

8/17/41

mt. Adams trip, Oregon. Spent 7 hours on mt. Proper. Approached via Underwood, Whitesalmon river, Troullake, Gatchen Cr. Ranger Station, Mirror Lake to Bench Lake, circumnavigated Bench lake, hence up Hell Roaring river canyon to glacial cirque at conspicuous falls, hence south up side of canyon to Hell Roaring Ridge trail, hence down ridge to pass leading down to Bench lake, hence down regular road to Gatchen Ranger Station. On way up met Mr. J.A. Jackel of Wishram, Washington. He herds and owns sheep in this area around Adams and has been in area for 30 years. He states that 30 years ago in the area between the Gatchen Ranger Station and mountain was relatively free of underbrush and shrubbery but now the area is being crowded with brush with an entirely new and crowded covering of small conifer trees. This area is a typical Ponderosa stand. He accounts for this condition as being a natural one and due entirely to a change in climatic conditions. He knows of areas where sheep have been grazed and this new ecological change has not been effected. One can readily see, however that the sheep have unquestionably altered the area to some degree. This Ponderosa belt is most unique. Few aspen trees present but not in pure stands. Discovered fresh bear droppings and few deer tracks in Hell Roaring canyon below cirque. Ptka present. Met several members of the Mazama mountaineering club making their descent from the top of Adams. Returned to Vancouver with a Mr. Schaenfeldt of the Portland Forest Service. Of the several areas visited so far I think that mt. Adams has impressed me as being more primitive. Salamanders (orange) common around Bench lake.

8/30/41

Three day trips to mt. Rainier. Left Vancouver 12:00 AM, hence Tacoma, hence Elbe, hence Ingmore arriving there at 10:30 P.M. Enroute to Tacoma met an old timer in the lumber business. He informs me that the kank on cedar trees indicate condition of wood inside. If they are brown and coarse they are nourished from the outside layer of wood and bark and the tree is solid but if the kank is yellow and fine it is being nourished from dead and punky wood inside of tree. The country north of Vancouver is hilly and irregular but area south of Olympia is level. One characteristic feature of the landscape south of Olympia is the knolled topography of the flats. The <sup>average</sup> individual knolls are about 20 feet or so in diameter and 10' high. They completely dot the landscape, reminding one of old and ancient indian burial mounds. They are probably formations from glacial ice age period. From the entrance to Rainier park walked