

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1963

Lassen Volcanic National Park Provides Pleasant Surprise For Weekend Campers

Editor's Note—The photos and story in today's feature were turned out by James Allen of the Herald and News advertising staff covering a recent trip by his family to Lassen Park.

of years ago when a series of faults developed, cutting the cone into chunks.

Left are a series of peaks ranging up to 10,457-foot Mt. Lassen. Other peaks include Conard, Brokeoff, Diller, and Pilot Pinacle.

Lassen Park is considered the

"sister park" of Oregon's more famous Crater Lake National Park. Both peaks collapsed similarly, but Mt. Mazama filled with water to become Crater Lake, while Mt. Tehama developed a number of streams cutting through the rim.

Lassen Park measures about 10 by 17 miles and covers 165 square miles.

Tourists may see 67 points of interest in the park by following a paved road. At one point, the road is 8,512 feet above sea level and from there it is a relatively easy climb to the top of Mt. Lassen. Average climbing time is 10 to 12 hours.

East of Mt. Lassen, the park is more rugged, offering a challenge to the more experienced hiker.

The park affords an opportunity for solitude as it is not crowded with tourists like many other recreation areas.

Lassen Volcanic National Park—the name conjures up a picture of bleak wastes of lava, remnants of the violent eruptions of Mt. Tehama less than 50 years ago.

But two families—the Jim Allens of Klamath Falls and the D. D. Andersons of Sacramento—found this to be a false image when they toured the park over the long Labor Day weekend.

Instead of rocky badlands, the two families found lush mountain meadows dotted with deer, towering stands of timber and icy lakes.

Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Anderson were roommates during nurse's training in Kansas and the park offered a roomy playground for a reunion.

After meeting at Juniper Lake, the Allens and the Andersons tested the lake's waters for trout, hiked into Crystal Lake for another try at the fish—but failing with the rod and reel, they spent the remainder of the weekend just exploring the rugged park.

Stalking deer at night armed only with flashlights was a popular substitute for fishing until the two women came across a nocturnal black bear. A scurrying hike back to camp ended their prowling that night.

The families found that much of the park is covered with vegetation. Even the area denuded by the eruptions of Mt. Tehama from 1914 to 1917 is making a comeback.

The park offers the outdoorsman camping, hiking and fishing—with dozens of peaks and small lakes, all stocked with trout.

The peaks are remnants of the rim of volcanic Mt. Tehama.

The volcano collapsed thousands



RUGGED PARK BEAUTY—The contrasting beauty and ruggedness of Lassen Volcanic National Park are captured in this view. Don Allen poses beside the spiny, picturesque corpse of a multiple-trunked white bark pine. In the background is one of the rugged peaks that dot the

area. At Don's right is one of the numbered signs that point out most interesting spots. A booklet can be purchased that is keyed to the signs and gives visitors a complete history and background of each point of interest.



UP THE TRAIL—Only one paved road winds through Lassen Volcanic National Park, but there are dozens of well-marked trails that provide easy access to the many emerald lakes that dot the area. This party of hikers were on the trail to Crystal Lake where they found the scenery breathtaking, but the fish uncooperative.



AREA MAKES COMEBACK—The eruption of Lassen Peak in 1915 denuded this area of vegetation. Lava flowed out of the crater, melted snow and formed a giant mudflow which roared down the mountain and covered the meadows below with 20 feet of debris. Young trees now growing in the devastated area are the result of natural reforestation. Cindy Allen is shown reading the story of the denuded area.



ANTS AT WORK—Gail and Sandy Anderson, Sacramento, find the activities of a busy ant hill fascinating. This giant ant hill was more than three feet high. Red ants, about one-quarter inch long, have fashioned this hill from twigs and dry pine needles.



PRIMITIVE CAMPGROUNDS AROUND—In the Juniper Lake area, the more rugged region of the park, campers are treated to do-it-yourself fireplaces, cold lake water for drinking, abundant wildlife and unspoiled forests. More developed campgrounds are located along the park highway in the western section of the park. Here, left to right, Cindy, Don and Kelly Allen talk over their day's adventures at a Juniper Lake campsite.



"HOT ROCKS" LEFT OVER—Huge boulders such as this 15-ton chunk of rock were carried along in the mudflow caused by the eruption of Mt. Lassen in 1915. These boulders retained their heat for several days and were called "hot rocks" by local people. Many such rocks were buried in the mudflow and the heat from them caused funnel-shaped "eruption pits" in the mud. Andy Anderson, Sacramento dentist, ponders the amount of force needed to move such a huge boulder.



HOT SPRINGS ATTRACTION—This large, steaming area was once a huge, boiling hot spring. Although no water is visible, steam gushes from the ground. In 1865, T. M. Boorman and Dr. M. Supan filed a mining claim and attempted to develop the sulphur and clay potentialities of the area. This part of the park remained in private ownership until 1951 when it was acquired by the government.