

Historical Markers

*in
Oregon*



"Coming of the White Man"
Washington Park, Portland

Location of Historical Markers in Oregon



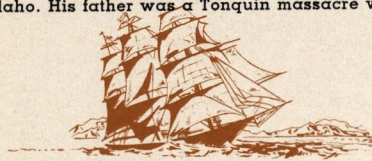
U.S. 30 Old Oregon Trail

- OLDS FERRY**—southeast of Huntington
Named for R. P. Olds, one of original ferrymen during Idaho gold rush. Here wagon trains from the East met gold-seekers and settlers from the West.
- FAREWELL BEND**—south of Huntington
Last camp on journey across Snake River plains. Here Oregon Trail left Snake River and wound overland to the Columbia. Wilson Price Hunt camped here (1811).
- DURKEE**—east of Durkee
Originally the Express Ranch, an important relay station on the Umatilla-Boise Basin stage and freight route.
- BAKER**—east of Baker
Named for E. D. Baker, U. S. Senator from Oregon. Henry Griffin, searching for mythical Blue Bucket Mine, discovered gold (1861), starting stampede which lasted years.
- CATTLE DRIVES**—north of Baker
Herds were assembled in this vicinity for trail drives into Wyoming and Montana, totaling as high as 100,000 head annually.
- MADAME PIERRE DORIAN**—north of North Powder
Near here, in 1811, a son was born to Madame Pierre Dorian, "The Madonna of the Old Oregon Trail."
- GRAND RONDE VALLEY**—south of LaGrande.
After fur trade explorers in 1811 and missionaries in 1834, here on the Oregon Trail in 1842, the first wagons of settlers entered this valley.
- WILSON PRICE HUNT**—east of Union
Hunt's Astoria expedition, pathfinders of the Old Oregon Trail, entered Grande Ronde valley (named for its circular shape) by this route in 1811.
- LA GRANDE**—west of La Grande
On the routes of early explorers, traders, missionaries and emigrants. First house built near here in 1862 by Ben Brown.
- MEACHAM**—in Meacham
Railroad summit in Blue Mountains. Point where President Harding dedicated Old Oregon Trail 1922.
- PENDLETON**—near East Pendleton
Founded 1868, named for George H. Pendleton, U. S. Senator from Ohio. Astor party camped here (1812). Home of Pendleton Woolen Mills. Visitors welcome.



Columbia River Highway

12. **OLD OREGON TRAIL CROSSING**—south of Arlington (On Oregon 19—2 miles off U.S. 30)
Marker in honor of W. W. Weatherford who at the age of 17 followed this route across the plains barefoot, driving an ox team (1861).
13. **JOHN DAY**—at John Day River
Member of the 1811 Astor party, and companion Ramsay Crooks, were robbed of arms and clothing by Indians and wandered naked for weeks before rescue.
14. **CEILO FALLS**—east of The Dalles
Indian salmon fishing grounds visited by Lewis and Clark in 1805. Indians still fish here in the age-old manner of their ancestors.
15. **FORT RAINS BLOCKHOUSE**—east of Bonneville
Replica of blockhouse built in 1853 by Lt. H. C. Hodges to protect settlers and emigrants along the old portage tramway.
16. **BONNEVILLE**—at Bonneville
Named for Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, famed explorer, who came to the "Oregon country" in 1832. Site of \$70,000,000 Bonneville Dam.
17. **BEACON ROCK**—near Warrendale
Named by Lewis and Clark in 1805, it marked the beginning of tidewater for early river explorers.
18. **BROUGHTON'S EXPEDITION**—at Tunnel Point
Marks farthest inland point on Columbia River reached by Lt. Broughton (1792) who took possession of the territory in the name of the British Crown.
19. **MOUTH OF SANDY RIVER**
First white man to visit this area (1792) was English Lt. Broughton who gave names to several geographical points, including Mt. Hood.
20. **SAUVIE ISLAND**—north of Portland
Home of the Multnomah Indian, first seen by Lt. Broughton in 1792, explored by Lewis and Clark in 1805, settled as a fur-trading post called Fort William by Nathaniel J. Wyeth in 1824, then as a dairy by Sauvie of Hudson's Bay Company about 1838.
21. **THOMAS MCKAY**—south limits of Scappoose
Buried near here in 1849, Thomas McKay was a picturesque fur trader, daring leader, and builder of Fort Boise, Idaho. His father was a Tonquin massacre victim.



U.S. 101 Coast Highway

22. **CAPE SAN SEBASTIAN**—near Gold Beach
Sebastian Vizcaino of Spain saw this Cape in 1603 and named it after the patron saint of the day of his discovery.
23. **BATTLE ROCK**—at Port Orford
Where Indians repulsed attempt of party of white men to establish a settlement in 1851.
24. **JEDEDIAH SMITH**—near Reedsport
Trapper and explorer first to make recorded overland trip from California to Oregon, 1828.
25. **SCOTTSBURG**—in Scottsburg (On Oregon 38—17 miles off U. S. 101)
First shipping point for mines in Southern Oregon, 1850.
26. **FORT CLATSOP**—west of Astoria
Winter camp of Lewis and Clark in 1805. Game was plentiful and supply of salt was obtained from sea water.
27. **FORT ASTORIA**—in Astoria
Headquarters of Astor Expedition that arrived in 1811 to hold the area at the mouth of the Columbia River previously explored by Lewis and Clark in 1805.

U.S. 26 Warm Springs Highway

28. **JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS**—in Picture Gorge
(On Oregon 19—2 miles off U. S. 26)
Erosion exposes bones of the ancient past entombed by volcanic ash. Famous for continued discoveries of tiny camels, three-toed horses, rhinos, dogs and giant cats.
29. **INDIAN TRAILS**—Mill Creek Bridge
Trails made by the first Indians of the region crossed this plain. Over them also passed Ogden (1825), Wyeth (1834), Capt. Fremont (1843).

Sunset Highway

30. **WILLAMETTE STONE STATE PARK**—on Skyline Blvd. in West Portland
Established in 1851, this stone marked the start of the sectionizing survey of the public domain on the North Pacific Coast.
31. **MEEK TEXTBOARD**—near North Plains
Donation land claim of Joseph L. Meek, first man to reach Oregon in a wagon, in 1840, opening the way for the thousands of pioneers to follow.
32. **THE TILLAMOOK BURN**—west of Glenwood
Four miles northeast of this point 245,000 acres of trees were killed by fire in 1933. Later fires brought the burn to 300,000 acres—to more than 12 billion board feet of timber. This area is now being reforested with Douglas Fir, Spruce and Cedar.
33. **SUNSET HIGHWAY**—Necanicum Junction
Dedicated to sons of Oregon members of the 41st (Sunset) Division, wearing the Sunset emblem.

U.S. 20 Central Oregon Hwy.

34. **PETER SKENE OGDEN**—east of Juntura
Ogden led party of Hudson's Bay Company trappers in 1828 from Fort Nez Perce to Great Salt Lake and back. Over 2000 beaver were taken.
35. **GREAT BASIN**—east of Burns
This site marks the northern limit of the interior area lying between Rocky Mountains and Cascade Range-Sierra Nevada, and divides of Columbia and Snake Rivers and Colorado River. This area has no drainage to the sea.
36. **FORT HARNEY**—east of Burns
Named for General Wm. S. Harney, who took command of military department of Oregon in 1858. The fort was on the former Malheur Indian reservation.
37. **BANNOCK WAR**—West Suntext Mtn. Station
Bannock, Piute and Snake Indians camped on Silver Creek, 1878, fighting in protest against white occupation of treaty lands. Were attacked by U. S. Cavalry and ultimately defeated.

Santiam Highway

38. **SANTIAM TOLL ROAD CROSSING**—west of Sisters
Toll road built by pioneers across Cascade Mountains, in 1865.
39. **INDIAN FORD**—west of Sisters
Santiam River ford on Indian trail.

U.S. 395 Lakeview-Burns

40. **ABERT RIM**—two signs, north of Valley Falls
2500 feet above valley floor, this basaltic lava formation is one of the highest in the U. S. Earth's crust was fractured and great blocks tilted millions of years ago.

Pendleton-John Day Hwy.

41. **BATTLE MOUNTAIN**—Battle Mountain Park
Troops under General Oliver O. Howard won the decisive engagement of the Bannock Indian War near here in 1878. Chief Egan, Indian leader, was betrayed and his scalp delivered at camp.

Oregon 31 Fremont Highway

42. **ABERT RIM**—two signs, north of Valley Falls
2500 feet above valley floor, this basaltic lava formation is one of the highest in the U. S. Earth's crust was fractured and great blocks tilted millions of years ago.
43. **FREMONT EXPEDITION**—at Summer Lake
Memorial to members of the second Fremont exploring expedition (1843), which directed migration toward Oregon, which hitherto had been merely a rendezvous for trappers.
44. **FORT ROCK**—north of Silver Lake
Prehistoric sandals, dating back possibly 9,000 years, have been found in the cave in one of the low knolls dominated by this rock. The rock itself is the remnant of an ancient volcano which rose above a lake that once covered this entire basin.

U. S. 99 Pacific Highway

45. **CANYON CREEK**—near Canyonville
First white travelers in this gorge were Hudson's Bay Company trappers going to California in 1828. This was the main road to California before the railroad.
46. **JESSE APPLEGATE**—north of Yoncalla
Pioneer, statesman, philosopher, leader of migration to Oregon in 1843, settled one-half mile west of this spot.
47. **BRISTOW MONUMENT**—near Pleasant Hill
(On Oregon 58—5 miles off U. S. 99)
Earliest settlement in Lane County, 1846. Replica in original stone, of fireplace in Bristow's 1846 cabin.
48. **OREGON CITY**—(on 99E) above falls parking area
First capital of Oregon 1849-1852, and supply point for first pioneers. Home of the great Hudson's Bay factor, Dr. John McLoughlin, built in 1846 from materials sailed around Cape Horn, may be visited here.

U. S. 97 The Dalles-California Highway

49. **UPPER KLAMATH LAKE**—at Algoma viewpoint
Oregon's largest lake, about 90,000 acres. Wildlife haven and fishermen's resort. First known white visitors were Hudson's Bay trappers...under Tom McKay and Finan McDonald (1825).
50. **WILLIAMSON RIVER**—near Collier Park
Pacific Railroad survey party including Lt. Phil S. Sheridan, searching for connecting route from Sacramento Valley to Columbia River, passed near here (1855).
51. **PETER SKENE OGDEN**—at Crooked River Bridge
Led trappers on first recorded journey into central Oregon (1825). Discovered Mt. Shasta (1826). Rescued survivors of the Whitman massacre.

U. S. 95 Idaho-Oregon-Nevada Highway

52. **BANNOCK WAR**—Crooked Springs wayside
Aroused by loss of treaty lands to whites, Bannock Indians resorted to war in 1878, the last and most severe Indian uprising in the Pacific Northwest.

PREPARED BY THE
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