

**Chapter 1 : Sherman Peak Trail in the Kern River Sierra**

*Kern Peak lacks the alpine qualities of the Sierra Crest found a few miles north at Chicken Spring and Rocky Basin Lakes, and Olancha Peak to the east, which anchors the southeastern end of the High Sierra. Instead, Kern Peak is set on the broad, , feet Kern Plateau, which contains several large meadows, rolling hills, and vast upper.*

One example is the approach to Angora Mtn. Reports in The Sierra Echo and other documents or personal contacts bear this out as follows: Their report, authored by Pat Meixner whose married name is Pat Gentry , appears on p. Two photos accompany the report, and one of these appears in color on the cover. In December , Robinson checks his records and finds that the trip started at or near Quaking Aspen and passed through Lloyd Meadows on the way to the peak and through Burnt Corral Meadows on the way out. He recalls backpacking well after dark on Sunday and not stopping until about 2 a. Then, they descend the headwaters of the Little Kern River before regaining elevation to camp on the upper reaches of Rifle Creek. The three complete their climbs on the second day, which involves a gain of 6, feet in 18 miles of hiking. The three return to Mineral King on the third day. Neko Colevins is on the backpack but skips the peaks. MacLeod recalls the peaks were climbed Sunday morning and that the trio found a register entry on a nearby pinnacle left by a pre-USGS survey party in All details to be obtained from leaders. Besides the leaders, Wally Henry was in the party. All but Peckham reach the Coyote Lakes on first day and make the climbs on the second day despite not knowing that a new forest road would have cut the round-trip distance to a mere 41 miles. Not mentioned in the report but recalled by the climbers was that a motorcycle rider arrived at the lake on the first day. Ron Jones and Don Anderson lead a scheduled climb of Coyote and Angora with only four participants, two of whom drop out along the way. Based on the entries they find in the register, Jones and Anderson are the 13th and 14th persons to sign in on Coyote and the first since Gnagy, Lilley and Keating signed in on October 16, See the above October , , entry. See also the November issue of The Sierra Echo. Art de Goede and Bill Wickmer, on a private trip, discover a new starting point for Angora and Coyote because the road north from Quaking Aspen to Junction Meadow is still in its seasonal closure. From near Johnsondale they drive a newly paved road north to Freeman Creek, about one-half mile short of Lloyd Meadows. Then, a mile beyond Grey Meadow, they meet the trail coming down from Junction Meadow where they originally had planned to start. Next, they cross the Little Kern and reach Lion Meadows. Before dark, they complete the round-trip climb of Angora. A three-day scheduled trip starts in a newly logged area near Junction Meadow and goes down the Clicks Creek Trail with signs of more logging to come. Leaders are Paul Lipsohn and Bob Herlihy, and 26 persons ultimately are in the group. The Little Kern crossing is easily made, and the group camps at about 7, feet along Willow Creek. On the second day, Coyote is climbed first and then Angora with the same Willow Creek location used for camp the second night. Jim Jenkins are developing for Wilderness Press. Some of the routes explored on this giant loop appear in the now out-of-print High Sierra Hiking Guide A suspension bridge across the Little Kern is used on the return to the cars. This three-day trip starts at the Lloyd Meadows trailhead on the first day of a June heat wave. Russell is kept busy on the trip as he re-plots all of the trail locations on the topos. The second day lasts 10 hours. Coyote is climbed first following the Davis-Hellman route of Then, Angora is climbed on a day marked by short water supplies. On the third day, the group heads out to the cars via Jerkey Meadows using the bridge across the Little Kern. Don Sparks and George Toby become leaders for this scheduled trip when the originally listed leaders are unable to participate. Nine persons participate, and the bridge across the Little Kern is used. As on previous trips, Coyote is climbed first and Angora next. On the third day, the group encounters high water in crossing Deep Creek but safely crosses the stream with the help of a belay. Bill Russell returns to the area and reports on this three-day trip in the August issue of The Sierra Echo. Bob Hicks is the second leader on the trip, which starts at the Jerkey Meadows Trailhead and relies on the bridge across the Little Kern. It uses the topo maps as a base. The second day yields both peaks and takes nearly 10 hours with 15 miles covered and 4, feet gained. The mile backpack out on the third day is completed in less than six hours. The gain is given as 1, feet. Eight personsâ€™ including Jim Murphy, R. Secor and Dale Van Dalsem â€™ participate. Seven make both climbs. Eighteen persons start the

trip but two sign out at camp on the second day to speed their climbs of Coyote and Angora in order to reach the roadhead that same day. The remaining party members also reach both peaks. Also, see the SPS website version of this trip, which was marked by warm weather. A three-day scheduled trip attracts 12 persons with a start at the roadhead for the Jerkey Meadows Trail. Leaders are Dave Petzold and Patty Kline. Good water is found 10 minutes below camp. Coyote and Angora are climbed on the second day, which takes about 12 hours to do 15 miles with 4, feet of gain. The roadhead is reached at 2 p. Led by Sara Wyrens and Harvey Ganz, this trip encounters some problems with trails not being where the then-current maps showed but puts 12 persons on Angora and seven on Coyote. In the process, they drive an oiled road that was merely a graded one in when discovered on the mid-October trip described above. Along the road is a sign indicating the Clicks Creek trail. The map is undated but carries a copyright, and it shows the road leading into this area passing Quaking Aspen and heading southward only as far as Dome Rock. The map shows no sign of a spur heading northward from Quaking Aspen that would provide a better starting point for Angora Mtn. Now out of print, it shows what we now know as the Western Divide Highway extending all the way from Quaking Aspen to a junction with less prominent but completed roads leading down to Johnsondale and California Hot Springs. That map shows a spur road extending northward from Quaking Aspen only as far as the trailhead for the descent to the Freeman Creek Grove. It also shows the Lloyd Meadows Road, which did not exist in the s and some years afterward. One is Exploring the Southern Sierra: West Side, authored by J. Jenkins and Ruby Johnson Jenkins. The other, now out of print, is High Sierra Hiking Guide Kern Peak-Olancha, authored by J. Jenkins and John W. Both publications contain route descriptions for Angora and Coyote. The first publication p. Hikers enter that wilderness soon after departing the end of the Lloyd Meadows Road. The second edition of the latter publication is dated July and carries the following about the Lloyd Meadows Trailhead: Drive to the logging town of Johnsondale, either from the south via Kernville or from the west via California Hot Springs. One-half mile north of Johnsondale, turn north on the new paved road to Pyles Camp and Lloyd Meadows, Park in the clearing to the left of the road. The trail is marked Fish Creek Meadow and numbered 32E Peaks, Passes, and Trails, authored by R. The Kern Peak quad minute series " shows a major trail junction just beyond Lion Meadows, but it was not evident to us as we backpacked up the drainage of an unnamed fork of Lion Creek. We arrived back at Junction Meadow before 6 p. From Junction Meadow, we estimated the mileage as follows: The two peaks required 2 and 3 miles, respectively, making a grand total of 41 miles. By climbing Coyote the first day, it would be possible to reach the roadhead without trouble by 4 p. The new roadhead is reached by turning off California at Quaking Aspen and proceeding for about 5 miles. A trail sign marks the location. Neko Colevins was on the backpack but skipped the peaks. The trip was memorable in my mind for a number of reasons. First, on Friday night on our way to Mineral King in my Chrysler [a muscle car"for the uninitiated], we skipped an open gas station in Porterville because of long lines. Unfortunately, it turned out that all the subsequent gas stations were closed as we reached them. While driving through Three Rivers, I remembered that there was a gas station at Mineral King, so we elected to continue. Late Friday night or early Saturday morning, we parked next to the gas pumps and slept nearby. Shortly thereafter, we heard dogs barking. The next morning, we were informed that the barking was due the activities of some vandals who had cut the fuel lines, and so gasoline was unavailable!!! Second, unaware of the scope of the trip, I hauled along two bottles of Cabernet Sauvignon to the campsite below Coyote Peaks, but forget to bring a wine-bottle cork-removing device. Arkel solved the problem by simply knocking the bottle bottoms on a rock and the corks gradually arose!!! Upon scampering around the summit, he retrieved a register placed by a pre-USGS survey party in with no subsequent visitation!!!

## Chapter 2 : High Sierra Hiking Guide | Awards | LibraryThing

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## Chapter 3 : Sirretta Peak Hike near Big Meadow on the Kern Plateau

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## Chapter 4 : Hiking in Southern California: Golden Trout Wilderness: Mulkey Meadows via Trail Pass (Back)

*Mount Williamson is the second highest mountain peak of California. White Mountain Peak is the highest summit of the White Mountains and is the highest point within the Great Basin. North Palisade is the highest summit of the Palisades of the Sierra Nevada.*

## Chapter 5 : Sierra Peaks Section - List of SPS Officers

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## Chapter 6 : J. C. Jenkins | LibraryThing

*Overview Olancha Peak is the highest peak in California south of Florence Peak (near Mineral King), and commands a tremendous view of the southern end of the range as well as much of the Death Valley ranges to the east.*

## Chapter 7 : Hiking in Southern California: May

*A few pieces of eye candy include a view of the striking Kern River Canyon slicing through the heart of the High Sierra from Mt Whitney, mega granite feautres in Domelands Wilderness, Olancha Peak, Dome Rock and the Needles, the Western Divide, Kaweah Range, even an itty-bitty view of Telescope Peak in Death Valley.*

## Chapter 8 : Golden Trout Wilderness - Wikipedia

*Hiking Sirretta Peak. At almost 10, feet of elevation, Sirretta Peak claims a commanding spot on the Kern Plateau. On a clear day, it is simply one of the best viewpoints in the entire Southern Sierra.*

## Chapter 9 : Sierra Nevada - Kennedy Meadows-South Fork Kern River

*Some of the routes explored on this giant loop appear in the now out-of-print High Sierra Hiking Guide # Kern Peak-Olancha (which corresponds to the minute topographic maps named Kern Peak and Olancha).*