



Pacific Crest Trail: Oregon & Washington, 7th Edition 2007 Update (Part 1 of 2)

Information supplied by author Ben Schifrin from field research in 2006. The opinions expressed here are his alone, and not necessarily those of the coauthors or the publisher.

p. 22, Border Crossing: Beginning in 2007, a valid passport is required for entry to the U.S. from Canada, if returning by air. In 2008, a passport will be required for all entry. Since the author has never heard of a single individual who has been challenged for any identification, let alone a special PCT entry permit, either while entering Manning Park on the PCT or upon re-entering Washington from British Columbia, the certainty of this requirement can only be speculated. However, in this new post-9/11 world, I would advise that hikers carrying a passport into Manning Park.

p. 23, Government and Administrative Headquarters: Note that Rogue River, Umpqua, Willamette, and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie national forests have new addresses. The address for Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest is 333 West 8th Street, Medford, OR 97501, and their phone number is (541) 858-2200. The address for Umpqua National Forest is 2900 Stewart Parkway, Roseburg, OR 97470, and their phone number is (541) 672-6601. The address for Willamette National Forest is 211 East 7th Avenue, Eugene, OR 97401, and their phone number is (541) 225-6300. The address for Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest is 21905 64th Avenue West, Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043-2278, and their phone number is (425) 775-9702.

p. 42: Mileage Table: Reduce Section C mileage by 5.0. Change Section C end to: Highway 138 at Cascade Mtn Pass. Change Section G mileage to 53.4 (increase by 2.7). Change Section I mileage to 99.1 (increase by 0.1). Decrease Section K miles by 0.3.

p. 46, Points on Route: Change second entry to: Lower Devils Peak Saddle: Lookout Spring

Change last three entries as noted:

Grouse Gap near shelter	53.8	10.7	5.3
Mt. Ashland Inn Bed & Breakfast	59.1	5.4	5.4
Interstate 5 near Mt. Ashland Road	20	64.5	0.0

p. 46, Supplies: Seiad Valley, at the start of Section A, has most services needed for a resupplying hiker. Directly on the highway, it has a full-service post office (with a zip code of 96086), co-located beside a small but completely stocked market, the Seiad Valley Store and Café. The restaurant serves lunch and boasts an enormous Pancake Challenge breakfast, which is free to the few who can eat it all. Very close-by, Mid River RV Park has hiker campsites, showers, laundry, and a shaded awning, all for \$8 (as of 2006). If you are planning to come through town when the post office is closed, you can send your supply box to the park at the following address: [Your Name], c/o Mid River RV Park, PO Box 707, Seiad Valley, CA 96086, [Date of Arrival]. The package service is free to patrons of the RV park; for others, there is a \$5 service charge. Call (530) 496-3400 or email midriverrv@sisqtel.net to confirm details.

At 61.9 miles, just 5.4 miles before the end of this section, the PCT crosses the parking area in front of Mt. Ashland Inn Bed & Breakfast. This small (just five guest rooms), but elegant lodge was built with incense-cedars logs felled from the 40-acre site. It is operated year-round by Chuck and Laurel Biegert, who are PCT Association supporters and deserve your patronage. Rooms book well

in advance. Rates for 2006 are \$175–230 with jacuzzi access and gourmet breakfast. To contact the bed & breakfast, you may write 550 Mt. Ashland Road, Ashland, OR 97520 or call (800) 830-8707 or (541) 482-8707. You can also visit their Website at www.mtashlandinn.com.

Also note that just 0.7 mile north of the end of this section was the site of justly famous Callahan's Restaurant and Callahan's Siskiyou Lodge. Sadly, it burned down in late summer 2006. The owners, Donna and Ron Bergquist, hope to reopen in fall 2007, with more lodge rooms, a banquet hall, and restaurant. Current plans also call for a hiker shower and laundry. During reconstruction in 2007, they will hold hiker packages, by prior arrangement. Try contacting them; you may call (800) 286-0507 or (541) 482-1299. You may also visit them on the Web at www.callahanslodge.com.

The author does not know of any regular bus or shuttle service along Interstate 5 into Ashland for resupply, but taxi services are inexpensive. Some of those include the following: Metro Taxi at (541) 773-6665, Valley Cab at (541) 772-1818, and Yellow Cab at (541) 772-6288. Call from the Callahan's site using a cell phone (there's good analog coverage in this area) or from the lodge at Mount Ashland Ski Area or Mount Ashland Inn.

p. 52, Col 1, Par 4, Line 3: The water access trail leaves the PCT just before you reach Road 48N20 atop Cook and Green Pass.

p. 55, Col 1, Par 3, Line 5: Beardog Spring (6075–0.2), . . .

p. 55, Col 2, Par 1, Line 5: Change to: a junction (5950–1.8) . . .

p. 56, Col 2, Par 2, Line 4: Slight realignment of the trail now makes a contouring traverse west of Peak 7043.

p. 59, Col 1, Line 3: Should read, Parallel the crest north to just below Jackson Gap (7040–1.2).

p. 59, Col 2, Par 2, Line 4-8: “The route does . . . Ice Age volcano.” should be in *italics*.

p. 59, Col 2, Par 2, Line 8: Insert in *italics*: *Red Mountain is well-named, if unimaginatively. Its dark red rocks are a highly-oxidized peridotite, which initially formed deep underneath an ancient ocean. Look around for large, sometimes almost fibrous crystals of anthophyllite in surrounding boulders.*

p. 62, Col 1, Par 1, Last Line: Long John Saddle: From here, it is an easy ½ mile west down dirt Road 2040 to reliable water at the head of Applegate River.

p. 62, Col 2, Second to last line: Here the PCT passes near the edge of the Ashland Batholith of intrusive granitic rocks, which are marked by large square pink feldspar crystals. Look for outcrops that show how the hot granites melted into the pre-existing sedimentary rocks. These include linear, branching granitic dikes where the magma leaked into cracks in the dark, sedimentary shales. Also seen here, and farther along the trail below Mt. Ashland, are now-frozen globs of dark shale—called xenoliths—surrounded by the granites that melted and intruded into the shales.

p. 63, Col 1, Par 6: Resupply Access: Omit. Nobody uses this side hike. Hitchhike from the Callahan's site or call a taxi.

p. 63, Col 2, Second to last line: Mt. Ashland Inn offers water, from a spigot near the picnic table downhill of the structure.

p. 64, Col 1, Par 2, Line 8: Crossing into Section 19, the PCT enters the western arm of 53,000 acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, created in 2000. It is the first national monument managed expressly to protect the biodiversity of the region, rather than for enjoyment by people. The monument recognizes a unique conjuncture of Cascadian and Californian, and coastal and high desert species that exist in this ecosystem. The PCT leaves this portion of the monument in about 1.5 miles, on the hillside a bit before Siskiyou Pass.

p. 64, Col 1, Par 3, Line 5: Spring-fed gully is at the head of East Fork Cotton Creek.

p. 64, Col 1, Par 3, Line 9: Road (4470-0.1) is directly above the Southern Pacific Railroad's infamous, 3107-foot-long Tunnel 13 on its fiendishly steep—up to 3.7% grade—route through Siskiyou Pass. On October 11, 1923, the last great train robbery of the American West was perpetrated here by the three D'Autremont brothers, who shot and killed three trainmen aboard the Gold Special while dynamiting the mail car in an attempt to reach a supposed fortune in gold and cash. The mail clerk was killed in the explosion, which yielded no treasure. The brothers fled and hid near the base of Pilot Rock, to the east. They were not to be captured, despite the efforts of the largest national manhunt in history (at the time), for four more years.

Prior to those events, a band of Hudson's Bay Company fur trappers, under the leadership of Peter Skene Ogden, crossed north over Siskiyou Pass in February 1827, paving the way for settlers, gold-seekers, and a wagon road in the 1850s.

p. 64, Col 1, End: Siskiyou Pass is the PCT hiker's clearest entry into the Cascade Range, with granitic rocks of the Ashland Batholith that formed the eastern half of the Siskiyou Range—and are typical of California—now replaced by volcanic rocks for virtually all of the remaining route north to Canada.

p. 64, Col 2, Par 1, Line 8: Callahan's Restaurant is now closed until at least late 2007, after a devastating fire in late 2006. You may still send packages to them, by prior arrangement. See "Supplies" p. 46 addenda, above, for transport to Ashland.

p. 64, Col 2, Par 3, Line 17: Now named simply, Glenyan Campground, and quite inexpensive and convenient. The RV park has separate tent camping areas, a swimming pool, laundry, phones, Internet access, a game room, and a small store that is certainly adequate enough for a few days' resupply. Their address is 5310 Highway 66, Ashland, OR 97520 and phone numbers are (877) 453-6926 and (541) 488-1785. You may also visit their Website at www.glenyancampground.com.

p. 67, Introduction, Line 8: Omit last sentence.

p. 67, Points on Route: Change last points, as noted:

Road to Klum Landing Campground	31.5	22.5
		4.7
Spring south of Griffin Pass	36.2	17.8

		8.0	
South Brown Mountain Shelter	44.2		9.8
		9.8	
Highway 140 near Fish Lake	54.0		0.0

p. 67, Supplies, Line 2: Callahan’s Lodge, just north of the start of this section, was burned down in late 2006. The owners, Donna and Ron Bergquist, hope to reopen in fall 2007, with more lodge rooms, a banquet hall, and restaurant. Current plans also call for a hiker shower and laundry. During reconstruction in 2007, they will hold hiker packages, by prior arrangement. Try contacting them; you may call (800) 286-0507 or (514) 482-1299. You may also visit them on the Web at www.callahanslodge.com.

p. 67, Supplies, Line 4: Omit references to resorts at Howard Prairie Lake—it is too far off the trail—and Lake of the Woods—it is accessed by a now-little-used road-walk alternate route and offers little as an alternative to Fish Lake Resort, which is much closer to the PCT. Add: Green Springs Inn is 1.8 miles east of the PCT where it crosses Highway 66 at Green Springs Summit, 17.3 miles into Section B. (On foot, you can knock a half mile off the distance by walking cross-country down to Keene Creek Reservoir’s south-end dam and then east back up to the highway.) This small, delightful resort boasts 8 rooms, with jacuzzis in its luxury suites. Its restaurant serves full meals, outstanding homemade pies (try the rhubarb!) and espresso from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., except Wednesdays. It also has a full bar and payphone but no laundry. Management will accept hikers’ packages by U.S. Postal Service. Their address is 11470 Highway 66, Ashland OR 97520. Their phone number is (541) 482-0614. You may visit them on the Web at www.greenspringsinn.net. Next to the inn is a small interpretive center for Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, established by President Bill Clinton in 2000 to protect the biodiversity of the southern Cascades.

Hyatt Lake Resort also has nice, small rental cabins. The resort’s new owners plan to reopen its restaurant, to feature pizza and ice cream, and to enlarge the small store. In 2006, the same owners expanded and reconstructed the nearby legendary Campers Cove Resort, which they renamed Mountain Resort at Hyatt Lake. It is now open year-round, with cabin rentals and an expanded full-service restaurant. They are extremely hiker-friendly. Their phone number is (541) 482-1201. At this time, they do not accept hiker packages, but Hyatt Lake Resort still does. Mountain Resort lies 0.6 mile farther north along the west shore of Hyatt Lake. It is easily reached by following the dirt entrance road west from Hyatt Lake Resort for 0.1 mile and then turning right (north) along paved West Hyatt Lake Road.

p. 68, Col 1, Par 2, Line 1: There is now a 0.4 mile-long connector trail which heads south, gently up alongside the eastern shoulder of old Highway 99, to reach the PCT’s continuation.

p. 68, Col 2, par 2, Line 6 from bottom: . . . up to a crest, and re-enter the main body of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. After a moment’s walk down . . .

p. 70, Col 1, Par 4, End: Pilot Rock is made of six-sided near-vertical columns of andesite, the remnant of a slow-cooling 38-million-year-old lava flow. It was a portion of one of the earliest volcanoes of the modern Cascade Range. Pilot Rock, visible for miles, served as a navigational

landmark, both for travelers over Siskiyou Pass, to the west, as well as pioneers on the Applegate Trail, over Green Springs Summit, farther north. Old Reelfoot, the last surviving grizzly bear in Oregon, was shot at the base of Pilot Rock in 1891. The eight-foot bear was displayed at the Columbian Exposition of 1892 in San Francisco.

p. 72, Col 1, Last Line: Human-made pond may be dry in mid-summer of low-precipitation years.

p. 73, Col 1, Par 4, Last Line: Green Springs Summit: Here you leave Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument again.

Highway 66 is built roughly along the route of the Applegate Trail, which brought pioneer wagon trains to the farms of the lush Willamette Valley. It was scouted and cut by brothers Lindsay and Jesse Applegate. In 1843, each brother had lost a son to drowning when their raft overturned in the Cascades of the Columbia Gorge while they were following the original Oregon Trail route. The brothers vowed to find a safer way to the Oregon Territory. In 1846 they led a party of more than 100 wagons from Fort Hall, Idaho, to the Humboldt River, in Nevada. There they branched from the California Trail, striking across the Black Rock Desert, eventually reaching Klamath Lake. Then, they hacked their way through the forests of the southern Cascades and over Green Springs Pass. Soon, this route became the major South Road of the Oregon Trail and was used by thousands of settlers.

Green Springs Inn, with a restaurant, a bar, and rooms, is 1.8 miles east down Highway 66, at its junction with Hyatt Lake Road. Water is easiest to get by dropping straight downhill, east, to the dam of Keene Creek Reservoir. Continue on up the opposite hillside to reaccess the highway and continue to the inn.

p. 73, Col 1, Par 6, Line 4: . . . the trail cuts across a dirt road which parallels the highway. One could drop east 150 feet downhill to water at Keene Creek.

p. 73, Col 2, Line 3: Climb south-southwest past a flowing spring.

p. 73, Col 2, Line 6: Curve north around meadow and find another spring below the trail, with a small pond and gate. There is fair camping here.

p. 73, Col 2, Par 1, Line 14: Water faucet is still there, with a sign announcing untreated water. Nice views over Ashland.

p. 73, Col 2, Par 2, Line 1: Substitute for first two sentences: Beyond the faucet, the PCT drops 300 yards to cross the Greensprings Mountain Road, immediately before this road curves northwest on a moderate descent. You descend briefly northeast . . .

p. 73, Col 2, par 3, Line 11: Little Hyatt Lake's east shore: Better, secluded camps are on the west shore, just north of the dam.

p. 74, Line 2: A large trail sign now marks this intersection.

p. 74, Line 3: Road 100-80 is now called West Hyatt Lake Road.

p. 74, Par 2, Line 5: Hyatt Lake Campground now has a pay phone at the entrance station kiosk.

p. 74, Par 2, Line 7: Vague trail to hikers' campsite is now well-trod and well-marked.

p. 74, Par 2, Line 16: The easiest route to Hyatt Lake Campground, and beyond, to Hyatt Lake Resort, from the northbound PCT is actually to branch left, northwest, along the northern shoulder of paved West Hyatt Lake Road 100-85 when the PCT crosses it, just south of the campground. The fence traces a split-log fence for a few minutes, later angling north to Hyatt Lake's dam. Cross the dam, northwest, and walk a moment along the lakeshore to Hyatt Lake Resort.

p. 74, Par 2, Line 5 from bottom: Hyatt Lake Resort also has nice, small rental cabins. The Resort's new owners plan to reopen its restaurant, to feature pizza and ice cream, and to enlarge the small store. In 2006, the same owners expanded and reconstructed the nearby legendary Campers Cove Resort, renamed as Mountain Resort at Hyatt Lake. It is now open year-round, with cabin rentals and expanded full-service restaurant. They are extremely hiker-friendly. Their phone number is (541) 482-1201. At this time, they do not accept hiker packages, but Hyatt Lake Resort still does. Mountain Resort lies 0.6 mile farther north along the west shore of Hyatt Lake. It is easily reached by following the dirt entrance road west from Hyatt Lake Resort and then turning right (north) in 0.1 mile along paved West Hyatt Lake Road.

p. 74, Par 3, Line 1: As PCT crosses Hyatt Lake Road, it reenters Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.

p. 75, Par 2, Line 9: Campground has been renamed Wildcat Campground and is prettier and quieter than the main campground. It has only tables and toilets, without running water or showers.

p. 75, Par 2, Line 10: You leave Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument just before striking Wildcat Glades Road.

p. 75, Par 2, Line 3 from end: Wildcat Glades area is home to many osprey, which fish in the surrounding reservoirs. Look for their huge stick nests atop the many dead snags in the area.

p. 75, Par 3, Line 7: Main summit 5540: Here there is now a signed spur trail to WILDCAT OVERLOOK, which, though named, is still disappointing.

p. 75, Par 3, Second to Last Line: Road is now graveled and named Yew Springs Hookup Road. PCT crosses it just below a gate.

p. 75, Par 4, Lines 2, 4 and 10: All Map B6 roads around Howard Prairie Lake are now paved.

p. 76, Col 1, Par 2, Line 2: Major forest road is now paved.

p. 77, Col 2, Par 2, Line 3: Major forest road is now paved.

p. 79, Col 1, Par 4, Line 5: Canal has nice level camping.

p. 79, Col 2, Lines 3 & 4: Northbound on-route water is now at South Brown Mountain Shelter, in 12.0 miles.

p. 79, Col 2, Par 2, Line 2: Forgotten road is now upgraded and graveled.

p. 79, Col 2, Par 2, Line 4: Moon Prairie Road is paved.

p. 79, Col 2, Par 2, Line 6 from end: “Westbound” should read “Southbound.”

p. 80, Col 1, Line 3: Old logging road is now gravel.

p. 80, Col 1, Line 6: Road 5640: Now, before the PCT crosses the road, there is a signed lateral trail which goes 110 yards down to a small pond fed by a spring. It flows into late season of dry years. It sits at the junction of Griffin Pass Road 2520 and a smaller spur, signed 38-4E-26.2, which has a large yellow pipe gate that is visible from the PCT. There is adequate camping nearby.

p. 81, Col 1, Par 2, Line 6: Big Springs is quite hard to find. It’s better to use the unnamed spring to the south.

p. 81, Col 1, Par 2, Line 8: Shady saddle: Here is a signed trail south (right) to Vulture Point (6050).

p. 81, Col 1, Par 4: Side route: The views from the summit of Old Baldy are now more-or-less obscured by overgrowth, and this author doesn’t think it is worth the visit.

p. 81, Col 2, Line 4: Road 3802 is now paved.

p. 81, Col 2, Line 6: Dead Indian Road was previously a much-used foot route from the Klamath Basin to the environs of Ashland. It got its name in the 1850s after a party of white settlers “found” a group of natives slain along the wayside. Native Americans of southern Oregon went on to stage one of the most successful and long-lasting campaigns for liberty in any part of the West.

p. 81, Col 2, Par 1, Line 9: Omit last 2 lines, in reference to Lake of the Woods.

p. 81, Col 2, par 2, Last line: Junction with spur trail to South Brown Mountain Shelter is now well-signed.

p. 81, Col 2, Par 3, Line 3: Brown Shelter is officially called South Brown Mountain Shelter.

p. 81, Col 2, Par 4, Line 2: Road 700 should be Road 3720-740.

p. 81, Col 2, Par 5, Line 1: Road 740 should be, Road 3720-740.

p. 81, Col 2, Par 5, Line 8: There is now a well-signed trail to Brown Mountain that crosses the PCT here, just south of the creek.

p. 82, Col 2, Last Line: Fish Lake Trail is here signed HIGH LAKES TRAIL 1014, and is laid with compacted gravel both uphill and down to Fish Lake.

p. 83, Col 1, Line 5: Insert: Trail 1014 winds 1/3 mile left (west) down to a seasonal pond . . .

p. 83, Col 1, Line 10: Fish Lake Trail has a signed junction with High Lakes Trail, 0.8 mile west of the PCT. Here the High Lakes Trail branches right, west-northwest, to arc across Road 900 and stay above Fish Lake Resort, just below Highway 140, to eventually end at Road 800, which is the paved entrance to the resort. Next, the PCT descends . . .

p. 83, Col 1, Line 12: Substitute: intersects dirt Road 900 (0.5 mi—1.3 total), just before that road starts a traverse across the flow. You now wind almost 0.1 mile west to a junction just before the east shore of Fish Lake. Here, a spur trail branches left, southwest 55 yards to a no-fee PCT campsite perched above the lake's rocky shore. However, you might want to head 300 yards, first north and then west over to Fish Lake Resort's campground, 1.6 miles total distance from the PCT.

p. 83, Col 2, End: Fish Lake Resort has a tiny store which is probably inadequate to the needs of hikers hoping to get to the next resupply at Crater Lake—better to send yourself a food box. They also offer snug and inexpensive cabins, showers, a PCT register, video games, and a pool table. As of 2006, they no longer have phone service, although analog cellular reception is fair. If the resort's free backpacking site is crowded, budget-conscious hikers might want to head west 0.2 mile to the U.S. Forest Service Fish Lake Campground, with piped water and toilets. The area is often noisy at night, due to truck traffic on the highway, above.

p. 85, Col 1, Par 2: Alternate route: Omit this archaic route—it is longer, mostly on busy paved road or little-used trail. It is hotter and visually unrewarding. Although Lake of the Woods Resort is very nice, it really has nothing to offer hikers that cannot be had at Fish Lake Resort.

p. 87, Par 3, Line 6: The new route of the PCT along Crater Lakes rim *is* now the official route, leaving the low route as the mandatory alternate for equestrians. Be aware that the rim's hiker-only route is virtually waterless.

p. 87, Points on Route: Stuart Falls S-N should be, 43.7, and Highway 62 S-N should be, 48.9. Note that the last four points and mileages should be changed to reflect the new crater rim route of the PCT, as follows, and all S-N mileages should be changed:

Stuart Falls Trail, northeast end	43.7	27.3	5.2
Highway 62 to Mazama Village	48.9	22.1	2.1
Dutton Creek: start horse route	51.0		20.0
		2.4	
Crater Lake Rim Village	53.4		17.6
		8.8	
Base of Grouse Hill: join horse route	62.2		8.8
		8.8	
Highway 138 at Cascade Mtn Pass	71.0		0.0

p. 87, Supplies: Crater Lake Post Office:

Most parcels mailed to the post office (which is out-of-the-way via either the foot route or the equestrian route) will actually be sent by the postmaster down to the Mazama Campground Store, next to the campground, which is only 1.1 mile from the PCT. Ask there first since it is the closest and best place to resupply; you'd likely be stopping there anyway before going up to the post office. If you *want* your parcel held at the post office, be sure to write "General Delivery" on the package. To ensure that your package gets to easier-to-reach Mazama Village, send it directly to the following address: [Your Name]—"Please hold for PCT Hiker," Mazama Village Campground Store, Crater Lake, OR 97604. At the store, no fee is charged for hiker packages. Outgoing parcels must be mailed from the post office, next to Steel Center at Park Headquarters, 3.6 miles farther up the road to Rim Village. The post office is open 9 a.m.–3 p.m. Monday–Saturday. The Mazama Store will forward outgoing letters, however. The Mazama Store has a good selection of camping foods and a selection of stove fuels, as well as pay showers, public laundry facilities, a phone, and an ATM.

New to Mazama Village in June 2006 is Annie Creek Restaurant and Gift Shop, located just at the compound's entrance, across from the store. It has delightful and surprisingly inexpensive breakfast and dinner buffets, featuring local organic produce, as well as pizza, pasta, salads, beer, and wine. Stop in, if only to see the wonderful collection of Teddy Roosevelt–era photographs of the infant national park. The Gift Shop has a phone and a small selection of film, batteries, and Cascade region guides and natural history books, but the selection is better at the Mazama Store and the visitor center at Rim Village.

Mazama Village Motor Inn, located next to the large campground, has 40 cozy cabins with bath facilities. To make reservations, call (541) 830-8700 or visit them online at www.craterlakelodges.com. Rim Village, a few yards from the PCT, 2.1 miles above Mazama Village, is scheduled to have a new visitor center and cafeteria by summer 2007. (The old cafeteria served legendary all-you-could-eat meals!) Until then, a small gift store has an ATM, soda, candy, and a pay phone. The current visitor center has a wonderful assortment of Cascadian books and maps.

The crown jewel of Rim Village is Crater Lake Lodge. The structure has the rustic, massive hewn-rock-and-timber form of other grand lodges of the West, such as the Ahwahnee in Yosemite or Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood. It was originally constructed in 1915 and completely rebuilt in 1995. If you do nothing else, stroll through the 1920s-outdoor-chic Great Hall. The lodge has 71 double-queen rooms, which are rather pricey and always in high demand but position you for a terrific early-morning traverse north around Crater Lake's rim. To make reservations, call (541) 830-8700 or visit them online at www.craterlakelodges.com.

Dining at Crater Lake Lodge is superb. A light soup and salad lunch on the lodge's sunny patio overlooking the spectacularly blue lake is a must; an elegant breakfast or dinner in the ornate dining room will likely rank as one of the best meals you have eaten in the entire Northwest. Reservations fill early; call (541) 594-1184.

p. 88, Par 3, Line 2: Omit: . . . and none is allowed within 1 ½ . . . to end of sentence. Insert: No camping is allowed between Rim Drive and Crater Lake. Note that this camping restriction effectively bans indiscreet dry camps along the entire rim of Crater Lake.

p. 88, Problems, Last sentence: Substitute: Once the trickles from melting snow patches melt along Crater Lake's rim, usually by late July, the stretch from Rim Village to Section D's Thielsen Creek, a 26-mile stretch, will be bone-dry.

p. 89, col 1, Line 1: This trail junction can be confusing for the southbound PCT hiker, and you are more likely to be diverted to the trailhead parking area, to the east. Be sure to head right, southwest, along Cascade Canal.

p. 89, Col 1, Par 2, Line 4: Omit: Years ago . . . to end of paragraph.

p. 89, Col 1, Par 3, Line 3: Freye Lake spur trail is unsigned.

p. 89, Col 1, Par 3, Last Line: PCT junction 6240 is also unsigned.

p. 89, Col 1, Par 4: Views from Mt. McLoughlin are nice, if overstated. The trip to the top will probably take you two hours. The peak is named for John McLoughlin, “The Father of Oregon.” He was chief factor for the Hudson Bay Company at its headquarters at the end of the Oregon Trail from 1825 until the Oregon Territory was ceded by the British to the U.S. in 1846.

p. 89, Col 1, Line 3 from bottom: Twin Ponds Trail 993 was previously the Rancheria Trail, a military wagon road to Fort Klamath.

p. 89, Col 2, Par 2, Line 4: Cat Hill Way Trail is now unmaintained and in very poor condition.

p. 89, Col 2, Par 4, Line 7: Insert and substitute: You soon reach a short signed trail down to Christi’s Spring (6230-0.6), which has poor hillside camping. Beyond, you round a north ridge and descend southeast to another saddle (6200-0.6), . . .

p. 89, Col 2, Par 4, Last 2 lines: Omit: . . . , where the alternate route . . . to end of page.

p. 90: Omit all text of Alternate route.

p. 91: Omit all text of Alternate route.

p. 92, Col 1, Par 3, Line 1: Insert: Here Trail 3759 heads 5.2 miles south to a roadend at the outlet of Fourmile Lake, or you can exit the Sky Lakes Wilderness quickly, by following Trail 3712 east 1.4 miles down to a switchback in Road 3659.

Here, as well, Red Lake Trail 987 drops left (north) 0.2 mile to westbound Blue Canyon Trail 982. It heads 0.4 mile to a good spur trail to nice campsites on the tree-shaded southern shore of shallow Island Lake. As nice as the camping here may be, it is even better because of the presence of the Judge Waldo Tree. Surrounded by a low pole fence, an old mountain hemlock here bears the names carved by five members of an exploratory expedition, who camped at this site on September 13, 1888. Led by Oregon State Supreme Court Justice John B. Waldo, this party was first to trace the crest of the Cascades from Mt. Jefferson to Mt. Shasta. After the trip, Waldo and others proposed that the entire crest area of the Oregon Cascades be set aside as a protected federal reservation. Legislation based on their proposal led to the eventual establishment of Crater Lake National Park and the national forests of Oregon. Spend a moment under this tree, and give thanks to their vision!

p. 92, Col 1, Par 5, Line 11 to end: Omit.

- p. 92, Col 2, Par 2, Line 1:** Substitute beginning of sentence: From the northern junction with the Red Lake Trail, the PCT makes an easy, viewless, . . .
- p. 92, Col 2, Par 2, Line 6:** Insert and substitute for last 2 sentences: Sky Lakes Trail 3762, the old Oregon Skyline Trail. You can follow it for 7.8 miles as a lake-studded alternative to the next, waterless 5.9 mile stretch of PCT.
- p. 92, Col 2, Par 3, Last Line:** Wickiup Trail: Has now disappeared completely.
- p. 92, Col 2, Last 3 lines:** Omit, and substitute p. 96, Col 2, Par 1.
- p. 94, Col 1, Line 4:** Substitute: Luther Mountain for: . . . this peak (7153), . . .
- p. 94, Col 2, Line 2 from bottom:** Hemlock Lake Trail cannot now be found.
- p. 95, Col 1, Line 1:** Omit: This junction . . . to end of paragraph.
- p. 95, Col 1, Par 3: Oregon Skyline Trail:** Omit Par 3.
- p. 95, Col 1, Par 5:** Omit entirely, through Col 2, Par 1.
- p. 95, Col 2, Par 4:** Omit.
- p. 96, Col 1, Par 2:** Omit.
- p. 96, Col 2, Par 1:** Move to p. 92, Col 2, End.
- p. 97, Col 1, Par 3, Line 5:** Omit sentence: Ahead lies . . . back to PCT (below).
- p. 97, Col 1, Par 4:** Omit.
- p. 97, Col 1, Last Par:** Omit: With the official . . . Skyline Trail, above, and insert: Pushing north from the Snow Lakes-Oregon Skyline trail junction, you climb again . . .
- p. 97, Col 1, Last Par, Line 5:** Views also south of Mt. Shasta, and north to Crater Lake and Mt. Thielsen.
- p. 97, Col 2, Par 4:** Devils Peak was the site of one of the first fire lookouts in Oregon.
- p. 97, Col 2, Par 5, Line 2:** Devils Peak/Lee Peak saddle is a good site for a dry camp.
- p. 97, Col 2, Par 5, Lines 4-7:** Omit after: . . . Devils Peak.
- p. 98, Col 1, Last Line:** Bubbling creek has a terrific camp and vista.

p. 99, Col 1, Par 6, Line 8, Last sentence: Substitute: Jack Spring, a 0.6 mile detour in 4.6 miles, is remote, hard to find, and often vanishes altogether—it is better to carry enough water to reach Mazama Campground, in about 18 miles.

p. 99, Col 1, Second to last line: Big Bunchgrass Trail no longer exists. Omit waypoint and last paragraph, to end of Col 2, Par 1.

p. 99, Col 2, Par 2: Substitute: Bound for Crater Lake, you first cross a dry flat and then make an ascent up to McKie Camp Trail 1089 (6380–1.9) as you approach a meadowy saddle between Big Bunchgrass, a relatively youthful volcano, and steeper, older Maude Mountain, to the north.

p. 99, Col 2, Par 3: This is the old Oregon Skyline Trail. McKie Camp was used by shepherders in the 1880s. Destruction of meadows in the area by tens of thousands of sheep and large, smoky forest fires set by the shepherds to improve forage, ultimately spurred other visitors to propose permanent protection for the Cascade crest.

p. 99, Col 2, Par 4: Jack Spring Trail is unsigned, but usually marked by hikers.

p. 101, Col 1, Par 1, Line 6: Omit: . . . pass a wisp of a trail heading east about 1/3 mile before . . .

p. 101, Col 1, Par 1, Line 8: Omit: (6040–2.4).

p. 101, Col 1, Par 1, Line 12: Change Stuart Falls Trail to (6050–2.6).

p. 101, Col 1, Par 2, Line 8: As PCT stays close to the crest, it enters Crater Lake National Park.

p. 101, Col 2, Par 2, Line 2: Stuart Falls Trail is part of the old Oregon Skyline Trail.

p. 101, Col 2, Par 2, Line 7: Omit last 3 sentences to end of paragraph.

p. 101, Col 2, Par 3, Last 3 lines: Omit remaining paragraph, through p. 102, 1st paragraph.

p. 102, Col 1, Par 3, Line 6: Omit: . . . but only those . . . will notice it.

p. 102, Col 1, Last paragraph: The *official* route for foot traffic is now, thankfully, along the stupendously scenic crater rim. All animal traffic *must* use the low route, via Bybee Creek and Red Cone Spring, which is about 5 miles longer. Everyone will want to take the first part of the listed resupply route into Mazama Campground to shop and pick up their mail packages, which will most likely be at the store there, even if mailed to the inconveniently located post office. And be sure to fill your canteens at Rim Village, in preparation for the long dry walk around the lake's rim.

p. 102, Col 2, Par 1, Line 11: Rim Village cafeteria is scheduled to reopen in 2007.

p. 102, Col 2, Par 1, Line 14: Third alternative is somewhat confusing. It is used by all travelers to resupply at Mazama Village, just 0.7 mile. Continue farther on this alternative route only if you need to visit the post office.

p. 102, Col 2, Par 1, Line 22 to end: Move to end of Line 4.

p. 102, Col 2, Par 2: Omit first 3 sentences.

p. 102, Col 2, Par 2, Line 13: Insert and substitute: The Cutoff Trail was the original Klamath Indian route around Crater Lake (viewing the powerful, spirit-filled lake itself was allowed only for shamans). Later, the original wagon road to the lake rim was constructed along the Cutoff Trail, as well. The PCT now contours east on new tread, built in 1999 by Youth Corps crews, gaining brief views northwest to The Watchman and Hillman Peak. Two small switchbacks then bring you easily down to a closed road (6130–0.6). This old fire road, closed in 1971, now serves as the horse route around the base of Crater Lake.

p. 103, Col 1, Line 1: Dutton Creek campsite has been used by local natives as well as military parties that were assigned patrol in the infant national park.

p. 103, Col 1, Line 2: Bybee Creek and Red Cone Spring are now on the horsemen's route.

p. 103, Col 1, Par 2: Alternate Route is now the official hiker's route.

p. 103, Col 1, Par 2, Line 7: Actual high-point is 7760 feet elevation, rounding Hillman Peak.

p. 103, Col 1, Par 3: Official PCT is now the mandatory equestrian route.

p. 103, Col 1, Par 2, Line 3: Dutton Creek commemorates Army Captain Clarence Dutton, who was assigned in 1885 to escort renowned geologist Joseph LeConte to survey Crater Lake. (LeConte had already explored the High Sierra, and his name was lent to the Middle Fork Kings River Canyon, farther south on the PCT). They camped with William Gladstone Steel on Crater Lake's south rim and developed the idea of protecting the region as a national park. Steel worked tirelessly over the next 17 years to see their idea completed. Steel was also founder of the Mazamas outdoor club in Portland, Oregon. The massive volcano that collapsed to form Crater Lake, known as Gi Was by the Klamath Indians, came to be named, Mt. Mazama, after the group who promoted the park.

p. 103, Col 2, Par 2: Omit.

p. 103, Col 2, Par 3: Omit sentence 2, 4, 5 and 6.

p. 103, Col 2, Par 4: Omit.

p. 105, Par 1: Omit last 4 lines.

p. 105, Par 2 and 3: Omit.

p. 106, Column 1 & 2: Omit.

p. 107, Column 1: Omit.

p. 108, Col 1, Line 1: This shortcut is now overgrown with young lodgepoles, but a rough use-trail has developed.

p. 108, Col 1, Par 2: Omit sentences 2 and 3.

p. 108, Col 1, Par 2, 3rd line from end: Mazama Village is also the site of Annie Creek Restaurant. See Supplies, at the start of this section, for a complete description of services.

p. 108, Col 2, Line 6: Top of Dutton Creek Trail at Rim Village Junction: This is now the start of description of the official foot-traffic-only crater rim traverse section of the PCT, which joins the Dutton Creek Trail segment, described on p. 103, Col 1, Par 2.

p. 109, Col 2, Line 1: Rim Village's new cafeteria is scheduled to open in 2007. The only restaurant, until then, is at Crater Lake Lodge. The rental cabins no longer exist. The lodge is open mid-May to mid-October.

p. 110, Col 1, Par 2: Insert: Fill your water bottles at Rim Village! The next on-route water, northbound, is 26.0 miles away, at Thielsen Creek. Any detour to water (at Diamond Lake) before that point will cost you 9–12 miles. Note, as well, that camping is officially banned along the rim portion of the PCT, except at Lightning Spring.

p. 111, Col 1, Par 1, End: Lightning Springs is pleasant and always reliable. This is the likely route of John Hillman, who stumbled across "Deep Blue Lake" in 1853, while searching for the rumored Lost Cabin Mine.

p. 111, Col 1, Par 2, Line 4: On the south slopes of the Watchman, the PCT follows the old highway bed. The Watchman got its name in 1886, when the U.S. Geological Survey set up a triangulation station on its summit to map the location of a boat they rowed into the lake. Men on the boat lowered a reel of piano wire into the depths, taking 168 measurements that found the bottom an incredible 1996 feet below. They had discovered the deepest lake in America!

p. 111, Col 1, Last line: ½ mile should be ¼ mile.

p. 111, Col 2, Line 1: Watchman Lookout Trail starts 0.4 mile climb . . .

p. 111, Col 2, Par 2, Line 2: PCT again follows old highway grade.

p. 111, Col 2, Par 2, Line 3: Rounding Hillman Peak's northwest ridge, the PCT reaches its highest point in Oregon and Washington: 7760 feet.

p. 111, Col 2, Par 2, Line 11: Forested descent is also on old road grade, with delightful vistas north over dry meadows to 7372-foot Red Cone, a cinder cone that erupted on the slopes of ancient Mt. Mazama before the latter's massive eruptions and collapse.

p. 111, Col 2, Par 2, Line 12: Just 0.2 mile before the signed junction with the equestrian PCT from Red Cone Spring, pass nice Grouse Hill Campsite, which has water briefly while spring snowfields are sheltered on the northwest slopes of Crater Lake’s rim. Water is usually completely gone by the time thru-hikers reach the area.

p. 111, Col 2, Par 2, Last Sentence: Omit.

p. 111, Col 2, Par 3: Now title: With the crater-rim hikers’ route and the alternate, equestrian route now rejoined, . . .

p. 111, Col 2, Par 3, Line 3: Trail treads north, gently down between road and flow.

p. 111, Col 2, Par 3, Line 6: At South Timber Crater Trail, you find yourself at the southeast corner of Pumice Desert, a 2-mile-wide flat, filled, true to its name, with 200 feet of pumice, a volcanic ash. Pumice is lighter than water, which creates drought conditions. Only 14 plants—four of them grasses—out of Crater Lake’s 600-plus species can survive the aridity and 102°F summer ground temperatures in this area. Ninety-five percent of the surface is bare sand.

p. 111, Col 2, Par 4, Line 6: Low crest pass is now named, Cascade Mountain Pass—how imaginative!

p. 113, Introduction, Par 1: Omit Lines 3–End. Most long-distance PCT hikers no longer visit Diamond Lake, but rather resupply at Crater Lake and Odell Lake or farther north. This section’s emphasis on the old Oregon Skyline route is outdated. Diamond Lake, though pleasant, does not have wilderness character that should make it a logical destination on the PCT.

p. 113, Points on Route:

Change 1st entry to: Highway 138 at Cascade Mtn Pass.

Change last 5 entries:

Road 6010 near Summit Lake Campground	43.1	18.2
		6.6
Mountain Creek	49.7	11.6
		5.4
Lils Lake	55.1	6.2
		3.1
Midnight Lake	58.2	3.1
		1.5
Pengra Pass: to Shelter Cove Resupply	59.7	1.6
		1.6
Highway 58 near Willamette Pass	61.3	0.0

p. 113, Second to last line: Change “most” to “some.”

p. 114. Line 1: Diamond Lake Lodge has expanded further. It is now Diamond Lake Resort and Convention Center, with large and small motel rooms and kitchen cabins that sleep six. Call (800)

733-7593 or (541) 793-3333 for reservations, or visit their Website: www.diamondlake.net. The very large store is open daily and could easily resupply a week's hike. It also has limited camping supplies, clothing, and some gas. They boast a pizza parlor, Diamond Lake Café, espresso, and the excellent Mt. Thielsen Dining Room, featuring prime rib and seafood. Rounding out the facilities are the post office (with a zip code of 97731), phone, laundry facilities, games room, and the Diamond Room Cocktail Lounge, with a wide selection of beers. For a layover day, consider fishing in a rental boat or renting a paddle boat, kayak or canoe. Mountain bike rentals are also available; Diamond Lake has an extensive system of single-track trails. In winter, the resort rents snowmobiles and has guided, snow-cat-supported backcountry skiing on nearby Mt. Bailey.

p. 114, Line 4: Shelter Cove Resort: Has a small store, open 6 days a week, which most walkers will find marginal for resupply. They do carry Heet. There is no restaurant, but the store has hot dogs, beer, wine, and a cappuccino bar. It also has a phone, ATM, laundry facilities, and pay showers. They have inexpensive cabin rentals and fee campsites, which are usually crowded with RVers, but gives you access to the showers. Call (800) 647-2729 or (541) 433-2548, or check out their Website at www.sheltercoveresort.com.

Another, more complete option for resupply is the small village of Crescent Junction, which is 7 miles east of the end of this section, on busy, easy-to-hitchhike Highway 58. Willamette Pass Inn and Chalets is right on the highway, with inexpensive rooms that accommodate up to eight, some with kitchens and phone. They have laundry facilities and free snacks. The managers have sometimes picked hikers up from Willamette Pass (you can call from the ski area). Their phone number is (541) 433-2211 or check out their Website at www.willamettepassinn.com.

Also in Crescent Junction is Diamond Lake RV Park, with camping, showers, laundry facilities, and a phone. Their phone number is (541) 433-9441. Crescent Junction had a post office (with a zip code of 97425) until it burned down in December 2005. As of January 2007, plans for a new post office are still uncertain. It will most likely be located in the rebuilt, excellent Odell Sportsman Center, next to the RV park. They have an excellent grocery selection, a hot deli, espresso, and beer. They sell Heet and gasoline. Call (541) 433-9355 for an update. Across the highway from the Sportsman is Crescent Lake General Store, which has an extensive selection of hiking meals. They also boast a small deli, white gas, propane, Heet, and some camping supplies. Adjacent to that store is KJ's Café, which serves three full-service meals and has an extensive ice cream menu and a phone. Manley's Bar is open daily. They serve roasted chicken and have pool tables, an ATM, and a pay phone.

Finally, Willamette Pass Ski Area lies just 0.2 mile northwest of the PCT when it crosses Highway 58. The lodge there houses restrooms, a phone, an arcade, and a small store, which actually has a more extensive food selection than at Shelter Cove Resort. More important, upstairs is the Summit House Restaurant, serving massive pizzas, deli sandwiches, burgers, a salad bar, ice cream, and espresso—they even have a generous beer list. Summer hours are 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. If you call (541) 433-2075 to order before you arrive, they will have your pizza waiting when you do!

p. 114, Col 1, Line 1: Be sure to carry water from Highway 138. Northbound, the first water is found in Thielsen Creek, in 8.4 miles. Southbound, the situation is more dire: 17.6 miles at Rim Village for hikers or 12.7 miles for equestrian parties, at Red Cone Spring.

p. 114, Col 1, Line 3: Divide is now named Cascade Mountain Pass.

p. 115, par 2, Line 11: Omit: . . . which was referred . . . of Section C.

p. 115, Line 17 from bottom: Substitute: Just under ½ mile north of it, you meet straight, southwest-heading Road 100 (5220–0.5).

p. 116, Col 1, Par 1, Line 8: South Store is now South Shore Pizza, also serving chicken and salads. The store here is surprisingly ample.

p. 116, Col 1, Par 2, Line 2: East should be west.

p. 117: Omit all text.

p. 118, Col 1, Line 1: Enter Mt. Thielsen Wilderness.

p. 118, Col 1, Par 1, Second from last line: Old Mt. Thielsen Trail: Now defunct and unseen. This is still the obvious starting route to the summit.

p. 118, Col 1, Par 2, Line 3: Should be “Lightning Rod of the Cascades.”

p. 118, Col 2, Par 2: The summit of Mt. Thielsen is pock-marked with fulgerites, which are rocks melted into glass by the extreme temperatures generated by lightning strikes. The peak certainly deserves its nickname!

p. 119, Col 1, Line 3 from bottom: New Mt. Thielsen Trail: Also continues uphill from the signed junction, to some small airy bivouac camps.

p. 119, Col 2, Par 1, Line 5: Omit sentence 2 and 3.

p. 119, Col 2, Par 1, last sentence: Either route goes to Diamond Lake, but the slightly longer Trail 1458 goes to Diamond Lake Resort, with the best resupply and facilities. Additionally, it avoids the most walking on roads.

p. 119, Col 2, Par 2: Omit.

p. 119, Last paragraph: Howlock Mtn. Trail and Spruce Ridge Trail (p. 120, Col 1, Par 2): Describe in reverse for final edition.

p. 120, Col 2, Par 1, Line 5: Insert period after Diamond Peak.

p. 120, Col 2, Par 1, Line 11: Red Cone Spring is the last water for horsemen; Rim Village held the last water for hikers.

p. 120, Col 2, Line 5 from bottom: Trail is no longer vague.

p. 121, Col 1, Par 1, last Sentence: The pass below Tipsoo Peak is now the second-highest point on the PCT in the northwest, outside of Crater Lake.

- p. 123, Col 1, Par 2, Line 5:** Maidu Lake has a three-sided log shelter, now mostly collapsed. It is doubtful, given current Wilderness policies, that it will be rebuilt.
- p. 123, Col 2, Par 1, Line 5:** A reroute of the Miller Lake Trail now crosses Evening Creek partway down and swings south along the west shore to Digit Point.
- p. 126, Col 1, Line 2:** Tolo Camp now has room for 6–8 more campers, a few yards south of the main camp at the junction.
- p. 126, Col 1, Line 5:** Six Horse Spring often has scummy water at the first, six-foot-diameter water hole that you will encounter on descent. Continue down to a few good clear springs below, in the alder thicket.
- p. 126, Col 1, Par 2, Line 10:** For “pyroclastic” substitute “cinder.”
- p. 126, Col 1, Par 2, Line 4:** Tenas Trail is now #1466.
- p. 126, Col 1, Line 2 from bottom:** Windigo trailhead now has a toilet, fire rings, and camps but is still waterless.
- p. 126, Col 2, Par 1, Line 9 to end:** Omit.
- p. 126, Col 2, Par 2, Line 2:** Omit: . . . begins a 7-mile . . . Willamette Pass.
- p. 126, Col 2, Par 2, Line 3:** PCT now enters 157,000-acre Oregon Cascade Recreation Area, the last large portion of the Cascade crest not protected by the Wilderness Act. It was created in 1984 after intense lobbying by snowmobilers and allows extensive off-highway vehicle use. Write to the U.S. Congress if you feel it has sufficient character to be given full wilderness protection.
- p. 127, Col 1, Par 2, Line 1:** the PCT switchbacks up the crest.
- p. 127, Col 2, Par 1, Lines 8 and 11:** Road 700 and Road 6010 are both dirt.
- p. 127, Col 2, Par 3, Line 1:** Now a signed trailhead parking area. Leave Oregon Cascade Recreation Area.
- p. 127, Col 2, Par 3, Line 6:** Last mapped lakelet has a fair camp and clear water, even in late season.
- p. 128, Col 1, Line 3:** Forested flat has a signed trail left, west ½ mile to pleasant camps at Rockpile Lake, or 0.3 mile farther to nicer Marie Lake. The Crater Butte Trail branches right, east. Here, too, you see Diamond Peak up-close, for the first time. Numerous good, but waterless campsites are found nearby.

p. 128, Col 2, Line 3: Southern part of the glaciated bowl has a large patch of avalanche blow-down. Northern part has the headwaters of beautiful, gurgling Mountain Creek (7050–1.8), with clear, cool water throughout all but the driest seasons. The best camps in this section are below the trail, just south of the creek. More camps come a few hundred yards later.

p. 128, Col 2, Last Line: Diamond Peak was conceitedly named by John Diamond himself (he also named Diamond Lake). He was first to climb the mountain, in 1852, as part of a party scouting a shortcut for the Oregon Trail. They were first to find the route over Emigrant Pass—they probably should have called it Immigrant Pass—but were later so badly wounded in an American Indian ambush that they had to return to Oregon via the longer Columbia River route that they hoped to circumvent. The next year, 1027 would-be settlers in 215 wagons attempted to follow Elijah Elliott from Fort Boise. He had never set foot on the route and failed to mention that no actual wagon road had yet been built. The group initially misidentified Diamond Peak and made a mistaken attempt to push over the Cascade crest between South and Middle Sister, far to the north of the true route. Finally, in mid-October 1853, the party hacked their way over the true Emigrant Pass, and the starving, snowbound Lost Wagon Train was rescued by searchers from Eugene.

p. 129, Col 1, Line 3 from bottom: Northeast ridge of Diamond Peak has numerous dry camping possibilities.

p. 129, Col 2, Line 5: You will also see Odell Lake, the Willamette Pass Ski Area, and Maiden Peak.

p. 130, Col 1, Line 2: Tiny tarns (6880–3.2) have camps and many small, snow-fed creeks that last late into autumn. Steady descent soon finds signed Mt. Yoran Trail 3683 (6660–0.5), which climbs left (north) over the sharp ridge just south of Peak 7138 and descends to Divide Lake, in the spectacular cirque south of spiry, 7100-foot Mt. Yoran.

p. 130, Col 1, Par 2, Line 3: Substitute: . . . arrive above the north shore of green Lils Lake (6020–1.7). A short spur drops to fair camps along the north shore. Swimming is usually warm.

p. 130, Col 1, Par 2, Line 8: Even larger lake is named Hidden Lake.

p. 130, Col 1, Par 3, Line 2: Pass shallow ponds and signed north-branching Deer Creek Trail 3672. The largest, final pond is Arrowhead Lake (5648–1.1) with pleasant, though usually mosquito-plagued camping on the north shore and southern “tip.”

p. 130, Col 1, Line 5 from bottom: Change mileage to (5365–1.4). Midnight Lake is viewless but has a large camp.

p. 130, Col 2, Line 1: Descend steadily via a large switchback.

p. 130, Col 2, Line 2: Pengra Pass has dry camps. Bynon Pengra and WH Odell, two Lost Wagon Train survivors, built the Oregon Central Wagon Road over this pass in 1870, which would be supplanted by the Southern Pacific Railroad Route via Willamette Pass in 1929.

p. 130, Col 2, Par 3, Line 3: Omit last 2 sentences.

p. 130, Col 2, Par 4: Omit.

p. 131: Omit both columns. Old Oregon Skyline route is inferior to newer PCT in every way.

p. 132, Column 1 and Column 2, Pars 3: Omit.

p. 132, Col 2, Par 4, Line 4 from bottom: Ospreys frequently nest in snags here.

p. 132, Col 2, End: Southbound hikers should look for a small black weather station—the PCT enters the pines just north of it, marked by blue Nordic ski trail markers. Willamette Pass Ski Area and Summit House Restaurant are 0.2 mile northwest, up Highway 58, with restrooms, a telephone, and a small store.

p. 135, Introduction: Omit end Line 4.

p. 135, Supplies: Willamette Pass Ski Area lies just 0.2 mile northwest of the PCT when it crosses Highway 58. The lodge there has restrooms, a phone, an arcade, and a small store, which actually has more extensive food selection than at Shelter Cove Resort. More important, upstairs is the Summit House Restaurant, serving massive pizzas, deli sandwiches, burgers, a salad bar, ice cream and espresso—they even have a generous beer list. Summer hours are 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. If you call (541) 433-2075 to order before you arrive, they will have your pizza waiting when you do! From the main lodge, the Oregon Skyway gondola climbs northeast to the 6666-foot summit of Eagle Peak. The lift, \$12 for a daily pass in 2006, can be used by northbound PCT hikers to easily regain the northbound PCT at Rosary Pass, a savings of 4.2 miles and 1100 feet of climbing. Spend a few minutes atop the peak, enjoying panoramas south over Odell Lake, Diamond Peak, and Mt. Thielsen, and north along the Three Sisters. Then, descend northeast along a cat track, down runs named Kriss Kross and Boundary Pass, passing a summer Frisbee-golf course, to find one of the mountain bike/cross-country ski trails called, Taits Trails. Walk along the ridgetop for a moment on this path, soon striking the signed, north-descending Oregon Skyline Trail. Twelve paces farther, regain the PCT at Rosary Pass.

Elk Lake Resort: They have small, cozy, inexpensive rental cabins (special hikers cabin is \$45 per night in 2006). Showers are also available. They have no phone service at the resort, but analog cell phones seem to work well. Meals at their small grill are excellent. Hiker parcels must be sent only via UPS. Send boxes to: Elk Lake Resort, 60000 Century Drive, Bend, OR 97709. Please do *not* send packages by U.S. Postal Service. Pick-up hours are 7:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. daily. Call (541) 480-7378 for confirmation or find more information about them online at www.elklakeresort.net. The small store has beer, soda, and beef jerky but is inadequate for a resupply. They have a PCT register, and the new owners are very hiker-friendly. A major resort expansion is planned for 2007.

There are no services at McKenzie Pass, at the end of Section E. However, Highway 242 leads 14.9 miles east to the nouveau-Wild West town of Sisters. Hitchhiking there from Dee Wright Observatory's parking lot is usually easy. Sisters has a complete range of accommodations, excellent restaurants, and a post office (with a zip code of 97759). The town is quite compact and easy to walk through. A large Ray's Food Place and many smaller grocery stores offer a complete range of hikers'

foods, and a full range of fuel is available in various grocer's or gas stations. A few shops offer some outdoor wear. The library, with Internet service, is open daily. The town also has a laundromat, banks, multiple ATMs, book stores, natural foods store, a large pharmacy, a medical clinic, and a movie house. There is camping available almost in the center of town: Sisters City Park—check in at the fire station, across the street. For hotels, author Ben Schiffrin recommends Sisters Motor Lodge, on the west end of town at the junction of Highway 242 and Highway 126 to Santiam Pass. It is cozy and inexpensive, and the proprietors are very hiker-friendly. They have phone and Internet service. Call (541) 549-2551, or reserve via the Internet: www.sistersmotorlodge.com. Also nice is the Grand Palace Hotel, right downtown, with full-on Old West décor. Call (541) 549-2211, or visit their Website: www.grandpalacehotelsisters.com. Conveniently next to Ray's supermarket are Sisters Comfort Inn—call (541) 549-7829 or visit www.choicehotels.com to make reservations—and Best Western Ponderosa Lodge—call (541) 549-1234 or (888) 549-4321 or visit www.bestwestern.com to make reservations. This location puts you next to Sister's best restaurant: Coyote Creek Café, with a menu that ranges from upscale to luscious burgers, ribs, and pizza. Closer downtown, both Martolli's and Papandrea's serve outstanding pizza, salads, dessert, and a full range of Northwest microbrews. For breakfast, hit Alpenglow or Sisters Bakery, which bakes to-die-for Danishes, doughnuts, and marionberry pies.

p. 136, Col 1, Par 1, Line 7: The PCT trailhead is now signed on the Highway.

p. 136, Col 1, Par 3, Line 5: Should be Lower Rosary Lake.

p. 136, Col 1, Par 3, Line 16: Good campsite has signed Maiden Foot Trail, which branches right, east, descending 6 miles to resorts at the outlet of Odell Lake.

p. 136, Col 1, Par 3, Line 17: Campsite is near the southeast corner.

p. 136, Col 1, Line 12 from bottom: Rosary Rock is now named Pulpit Rock.

p. 136, Col 1, Line 8 from bottom: Excellent campsite is the best in Rosary basin because frequent down-canyon breezes help keep mosquitoes at bay.

p. 136, Col 2, Line 2: Saddle (6170–0.5) is now named Rosary Pass. Here, the PCT has been wisely separated from the still-existent Oregon Skyline Trail, which lies about 50 feet west on the saddle. The upper OST is now heavily used by mountain bikers, and sections lower down Skyline Creek have been obliterated by the Peak 2 lift of the ski area.

p. 136, Col 2, Line 4: Rosary Rock is now named Pulpit Rock.

p. 136, Col 2, Line 10: Omit last 3 sentences.

p. 137, Line 1: PCT soon descends and passes Maiden Peak Shelter, tucked beyond a sandy flat to the northeast of the trail. Walk 70 paces on a faint use-trail to the octagonal log cabin, which has solar lighting, a wood stove, and sleeping benches that make a delightful, but waterless, stop for the night.

p. 137, Par 3, End: Change: . . . 2 miles to paved Waldo Lake Road 5897.

- p. 138, Col 2, Par 2, End:** Waldo Lake has clarity second only to Crater Lake. It was named for Judge John B. Waldo, a pioneering conservationist who spearheaded the protection of most of Oregon's Cascades.
- p. 140, Col 1, Par 2:** The traverse from Charlton Lake to Taylor Lake was burned in 2002, and the route is now heavily marked by windfalls and logging spurs from firewood harvesting.
- p. 143, Col 1, Line 3-5:** Omit: . . . you reach a shady glen . . . Rock Rim Lake.
- p. 143, Col 2, Line 1:** Descent to Blaze Lake has numerous hemlock blowdowns and a short trail reroute.
- p. 143, Bottom:** Also see Map E5
- p. 144, Col 1, Par 2, End:** Mink Lake Loop Trail is here signed for Porky Lake. Cliff Lake spur trail is unsigned, about 10 yards later.
- p. 144, Col 2, Line 2:** Cliff Lake Shelter is near the outlet. It is now (2006) in considerable disrepair. U.S. Forest Service has signed it DO NOT USE.
- p. 145, Col 2, Par 1, Second to last line:** Island Meadow Trail: A fire, apparently caused by lightning, burned the terrain around this junction in 2000. More of the area was burned in 2006.
- p. 146, Col 1, Lines 1 and 2:** Substitute: . . . Lakes Highway 46. Directly across the Highway is the entrance to Elk Lake Resort—see Section E, Supplies, for details. Or, you can head south 70 yards to the Elk Lake Campground entrance.
- p. 147, Col 1, Par 2, Line 4:** Although nice, this unnamed lake isn't Camelot Lake—that similar, but larger lake is a three-minute walk to the northwest.
- p. 147, Col 1, Line 4 from bottom:** Omit sentence—the trail remains.
- p. 147, Col 2, Par 2, Line 5:** Should be Cascade Lakes.
- p. 147, Col 2, Par 4, Line 2:** Wickiup Plain Trail is #12.1.
- p. 147, Col 2, Par 4, Line 5:** Moraine Lake Trail is #17.1. Six-tenths of a mile before that trail reaches Moraine Lake, Trail 36 branches north to climb the south flank of South Sister. It eventually peters out at about 10,000 feet, and is the safest and easiest route to the view-filled peak.
- p. 147, Col 2, Line 3 from bottom:** Should be The House Rock.
- p. 149, Par 2:** You are now also striding across the newest volcanic formation of the entire Cascade Range. Here, about 3 miles southwest of the summit of South Sister, vulcanologists have been tracking a growing bulge in the terrain, probably the result of an enormous magma lake rising upward

through the earth's crust. The bulge covers about 100 square miles. Since about 1997, it has risen about 1 foot, or 1.4 inches yearly. Could this be the birth of the Fourth Sister?

p. 149, Par 3, Line 2: Previously mentioned trail is #12.3.

p. 149, Par 3, Line 10: Rhyodacite is a shiny rock, almost as glassy as obsidian (which would have formed, if the flowing magma had no boiling water in it—the steam caused frothiness). Rhyodacite has the same chemical make-up as granodiorite, the most common “granite” of the Sierra.

p. 151, Col 1, Line 1: Unless you relish cross-country travel over broken lava, stick to a trail to climb South Sister—you'll go faster and be safer. Follow Trail 12.3 southeast 1.3 miles to the east edge of Wickiup Plain. There, pick up Moraine Lake Trail 17.1. Follow it gently up (northeast) to a low pass, in about 1.4 miles. Here, South Sister Trail 36 begins to climb the south slopes of the volcano, getting steadily more steep and more rugged, as it goes. In about 2.5 miles find bivouac camps and water at a small, morainal lakelet at the 8870-foot western toe of Lewis Glacier. Above, use-trail leads steeply along the west side of Lewis Glacier to the snow-bound south crater rim.

p. 151, Col 1, Par 2, Line 8: Low saddle is 6092 feet.

p. 151, Col 1, Line 4 from bottom: James Creek Trail is #3546.

p. 153, Col 1, Line 2: Newer PCT route now traverses the hillside below Obsidian Falls; this saves a bit of descent and climb. Trail junction is at north end of new segment.

p. 153, Col 1, Par 2, Lines 4 and 7: Camping along Obsidian Creek is now closed in the face of heavy vegetation trampling. Alternative camping, which is even more beautiful than Obsidian Creek, lies 5–10 minutes east of the trail, on the bench holding small Arrowhead Lake. This is the site of Camp Riley, a popular base for climbers attempting the easy northwest slopes of Middle Sister. Below Arrowhead Lake to the north, and also easily reached from the PCT, is Scott Spring and Camp Scott, which are lovely.

p. 153, Col 1, Par 3, Line 3 from bottom: On the bluffs south of you on this descent are the Prouty and Bronaugh Memorial Plaques, which honor dead mountaineers.

p. 153, Col 1, Par 3, Last line: Glacier Way Trail is now #4336.

p. 153, Col 1, Par 5, Line 2: Glacier Creek now has no bridge, but it is any easy ford.

p. 153, Col 1, Par 5, Line 4: Avoid camping in the Glacier Creek ford area—it is very heavily impacted by overnight backpackers.

p. 153, Col 2, Par 2, Line 2: Basalt flow is named Jerry Lava Flow.

p. 153, Col 2, Par 2, Line 4: Insert: Here, at Opie Dildock Pass (6890–1.4), a loop path branches right (southeast) 0.3 mile up to Collier Glacier View and then arcs counterclockwise across the lip of Collier Cone and back down to the pass. From Glacier View, mountaineers could head up the Collier

Glacier. Opie Dildock was a popular cartoon character of the 1920s, who had many outdoor misadventures. In 1932, when packer Dee Wright and Ranger Ray Engles scouted a route for the Civilian Conservation Corps workers who later built this trail, they found only one good route south through the tortuous lava fields. So, they named the gap after the figure who could get out of any difficulty.

p. 153, Col 2, Par 2, Line 8: Change to Minnie Scott Spring (6650–0.8).

p. 153, Col 2, Par 2, Last Line: Scott Trail (now #3531) was once the main trans-Cascadian route in central Oregon. Built by Captain Felix Scott in 1862 to supply Willamette Valley cattle to gold miners in the eastern state, the Scott Trail veered south, climbing fully 1000 feet above the low point at McKenzie Pass, to avoid the arduous task of constructing roadway through that saddle's lava fields.

p. 153, Col 2, Par 4, Line 5: *Yapoah* is a native word meaning “isolated hill.” Most of the Yapoah lavas are about 2500 years old.

p. 153, Col 2, Last Par, Line 2: While traversing the Yapoah lavas, keep an eye out for pressure ridges, which form where two competing streams of gelatinous lava touched sides, and forced a ridge of the harder, cooler lavas between them up into a linear ridge. Look too, for lava gutters, where the faster-moving, hot material inside a lava stream flowed away, leaving a serpentine channel, like a frozen stream bank.

p. 153, Col 2, Line 7 from bottom: Scott Trail (eastbound) is now #4068.

p. 154, Col 1, Par 1, Line 7: Oregon Skyline Trail is now #4062.

p. 154, Col 1, Par 2, Line 3: Look for contrasting red volcanic bombs in the trail. They were thrown into the sky by explosions within the cinder cone.

p. 154, Col 1, Par 3, Line 2: Oregon Skyline Trail is now #4062.

p. 154, Col 1, Par 3, Line 4: Omit: . . . is a preferred route . . . of waterless PCT. North Matthieu Lake is appealing, in part, because of its pleasantly forested camps.

p. 154, Col 2, Par 1, Line 2 from end: Hitchhiking is certainly easier from the parking lot of popular Dee Wright Observatory, 1.1 miles farther.

p. 154, Col 2, Par 2, Line 6: Dee Wright was a woodsman and packer who supervised the Civilian Conservation Corps crew that constructed many mountain trails in this area. They built the observatory, which has an upper deck with a brass compass identifying all of the summits within view. Also take a few minutes to walk the ½-mile Lava River Interpretive Trail, which visits a number of lava-flow features, including a lava tube, and a portion of the original, hand-hewn roadway. The current highway over McKenzie Pass, the first paved mountain road in Oregon, closely follows that route. It was built in 1872 by John Craig. He eventually became this region's mailman, carrying winter's letters over the summit on primitive skis. He froze to death in his cabin, just 2 miles

west of the pass, in 1877. Today, an annual Nordic ski race, carrying specially-stamped mail 30 kilometers over the summit, commemorates his pioneering spirit.

p. 157, Introduction, last sentence: Omit

p. 157, Points on Route: Change as noted:

Coldwater Spring	9.7	102.8
		1.4
Big Lake Youth Camp spur trail	11.1	101.4
		6.0
Highway 20 at Santiam Pass	17.1	95.4
		10.2
Minto Pass: trail to Wasco Lake	27.3	85.2
		3.7
Rockpile Lake	31.0	81.5
		8.7
Shale Lake	39.7	72.8
		4.5
Pamelia Lake Trail	44.2	68.3
		6.1
Scout Lake: Jefferson Park	50.3	2.2
		6.6
Skyline Rd 4220 near Breitenbush Lk	56.9	55.6
		6.5
Skyline Rd 4220 near Olallie Lk Resort	63.4	49.1

p. 157, Services, Line 1: There are no services at McKenzie Pass, at the start of Section F. However, Highway 242 leads 14.9 miles east to the nouveau-Wild West town of Sisters.

Hitchhiking there from Dee Wright Observatory's parking lot is usually easy. Sisters has a complete range of accommodations, excellent restaurants, and a post office (with a zip code of 97759). The town is quite compact and easy to walk through. A large Ray's Food Place and many smaller grocery stores offer a complete range of hikers' foods, and a full range of fuel is available in various grocer's or gas stations. A few shops offer some outdoor wear. The library, which has Internet service, is open daily. Sisters also has a laundromat, banks, multiple ATMs, bookstores, natural foods store, a large pharmacy, a medical clinic, and a movie house. There is camping available almost in the center of town: Sisters City Park—check in at the fire station, across the street. For hotels, author Ben Schifrin recommends Sisters Motor Lodge, on the west end of town at the junction of Highway 242 and Highway 126 to Santiam Pass. It is cozy and inexpensive, and the proprietors are very hiker-friendly. They have a phone and Internet service. Call (541) 549-2551 or reserve via the Internet: www.sistersmotorlodge.com. Also nice is the Grand Palace Hotel, right downtown, with full-on Old West décor. Call (541) 549-2211 or visit their Website: www.grandpalacehotelsisters.com. Conveniently next to Ray's supermarket are Sisters Comfort Inn—call (541) 549-7829 or visit www.choicehotels.com to make reservations—and Best Western Ponderosa Lodge—call (541) 549-1234 or (888) 549-4321 or visit www.bestwestern.com to make reservations. This location puts you

next to Sister's best restaurant: Coyote Creek Café, with a menu that ranges from upscale to luscious burgers, ribs, and pizza. Closer downtown, both Martolli's and Papandrea's serve outstanding pizza, salads, dessert, and a full range of Northwest microbrews. For breakfast, hit Alpenglow or Sisters Bakery, which bakes to-die-for Danishes, doughnuts, and marionberry pies.

Sisters is also accessible via Highway 20, at Santiam Pass, 17.1 miles into this section. Sisters lies 17 miles east of the summit. More automobiles pass east over Santiam Pass every day than via McKenzie Pass, but the traffic tends to be traveling much faster on Highway 20. Hence, it is somewhat of a toss-up, as to which road is the best for hitchhikers.

The Oregon Adventist Conference's Big Lake Youth Camp is still extraordinarily hospitable to through-hikers. They prefer postal delivery to 13100 Highway 20, Sisters, OR 97759. There is a direct satellite phone to the camp office: (503) 866-4822, which can be used to check on your package's arrival. Otherwise, for logistical questions, contact Adventist Portland headquarters. Call the camp at (503) 805-2267 or visit their Website: www.biglake.org. Outgoing phone and mail service is not available. Showers, dorm rooms, and vegetarian meals at this children's camp are often offered to hikers, but the service is voluntary. Big Lake Camp has a small store, but other than some CamelBak water carriers does not have anything of much use for hikers.

Hoodoo Ski Bowl has summer services at a convenient location to hikers. Located west of Santiam Pass, which is 17.1 miles into Section F, Hoodoo Camp Store, located in the main ski lodge, offers a surprisingly good selection of foods, as well as camp items, propane canisters, white gas, and Heet. Stop in to have a beer or soda and ice cream, take a shower, or use the phone. They are open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Call (541) 822-3799 or visit them online at www.hoodoo.com. Reach the ski area by walking west on Highway 20, 0.3 miles to paved Big Lake Road 2690, and then south 1.1 mile to the ski area entrance. Walk west down to the lodge. You can also reach the ski area from Big Lake Youth Camp (*see* paragraph 3 on p. 164).

At mile 63.4, Olallie Lake Guard Station, an old resupply stop, has been closed for a number of years. Unfortunately, as of 2006, nearby Olallie Lake Resort will also no longer hold hikers' packages. They still have the small store with minimal provisions that could provide an indiscriminating hiker with a sufficient quantity to reach Cascade Locks. For snacks, they offer ice cream, microwave burritos, sandwiches, beer, and soda. They have an expensive satellite pay phone, showers, and a PCT register. The resort's accommodations are a collection of delightful, restful cabins and yurts scattered along the north shore of Ollalie Lake, affording outstanding vistas south to Mt. Jefferson. Call (541) 504-1010 or reserve via their Website: www.olallielake.com.

Government Camp, at the end of Section F, is an undiscovered gem. Just 6 miles west of Barlow Pass on busy, easy-to-hitch Highway 26, this small, one-road village has everything a walker needs for provisioning. East of the post office (with a zip code of 97028) is a laundromat and the large Huckleberry Inn, which has rooms, inexpensive dorms, and a nice, full-service 24-hour restaurant; call (503) 272-3325 or visit them online at www.huckleberry-inn.com to make reservations. Close by is Don and Judy's Village Store, with a good range of groceries, Heet, and an ATM. Two other restaurants sit in the center of town. Author Ben Schifrin's favorite lodging, Mt. Hood Inn offers free Internet and a continental breakfast; call (503) 272-3205 or (800) 443-7777 or visit www.mthoodinn.com to make reservations. It lies 0.5 mile west of the post office, conveniently next to stupendous dining at Mt. Hood Brewing Company, open 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. with a full menu, a huge list of microbrews, scrumptious salads, and the best pizza anywhere near the tri-state PCT.

p. 158, Col 1, Line 2 from bottom: Vulcanologists' term for these forested islands is *kipuka*, Hawaiian for "oasis." The type of hard, sharp lava you walk on with the appearance of cracked-top crumb-cakes also has a Hawaiian name: *aa*.

p. 160, Col 1, Par 2, Line 3: Spur Trail 3003 to Little Belknap is 0.3 mile.

p. 160, Col 1, Last 3 lines: The switchback has now been eliminated for a direct climb northwest; this makes it harder to know when to leave the trail to head for water at George Lake.

p. 160, Col 2, Line 7 from bottom: Omit sentence.

p. 161, Col 1, Line 3: Omit sentence. Lake George would be a boring place for a layover.

p. 161, Col 1, Par 2, Line 1: Trail no longer switchbacks.

p. 164, Col 1, Par 3, End: From Big Lake Youth Camp, the best way to regain the PCT is to retrace your steps. If you are bound, however, for Hoodoo Ski Bowl, continue northeast down the dirt entrance, Road 960, reaching Old Santiam Wagon Road 500 in 0.8 mile. Turn levelly left (west) to paved Big Lake Road 2690, in 0.4 mile. Here, the meadowy shore of Big Lake is just 0.1 mile south, and pleasant Big Lake Campground is 0.2 mile farther. To reach Hoodoo Camp Store, turn right (north) on Big Lake Road, marching 2.5 miles gently up, past a spur to the large Ray Benson Sno-Park trailhead, to reach the ski resort's signed entrance. Regain the PCT by continuing 1.1 mile north to Highway 20 and then 0.3 mile east to the signed PCT.

p. 164, Col 1, Par 4, Line 4: Old Santiam Wagon Road was built in 1864–1866, along the route of a native trail that had probably been used more than 8000 years. Construction was mostly funded by the sale of parts of a huge federal land grant, which covered an area larger than Rhode Island. The road project was soon exposed as a massive boondoggle, and much of the roadway was never built. The first automobile to drive across the U.S., from New York City to Portland, crossed here in 1905. Passing the toll gate on its descent from the Cascades, the Oldsmobile's driver paid three cents, the same toll charged to bring a hog through.

p. 164, Col 1, Pars 4 & 5: The PCT from Old Santiam Wagon Road to Santiam Highway is now well-signed as a winter Nordic ski trail. The route is confused in many places, however, by a profusion of other ski trails that cross the path.

p. 164, Col 1, Par 5, Line 7: Curiously flat-topped Hayrick and Hoodoo Buttes, on the western skyline, and Hogg Rock, to the northwest, were formed when andesite lavas erupted under the glacier ice cap that covered the ice age Cascades. The overlying ice cooled and flattened each eruption.

p. 164, Col 1, Par 5, Line 9: Substitute: Just north of the pond, a snowmobile and dirt bike trail, Fireline Loop Trail (4820–0.2) crosses your way. Its left branch leads west, winding levelly 0.6 mile to a paved parking loop at Ray Benson Sno-Park. Here are a small shelter and toilets. More important, you could continue 0.1 mile to Big Lake Road and then turn right (north) 0.3 miles to the entrance of Hoodoo Ski Area, with Hoodoo Camp Store. Once you have returned to the PCT, climb north over a low saddle and soon find yourself walking on a wide, disused dirt road. After 150 yards,

you reach a similar road, branching left, southwest. This is the south limb of North Loop Trail (4890–0.6). Like Fireline Loop, it was created for winter enthusiasts but is most heavily used by summer motorcyclists. It also heads about 0.5 mile to Ray Benson Sno-Park. Now PCT trail tread resumes and angles into a mature forest.

The route points steadily north for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, then it turns northeast and passes the second limb of skiers' North Loop Trail just before it crosses a minor road. In 0.3 mile it reaches Santiam Pass (U.S. Highway 20) (4810–1.2) about 200 yards west of the national forest boundary at Santiam Pass.

p. 164, Col 1, Bottom: The B&B Complex Fires burned almost 91,000 acres of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness from about 1 mile south of Santiam Pass, north across Three Fingered Jack, in September 2003. It began as two lightning-caused fires, one at Santiam Pass and another on the southeast flank of Mt. Jefferson. The two rapidly coalesced, and a \$38 million effort was needed to contain them. You will see evidence of the fires and the startlingly rapid regrowth of the forest, from here to near South Cinder Peak. Only the west and southwest slopes of Three Fingered Jack were spared. As of 2006, waist-high brush and beargrass has grown up under the forest of black snags, and early summer wildflowers are spectacular.

p. 164, Col 2, Par 3, Line 4: There is now a signed trail lateral, west to the trailhead parking area north of Santiam Pass.

p. 164, Col 2, Par 3, Line 6: PCT bears north and soon strikes signed Round Lake Trail 4014 (4890–0.3), which contours east, first reaching Square Lake.

p. 164, Col 2, Par 3, Line 2 from end: Change Santiam Lake Trail to (5200–1.1).

p. 164, Col 2, Par 4 & 5: Omit alternate route. Especially now that it, too, has all burned, the old OST has no scenic or functional advantage over the PCT.

p. 165, Col 1 & 2: Omit.

p. 167, Col 1, Par 1: Omit.

p. 167, Col 2, Par 1, End: Three Fingered Jack may be named for its appearance from the north, from which three major summits can be seen; others say that it was named after a three-fingered trapper who once hunted in this area.

p. 167, Col 2, Par 3, Line 5: Some time in the past, Three Fingered Jack probably stood more than 9000 feet high; three generations of glaciers ate away the entire north half of the cone, leaving the peak known today.

p. 167, Col 2, Par 3, Line 2 from end: Lapilli are volcanic pebbles.

p. 167, Col 2, Par 4, Line 3 from bottom: Insert: switchbacks, . . . makes a traversing descent under Porcupine Peak, . . . and then descends . . .

p. 167, Col 2, last Line: The largest stagnant pond is Koko Lake.

p. 168, Col 2, Par 2, Line 2: Trail 4014 continues below Wasco Lake 2.4 miles to Jack Lake Campground. Beyond there, the same path heads south 6.5 miles back to the PCT at Santiam Pass. This loop makes it possible to dayhike around Three Fingered Jack.

p. 168, Col 2, Last Line: Loop Trail #65 is now #4014. It reaches Minto Lake in 0.6 mile. From there, Trail 4006 drops east 5 miles down a ridge to a roadend in Bear Valley.

p. 169, Col 1, Line 1: Unnamed lake is Minto Lake.

p. 169, Col 1, Par 1, Line 9: Two Springs Trail is now Rock Pile Lake Trail 4005, which descends east 5.1 miles to a road in Bear Valley.

p. 169, Col 1, Par 2, Line 3: Trail (6140–0.5) is Brush Creek Trail 4004, which descends 3.3 miles to Road 900 on Abbot Creek.

p. 169, Col 1, Par 2, Line 5: Omit end of sentence.

p. 169, Col 1, Par 2, Line 4 from bottom: Swallow Lake Trail is now maintained.

p. 169, Col 1, Par 2, Line 2 from bottom: Shirley Lake Trail 4003.1 is now the name of the trail northeast to Carl Lake; it first swings past the west shore of Shirley Lake.

p. 169, Col 1, Par 3, Line 5: Knoll is point 6503 on Map F5.

p. 169, Col 1, Par 3, Line 4 from bottom: Unsigned trail is now abandoned but still visible.

p. 171, Col 1, Par 2, Line 10: Omit oldest of three descriptions; omit last sentence.

p. 171, Col 1, Par 4, Line 3: Mudhole is now formally and appropriately called Mudhole Lake.

p. 171, Col 1, Par 4, Line 4 from end: Oregon Skyline Trail is #3440.

p. 171, Col 1, Par 5: Omit through Col 2, Line 2.

p. 171, Col 2, Par 2, Line 3: More-recent alignment of Trail 3440 now leaves the PCT on a west-southwest contour, heading clockwise around the first low summit rather than north of it.

p. 171, Col 2, Par 2, Line 8: Substitute: The trail from Hanks Lake joins Trail 3440 here . . .

p. 171, Col 2, Par 2, Line 17: Pamela Lake is actually usually still nice into September. Due to heavy camper traffic, there are now designated campsites at the lakeshore.

p. 171, Col 2, Par 4, Line 5: Should be Woodpecker Ridge Trail.

- p. 171, Col 2, Par 4, Line 7:** Stagnant pond is actually a good water source and camp, but not nearly as nice as the stunning environs of Jefferson Park, just an hour ahead.
- p. 173, Col 1, Line 3:** “Cross” should be “pass.”
- p. 173, Col 1, Par 2, Line 2:** Campsite is large but slightly sloping.
- p. 173, Col 1, Par 2, Line 5 from bottom:** Jefferson Park Trail now named Whitewater Creek Trail.
- p. 173, Col 1, Par 2, Line 4 from bottom:** This should be a separate paragraph and designated “Side Route.”
- p. 173, Col 2, Par 3, Last line:** All lakes in Jefferson Park now have designated camp sites. Alternatively, you can camp anywhere more than 250 feet from shores. There are many fine camps in trees to the south and east of the trail.
- p. 174, Line 4 from bottom:** Russell Lake: Camping is now allowed but only at designated sites.
- p. 175, Col 2, Line 4:** Step across the river, which almost always runs into late season, from tiny Sprague Lake, above. It has tiny, exposed, meadowy bivy sites.
- p. 177, Col 1, Par 2, Last line:** You can also see Mt. Rainier, for the first time.
- p. 177, Col 1, Par 3, Line 3:** The larger first pond on the east is named Sara Jane Lake. The third, largest one west of the crest is named Lake Chaim.
- p. 177, Col 1, Par 3, Line 8:** Northeast meander passes two converging use-trails to the top of Pyramid Butte.
- p. 177, Col 1, Par 4, Line 9:** Just northeast of the campground, near the lakeshore, are two small three-sided shelters.
- p. 177, Col 1, Second to last line:** Triangular lake is not drawn on Map F7.
- p. 177, Col 2, Line 4:** Gibson Trail is now unmaintained.
- p. 177, Col 2, Par 3, Line 5:** Low knoll is 5730 on Map F7.
- p. 177, Col 2, Par 3, Line 6:** Many Lakes Viewpoint: Actually, all but 2 lakes are hidden by trees.
- p. 177, Col 2, Par 5, Line 3:** Olallie Lakes Guard Station has been closed since 1993. It is now used as one of the rental cabins of Olallie Lake Resort, which is just yards away.
- p. 178, Line 1:** As of 2006, there is no more parcel service at the resort.

- p. 178, Col 1, Par 1, end:** Near the lodge's boat dock is a small picnic area. A few minutes' walk farther south along the northeast shore is pretty Paul Dennis Campground, with water, toilets, and tables.
- p. 178, Col 1, Par 3, end:** Omit reference to Odell Lake—this is in the wrong direction!
- p. 178, Col 1, Par 4, Line 10:** Open depression used to be a small lake, as shown on Map F8. It has some standing water in springtime but not later in the year.
- p. 178, Col 1, Par 4, Line 3 from bottom:** The PCT is now obvious, straight, and well-indicated. The signed Lodgepole Trail is no longer blocked and is well-used. It goes north to Olallie Meadow Campground, while a southern limb quickly crosses Road 4220 to Triangle Lake Horse Camp.
- p. 180, Col 1, Line 3:** After rounding second ridge, PCT now crosses wide dirt logging road in headwaters of Slow Creek, at 4700 feet.
- p. 180, Col 1, Par 2, Line 1: Insert:** The PCT arcs clockwise, gently up through the forest around the meadow's northeast fringe to a signed spur trail (4410–0.5). This path descends 70 yards southwest past a spacious campsite to a five-yard-wide freshwater hole known as Trooper Springs. On a weekend, you may have to compete with Boy Scouts as well as the frogs. Your next water, northbound, will be at the small spring north of Pinhead Buttes, in 8.3 miles.
- p. 180, Col 1, Par 2, Line 5:** Just above the saddle on the south slopes of South Pinhead butte, you cross another large dirt logging road, arcing west and northeast.
- p. 180, Col 1, Line 3 from bottom:** Saddle is now named, Pinhead Saddle, and the spur is now a signed trail, heading northwest 3 miles to Road 110.
- p. 180, Col 2, Par 2, Line 7:** Gentle ridge: Cross two dirt logging roads.
- p. 180, Col 2, Line 4 from bottom:** Switchbacks down: Cross two more dirt logging roads.
- p. 181, Col 1, Par 2, Line 2:** Reach a flat with an amazing assortment of 12 different conifers, including Douglas-fir, noble fir, silver fir, white fir, mountain hemlock, western hemlock, western larch, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western white pine, western red cedar, and Engelmann spruce.
- p. 181, Col 1, Par 2, Line 9:** Road 4245 is now graveled. Within Warm Springs Indian Reservation, it is also designated S649.
- p. 181, Col 1, Par 2, Line 15:** Power line has a dirt road beneath it.
- p. 181, Col 1, Par 2, Line 4 from end:** “Past” should be “above.”
- p. 181, Col 1, Par 3, Line 3:** Now, PCT crosses a small dirt road before intersecting parallel closed Road S549, which is now called Road 230.

p. 181, Col 1, Par 4, Line 5: Omit sentence and substitute: Nearby Clackamas Lake is a tiny, shallow, reed-lined, muck-bottomed pond but offers delightful bathing on a hot summer day.

p. 181, Col 2, Par 2, Line 3: Timothy Lake is actually delightful, with many camps in cool forest. It occasionally suffers from noisy boaters and trash. Constructed in 1958 as a reservoir

for Portland General Electric, the 1400-acre reservoir has a good population of rainbow and brook trout.

p. 181, Col 2, Par 3, Line 1: Change to: About 450 yards beyond that junction, you reach Little Crater Lake Trail 500 (3230–0.3).

p. 182, Col 1, Par 1, Line 11: Insert: . . . continue north, moderately up to signed Salmon River Trail 492 (3680–0.9) which branches steeply uphill left (north-northwest), eventually reaching Jackpot Meadow and Salmon River beyond it. You proceed briefly north up to paved Abbot Road 58 (3860–0.6) . . .

p. 182, Col 1, Par 1, Line 12: Abbot Road is now paved.

p. 182, Col 1, Par 1, Line 16: Linney Creek Road is now gravel.

p. 182, Col 1, Par 2, Line 3: Excellent vistas of the south side of Mt. Hood, for the first time, close-up.

p. 182, Col 1, Par 3: PCT trailhead, with toilet facilities but no water, is now actually east of the highway.

p. 182, Col 2, Par 1, Line 8 to end: Omit last two sentences.

p. 182, Col 2, Par 3: Change to Water Access, with icon. Twin Lakes Trail is #495. Move this paragraph to above Col 2, Par 2.

p. 182, Col 2, Par 4, Line 4: Palmateer View Trail drops southeast 0.2 mile and then branches. The south branch heads back to Twin Lakes loop trail; the north branch descends 1 mile north to the campground at Devil's Half Acre.

p. 182, Col 2, Par 4, Line 5: The crest here is named Ghost Ridge.

p. 182, Col 2, Par 4, Line 7: At the PCT trailhead, signed Barlow Ridge Trail #670 also branches east. Avoid taking it by mistake by sticking to the old highway bed.

p. 182, Col 2, Par 4, Line 10: Road 3530 is Old Barlow Road.

p. 183, Col 1, Par 2, Line 1: This description is how to walk to Government Camp. To hitchhike instead (which is easy) stay on wide, new Highway 35, which is always busy with tourist traffic.

p. 183, Col 2, Par 1, End: Village store is Don and Judy’s Village Store. It is very well-stocked and usually has Heet.

p. 183, Col 2, Par 2: This paragraph (inobviously) describes an alternate way to get most-directly from Government Camp up to Timberline Lodge, hence bypassing the first 5.0 miles

of Section G. Don’t do it this way, for two reasons: First, the fastest way to get from Government Camp up to Timberline Lodge is not to walk the road but to take a bus shuttle, which runs a few times, on most days. Second, you will miss a very scenic part of the PCT.

p. 183, Col 2, Par 2, Line 7: Small hut at Timberline Lodge no longer exists. It has been replaced by large, modern Wy’East Day Lodge. Self-service wilderness permits and the climbers’ register are downstairs, as is the Wy’East Store, which will hold hikers’ parcels.

p. 183, Col 2, Par 2, Line 8: PCT above Timberline Lodge is now well-signed, and a great effort has been made to consolidate use-trails to avoid any more trampling of the delicate alpine flora. Please use one of the paved walkways!

p. 185: Points on route: Change as follows:

Highway 35 near Barlow Pass	0.0	53.4
		2.7
Boy Scout Spring	2.7	50.7
		2.2
Timberline Lodge	4.9	48.5
		3.8
Old Skyline Trail to Paradise Park	8.7	44.7
		5.6
Ramona Falls Loop Trail	14.3	39.1
		4.4
Leave the Timberline Trail	18.7	34.7
		2.8
Lolo Pass	21.5	31.9
		4.5
Salvation Spring	26.0	27.4
		9.2
Indian Springs Campground	35.2	18.2
		2.6
Wahtum Lake at Eagle Cr Tr	37.8	15.6
		4.8
Camp Smokey saddle	42.6	10.8
		3.7
Teakettle Spring	46.3	7.1
		5.3
Dry Creek	51.6	1.8
		1.8

Bridge of the Gods, east end

53.4

0.0

p. 185, Supplies: Government Camp, at the start of Section G, is an undiscovered gem. Just 6 miles west of Barlow Pass on busy, easy-to-hitch Highway 26, this small, one-road village has everything a walker needs for provisioning. East of the post office (with a zip code of 97028) is a laundromat and the Huckleberry Inn, which has rooms and a full-service restaurant, and Don and Judy's Village Store, with a good range of groceries, Heet, and an ATM. In the center of town are two other restaurants, as well as Mt. Hood Cultural Center and Museum, which has free exhibits of local history and modern and native culture. Author Ben Schifrin's favorite lodging, Mt. Hood Inn, offers free internet access and a continental breakfast; call (503) 272-3205 or (800) 443-7777 or visit them online at www.mthoodinn.com to make reservations. It lies one-half mile west of the post office, conveniently next to stupendous dining at Mt. Hood Brewing Company, open 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. with a full menu, a huge list of microbrews, scrumptious salads, generous entrees, and the best pizza anywhere near the tri-state PCT. You can also get to Government Camp easily from Timberline Lodge, five miles into Section G: Skier shuttles frequently descend the 7.5 miles to town, and some hotels will arrange pick-up.

Timberline Lodge is just a moment from the PCT. It is a logical point for resupply. Wy'East Day Lodge, the newer, lower building, has two main levels. Downstairs is Wy'East Store, open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily. They hold hiker packages (as of 2006, the fee was \$2). Address them to: [Your Name], Hold for PCT Hiker, Wy'East Store, Timberline Lodge, Timberline, OR 97028. Call (503) 622-0736 or (503) 272-3300 for confirmation. The store primarily serves skiers; you will find ski clothing, sunscreen, gifts, and a few snack items but not enough for resupply.

The lower level of Wy'East Lodge houses the self-serve wilderness permit station and climbers' register. There are also some vending machines. The upper level has Market Café and a cafeteria, which are often closed during summer, except on weekends. You will also find a cappuccino bar with a nice variety of ice creams, plus phones and an ATM.

The heart of Timberline Lodge is the massive, Depression-era stone and timber main lodge. Be sure to visit it. The three-story central room is supported by a 92-foot-high fireplace. Each level is home to a wonderful dining experience. Downstairs, across from hotel registration, is the informal Blue Ox Bar, with full bar service, many local beers, pizza, hoagies and salads. On the third floor is Ram's Head Bar, open 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Spread around the circumference of the fireplace, it serves up tremendous views of Mt. Hood, as well as terrific appetizers and light fare. If you only have an hour or two, be sure to stop here for dessert!

Piece de resistance of Timberline dining is the renowned Cascade Dining Room, on the second (main) floor. At dinner (served between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.), you will find exemplary haute Northwest cuisine, meticulously matched wines, and sublime desserts. Prices are steep, and reservations are usually required, but, if you've come this far, you owe yourself the extravagance. Call (503) 622-0700. A wide-ranging breakfast buffet and lunch are also served.

Timberline Lodge has 59 rooms, all appointed in the pioneer-style handmade blankets and curtains that were originally commissioned by the WPA from Northwest artisans. Prices, as you would expect, are high (\$85–\$250 in 2006), and most rooms are usually booked well in advance. In late summer, when most hikers come through, however, there are often vacancies, especially in the inexpensive (\$140 for 4) Chalet bunk rooms, which sleep 2–10. Or, ask for a dorm room higher up the mountain at the airy, remote Silcox Hut, which sits at the 7000-foot level. There are, of course, phones, ATM, free Internet access, and laundry service, as well as ping-pong and shuffleboard. Guests have access to an amazing swimming pool and hot tub, with views up to the summit of Mt.

Hood. To make reservations, call (800) 547-1406 or (503) 231-5400 or visit them online at www.timberlinelodge.com.

The tiny town of Zigzag is reached by descending Road 1825, then East Lolo Pass Road 18 for about 7.5 miles from mile 15.8 in this section, at Sandy River. The roadend is quite popular, so hitchhiking is feasible. Zigzag has a Mt. Hood National Forest ranger station, two restaurants and a few motels. It could be the place to go, if bad weather forces you from the north side of Mt. Hood.

Cascade Locks, at the end of Section G, is possibly the friendliest trail town along the entire PCT. Many through-hikers organize their entire resupply for Washington while staying here. Virtually all of the services you want are right on half-mile-long WaNaPa Street, the main road north through town. The post office (with a zip code of 97014) is roughly in mid-town; it has brief Saturday pick-up hours and is home to the PCT register. Across the street is Columbia Market, which has all your grocery needs, as well as a fax machine, photocopier, and an ATM. Farther north is a Shell gas station/minimart which sells Heet, a laundromat, a hardware store, and the library, which has Internet access.

Lodging in Cascade Locks is plentiful. Almost right next door to Bridge of the Gods is Best Western Columbia Inn (author Ben Schifrin's favorite). They are quite friendly to PCT hikers and have offered a discount in the past. They have laundry facilities, internet access, free continental breakfast, and an indoor swimming pool and jacuzzi. To make reservations, call (800) 595-7108 or (541) 374-8777 or find them online at www.bestwesternoregon.com.

The most popular hotel in Cascade Locks among hikers is probably Bridge of the Gods Motel and RV, a stone's throw from the post office. It has small, inexpensive units, laundry facilities, and kitchenettes. To make reservations, call (541) 374-8628. Econo Inn is farther north, next to the laundromat, and is often the least expensive option. To make reservations, call (541) 374-0001. Cascade Motel has inexpensive bungalows with full kitchens; their phone number is (541) 374-8750. It is least-used by hikers, since it is a ½ mile north of downtown, on Forest Lane. Cascade Locks KOA is more than a mile farther upriver on Forest Lane. It has complete camping and RV facilities, as well as a few rental cabins, laundry facilities, swimming pool, and Jacuzzi; you can reach them at (800) 562-8698 or (541) 374-8668.

A fine option for hikers, very close to downtown, is Marine Park RV Park and Campground, with 16 grassy campsites and a covered cooking ramada. Only \$15 in 2006, it sits right next to the old shipping locks and their fascinating museum. They also have showers. Call (541) 374-8427.

Meals are plentiful in Cascade Locks. Directly across from trail's end is very popular Charburger, open 6 a.m.–10 p.m. with cafeteria-style service. More upscale, Sam Hill's River Room specializes in steaks, seafood, and a good-value Sunday brunch. Across from the post office is friendly, quirky Salmon Row Pub and Pizza. Try the smoked-salmon chowder, shrimp pizza, and any of a dozen local microbrews. Eastwind Drive-Inn has big, greasy burgers and huckleberry shakes. Cascade Inn Restaurant is where the locals go for breakfast; Gum Oak serves Chinese. Johnny's, next to the market, opens early for espresso and pastries, and also has ice cream.

The deluxe evening in Cascade Locks must include a celebration dinner cruise aboard the triple-deck sternwheel paddle ship Columbia Gorge, which berths near the Marine Park. Two-hour day cruises and brunch cruises are also available. All are accompanied by an historical narrative of this waterway, which was most dangerous portion of the Oregon Trail. Call to reserve (800) 224-3901 or (503) 224-3900 or visit www.sternwheeler.com. Marine Park is also a wonderful spot to watch the many one-design sailing regattas that are held here every summer.

As good a town as Cascade Locks is, it is too small to have complete services. In addition, a busy railroad runs right through town, which makes for noisy nights. Other options include crossing

the Columbia River north and then heading east just a few miles to delightful Stevenson or continuing east on Highway 84 to much-larger Hood River. Each has its advantages.

Stevenson is an utterly delightful town, with a variety of stores, motels, and truly excellent restaurants. Hikers contemplating a layover day are urged to stay there, rather than in more-limited, noisy and busy Cascade Locks. Reach it via Highway 14, 2.7 miles east of Bridge of the Gods. (The fastest way to get there from Cascade Locks is to call a taxi). Downtown is roughly three square blocks, centered around Second St., the main thoroughfare. Downtown is covered by free WiFi Internet access. Here you will find the large, complete A&J Select Market and Deli (with huge hot food selection and an ATM), Wind River Pharmacy, Columbia Hardware and NAPA Auto Parts (both with Heet and other fuels), two banks, and Econo Lodge: (800) 553-2666 or (509) 427-5628. One block uphill from Second Street is the library, with Internet access; 2 blocks south, on Cascade Avenue, is aptly named Columbia Gorge Riverside Lodge. It offers four very inexpensive modern kitchenette log cabins with outstanding river vistas. For more information, call (866) 427-5650 or visit them online at www.cgriversidelodge.com.

Stevenson really excels in the variety of its restaurants. Downtown, the author's two favorites are Big River Grill, which has a fresh Northwest flavor, and Walking Man Brewery and Public House, home to almost two dozen microbrews and creative pizzas and sandwiches. Joe's El Rio serves nouveau-Southwest food and a bewildering assortment of tequilas. There are a number of other restaurants and coffee houses along Second St.

Certainly the finest lodging and restaurant in Stevenson, and the one closest to the PCT, is not downtown. It is the elegant Skamania Lodge. Centered around a golf course and modeled in the style of other great lodges of the Northwest, it is one of the priciest near-trail hotels. It is luxurious. It has its own laundry facilities, sundries store, a natural history store sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service, full-service spa and massage, hot tubs, swimming pool, and absolutely sumptuous dining. The Cascade Room will serve you the best near-trail meal in all of Washington, with options for a to-die-for Friday dinner buffet or Sunday brunch. Don't miss the salmon! River Rock Lounge is more relaxed but still offers superb lunch on a rock patio with a wide overlook of the Columbia River. For more information, call (509) 427-7700 or (800) 221-7117 or visit them online at www.skamania.com. At the lodge, you can catch a taxi or rent a bike to run errands in town.

Reach Skamania Lodge easily from the PCT: From the north end of Bridge of the Gods, walk north on Highway 14 1.6 mile across Ashes Lake to Rock Creek Drive. Go left (north) 0.25 mi to the lodge entrance and then left (west) up Skamania Lodge Way 0.4 mi to the lodge. You can continue on Rock Creek Drive, 1.1 mile past pleasant Rock Creek Park into town at Second St., or return to Highway 14, where downtown Stevenson is also 1.1 mile east. To quickly return to the PCT from Skamania Lodge, you can call a taxi or take a shortcut south on paved Gorge Loop Trail, which traces the west edge of the tennis courts and greens 14 and 15 of the golf course. (Ask for a map at the lodge's front desk.) From the bottom of a small canyon, veer onto a narrow dirt road which quickly leads back to Highway 14 near the northeast end of Ashes Lake.

The Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center Museum sits on the banks of the Columbia, just across from the entrance to Skamania Lodge. Open daily 10 a.m.–5 p.m., it has fascinating exhibits explaining the geology of the Gorge, displays explaining American Indian dip-netting techniques, history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the history of water transportation on the lower Columbia.

Hood River is the other option for a more extensive resupply. Roughly 19 miles east of Cascade Locks on busy Highway 84, it is best reached by taxi or shuttle. Author Ben Schifrin knows of no regular Greyhound bus service between the two communities, as of 2006. For more information

about Columbia Area Transit, visit them online at www.gorgetranslink.com or call (541) 386-4202. A number of commercial shuttle services do serve Portland, Portland Airport, and Hood River. One is Columbia Gorge Express, whose phone number is (888) 386-6822. Ask at the desk of any hotel in Cascade Locks or Stevenson for other shuttle companies.

Downtown Hood River has everything for the relaxing, resupplying PCT hiker. It is usually very breezy and warm throughout the hiking season, which has made it one of the world's hot spots for windsurfing and kite boarding. Between the Columbia River and nearby Mt. Hood, it is now the outdoor energy center of the Gorge. Many nice hotels and restaurants, at all price-points, are clustered in about 10 square blocks of its outdoor-hip, quaintly renovated downtown. Get off the freeway at Second St., Exit 63. Banks, post office (with a zip code of 97031), hardware stores, movie theaters, and outdoor shops are all within an easy walk, as are the train and bus depots and library, with Internet access. ProMotion, next to the post office, has a good supply of winter and wet-weather clothing. Waucoma Bookstore has a lots of Northwest natural history guides.

Full Sail Brewing Company is Hood River's premiere brew-pub, also with outstanding eats. There are too many other fine new-cuisine eateries to list, but you can't go wrong at Abruzzo, North Oak Brasserie, Riverside Grill, Cornerstone, Pasquale's, Taco Del Mar, or Sushi Okalani. Hood River Bagel Company is great for a fast breakfast.

Hood River Hotel, author Ben Schifrin's favorite downtown hotel, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is close to all the action. For more information, call (800) 386-1859 or (541) 386-1900 or visit them online at www.hoodriverhotel.com. Oak Street Hotel is a quaint, small renovated home, also right downtown. For more information, call (866) 386-3845 or (541) 386-3845.

Another way to resupply in Hood River is to get off Highway 84 at the westernmost exit, #62. You end up on Cascade Avenue, where you'll find Wal-Mart. Across the street is Cascade Commons Shopping Center, with a Safeway, Rite Aid Pharmacy, and Postal Annex shipping center, which also has Internet access. Dairy Queen and McDonald's are there, too, with their indescribable cuisine. Inexpensive Comfort Suites is just west; for more information, call (541) 308-1000 or look up this location online at www.comfortinn.com. If you want to get downtown, continue 10 blocks east on Cascade Avenue—it merges with Oak Street.

p. 186, Col 1, Line 1: Here we cross the apex of The Barlow Trail, which was built by Oregon Trail pioneers to avoid the dangerous final bottleneck of that route, at the ferocious Cascades of the Columbia River. In 1845, Sam Barlow and his family, part of a stream of 3000 immigrants from Illinois, reached The Dalles, at the upper Columbia Gorge. There, they found only two ferry boats that could safely make it downriver to the final, dreaded Cascades rapids at Bridge of the Gods. Countless makeshift rafts had already been wrecked attempting to make the passage. So, in late September, Barlow led 11 wagons on an alternate route around the southern flanks of Mt. Hood. Trying to avoid deep forest, they initially climbed up to the open slopes at present-day Timberline Lodge before their way was blocked by the glacial gorge of Zigzag Canyon. They were forced instead to laboriously hack through deep forests, up White River, before being stopped by snow in October. On foot, the party crossed Barlow Pass in December, finally reaching Oregon City on Christmas. All in the group miraculously survived the disastrous shortcut. Barlow later built a toll road on the same route, which was so steep in places that wagons had to drag entire tree trunks behind them as brakes.

p. 186, Col 1, Line 7: Alternate route described here is the *walking* route to Government Camp—hitchhikers should stay on Highway 35 (westbound).

p. 186, Col 1, Par 1, Line 9: The roadside spring described is not the most reliable one. Better water, with easier access, is just below Highway 35's southern edge, where the short stretch of old highway meets it, east of the pass.

p. 186, Col 1, Par 2, Line 2&3: Trail climbs clockwise up Panorama Dome to avoid roads on the summit. The Cascade divide is here called Boy Scout Ridge; the pass at 4420 feet is, hence, Boy Scout Pass.

p. 186, Col 1, Par 2, Line 10: Gully and campsite (4870–2.7) get water from Boy Scout Spring. It often has a horde of mosquitoes.

p. 186, Col 1, Par 2, Line 9 from end: Omit “hornblende.”

p. 186, Col 2, Par 2, Line 7: Omit “hornblende.”

p. 186, Col 2, Par 2, Line 10: For “viscous” substitute “pudding-thick.”

p. 186, Col 2, Par 2, End: The Multnomah people of the Columbia Gorge have a more-interesting explanation for the volcanic features that you see. The Great Spirit, Tyee Sahalie, sent to earth his three sons—Multnomah, the warrior, Klickitat, the totem-maker, and Wy'East, the singer. They got along as well as brothers do, until a pretty girl, Loo-Witt, moved into town. Klickitat (Mt. Adams) and Wy'East (Mt. Hood) began to fight over her, hurling fire, hot boulders and ash at each other. They set fire to their forests and eventually destroyed the Bridge of the Gods, which allowed travel between their peoples. Klickitat won the battle, so Loo-Witt (Mt. St. Helens) moved next to him. But the Great Spirit was so angry, that he created a great cascade where Bridge of the Gods used to be so that the brothers could never have contact again.

p. 186, Col 2, Par 3, End: More dead whitebark pine skeletons can be seen far above you, on the sandy volcanic ash surface of the White River canyon's slopes, as well as a little later, above Zigzag Canyon and Lost Creek. All these were killed during Mt. Hood's last major

eruption, in winter 1781–1782. Coming, again, from Crater Rock near the summit, a cloud of superheated (1250°F) volcanic ash roared downslope at about 90 miles per hour, killing all life in its path. Mt. Hood was *still* steaming when it was first seen by Europeans on George Vancouver's explorations for a Northwest Passage in 1792 and years later when Meriwether Lewis and William Clark passed nearby.

p. 188, Par 1, Line 6: Here, too, is signed Mountaineer Trail 798, which climbs up to the Silcox Hut.

p. 188, Par 2: See, Supplies, at start of this section, for full description of Timberline Lodge facilities—the description here is incomplete and out-of-date. Be sure to visit the main lodge. Not only does it have fine food and an option to resupply, but it may be the finest example of Depression-era Northwest craftsmanship in existence. Over 7200 craftsmen, builders, engineers and artists were hired to create the structure. You will see their handiwork everywhere—massive wrought-iron fixtures; huge, carved timbers; handstitched curtains and textiles; and an immense, hand-hewn

hexagonal native-stone fireplace. Sit in handmade leather furniture as you enjoy your meal. The Civilian Conservation Corps also built the Timberline Trail and four shelters—now gone—along the path. The Magic Mile ski lift was the first of its kind in the U.S. While you dine at the Ram’s Head Bar, gaze at the pictures of royalty and movie stars who came to ski here, in early days.

p. 188, Par 3: Replace entire paragraph: After ascending one of the paved spur trails from the lodge back to the PCT, hike almost-levelly west under the Magic Mile Express ski lift, which is open late into summer. For a nice lunch, take it up to the Silcox Hut. Enjoy a drink on their patio, and a much broader view of the mountain than you can have at Timberline. Later, continue west past a microwave tower (5980–0.3), which you’ll see below, where discrete camps could be made on a flat to its west. Pass under a second lift, Stormin Norman, and then gradually descend westward with views south across a rolling topography to lofty 10,497-foot Mt. Jefferson. You soon reach the signed second limb of ascending Mountaineer Trail 798 (5925–0.4), also bound for Silcox Hut. Here, too, a lower part of Trail 798 returns to Timberline Lodge, soon passing the site of the old Timberline Shelter. Cross several seasonal creeks before making a three-yard boulder-hop across silty Little Zigzag Creek (5760–0.4). Enter Mt. Hood Wilderness and continue your descent to a signed junction with Hidden Lake Trail 779 (5700–0.4). It goes southwest down a morainal ridge to tiny Hidden Lake. You could find small, poor camps around this junction. The PCT continues its rambling descent, passes small springs and then climbs slightly to a narrow ridge from which you get a great view of Mt. Hood and the deep bare gash of glaciated Zigzag Canyon. Because neither volcanic rubble nor morainal till is very stable, avalanches have carried away the switchbacks that once led quickly down to the creek bottom. Now, three longer switchbacks have been constructed under more-enduring forest cover, farther down the ridge. They lead back to the same jump-across ford of the silty Zigzag River (4890–2.3). There are small camps and clear springs nearby, especially south of the ford. Now, climb steeply into and out of a tributary canyon, up to a junction with Timberline Trail 757 (5160–0.4). Here you have a choice of routes: the newer, lower, shorter, generally viewless PCT, or the older, much more scenic Timberline Trail route, which was previously the Oregon Skyline Trail and PCT.

p. 189, Col 1, Par 2, Line 5: Paradise Park Trail is (5340-0.4).

p. 189, Col 1, Par 2, Line 9: Lost Creek should be (5390-0.7). There are no camps here.

p. 189, Col 1, Par 2, Line 11: Just beyond the reserved tributary there are large camps above and below the trail.

p. 189, Col 1, Par 2, Line 7 from bottom: From atop the forested ridge, large camps are on a flat, below to the west.

p. 189, Col 1, Par 2, Line 5 from bottom: Rushing Water Creek is bouldery and has no camps.

p. 189, Col 1, Par 2, Line 2 from end: Older PCT route should be “Timberline-Paradise Park Trail 757.”

p. 189, Col 1, Par 3, Line 3: Oregon Skyline Trail 757.

- p. 189, col 2, Line 3 from bottom:** Paradise Park Shelter was destroyed by a fallen tree. Only the foundation remains, but there are excellent camps nearby.
- p. 190, Col 1, Line 4:** Trail beyond the shelter is confusing, due to branching use-trails and brush. Curve clockwise around the foundation and spot the trail angling gently up across the hillside.
- p. 190, Col 1, Par 1, Line 6:** Alpine meadows have a few exposed bivy flats, and spectacular vistas.
- p. 190, Col 1, Line 5 from bottom:** The volcanic deposits, surprisingly, are not from the current Mt. Hood volcano, but rather, from the old Sandy River volcano, which forms the western core of today's mountain.
- p. 190, Col 2, Line 7 from bottom:** Low cliff, like the rest of Old Maid Flat (the dry plain to the northwest), is not made of water-deposited sediments, as you would expect in most river-bottoms. Instead, it is a flow of volcanic ash that spewed from Mt. Hood during its last major eruption, in 1782. The red-hot ash melted the glacier ice under it and cascaded down-canyon more than 12 miles as a mud avalanche.
- p. 191, Col 1, par 2, Line 3 from end:** Change “west” to “east.”
- p. 191, Col 1, Par 3, Line 3 from bottom:** Descend on initially moderate, then later, gentle grade.
- p. 191, Col 2, Par 2:** Ramona Falls Trail 770 crosses Sandy River on a plank bridge that is removed during winter, due to floods. This trail gives access to the village of Zigzag. See Section G: Supplies.
- p. 191, Col 2, Par 3, Line 2:** Ramona Falls Branch of Sandy River is almost always cool and silt-free. It is crossed via bridge.
- p. 191, Col 2, Last line:** Extensive camps above and below trail, here.
- p. 192, Col 1, Line 4:** Loop trail starts southeast, gently up through a log sty-gate. Follow it 200 yards to a new, flagged, rough-cut trail that heads north through dense timber to a 90-foot log footbridge over Muddy Fork. Beyond, poor trail turns west, clambering up and then down through thickets of devils-club, skunk cabbage, and raspberry to meet the old PCT after its horse-ford. The old PCT bridge across Muddy Fork was swept away in winter floods; crossing here is knee-deep and bouldery, at best.
- p. 192, Col 2, Line 1:** Ascent up Bald Mtn Trail (now #2000) has a small trickling stream 2/3 way up, which usually lasts until mid-summer. Omit second sentence.
- p. 193, Col 1, Line 2:** Timberline Trail is #600.
- p. 193, Col 1, Par 2:** Timberline Trail via upper Muddy Fork is closed to stock. After avalanches in 2000, the ford is quite tricky for foot-traffic as well and should only be used by experienced parties.
- p. 193, Col 1, Par 2, Line 11:** Dry, open forest has many good camps.

p. 193, Col 1, Last line: Ramona Falls is now so overused that the Loop Trail is now on a log bridge, with mitigation fences blocking access to the falls' base.

p. 193, Col 2, Par 2, Line 2: The ford of Muddy Fork has now dramatically changed. A 2000 avalanche swept the canyon bare. The crossing is now a deep, 300-yard-wide, loose alluvial gorge. Follow ducks down and across the tricky bouldery ford. Three to five separate streams may be crossed, or, at times, they merge into one. Trail tread resumes high up the far bank, just inside the swath of downed trees, close beside the south bank campsite mentioned in Col 2, Par 2, Line 7.

p. 193, Col 2, Line 5 from bottom: Substitute: From here, go northwest, gently down-canyon on the shady north arm of Ramona Falls Loop Trail 797. For the first 1.0 mile along delightful Ramona Falls Creek, you pass many opportunities to make camp, overhung by steep grey volcanic cliffs. Then go another 0.7 mile north . . .

p. 195: Col 1, Par 3, Line 2: Top Spur Trail is now #784A.

p. 195, Col 1, Par 4: There are three reliable options for water at Lolo Pass: The third is to follow paved Rd 1828 south ¼ mile to the headwaters of Clear Fork Sandy River.

p. 195, Col 2, Last sentence: Omit.

p. 196, Col 1, Line 1: Substitute first sentence: From the junction, climb gently to a sharp bend in the trail, where a spur trail (4120–0.2) descends 50 yards to trickling Salvation Spring and a small flat with good camps.

p. 196, Col 1, Line 7: Devils Pulpit saddle now (4340–0.7).

p. 196, Col 1, Line 23: Trail arcs northeast on Waucoma Ridge.

p. 196, Col 1, Par 2, Line 2: Columbia Wilderness has been expanded and its name changed to “Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness” in honor of a retired Oregon senator. Ironically, he was not an advocate of wilderness protection in Oregon or elsewhere.

p. 196, Col 1, Par 2, Line 4: Old crestline road is closed.

p. 196, Col 1, Line 9 from bottom: Now closed Road 2030 (4240–3.5).

p. 196, Col 1, Line 5 from bottom: North spur of Indian Mountain. Here is a short unsigned side-trail. It climbs south up the ridge less than 0.1 mile to reach Road 2030. There, closed, narrow dirt Road 416, climbs to the view-packed summit of Indian Mountain.

p. 196, Col 2, Par 2, Sentences 2 & 3: Omit.

p. 196, Col 2, Par 3, Last Line: Wahtum Lake now has designated backpacker campsites, with a map of their locations as you first come to the lakeshore.

- p. 196, Col 2, Par 6, Line 2:** Wahtum Express Trail climbs directly uphill to parking area, via steps.
- p. 196, Col 2, Line 3 from bottom:** Road 660 around Wahtum Lake is now closed.
- p. 197, Col 1, Line 1:** Road 670 is now closed, and invisible from the PCT.
- p. 197, Col 1, Line 4 from bottom:** Spur trail is signed HERMAN CREEK TRAIL 406. Road 670 is now closed north of Wahtum Campground.
- p. 197, Col 1, Last Line:** About 100 feet before signed Chinidere Mountain Trail, the signed Chinidere Cutoff Trail 445 branches left (southeast) steeply down 0.5 mile to end at the log-jammed outlet of Wahtum Lake. It reaches some remote camps on the northwest shore.
- p. 198, Par 2, Line 8:** Omit sentence.
- p. 198, Par 2, Line 3 from end:** Camp Smokey saddle camp is large enough for 6–8; more camps, although slightly sloping, are below.
- p. 198, Par 3, Line 4:** Spring is now named Smokey Spring.
- p. 198, Line 6 from bottom:** Benson Plateau takes its name from Simon Benson, an immensely wealthy Oregon timber baron who made his fortune by rafting logs to San Diego for the California home market. Later, he dedicated himself to building a highway through the Columbia Gorge, in partnership with Sam Hill, a famously eccentric financier and railroad lawyer. A nice restaurant in Cascade Locks is now named for Hill, known in the Pacific Northwest as “the Father of Good Roads.” Despite local legend, however, he is not the source of the euphemism “What in the Sam Hill?”—which was in use by 1839, quite a few years before he was born.
- p. 200, Col 1, Line 1:** Spring is the headwaters of Ruckle Creek. Just below, it forms a small stream through alders, with a fine campsite just beyond the log bridge.
- p. 200, Col 1, Par 2, Line 3:** Benson Ruckel Trail 405A is now maintained.
- p. 200, Col 1, Par 3, Line 8:** Teakettle Spring is now quite obvious, just below the trail. Ridgecrest below the spring could allow stealth camping by two people.
- p. 200, Col 1, Par 4, Line 2:** Dry camps are possible where PCT crosses the crest.
- p. 200, Col 1, 7 from bottom:** Recrossing the crest, you leave Hatfield Wilderness and enter Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. You start to find lots of poison oak beside the pathway.
- p. 200, Col 2, Par 1, Line 9:** Omit sentence.
- p. 200, Col 2, Par 1, Last line:** Dirt Road is #211.

- p. 200, Col 2, Par 2, Last line:** Waterfall is named, appropriately, PCT Falls.
- p. 200, Col 2, Par 3, Line 2:** Spur trail is no longer evident.
- p. 200, Col 2, Par 3, Line 4:** Power line road is #500.
- p. 200, Col 2, Par 3, Last line:** alternate trail here signed, Gorge Trail 400.
- p. 200, Col 2, Par 5, Line 1:** At Wahtum Lake's log-jammed outlet, pass signed CHINIDERE CUTOFF TRAIL 445, which climbs steeply 0.5 mile northwest to the PCT on the south shoulder of Chinidere Mtn.
- p. 201, Col 2, Par 3, 2nd to Last line:** Change "Miocene" to "25-million-year-old"
- p. 201, Col 2, Last Line:** Change "Blue Ridge Camp" to "Blue Grouse Camp (940–0.7)" (It is actually a different location).
- p. 202, Col 1, Line 2:** Change Eagle Benson Trail 434 to (1000–0.3).
- p. 202, Col 1, Par 1, Last line:** 80-foot-high fall is Wy'East Falls.
- p. 202, Col 1, Par 2, Line 3:** Change Wy'East Camp to (960–0.3).
- p. 202, Col 1, Par 2, Line 5:** Bridge (710–0.7) is named 4 ½ Mile Bridge.
- p. 202, Col 1, Par 3, Line 3:** 4 Mile Camp now officially called Tenas Camp.
- p. 202, Col 1, Par 3, Line 7:** 40-foot fall named Skoonichuk Falls.
- p. 202, Col 1, Par 4, Line 2:** Bridge is named High Bridge. Change to (690–0.4). Gorge here is probably 150 feet deep, at greatest.
- p. 202, Col 2, Line 6:** Change overlook to (500–1.2).
- p. 202, Col 2, par 2, Last line:** Gorge is dangerous but not inaccessible. Steep and slippery use-trails descend both to Punchbowl Falls and Metlako Falls.
- p. 202, Col 2, Par 3, Line 1:** Route gradually begins to descend, and the light grey volcanic ash here preserves hundreds of petrified leaves. When volcanoes erupted that left these deposits, between 15 and 25 million years ago, their mudflows covered a warmer, swamplier terrain than exists today, which had a varied forest of cypress, sycamores, maples, and dawn redwoods. There are still some very steep and dangerous cliffs on this leg, and cable handrails have been installed.
- p. 202, Col 2, Par 3, 2nd to last line:** Insert and substitute: Trailhead is now (130–1.1). Paved Eagle Creek Road 241 has been extended up-canyon. The parking area has picnic tables, a toilet, and a water fountain.

To reach Cascade Locks and Bridge of the Gods, now walk northwest almost levelly down-canyon on the road shoulder, soon reaching signed westbound Gorge Trail 400 (110–0.4), which bridges Eagle Creek. Ignoring it, you walk farther, past another small picnic facility, with a shelter, faucets, and toilets. Just up-canyon from interesting Cascade Salmon Hatchery, where there is also a Forest Service information booth, signed eastbound GORGE TRAIL 400 (105–0.1) climbs north, away from the road. You follow it. The path swings behind Eagle Creek Picnic Area (more tables, toilets, and water), quickly crossing a southeast-climbing paved road to Eagle Creek Campground (170–0.1). Contour clockwise between the campground and busy Interstate 84, with a brief vista over the wide, choppy Columbia River. Pass a spur path back up to the campground and then momentarily descend a bit. Quickly, you reach a part of the old, abandoned Columbia River Highway, now designated a multipurpose Scenic Trail. You will encounter many bicyclists. On this, you curve over to Ruckel Creek (190–0.6), where, on its east bank, Ruckle Creek Trail 405 makes a very difficult 5.6 mile climb to the PCT.

Your shady, paved two-lane gorge trail continues northeast, and at times it almost touches Interstate 84. Eventually, the bike path turns left, under Interstate 84 (210–1.9). You could follow it, but a nicer, signed dirt foot trail resumes, branching up and right. You follow it and traverse on a series of parallel, narrow ridgelets, which look a lot like moraines. They are actually the “waves” of volcanic mud avalanches from the collapse of Table Mountain, north across the Columbia. These debris deposits briefly dammed the entire Columbia River, and gave rise to the Bridge of the Gods legend of local peoples. You soon get views of the modern steel Bridge of the Gods. After traversing a few hundred yards across grassy slopes, Gorge Trail 400 ends at Moody Avenue opposite the signed PCT (280–1.0–16.3).

p. 203, Col 1, Par 2, Line 7: PCT resumes and is well-signed.

p. 203, Col 1, Par 2, Line 10: Trailhead parking area is named Toll Booth Park.

p. 203, Col 1, Par 2, last line: In 2006, foot traffic across the bridge still cost 50¢.

p. 203, Col 1, Par 3, Line 4: There is now a large restaurant—the Charburger and Sam Hill’s River Room-- and the Best Western Columbia Inn motel, conveniently just below the foot of the southern end of Bridge of the Gods. From the road, stairs lead up to the bridge’s pedestrian walkway. See Section G, Supplies, for more facilities in Cascade Locks.

p. 203, Col 2, last line: Library has internet access.

p. 203, Col 2, last line: The town of Cascade Locks was named for the nearby Cascades of the Columbia River, which terrified Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and drowned many pioneers near the end of the Oregon Trail. The tumultuous whitewater was so impressive that the entire mountain range was named for them. The waterfalls hampered travel along the river for years. In 1862, the first steam locomotive west of the Mississippi was laboriously transported here. Named the Oregon Pony, it powered a portage railroad that was employed here until navigation canals and the Cascade Locks were constructed. They allowed boat traffic to bypass the frightening falls. In 1915, Benson and Hill completed their long-dreamed Columbia River Highway, and in 1933, Bonneville Dam construction began during the heart of the Great Depression. The Cascades were eventually drowned under the lake’s waters. Today small, backwater Cascade Locks is on the verge of another

major development: the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs (who live on a reservation on the high, desert plains southeast of Mt. Hood) has plans to build a large Las Vegas–style casino on a parcel of their historic fishing lands at Cascade Locks. This highly controversial proposal, though still mired in regulatory hurdles, may eventually make a dramatic change in the character of this sleepy village!

p. 205, Points on Route: Change as noted:

Bridge of the Gods, west end	0.0	147.5
		3.8
Gillette Lake	3.8	143.7
		5.9
Spring near Table Mountain	9.7	137.8
		5.6
Crest Tie Tr: Three Corner Rock water	15.3	132.2
		5.0
Rock Creek	20.3	127.2
		9.8
Trout Creek	30.1	117.4
		3.4
Wind River Road to Stabler	33.5	114.0
		2.0
Panther Creek Campground	35.5	112.0
		10.4
Gayles Brook Camp spring	45.9	101.6
		5.1
Crest Horse Camp	51.0	96.5
		7.4
Blue Lake	58.4	89.1
		3.0
Bear Lake	61.4	86.1
		6.3
Road 24	67.7	79.8
		8.8
Road 88 to Trout Lake	76.5	71.0
		5.8
Road 23 to Trout Lake	82.3	65.2
		6.6
Round the Mountain Trail	88.9	58.6
		8.8
Killen Creek	97.7	49.8
		5.0
Lava Spring	102.7	44.8
		4.1
Midway Creek	106.8	40.7
		7.3
South Fork Walupt Creek	114.1	33.4

		8.4	
Sheep Lake	122.5		25.0
		4.5	
Trail 97 to Bypass Camp	127.0		20.5
		2.4	
Start traverse on Packwood Glacier	129.4		18.1
		9.9	
Trail 1117 to Hidden Spring	139.3		8.2
		8.2	
Highway 12 near White Pass	147.5		0.0

p. 206, Supplies: Cascade Locks, at the start of Section H, is possibly the friendliest trail town along the entire PCT. Many through-hikers organize their entire resupply for Washington while staying here. Virtually all of the services you want are right on WaNaPa Street, the main road north through town. The post office (with a zip code of 97014) is roughly in mid-town; it has brief Saturday pick-up hours and is home to the PCT register. Across the street is Columbia Market, which has all your grocery needs, as well as a fax machine, photocopier, and an ATM. Farther north is a Shell gas station/minimart that sells Heet, a laundromat, a hardware store, and the library, which has Internet access.

Lodging in Cascade Locks is plentiful. Almost right next door to Bridge of the Gods is Best Western Columbia Inn (author Ben Schifrin's favorite). They are quite friendly to PCT hikers and have offered a discount in the past. They have laundry facilities, Internet access, free continental breakfast, an indoor swimming pool, and jacuzzi. For more information, call (800) 595-7108 or (541) 374-8777 or look them up online at www.bestwesternoregon.com.

The most popular hotel among hikers is probably Bridge of the Gods Motel and RV, a stone's throw from the post office. It has small, inexpensive units, laundry facilities, and kitchenettes. For more information, call (541) 374-8628. Econo Inn is farther north, next to the laundromat, and is often the least expensive option; for more information, call (541) 374-0001. Cascade Motel has inexpensive bungalows with full kitchens; their phone number is (541) 374-8750. It is least-used by hikers, since it is a ½ mile north of downtown, on Forest Lane. Cascade Locks KOA is more than 1 mile farther upriver on Forest Lane. It has complete camping and RV facilities, as well as a few rental cabins, laundry facilities, a swimming pool, and a jacuzzi. For more information, call (800) 562-8698 or (541) 374-8668.

A fine option for hikers, very close to downtown, is Marine Park RV Park and Campground, with 16 grassy campsites and a covered cooking ramada. Only \$15 in 2006, it sits right next to the old shipping locks and their fascinating museum. They also have showers. For more information, call (541) 374-8427.

Meals are plentiful in Cascade Locks. Directly across from trail's end is the very popular Charburger, open 6 a.m.–10 p.m. with cafeteria-style service. More upscale Sam Hill's River Room is downstairs and specializes in steaks, seafood, and a good-value Sunday brunch. Across from the post office is friendly, quirky Salmon Row Pub and Pizza. Try the smoked-salmon chowder, shrimp pizza, and any of a dozen local microbrews. Eastwind Drive-Inn has big, greasy burgers and huckleberry shakes. Cascade Inn Restaurant is where the locals go for breakfast; Gum Oak serves Chinese. Johnny's, next to the market, opens early for espresso and pastries and also has ice cream.

The deluxe evening in Cascade Locks must include a celebration dinner cruise aboard the triple-deck sternwheel paddle ship Columbia Gorge, which berths near the Marine Park. Two-hour

day cruises and brunch cruises are also available. All are accompanied by an historical narrative of this waterway, which was most dangerous portion of the Oregon Trail. To make reservations, call (800) 224-3901 or (503) 224-3900 or visit www.sternwheeler.com.

As good a town as Cascade Locks is, it is too small to have complete services. In addition, a busy railroad runs right through town, which makes for noisy nights. Other options include crossing the Columbia River north and then heading east just a few miles to delightful Stevenson or continuing east on Highway 84 to much larger Hood River. Each has its advantages.

Stevenson is an utterly delightful town, with a variety of stores, motels, and truly excellent restaurants. Hikers contemplating a layover day are urged to stay there, rather than in more limited, noisy, and busy Cascade Locks. Reach it via Highway 14, 2.7 miles east of Bridge of the Gods. (The fastest way to get there from Cascade Locks is to call a taxi). Downtown is roughly three square blocks, centered around Second St., the main thoroughfare. Downtown is covered by free WiFi Internet access. Here you will find large, complete A&J Select Market and Deli (with a huge selection of hot food and an ATM), laundry facilities, Wind River Pharmacy, Columbia Hardware and NAPA Auto Parts (both with other fuels and Heet), two banks, and Econo Lodge, for which you may make reservations by calling (800) 553-2666 or (509) 427-5628. One block uphill from Second St. is the library, with Internet access; two blocks south, on Cascade Avenue, is aptly named Columbia Gorge Riverside Lodge. It offers four very inexpensive modern kitchenette log cabins with outstanding river vistas. For more information, call (866) 427-5650 or visit www.cgriversidelodge.com.

Stevenson really excels at having a variety of restaurants. The author's two downtown favorites are Big River Grill, which has a fresh Northwest flavor, and Walking Man Brewery and Public House, home to almost two dozen microbrews and creative pizzas and sandwiches. Joe's El Rio serves nouveau-Southwest food and a bewildering assortment of tequilas. There are a number of other restaurants and coffee houses along Second Street.

Certainly the finest lodging and restaurant in Stevenson, and the one closest to the PCT, is not downtown. It is the elegant Skamania Lodge. Centered around a golf course and modeled in the style of other great lodges of the Northwest, it is one of the priciest near-trail hotels. It is luxurious. It has its own laundry facilities, a sundries store, a natural history store sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service, a full-service spa and massage, hot tubs, a swimming pool, and absolutely sumptuous dining. The Cascade Room will serve you the best near-trail meal in all of Washington, with options for a to-die-for Friday dinner buffet or Sunday brunch. Don't miss the salmon! River Rock Lounge is more relaxed but still offers superb lunch on a rock patio with a wide overlook of the Columbia River. For more information, call (509) 427-7700 or (800) 221-7117 or visit www.skamania.com. At the lodge, you can catch a taxi or rent a bike to run errands in town.

Reach Skamania Lodge easily from the PCT: From the north end of Bridge of the Gods, walk north on Highway 14 1.6 miles across Ashes Lake to Rock Creek Drive. Go left (north) 0.25 mi to the lodge entrance and then left (west) up Skamania Lodge Way 0.4 mi to the lodge. You can continue on Rock Creek Drive, 1.1 miles past pleasant Rock Creek Park into town at Second St., or return to Highway 14, where downtown Stevenson is also 1.1 mile east. To quickly return to the PCT from Skamania Lodge, you can call a taxi or take a shortcut south on paved Gorge Loop Trail, which traces the west edge of the tennis courts and greens 14 and 15 of the golf course. (Ask for a map at the front desk.) From the bottom of a small canyon, veer onto a narrow dirt road which quickly leads back to Highway 14 near the northeast end of Ashes Lake.

The Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center Museum sits on the banks of the Columbia, just across from the entrance to Skamania Lodge. Open daily 10 a.m.–5 p.m., it has fascinating exhibits

explaining the geology of the Gorge, displays about Indian dip-netting techniques, history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the history of water transportation on the lower Columbia.

Hood River is the other option for more extensive resupply. Roughly 19 miles east of Cascade Locks on busy Highway 84, it is best reached by taxi or shuttle. Author Ben Schifrin knows of no regular community bus or shuttle service between the two communities, as of 2006. For more information, visit Columbia Area Transit online at www.gorgetranslink.com or call (541) 386-4202. A number of commercial shuttle services do serve Portland, the Portland Airport, and Hood River. One is Columbia Gorge Express, whose phone number is (888) 386-6822. Ask for other shuttle companies at the desk of any hotel in Cascade Locks or Stevenson.

Downtown Hood River has everything for the relaxing, resupplying PCT hiker. It is usually very breezy and warm throughout the hiking season, which has made it one of the world's hot spots for windsurfing and kite boarding. Between the Columbia River and nearby Mt. Hood, it is now the outdoor energy center of the Gorge. Many nice hotels and restaurants, at all price-points, are clustered in about 10 square blocks of its outdoor-hip, quaintly renovated downtown. Get off the freeway at Second St., Exit 63. Banks, a post office (with a zip code of 97031), a hardware store, movie theaters, and outdoor shops are all within an easy walk, as are the train and bus depots and library, with Internet access. ProMotion, next to the post office, has a good supply of winter and wet-weather clothing. Waucoma Bookstore has a lots of Northwest natural history guides.

Full Sail Brewing Company is Hood River's premiere brew-pub, also with outstanding eats. There are too many other fine new-cuisine eateries to list, but you can't go wrong at Abruzzo, North Oak Brasserie, Riverside Grill, Cornerstone, Pasquale's, Taco Del Mar, or Sushi Okalani. Hood River Bagel Company is great for a fast breakfast.

Hood River Hotel, author Ben Schifrin's favorite downtown hotel, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is close to all the action. For more information, call (800) 386-1859 or (541) 386-1900 or visit www.hoodriverhotel.com. Oak Street Hotel is a quaint, small renovated home, also located right downtown. For more information, call (866) 386-3845 or (541) 386-3845.

Another way to resupply in Hood River is to get off Highway 84 at the westernmost exit, #62. You end up on Cascade Avenue, where you'll find Wal-Mart. Across the street is Cascade Commons Shopping Center, with a Safeway, Rite Aid Pharmacy, and Postal Annex shipping center, which also has Internet access. Dairy Queen and McDonald's are there, too, with their indescribable cuisine. Inexpensive Comfort Suites is just west; for reservations, call (541) 308-1000 or look them up at www.comfortinn.com. If you want to get downtown, continue 10 blocks east on Cascade Avenue—it merges with Oak St.

p. 206, Supplies: Omit discussion of Carson. Few hikers now use Carson for resupply, and author Ben Schifrin strongly recommends against the dangerous and uninteresting road-walk that is needed to get there.

p. 206, Supplies: Instead of using Carson, hikers should use the small settlement of Stabler, on Wind River Road just about 1 mile south of the PCT. Reach it from mile 33.5. There, you will find Stabler Country Store, at the junction of Wind River Road and Hemlock Road. Owners Jim and Carla are extremely helpful to hikers. Their small convenience store has a surprisingly good range of foods, as well as many camping items, white gas, propane, Sterno and Heet. They are particularly well-supplied with beer and Ben and Jerry's ice cream. Mornings, they offer a coffee bar; on weekends, biscuits and gravy. They have a pay phone, fax service and an outside dining bench. Graciously, the store will also hold hiker's packages, free of charge, sent by either UPS or USPS to the following

address: Stabler Country Store, 22 Hemlock Y Road, Carson, WA, 98610. Their phone number is (509) 427-2717. They deserve your patronage. Resupplying at Stabler could save one or two days of hiking from Cascade Locks, and potentially let you carry straight through to White Pass.

Just a minute north of Stabler Country Store is Mountain Side Café—really a food-service truck. Open many days but only during summer, it serves burgers, apple pie, and cinnamon rolls. You'll walk past it, getting from the trail to the store.

Section H's most logical resupply point is Trout Lake. Exit the PCT almost exactly midway through this section, from either Road 88 or better, according to locals, Road 23. Then, hitchhike south to Trout Lake, a small village that is not even mentioned in the *Pacific Crest Trail Town Guide*. Access roads are heavily used by campers, making the inbound hitchhike easy, and most local accommodations will offer a ride back to the trailhead the next morning.

Trout Lake is compact and hiker-friendly. It boasts a post office (with a zip code of 98650) and almost-next-door Trout Lake Grocery. The grocery store stocks excellent provisions, many fresh foods, some camping supplies, most camp fuels, and Heet. Owners Greg and Bev Meyer have a hiker box and plan to host a PCT register in the future. They have a pay phone. Often, trail angels post their contact information at the store. The grocery will accept packages, which is convenient for those hikers who arrive on days that the post office is closed. Send them via UPS or USPS to the following address: Trout Lake Grocery, POB 132, 2383 Highway 141, Trout Lake, WA 98650. For more information, call (509) 395-2777 or visit them online at www.troutlake.org/tlgrocery. Trout Lake Grocery also has three inexpensive sleeping rooms (\$20 per night in 2006), with bathrooms, VCRs, Internet access, and laundry facilities.

Trout Lake's finest accommodation is lovely, friendly, reasonably-priced Kelly's Trout Creek Inn Bed & Breakfast, found just a block from "downtown" at 25 Mt. Adams Road, along a peaceful stream. For more information, call (509) 395-2769 or visit them online at www.kellysbnb.com.

Trout Lake Motel is about 0.6 mile south of the post office. They offer very nice kitchenette units with a phone, television, hot tub, laundry facilities, and a continental breakfast bar (don't miss the sweet potato Belgian waffles!). You can rent bikes for an easy trip back into town. Large rooms were \$80 in 2006. The friendly owners will hold hiker packages, preferably via UPS, by advance arrangement if you send them to the following address: Trout Lake Motel, 2300 Highway 141, Trout Lake, WA 98650. For more information, call (509) 395-2300 or email them at info@troutlakemotel.com.

A minute farther south on Highway 141 beyond the motel is Serenity's, with a range of cabins, each with kitchens, a phone, a TV, and Internet access. Be sure to ask for their Barbeque for Two dinners. For more information, call (800) 276-7993 or (509) 395-2500 or visit them online at www.serenitys.com. An alternative to motel rooms is the Klickitat County's Trout Lake Park, just a short block south of the post office. Campers there can use coin-operated showers.

Eat at KJ's Bear Creek Café, which sits with the Chevron Station in the Y intersection of Highway 141 and Mt. Adams Recreation Highway in village center. They specialize in delicious huckleberry shakes, burgers, and pancake breakfasts. On the other side of Chevron is Heavenly Grounds Espresso, with drive-thru drinks and pastries. Time Out Pizza is across the street from Trout Lake Motel. It closed briefly in 2006 but is scheduled to reopen. Trout Lake Country Inn is almost 1 mile out of town, north on Highway 141. They serve pizza, salads, and sandwiches and have live entertainment in the evenings, as well as laundry facilities and Internet services. Just a bit farther north on Highway 141 lies Mt. Adams Ranger Station.

p. 206, Supplies: White Pass: Kracker Barrel Store is steadily improving its selection of foods for hikers, but most would still judge it as inadequate for complete resupply. They do stock some camping items, including hats, gloves, white gas, and Heet. They host a PCT register and large hiker box of unused items, sometimes with a large amount of food and fuel. They have an ATM and pay phone. There is a fried-chicken-and-chimichanga hot service but scant other freshly prepared food to eat. There is no restaurant on White Pass. Next-door Village Inn is quite accommodating to through-hikers, with reasonable rates on kitchenette units with VCRs, pay phones, and a pleasantly warm swimming pool.

Packwood is 19 miles west of White Pass on Highway 12. It can also be reached from Chinook Pass, at the 29.5 mile point in Section I. Few hikers use Packwood for resupply, choosing instead to push on to Snoqualmie Pass. However, Packwood's amenities are much more complete than at either pass. In autumn, through-hikers who are faced with early season snows could get winter clothing and equipment in Packwood. Packwood is usually an easy hitchhike from White Pass or Chinook Pass, since most westbound traffic passes through the town. Returning to the PCT could be more difficult, however—eastbound drivers might choose either pass or Highway 706 to Paradise on the south flanks of Mt. Rainier.

The heart of Packwood is about four square blocks, centered on Main Street and Highway 12. Barely a block west of Route 12 is the post office (with a zip code of 98361). Close by is Timberland Packwood Library, in an old log building. It has Internet access. One block east of the highway is Ace Hardware, with repair supplies, alcohol, other fuels, and Heet. Two blocks north on Highway 12 is Blanton's Market, the complete grocery store, with a nice deli, bakery, and an ATM. A bit farther north is Tatoosh Food Mart & Shell Station—an oversized minimart with an ATM, Heet, many camping items, and a Subway sandwich shop. Best bets for a hot meal include Cruiser's Pizza, next to Blanton's Market, and Blue Spruce Saloon and Diner, just a few yards closer to town center. Dooby's Italian Restaurant is just south of town. In the morning, get revved up at Butter Butte Coffee Company or Cowboy Coffee, both downtown. White Pass Sports Hut, downtown, is the place for winter clothing and equipment.

Hikers have a choice of four convenient, inexpensive places to spend the night: Small, rustic Hotel Packwood is right next to the library on Main Street, with very inexpensive rooms. For more information, call (360) 494-5431 or email hotelpackwood@yahoo.com. Inn of Packwood is a more modern motel, just north of Blanton's Market on Highway 12. They offer rooms and kitchenettes, a swimming pool, hot tub, and continental breakfast. For more information, call (360) 494-5500 or (877) 496-9666 or visit them online at www.innofpackwood.com. About ¼ mile farther north on Route 12 is upscale Cowlitz River Lodge, with pleasant rooms, laundry facilities, and a hot tub. For more information, call (360) 494-4444 or (888) 305-2185 or visit them online at www.escapetothemountains.com. Mountain View Lodge is virtually across the street, with kitchenettes, cabins, a pool, a hot tub and Internet access. For more information, call (360) 494-5555 or (877) 277-7192 or visit them online at www.mtvllodge.com.

p. 207, Col 1, Par 1: Omit. Carson alternate is no longer recommended.

p. 207, Col 1, Par 2, Line 7: The initial route has become overgrown enough that its origins as a road are no longer seen. Beware of lush growths of poison oak from here, for the next 8 miles, to about the 2000-foot elevation.

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