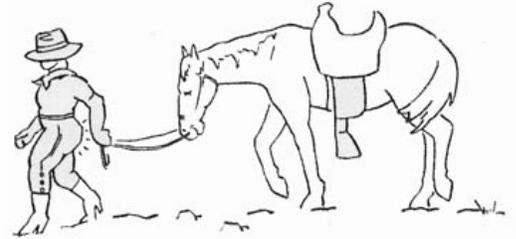


# The 1966 High Trip

## (The 61<sup>st</sup> High Trip)

The traditional Sierra High Trip is a roving pack trip, with stock carrying all the loads and people hiking to a series of camps usually located near timberline. The High Trip pattern for enjoying the high mountains with moderate exertion on the trail and a minimum of work in camp was developed sixty years ago when the young Sierra Club offered one Annual Outing each summer. You stay in the same camp from one to three days. A skilled commissary crew sets up the main camp (you fix your own sleeping place), cooks the meals, and packs and cleans up on moving days, although everyone helps out occasionally.

On moving days, after breakfast, you start on the trail – at your own pace. There is no need to hurry or reach the next camp until dinner time. The pack train may pass you on the trail, and your duffel bag will be in camp when you arrive. All you need to carry is your lunch and a jacket. Layover days, when we remain at the same camp, are yours to enjoy as you please – fishing, rambling, or just lying in the sun and letting time drift by. Activities you can join may include rock climbing, exploring lakes and peaks, campfire stunt programs, cross-country hikes, and nature walks to learn the area’s rocks, flowers, birds, and insects.



### Family High Trip – Northern Yosemite, Buckeye Creek country – July 10 - 23

Family groups have always been an important component of High Trips. But for younger children, the usual High Trip routine has sometimes proved a bit too much. Now, for the first time, we present a High Trip tailored especially to fit families with children as young as six years. We expect, however, that the entire family will already have had some camping experience, possibly gained from Wilderness Threshold Trips.



The only important difference between this family trip and the usual High Trip is in the distance traveled between camps; it ranges from 4 to 7 miles. On layover days, activities will be planned for both younger and older children, as well as for parents. For the youngsters we will have supervised hikes, climbs, and nature study – allowing parents to get all the way away at times.

The northeast portion of Yosemite National Park is considerably less rugged than much of the High Sierra. (See below for general descriptions of the High Trip routine and of northern Yosemite.) The elevations are lower and the hills not quite as high. It is a lightly traveled, wild country of gem-like lakes, flower-garden meadows, streams with quiet pools, and typical Yosemite domes.

Leader – Phil Berry

**High Trip 1 – Buckeye Creek to Tilden Lake – July 24 – August 6**

The 1966 High Trip explores the northeast portion of Yosemite National Park and the Walker River headwaters in Toiyabe National Forest. Our roadhead is on the eastern slope of the Sierra, west of Bridgeport and Highway 395, at Buckeye Creek, a tributary of the East Walker River. From Buckeye, we follow the trail over a divide north of Tower Peak to the headwaters of the West Walker River. This is historic country – in



1833 the Joseph Walker expedition (Zenas Leonard's narrative) discovered a route across the Sierra here, and a bit north was the most southerly crossing of the emigrant trains. Our trail turns south and crosses a pass into the Tuolumne River drainage, entering Yosemite Park near Dorothy Lake. We hike down Jack Main Canyon to our camp at Tilden Lake, one of the grandest of Sierra lakes. We return to our roadhead via Kerrick Canyon and Buckeye Pass. Though the elevations are somewhat lower than in the higher Sierra to the south, and the ups and downs are not quite so much up and down, this is still High Sierra country.

We will have five camps; hikes between them will range from 7 to 14 miles. Duffel is limited to 30 pounds each. Although there is a special Family High Trip, family groups are by no means excluded from this trip, though it is a more strenuous outing.

Leader – Ted Grubb.

Excerpt taken from the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, February 1966  
(Illustrations by Milton Hildebrand)