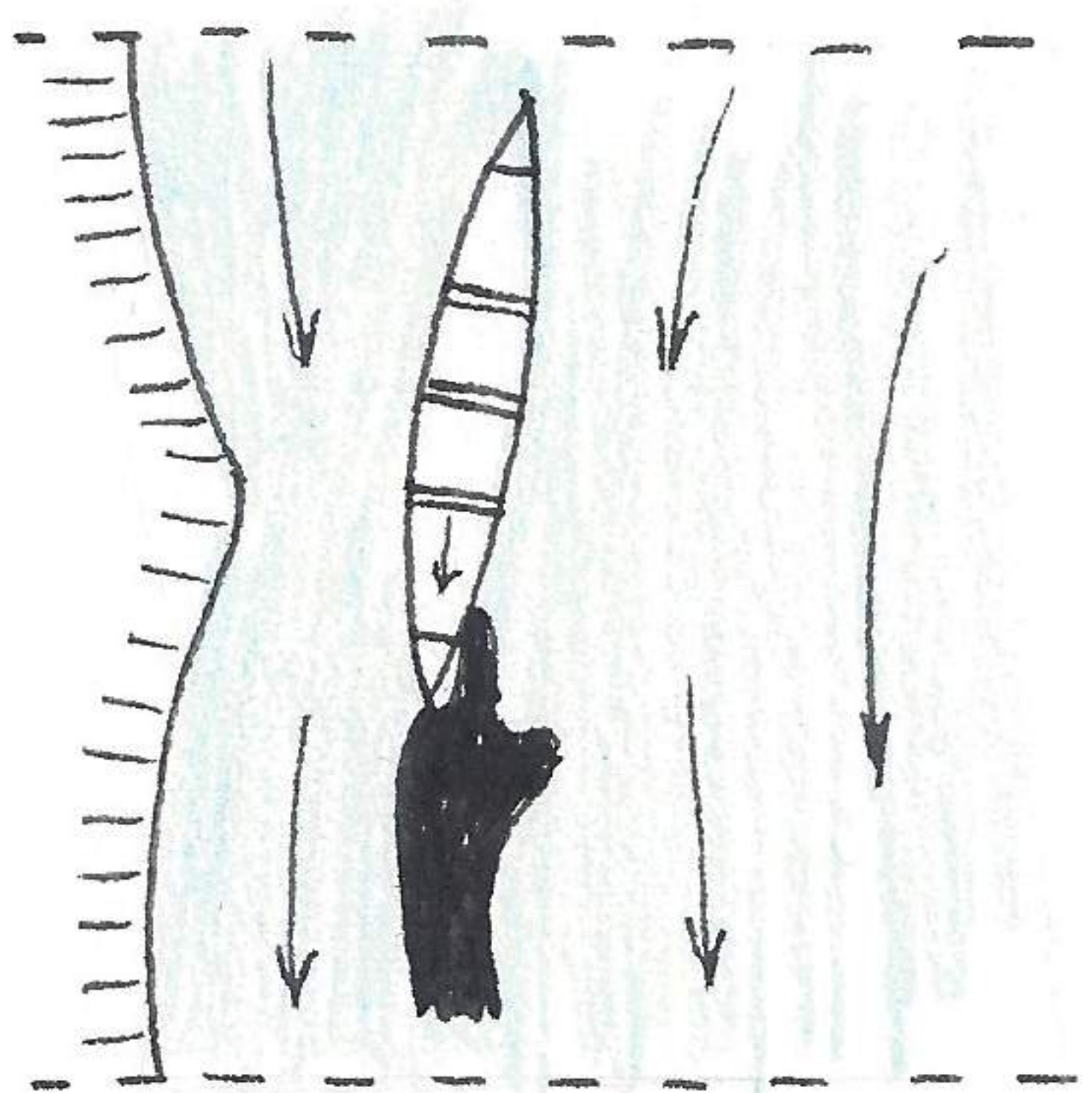
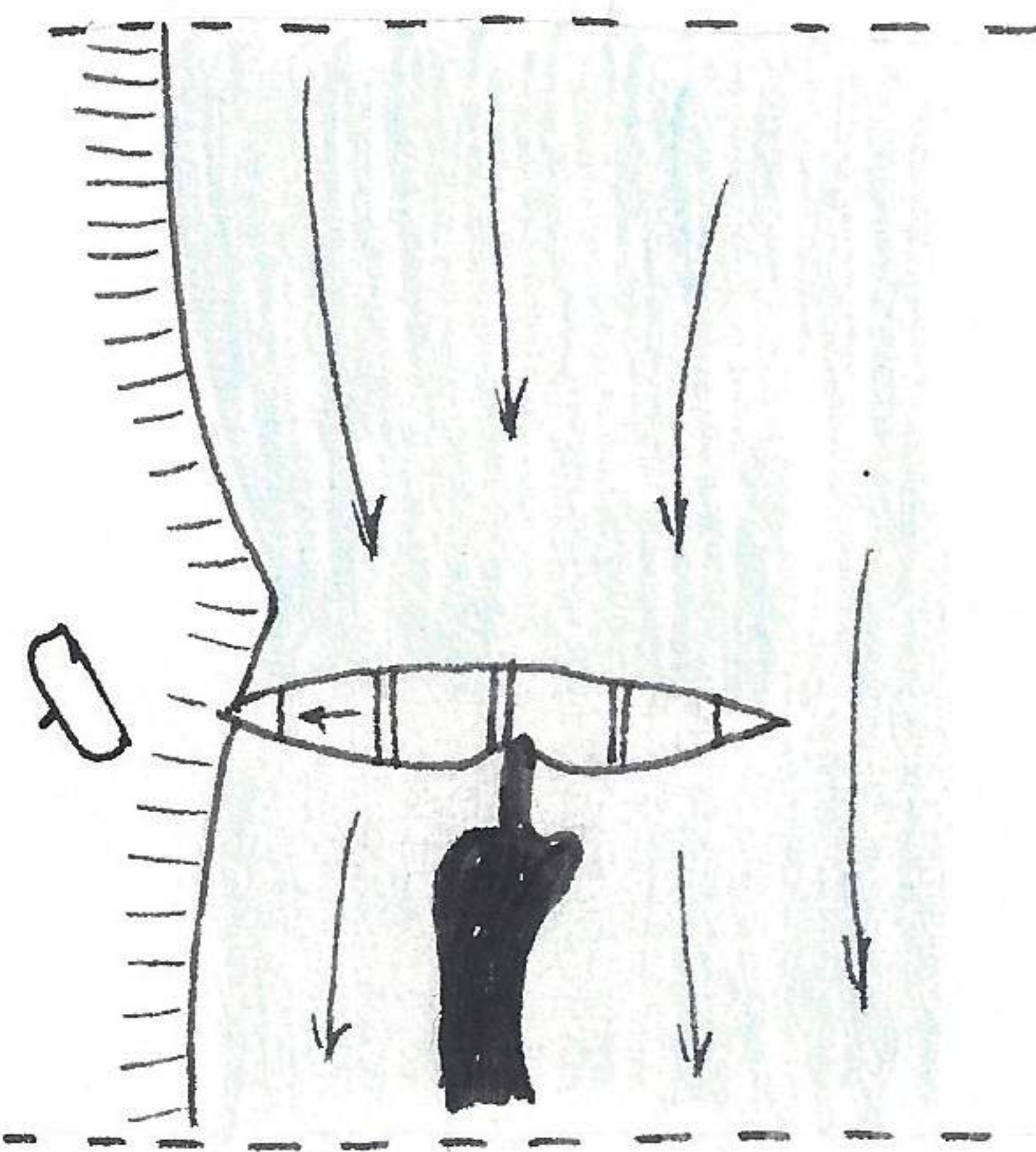


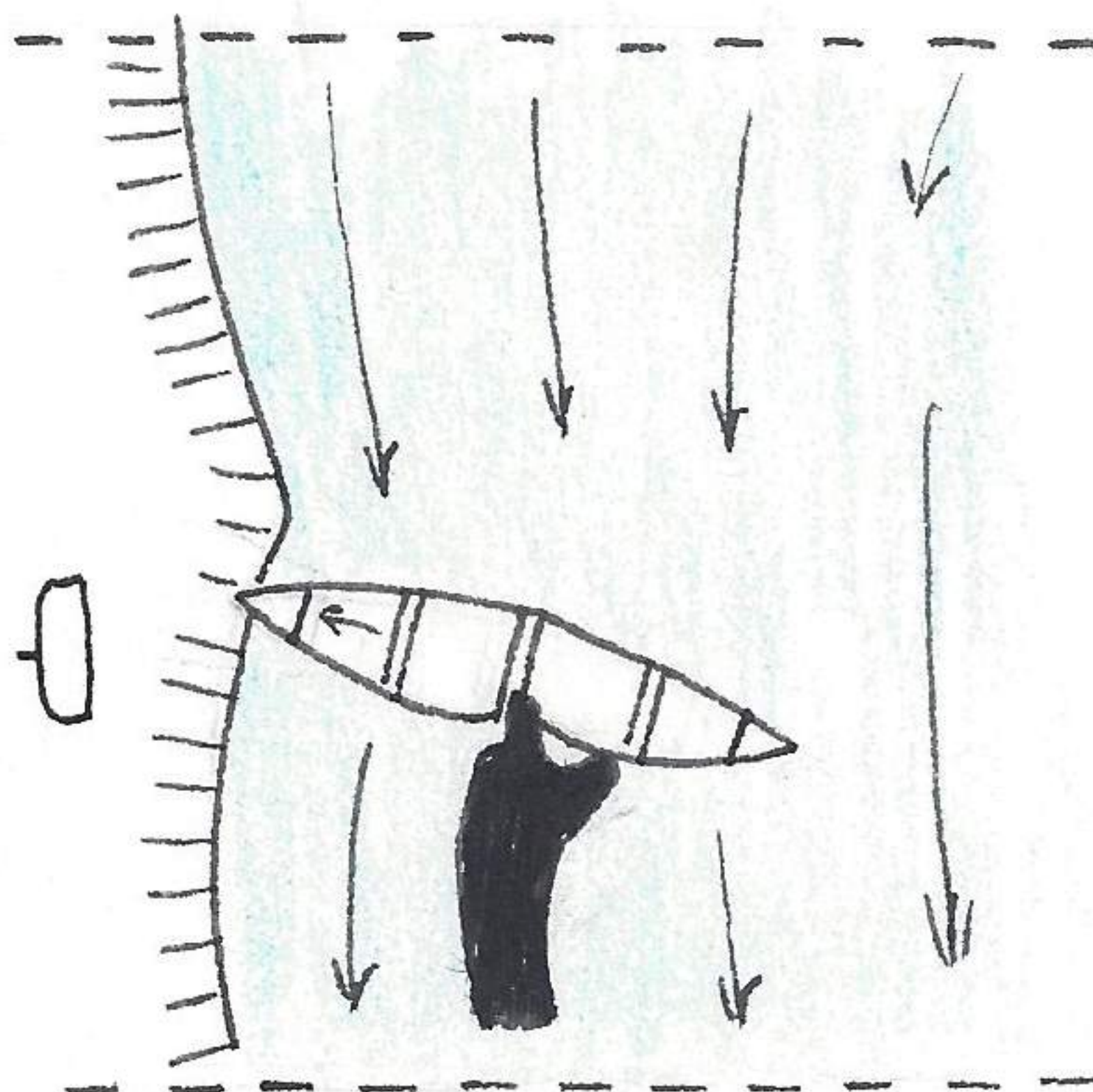
1



2.



3.



4.

1. Committed to course east of elapsed log (black) to avoid another obstacle beyond. Current from east forced canoe to drift toward log.

2. Unable to counteract flow of water from east, and <sup>the</sup> bow of canoe struck west side of log. Canoe pivoted abruptly and sharply to west.

3. As soon as canoe turned 90° to flow of current and became anchored to the log and bank, the fast moving water immediately piled up over <sup>side</sup> and inundated the canoe.

4. Cutting the log barrier twice, <sup>with a</sup> ~~only~~ lowered the canoe to a horizontal position, pinning it even more securely to the log. At this point it was impossible to move the canoe because of hundreds of pounds of water pressure! The river (in the following 4 hours) raised 5 feet and covered the canoe and the tree barrier by approx. the same amount. With continued water action against the submerged canoe and barrier, the log was finally displaced and the canoe came to the surface and was taken from the water, first, and unsuccessfully by removal of water with a bucket while canoe was in water and finally, with help, by pulling canoe up steep bank and removing water from lower end of canoe at water level.

Observations associated with inundation.

1. Fast moving water has a tremendous power and pressure on immovable objects. When the velocity of a gentle flowing stream increases ~~to~~ is doubled it increases the carrying capacity 4 times. The power of flowing water is deceptive and has more force back of it than one