



VOLUME X

EUGENE OREGON - JUNE

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# 1950 OBSIDIAN SUMMER OUTING IN THE GRAND TETONS *August 6 to 20*

## PROSPECTUS

Summer camp in the Grand Tetons from August 6th to 20th, camped at String Lake, is a dream that the Club has had for a long time.

Because of the distance, one can leave his car at home and take this grand opportunity to attend this ideal camp by traveling in a Special Deluxe Greyhound bus.

Camping on a lake shore is not new to Obsidians - that will be the swimmers' and fishermen's delight. And the view of those Grand Tetons towering upwards some 13,000 feet and the meadows with their bright colored flowers -- will be the photographers' delight.

The food will again be under the supervision of Edna Temple, who will maintain the high standard of Obsidian Camp meals. And with Roy Temple to oversee the camp and its erection, what more could be asked.

In John King, member of the committee, we have a man who has lived among these

mountains and climbed them. He will be a valuable member of the camp.

Clarence Bankhead, our Greyhound driver, and member of the club, says we can leave Eugene at five on the morning of the 6th of August and travel to Ontario, Oregon--stay there Sunday night and then drive the remaining distance to the Park on Monday.

## EQUIPMENT

The club furnishes some tents but it is suggested that members who have tents bring them and include them in their dunnage. Bring a warm sleeping bag. Nights are cold, so bring an extra blanket. Air mattresses are necessary these days.

The following are indispensable:

1. A good bed.
2. Heavy hiking shoes, not necessarily high, but preferably hobbled.
3. Heavy wool socks.
4. Colored glasses.
5. Suitable hiking clothes.
6. Small first aid kit.

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**"THE OBSIDIAN"**

MEMBER: Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs; Pacific Northwestern Ski Association; Central Cascade Recreational Council.

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**NEW MEMBERS**

Elmer Windsor Raymond Harris  
1263 Oak St. 1943 Agate  
Both Senior Members

**1950 OBSIDIAN SUMMER OUTING(Continued)****Equipment(Continued)**

7. Sunburn prevention.
8. Small Packsack.
9. Drinking cup or canteen.
10. Flashlight.
11. Swim Suit.
12. Ice Axe.

Reduce personal belongings to a minimum. The club will furnish dishes, cooking utensils, a cook to prepare meals, first aid equipment, lanterns in camp, and such climbing equipment as ropes and ice axes. Persons who have ice axes should include them in their dunnage.

**BAGGAGE**

THIS IS IMPORTANT. Baggage must be securely tied and labeled. Tents and baggage you will not want with you, must be left at Glen Sims', 751 E. 14th(in alley)

by Wednesday, August 2nd.

Sleeping bags and personal articles you do want with you, may be taken with you on the bus.

**Allowed Weights Are As Follows:**

With Tents 40 lbs.

Without Tents 35 lbs.

Excess weights will be charged for at 10¢ per pound.

A truck will carry camp equipment, some dunnage and the food, but as the Greyhound has more room, much baggage can be carried that way.

Fishing licenses may be obtained in the Park.

**CAMP REGISTRATION**

The sign-up sheet is posted at Hendershott's and campers should sign as early as they can, as the bus will only accommodate forty-six. Some will drive private cars from Eugene and the Graves and Favilles are expected from California.

A ten dollar payment is required upon signing and may be paid to Ray Sims at the United States National Bank or to Ray Cavagnaro at the First National Bank.

**COST OF OUTING**

The cost of the two weeks outing for members is \$65.00. Non members \$70.00.

The extra cost this year is, of course, because of the distance and that will pay your transportation.

The committee does not encourage one weekers this year because of so little time being spent in camp.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS**

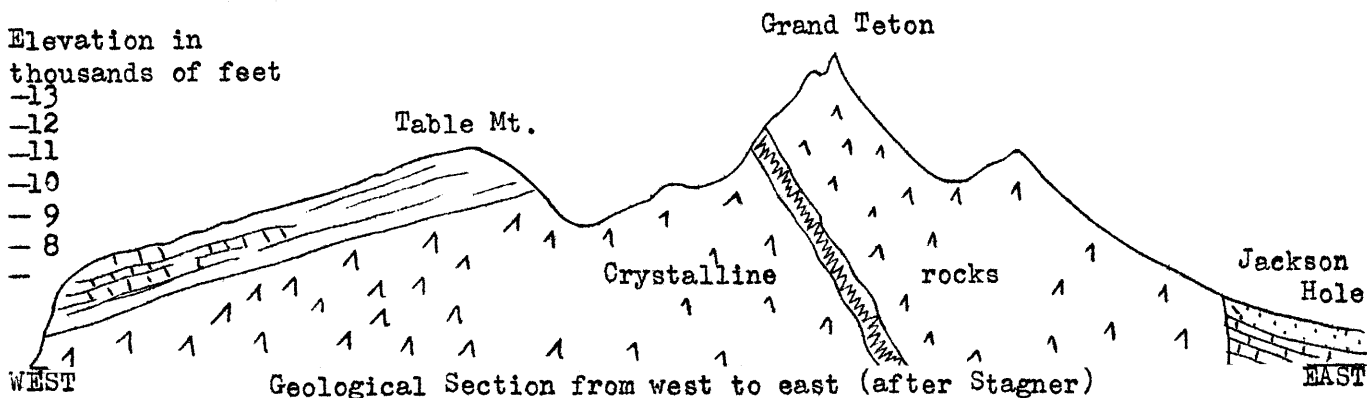
Persons attending this outing are expected to comply with a few simple rules which have been found necessary for the safety and harmony of such an expedition. As is customary in all Obsidian Camps, no dogs or firearms are allowed.

**YELLOWSTONE TRIP**

As Yellowstone National Park is not very far from our base camp at String Lake, it will be worked out to leave on this jaunt during the camping period and not at the end of camp.

And as our bus will be our transportation while in camp, other trips may be worked out to other lakes in the Tetons.

Other information may be obtained from the committee: Roy Temple, Chairman, Don Temple, John King, Ray Sims.



## THE GRAND TETONS IN WYOMING

Geological Summary  
By Warren D. Smith

The Teton Range is a long block of the earth's crust which has been uplifted to over 13,000 feet, and broken by faulting along its eastern margin. The western side is gently inclined toward Idaho, while the eastern side is precipitous due to faulting, with a down throw to the east of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. This block has been greatly eroded and sculptured by streams and glaciers. The center of the range is made up of great masses of crystalline rocks -- of which granite is the predominating formation.

The Park embraces approximately 150 square miles. It varies from 3 to 9 miles in width and is 27 miles in length. The northern boundary is about 11 miles south of the south boundary of Yellowstone Park. The Tetons (Teton is French for teat) first became known, probably, to white men when John Coulter crossed the range and discovered the Yellowstone in 1807-08.

The famous Jackson Hole lies to the east and was named after a trapper in that area, by the name of David E. Jackson. Jackson Hole is due to erosion in softer rocks by the headwaters of the Snake River. It is 48 miles long, and 6 to 8 miles in width, and embraces some 400 square miles. The floor of the valley slopes from 7,000 feet at the north end, to 6,000 feet at the south.

The basement formations in the Teton area comprise igneous and metamorphic rocks. Above these, stratigraphically, lie several thousand feet of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments which were laid down in epicontinental seas. These were later subjected to uplift, with folding and faulting, at the close of the Mesozoic.

During the Tertiary Era there was continued mountain uplifting accompanied by volcanic activity to the north, west, and

east. Marked stream erosion with the uplift, occurred, and has continued to the present.

In the Quaternary, especially in the Pleistocene, glaciation predominated.

A cross section by Stagner, formerly Park Naturalist, is reproduced here, to show the geology of the range from some distance west of Table Mountain through Grand Teton to Jackson Hole on the east. The core of the range which forms the Tetons is made of crystalline rocks, granites, gneiss and schist, cut by diabase dikes (diabase is an intrusive rock akin to basalt).

The sedimentaries on the western side once continued over the top, but have been eroded in the central part. On the east side they have down faulted and lie buried beneath alluvium in Jackson Hole.

All the structures of Alpine glaciation can be seen in the mountains; cirques, aretes, cols, moraines, etc. Seven small glaciers, probably remnants of the old Pleistocene glaciers, can still be seen in the cirques of the canyon heads.

Avalanches and land slides occur from time to time. A large part of the limestone wall near the west boundary of the Park in Avalanche Canyon, 10,500 ft, fell away in the summer of 1936 and destroyed a part of the Skyline Trail.

Some of the principal features of the Park are:

1. Grand Teton, 13,766 ft.
2. Death and Avalanche Canyons.
3. Canyon Trail and Lake Solitude.
4. Jenny Lake
5. Museum and Camp Ground.
6. Teton Glacier Trail.
7. Cascade Canyon
8. Skyline Trail
9. Jackson Hole.

P.S. The first geological studies in this area were done by the U.S. Geological survey - The Survey of the Territories, by T. V. Hayden in 1877. Grand Teton, for many years, was called Mt. Hayden.

## YOUR TETON WILDLIFE NEIGHBORS

By Mildred J. Ericson

So you're going to camp in the Grand Teton National Park this summer---Lucky you! For you will find an enchanting land--- a mountain paradise of color and contrast offering a challenge to the most rugged mountaineer and abundant small joys for the less rugged individual.

The lofty Grant Tetons appear like mountains really should look rising abruptly to 13,766 feet above sea level from the wide, flat valley below.

Your wildlife companions will be the moose---largest member of the deer family and most common large mammal of the area ---, elk, mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, black and grizzly bear, marten, badger, red fox, beaver, porcupine, muskrat, marmot, coyote, mink, otter, white tailed jack rabbit, and at high elevation, the cony.

Look for the cony or pika on the talus slopes while climbing. He is the most ambitious little mammal--- he makes hay all summer. He works hard all day running from the field where he cuts down grasses to his drying ground, and when his hay is dry, to his den where he stores his crop for winter use. Differing from many other mammals, the cony does not hibernate and he must have enough food to last the long winter when twenty feet of snow or more may cover his rock home. Look for the hay piles of the cony and listen for his shrill call. You'll have to spy intently to see this animal farmer as his gray fur blends perfectly with the rocks.

The forests of the Grand Tetons are composed of whitebark, limber and lodgepole pines, alpine and Douglas Fir, Englemann and Colorado blue spruce, cottonwood, and quaking aspen. The four life zones of the Park offer a wide variety of plants and animals.

Colorful wild flowers are everywhere--- especially on the alpine meadows where they form a carpet of rich, bright hues. The brilliantly-colored flowers will thrill you!

The Indian Paint Brush, state flower of Wyoming, blossoms in many hues from green and cream tones, through the pinks, scarlets, and blood red shades. You'll love the meadows of forget-me-not, monk's hood, delphinium, daisies, lilies, asters and phlox.

Ranger-naturalists at Jenny Lake mus-

eum maintain a fresh flower display that will help you identify plants new to you. These Park Service ranger-naturalists also conduct hikes, auto-caravans, boat trips, and evening campfire talks that many of you may wish to attend.

I'm surely looking forward to seeing all of you when you'll visit me in Yellowstone Park. It will be fun to show you through the park. Until then, happy camping in the Tetons, and be sure to "bear-proof" your food!

## ANNUAL OBSIDIAN BANQUET

The Annual Obsidian Banquet will be held Wednesday, June 21, at the Eugene Hotel. A buffet of delicious food will be set up in the Persian Room and serving will begin at 6:45 P.M. Following the dinner an interesting program will be presented consisting of music and an address by a Forest Service official. Cascade and Three Peak Awards will be presented to those who have earned them, by a prominent member of the club, assisted by a Chief and a Princess. Tickets at \$2.50 each will be on sale by the committee and at Hendershott's.

## CLIMBING SCHOOL SUCCESS

With a highly successful series of climbing school sessions tucked under their belts, the Obsidians will officially open the 1950 climbing season on June 25, when they climb the Middle Sister, led by the Chiefs and Princesses.

The climbing committee, headed by Lloyd Gust, started the school on April 28 with the first indoor session. Subsequent classes were held May 12 and June 2, with Dean Merton, veteran Mazama climber, lecturing on ice and snow techniques at the latter. A group of 25 visited Jasper rocks June 4, and thoroughly reviewed in actual practice the arts of rappelling and belaying and the rock techniques; a larger group spent Sunday, June 11 on Eagles Rest, led and directed in further climbing experiences by Cliff Stalsberg.

This growing enthusiasm will assure a successful climbing summer; and the climber who plans to conquer Rainier or the Tetons later in the season may well take advantage of the offered schedule in building up his or her endurance.

SECT. 34.66 P.L.&R.