prompt detection and reporting to Forest Rangers the first wisp of smoke arising from the ever-feared forest fire. He is stationed in the Lookout during the fire season, usually from May to November. When the winter storms lessen the fire danger, he hikes to lower elevations to work on forest improvements.

The responsibility for detecting fires within a fifteen mile radius of his station, requires a constant panoramic surveillance of that area. He must be mentally alert and possess an "eagle eye." He is equipped with a special type of binoculars, which have a mil scale and from the mil scale reading he can determine the distance to a fire and its approximate size.

The Lookout station is also equipped with other scientific instruments for determining the locations of fires. One is the Osborne fire finder, which measures to a minute of arc the horizontal angle from a true meridian to a fire and the vertical angle from the Lookout's eye to the fire. These two measurements are protracted onto maps and panoramic photographs, from which the Rangers can very accurately determine the fire's location, its approximate size, the type of vegetative cover burning, and the terrain. With this knowledge the Ranger, before he actually starts for the fire, is enabled to plan and execute an immediate attack.

Another duty the Lookout man performs is weather observation and recording. He has to operate instruments that record the temperature and relative humidity and other weather data. This data is used by the Rangers in planning work of their Forest Guards and in combating fires. On days of high temperatures and low humidity fires start very easily, often from a carelessly tossed cigarette.

Outing Club News

Sierra Club on Mt. Whitney

By ARTHUR B. JOHNSON, *Chairman*
Rock Climbing Committee

Mummery, the great British Alpinist, once said, "It has frequently been noticed that all mountains appear doomed to pass through the three stages: an inaccessible peak, the most difficult ascent in the Alps, and an easy day for a lady." Such seems to be the case of Mt. Whitney. With a 'boulevard,' horseback trail, to the summit the climb is a far cry from the first ascent made in 1861 when three mountaineers braved trackless reaches to blaze a trail up its western face.

Over the Labor Day week-end, the local chapter of the Sierra Club staged their annual pilgrimage to the peak. A party of 78 packed in to Ibex Park at 10,300 feet via Chrysler and Cook's pack train, making the ascent from there on Sunday. The peak fairly swarmed with climbers: a total of seventy-four, a good percentage women, made the summit. Besides Whitney, twenty-seven made Mt. Muir, a short climb from the Whitney trail, and three made the ascent of Mt. Russell from Mirror Lake via "Pinnacle Pass" and East Face Lake.

Mt. Whitney, besides being the highest peak in the United States, probably offers the greatest variety of climbs of any in the Sierra. The trail or easiest route assails the peak from the south via Whitney Pass and across the back or western face of the pinnacles. The west face route fights its way up a small chimney to the dome and on to the summit. The north face route starts from either Whitney Creek or the saddle between Russell and Whitney and climbs a shallow swale to the dome.

The "Mountaineers" route lays through a chute from East Face Lake at the northeast corner along side the rib climbed by the east face route and then capped by perhaps 400 feet of moderate rock work. The most difficult is the east face route directly up a rib from East Face Lake. This route is not recommended, except for the most experienced rock climbers, for it requires ropes and nearly 2,000 feet of severe scaling.

Several small groups of Sierra Club climbers in the past year or so report that many interesting one-day climbs are possible from a base at either Ibex Park or Mirror Lake.

Among them are Mt. Le Conte, 13,960 ft.; Mt. Mallory, 13,870 ft.; Mt. Irvine, 13,790 ft.; Mt. McAdie, 13,800 ft.; Mt. Muir, 14,025 ft., a 300 foot climb from the Whitney trail; Mt. Whitney, 14,496 ft., by any route except the west face, and Mt. Russell, 14,190 feet.

Roamer Hiking Club Autumn Activities

Winding up the Summer with our usual trip to Catalina Island on Labor Day, which was attended by thirty-one members and friends, and featured a hike to Mt. Orizaba, Catalina's highest peak. Activities of the club again turn more to the mountains and a new schedule is just out covering hikes and social event, September to February.

October 7th schedules a hike to beautiful "Browns Flat" in the San Dimas Canyon area. October 18th social event—Bridge party—prizes—always a good time. October 20th to 21st an over-night trip. Will spend Saturday night at Camp La Cienega, getting an early start Sunday morning for a hike to Mt. Hawkins. A Hallowe'en Party at our Dark Canyon clubhouse finishes up October.

November, December, January and February are equally interesting, featuring many hikes, parties and social events. All Club Events open to Members and Guests.

We will gladly mail a copy of our schedule to anyone interested. Telephone or write to Miss Kathryn Freyling, 307 N. Rampart, DRexel 9550, or Mr. Keith Peterson, Y. M. C. A., TRinity 4751, for information or schedules.

The mountains are your playgrounds.
Co-operate with the Forest Ranger.
Help Prevent Fires.

The San Antonio Club

On account of threatening weather the trip of October 6th and 7th to Crystal Lake Park only brought out nine. And did it rain? Cooking and eating dinner in the open was a wet job, but the Park management took pity on us and we had dry beds. Sunday was a beautiful day and the hike to Mt. Hawkins furnished some wonderful views of mountain and desert.

The November trip will be the 10th and 11th to Big Spruce Cabin, the Club's moun-

tain headquarters on Bear Canyon, where the annual meeting and election of officers will be held on Sunday, November 11th.

The December 9th trip is scheduled a "Mystery Hike," will be new to all Club members, only 8 miles on an easy, beautiful trail and is guaranteed by the Big Chief to measure up to the best Club traditions. Drivers of autos will be given a meeting place on a mountain road and from there to the noon lunch only the leader will know the destination.

Womans Athletic Club of Glendale—Hiking Section

This hiking club for the women of Glendale and vicinity was organized ten years ago and has now about forty members. Regularly scheduled hikes are made each Thursday from October 1st to June 1st, to points of interest and scenic beauty in Southern California, and the hiking distance has varied from three to twenty-two miles, with occasionally a trip of two to three days. Attendance on these hikes varies from twenty to thirty.

The Club is looking forward to some splendid hikes into the back country this Autumn, made possible by the opening of the Angeles Crest Highway to the head of West Fork.

Glendale Community Hikers

An interesting bulletin, just out, schedules activities of this Club for the months of October, November and December. This Club seems to specialize in early morning hikes finishing with a breakfast together, and moonlight hikes with entertainment and supper included. Here are samples:

Saturday and Sunday, October 20th and 21st, Desert Trip. Overnight Camp on the

desert under a bright moon and under the Joshua trees. Campfire stunts and activities and a short hike in the moonlight. Sunday morning desert explorations.

Sunday, November 11th, waffle breakfast, 7:30 a. m. An early morning hike in the hills followed by waffles and coffee.

Their program for the next three months sounds mighty interesting and sure makes one hungry. For details write to R. W. Haight, Chairman, 420 South Lincoln Ave., Glendale, California. Phone DOuglas 4872 or VAn-dike 8785.

Angeles Crest Highway

New Section Opens November First

This splendid mountain road, now open to Red Box at the head of Arroyo Seco Canyon, makes easily accessible for one day or week-end trail trips, two mountain beauty spots which have long been favorites with those who hike the back country, the beautiful forest and grassy slopes of Barley Flats and the West Fork of the San Gabriel.

There are three Trail Resorts and several Forest Service camp grounds in this area.

(Continued from Page 5)

exist in the La Crescenta Valley and to an even greater extent east of Upland to the Cajon, bare slopes—and for miles out into the valley, overlapping detritus cones.

To you who count your wealth in Southern California values, four-fifths of that value is because we who are here and the rest of the world who would like to be, think it the most desirable place in which to live and every desirable feature centers in, or depends on, your forested mountains. Without that forest cover all the water of the Colorado River could not build the Southern California of which we dream.

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A National Hiking Forum

As an indication of the increase in hiking interest, *Nature Magazine* has established a National Hiking Forum and is devoting considerable space to hiking news from all parts of the United States.

Ernest A. Dench, who edits this new departure, is chairman of Publicity and Transportation for the Interstate Hiking Club of New York and New Jersey and author of interesting and instructive articles on hiking and Hiking Club organization which have appeared in *Nature Magazine*.

For Your Information

We have an indexed card file of 130 Trail Trips in the Angeles Forest Area, with complete up-to-date information on trail and water conditions, the best forest areas, waterfalls, canyon gorges, interesting rock formations, best view points, and point to point mileage, so catalogued and arranged that we can immediately turn to any kind of a trip of any length desired.

Some one thoroughly familiar with the mountain area will be at the Information Desk each Friday to meet personally those who are interested and answer questions pertaining to the trails, camp grounds and resorts of Los Angeles County.

We will answer by mail as quickly and completely as possible any reasonable question on the mountain area of the County. Send your questions with self-addressed, stamped envelope to Will H. Thrall in care of this department.

Los Angeles County Department of Recreation, Camps and Playgrounds, 240 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

JAMES K. REID, *Superintendent*.

Notice to Subscribers

Beginning with the Winter Number for 1935, the regular subscription for TRAILS MAGAZINE will be reduced to 30c per year, with the special arrangement for Outing Clubs and Scouts remaining the same as before.

Many subscriptions end with this issue and we hope you have found our little magazine interesting and valuable enough so that you will wish to have it continued. Please mail us your 30c (in coin) right now, before it is forgotten.—*The Editor*.

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Trail Trips

*Condor Peak—Elevation 5430 ft.—1 Day
By Vogel Canyon Trail.*

Drive Big Tujunga Canyon road to Vogel Flat Ranger Station and park auto. Hike trail starting opposite station for short distance up Vogel Canyon, then around mountain slope west of Big Tujunga Dam to summit of Condor Peak. Return by same route. Carry water and cold lunch. No fires permitted. Total hiking distance, 12 miles.

*Upper West Fork—from Angeles Crest Highway
1/2 to 1 Day*

Drive Angelus Crest highway to Red Box, summit of Arroyo Seco-West Fork Divide and 1 mile of Forest Service road to Opids Camp and park auto. Hike trail down West Fork of the San Gabriel through Valley Forge Resort, 1.8 miles to short cut Canyon Camp, 2.2 miles or on to another camp ground, 1.5 miles below, and stop for lunch, or lunch at one of the resorts on the way. Return by same route. This is a beautiful shady trail with water all the way. Total hiking distance, 8 to 11 miles.

*Mt. Wilson Road to Oakwilde—from Turn Out
No. 14—1 Day*

Take transportation to T. O. No. 14 near the Half Way House and have transportation meet you at Oakwilde on the Arroyo Seco. Hike Idle Hour Trail from T. O. No. 14 west to Eaton Canyon, 2 miles, turn up Canyon, 1/2 mile, to trail turning west (left) to Mt. Lowe Tavern, 3 1/2 miles. 200 yards above the Tavern take Bear Canyon trail turning west (left) around the mountain to Bear Canyon, 3 miles, then down Bear to Arroyo Seco, 2 miles, and up that canyon and up the west slope to the Switzer Trail, 1 mile, and turn south (left) on this trail to meet transportation at Oakwilde, 3 1/2 miles.

On this trip Mt. Lowe Tavern makes a good stop for lunch, a cold lunch may be taken to eat on the way or may use fire at Camp No. 16 on Bear Canyon. If fire is used secure permit before starting. A small canteen for water desirable, but not necessary as the longest distance between water is 3 miles. Total hiking distance, 16 miles.

This trip may be shortened to 13 1/2 miles by going up the Arroyo Seco through Switzer Camp and meet transportation at Switzers Inlet on Angeles Crest highway.

*Mt. Islip—Elevation 8240 ft.—from Crystal
Lake Park—1 Day*

Auto to Crystal Lake Park and park at end of road. Go north (left) 200 yards and take Mt. Islip trail (right) to summit of the Mt. Islip-Mt. Hawkins divide, 3 1/2 miles, then on to Little Jimmy Springs, 1/4 mile, and fill canteens, then on 1/4 mile to trail branching to west (left) to Mt. Islip Fire Lookout, 1 mile, and eat lunch. Return by same route. Carry water from Little Jimmy Springs. Beautiful camp ground at trail junction. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

Upper San Dimas Canyon—1 Day

Drive San Dimas Canyon road (under half-hour control around Flood Control Dam) to forks of Wolfskill Canyon and park auto short distance above the forks at intersection of San Dimas Trail. Hike trail starting north (left) from the road to

first forks, 2 1/2 miles. Here take left hand trail to Canyon stream, 1/2 mile, and either up or down stream a short distance to good picnic grounds. Down stream to the Narrows under towering cliffs is beautiful canyon scenery. No water until stream is reached. No fires permitted in this area. Total hiking distance, 7 miles.

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

Drive from Glendora by Little Dalton road to Camp Bonita and by new road up San Gabriel river to construction camp. Follow trail to mouth of gorge, 1 mile, along stream to "the Narrows" (not passable), the 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, 2 1/2 miles, to Fish Fork, 1 1/2 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. Total hiking distance, 10 miles.

Cucamonga Canyon—from Camp Baldy—1 Day

Hike trail south (right) from the road at Mirror Lake, swing south around the slope of Ontario Peak, crossing Barrett Canyon, 4 1/2 miles, Spring Hill, 1 1/2 miles, to junction with Stoddard-Cucamonga trail, 3 miles. Here turn east (left) over the divide to Cucamonga Canyon and follow trail to end of road at canyon mouth, 4 miles.

Or at Stoddard Canyon trail junction turn west (right) down Stoddard Canyon to the road, 2 miles.

Or at Spring Hill turn west (right) down to San Antonio Canyon road, 1 mile. Carry cold lunch and small canteen, some water on the way.

Transportation should meet you at point of destination. Total hiking distance—Cucamonga Canyon, 13 miles; Stoddard Canyon, 11 miles; Spring Hill, 7 miles.

Prairie Fork Camp No. 1—from Big Pines Park—1 Day

Hike the Nature Trail to summit of Blue Ridge, 2 1/2 miles, turn east (left) on road to Prairie Fork Trail, 1/2 mile, then south (right) to Prairie Fork Ranger Station and Camp No. 1, 2 1/2 miles, and have lunch. Return by same route. Carry canteen, as no water on the way. Good forest, good views and beautiful camp at Prairie Fork No. 1. Total hiking distance, 11 miles.

*Camp Baldy to Big Pines Park—By Mt. San
Antonio—1 Day*

Take Bear Canyon Trail through Bear Flat, 1.5 miles, to summit of Mt. San Antonio, 6 miles, then north along top of the ridge over Mt. Dawson and Pine Mountain down to the Prairie Fork-Little Creek Divide, 5 miles, north over Wright Mountain to the Blue Ridge trail and west (left) on Blue Ridge by trail and road to Nature Trail, 4.5 miles, and north (right) to Big Pines, 2.5 miles.

Carry water all the way. This is a hard hike and should only be taken by seasoned hikers. Stop the night at one of the San Antonio Canyon Resorts for an early start.

Total hiking distance, 19.5 miles.

This may be shortened by starting from Snow Crest Camp. Trail to Divide, 2 1/2 miles, and by Devil's Backbone to summit of San Antonio, 3 1/2 miles, or drive to San Antonio-Little Creek Divide and start hike from there, making total distance to Big Pines 15.5 miles.

*Mt. Gleason—Elevation 6503 ft.—by Pacoima
Canyon—4 Days*

This canyon is one of the most rugged and the summit of Mt. Gleason furnishes a beautiful forest and magnificent view.

Park the auto in Pacoima Canyon a short distance below the dam. Hike trail up east (right) side of canyon around dam and reservoir, crossing Maple Canyon 2 1/2 miles, passing the Dillon Ranch, 2 miles, and on to Weller Camp at junction of Yerba Buena Trail, 8 miles, and make camp for the night.

Second day—By road and trail along stream to Indian Ben Camp, 6 miles, and leaving canyon by trail up east (right) slope, on to summit of Mt. Gleason, 5 miles, and camp at Deer Spring Camp a short distance west of the summit.

Third day—Return to junction with Yerba Buena Trail just before reaching Pacoima Canyon, 5 miles, and follow this trail to Yerba Buena Spring, 5 miles, and make camp.

Fourth day—Follow the high trail back to the Dillon Ranch, 7 miles, and back to the auto by route followed coming in. Carry water between Pacoima Canyon and Deer Spring Camp and between camps on the return trip. Secure fire permit before starting, as no Ranger Station on this route. Hiking distance, first day, 12 miles; second day, 11 miles; third day, 10 miles, fourth day, 12 miles; total, 45 miles.

*Bear Creek by Cold Brook Camp—from the
West Fork Bridge—1 1/2 Days*

Drive to parking place near West Fork bridge on the Crystal Lake road and leave auto. Hike by trail and road up North Fork of the San Gabriel to Cold Brook Ranger Station, 6 1/2 miles, and make camp, or stop at Cold Brook Camp Resort as preferred.

Second day hike trail from near the Ranger Station over Smith Mountain to Bear Creek, 5 miles, then south (left) down stream to West Fork of Bear, 2 miles, and stop for lunch. After lunch continue on down to West Fork of San Gabriel, 5 miles, and turn east (left) to auto, 1 mile.

No water between Cold Brook Camp and Bear Creek, plenty the rest of the way. Cold lunch in Bear Creek as no fires allowed in this canyon. Secure fire permit at Rincon Ranger Station on road in or from Ranger at Cold Brook. Bear Creek cuts through interesting rock formation and the stream is blocked by many enormous boulders.

Total hiking distance—first day, 6 1/2 miles; second day, 13 miles; total distance, 19 1/2 miles.

Buckhorn Flat by Crystal Lake Park—2 or 3 Days

Auto to Crystal Lake Park. Hike trail from the Park to summit of Mt. Islip-Mt. Hawkins divide, 3 1/2 miles, around the north slope of Mt. Islip to junction with Big Rock Creek trail, 4 miles, over Mt. Williamson, where trail reaches an elevation of 8000 feet, to Cedar Springs, 5 miles, and on to Buckhorn Flat, 3 1/2 miles, and make camp in one of the most beautiful of forestry camp grounds.

Return by same route. Water at Little Jimmy Springs, Cedar Springs and Buckhorn. Secure fire permit at Rincon Ranger Station on road in. *A wonderful trip but hard for two days.*

Total hiking distance, 32 miles.

*Camp Baldy to Big Pines Park—by the San
Gabriel River—3 Days*

From Camp Baldy take road to Sunset Divide, 1.5 miles, then new road to right and Allison Trail crossing Cattle Canyon, 3.8 miles, to Cold Water Canyon, 3.4 miles, and stop at camp ground near stream crossing or at Webers Camp Resort, 1 mile down stream.

Second day—Continue on Allison Trail over ridge to San Gabriel River, 6.5 miles, then north (right) passing Iron Fork, 1 mile, to Fish Fork, 1.3 miles. Two fine camp grounds here, one at forks and better one 200 yards up Fish. For a side trip hike to Fish Canyon Falls and return, 3 miles.

Third day—Continue up stream to Prairie Fork, 3.9 miles, up Vincent Gulch to Big Rock Divide, 3.8 miles, take road to right to end of big loop, 1 mile, and new trail to Jackson Lake, 3 miles, where you meet transportation, camp for the night or can continue east 3 miles to Swartout Lodge.

Water at convenient distances. Secure fire permit at Bear Canyon Ranger Station. Hiking distance—first day, 8.7 miles; second day, 9 to 12 miles; third day, 11.7 miles; total, 29 to 32 miles.

Rules of the Trail

Do not build any fire of any kind without first securing a camp fire permit from a Forest Service Officer.

Do not build a camp fire in any dangerous place or at a dangerous time even if you have a permit.

Do not leave any fire unattended at any time or for any reason. *Put it out.*

Do not build a large fire, a small one will serve you better.

Do not leave camp without first drenching your fire with water and then covering with earth.

Do not smoke except in posted camp grounds, at places of habitation, or at places where there is a sign "Smoking Permitted."

Do not leave a dirty camp. Leave it as clean as you would like to find it.

Do not short-cut trails; they cost on an average of \$700 per mile, and short-cuts damage them. Besides there's usually a reason for going around and those who short-cut are often in danger.

Do not bathe or wash in streams or spring. Dip the water and wash on land.

Do not disturb the property of others. Some day you may leave something unprotected.

Do not camp on any National Forest land without being equipped. Each automobile or pack train should have the following fire-fighting tools: one axe with handle not less than 26 inches in length and head weighing not less than 2 pounds; one shovel with handle not less than 36 inches in length and blade not less than 8 inches wide.

If you find a fire, *put it out* if possible; if not, get word to the nearest Forest Service officer at once and help all you can. It is *your* playground that is burning.



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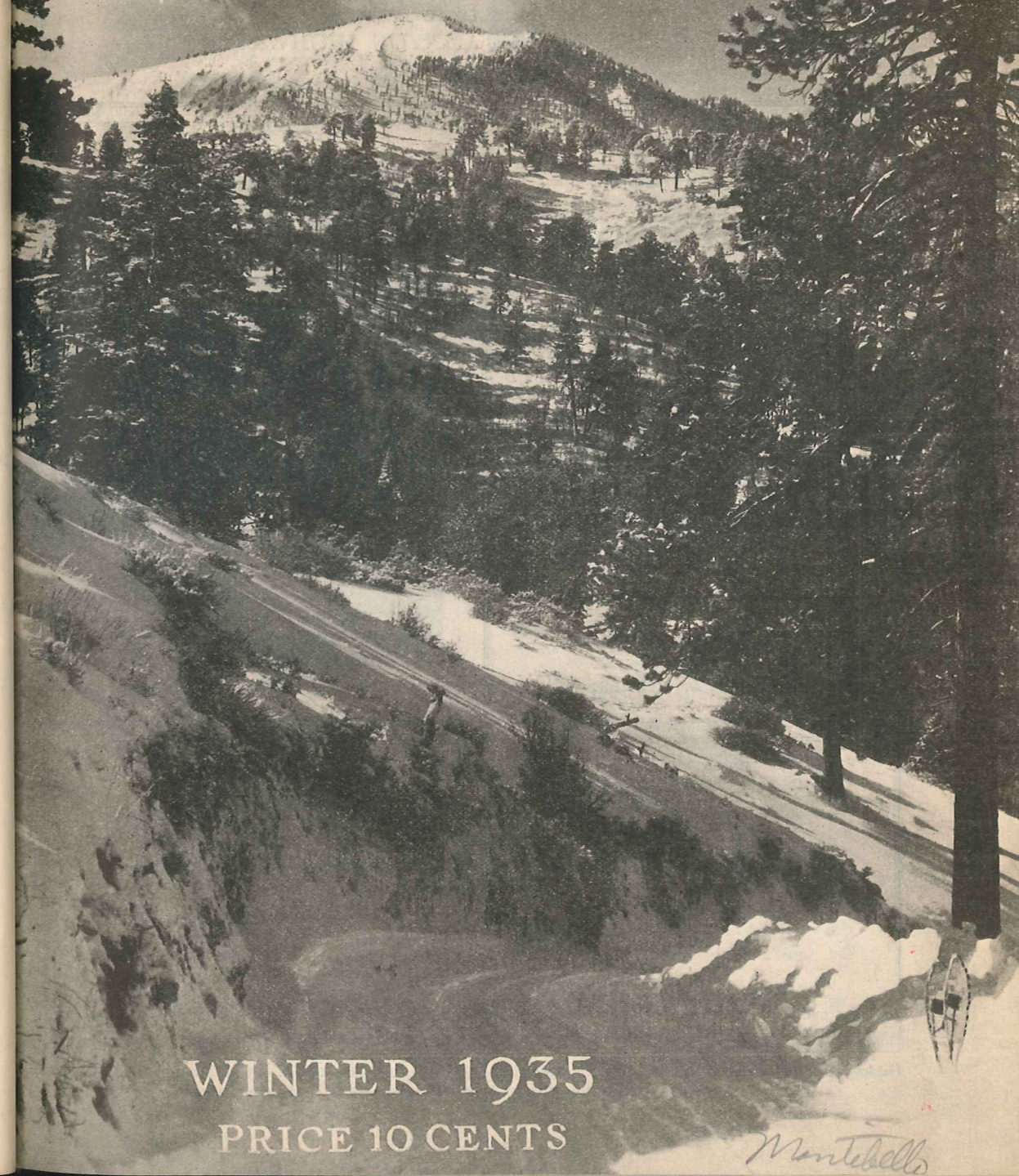
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