

25+ Places to Visit in Oregon

<http://www.oregonlive.com/northwest-life/index.ssf/oregon-travel/25-places-to-explore-in-oregon.html>

Whether you live here or are just visiting, you may find yourself overwhelmed by the options. With that in mind -- and in celebration of the state's 150th birthday - Ultimate Northwest created our own "bucket list" for Oregon. On the following pages, you'll find 150 of our favorite getaways, from the iconic to the off-beat. Yes, it's an arbitrary list (and it might miss one or two of your favorites), so consider it a starting point.

In fact, we challenge you to get out there and get to know our incredible state by creating your own 150 - in celebration of **OREGON**.

#1 Buy fresh organics at the farm stand at **Gathering Together Farm** (25159 Grange Hall Road, Philomath; 541-929-4270; gatheringtogetherfarm.com). During the growing season, the Community Supported Agriculture farm also serves fresh organic lunch, Saturday breakfast and, on the first and third Sundays of the month, a knockout brunch.

#2. Head to the Beach with friends to learn how to make sumptuous small plates and pair wines with the culinary experts at **EVOO Cooking School** (188 S. Hemlock St., Cannon Beach; 503-436-8555; evoo.biz).

#3. Pacific Coast Center for Culinary Arts (801 S.W. Highway 101, Suite 401, Lincoln City; 541-557-1125; oregoncoast.org/culinary), where you can learn how to cook regional specialties while enjoying coastal views from the windows of a polished, professional kitchen.

#4. Summer Jo's farm stand in the heart of the Rogue Valley (2315 Upper River Road Loop, Grants Pass; 541-476-6882; summerjos.com), you'll find a farm stand, a fine restaurant, an artisan bakery and a wine cellar. Yes, all down on the farm.

#5. Hood River's Fruit Loop (hoodriverfruitloop.com) is one of those iconic Oregon destinations, like Crater Lake and Multnomah Falls -- a can't-miss experience. Wedged between the foothills of Mount Hood and the mighty Columbia River, this fertile valley was planted by hopeful pioneers more than 150 years ago.



#6. Wine tasting may be a staple of Oregon tourism, but the state is also fast becoming known for its artisan cheese producers. Oregon goat cheese makers walked away with a record 11 awards in 2008 at the American Dairy Goat Association's Goat Cheese Competition in Fort Collins, Colo. The **Oregon Cheese Guild** (oregoncheeseguild.org) is an excellent resource for cheese-tasting tours. Or, to save time, head to the Oregon Cheese Festival, held yearly during the third weekend in March in Central Point.

#7. The Willamette Valley Wineries Association (503-646-2985; willamettewines.com) joins the Oregon 150 celebration as an official partner to promote "150 Days of Wine in the Willamette Valley." The

series of events includes special tastings, open houses and vineyard seminars, and takes place between mid-February and Labor Day weekend in all agricultural viticulture areas.

#8. While pinot noir is the star of the Willamette Valley, southern Oregon's warmer, drier growing season has inspired a diversity of varietals, including syrah, dolcetto, grenache and tempranillo, to name a few. Best of all, this area is perfect for wine weekends, with an amazing array of historic inns and lodges, riverside hotels and B&Bs, and loads of gourmet and bistro dining options. Get more info from the **Southern Oregon Wine Association** (sorwa.org).



OREGON

ASHLAND

#9. **ASHLAND** hits the high notes for theater, wine and chocolate lovers. Enjoy award-winning theatre at the **Oregon Shakespeare Festival** (15 S. Pioneer St., Ashland, 541-482-4331; www.orshakes.org); indulge your sweet tooth at the Ashland Chocolate Festival; or visit and explore the abundance of world-class wines and fine restaurants.

#10. Gather the girls and head to the beach near Seaside for a **Girlfriend Getaway Surf Camp** (503-738-0758; nwwomensurfcamps.com). Start your day with yoga on the beach, followed by on-land surf simulation and in-water personal coaching; catered lunch and beverages, all surf equipment, bus transportation, T-shirt and our gift bag are included.

#11. Billed as a mysterious point where some laws of physics are temporarily suspended as the result of a confluence of magnetic fields, the **Oregon Vortex** (4303 Sardine Creek L Fork Road, Gold Hill; 541-855-1543; oregonvortex.com) is a place where objects seem to defy gravity and other laws of nature; compasses go haywire, balls roll uphill and people appear taller and shorter. Skeptic or believer, you'll be entertained.

#12. In 1950 farmer Paul Trent and his wife photographed an unknown craft hovering in the sky over an Oregon field; their pictures are thought to be some of the most credible images of

UFOs to date. Each year, the McMennamin Brothers honor the sighting with their **UFO Festival**, held at McMennamins Hotel Oregon (310 N.E. Evans St., McMinnville; 503-472-8427; ufofest.com). It's part conference, part costume party and a good excuse to cut loose.

#13. **Elk viewing** sites are excellent places to learn about elk and conservation. On the west side of the state, take a side trip to the **Jewell Meadows Wildlife Area** (www.dfw.state.or.us/resources/visitors/jewell_meadows_wildlife_area.asp), a meadow frequented in the cooler months by some 300 Roosevelt elk.

#14. Cross-country lovers in Oregon are a lucky lot, what with so many places to ski -- and with **Oregon Nordic Club** (www.onc.org)



ELKS, BIRDS & THE OREGON TRAIL

#15. On the east side of the state, ride in horse-drawn wagons (weekends through early March) with **T & T Wildlife Tours** (541-856-3356; tnthorsemanship.com) to see a huge herd of Rocky Mountain elk near the Anthony creek feed site north of Baker City.

#16. Every spring and fall, thousands of migratory birds -- from waterfowl to shorebirds, cranes to raptors, wading birds to songbirds -- stop to rest and feed in Oregon. Head to the high desert to witness the spectacular migration of geese, herons, egrets and cranes in the wide-open spaces of the **Malheur National Wildlife Refuge** (www.fws.gov/malheur) in the state's southeast corner.

#17. Head to Baker City for the **Old Oregon Trail Ride** (visitbaker.com) to relive the past in historic wagons on old trails and freight roads.

#18. It's hard to imagine someone pushing a fully loaded wheelbarrow for 2,000 miles, but several dozen pioneers died trying. Most everyone else so grossly overloaded their ox or mule-drawn wagons, they had to walk beside them. The best places to feel their pain -- i.e., the ruts -- is the **Blue Mountain Crossing** near Spring Creek and outside the **National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center** (22267 Oregon Highway 86, Baker City; 541-523-1843; blm.gov/or/oregontrail).

Putting Things In Perspective



State Capital -
SALEM

BORN ON DATE:
February 14, 1859
33rd State

Area - 98,386
square miles
[Oregon is the **9th**
biggest state in the
USA]



EnchantedLearning.com

Oregon

Facts, Map and State Symbols

State Beverage: Milk

State Bird: Western Meadowlark



#19. Organized in 1910 as "a frontier exhibition of picturesque pastimes, Indian and military spectacles, cowboy racing and bronco busting for the championship of the Northwest," today the **Pendleton Round-Up** (pendletonroundup.com) is a celebration of the cowboy spirit -- a classic rodeo experience with expert riders, stunning horsemanship, a big parade and a Native encampment and princess pageant.

#20. Located in the historic 1850s gold rush town of Jacksonville, the **Britt Festival** (brittfest.org) presents dozens of summer concerts featuring world-class artists in classical, jazz, blues, folk, bluegrass, world, pop and country music.



State Animal: American Beaver

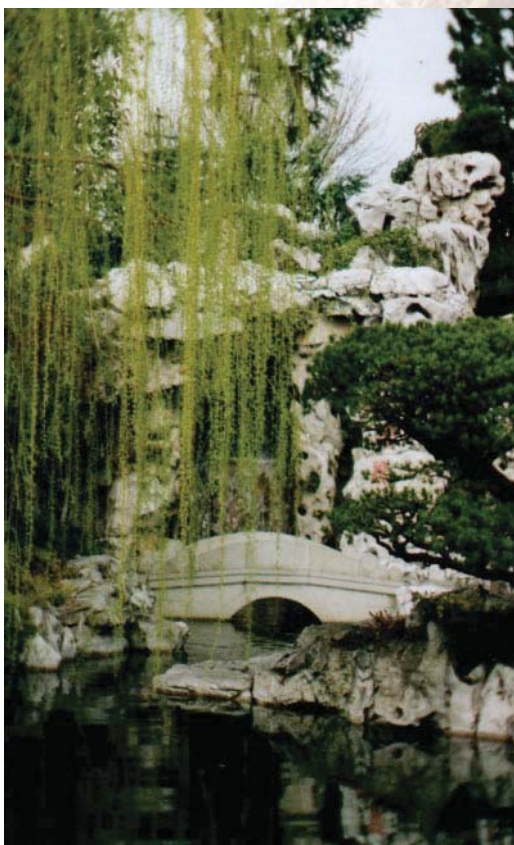
#21. Celebrating 40 years this July, the **Oregon Country Fair** (25000 Highway 126, Veneta; oregoncountryfair.org) hosts more than a dozen stages. Musical acts incorporate many styles, including folk, rock, jazz, blues, bluegrass and world music.

#22. Spectators are urged to clap hands, stomp feet and dance at the **Country Music Jamboree** (541-573-2636; harneycounty.com). The jamboree, a traditional fiddling competition and jam session for amateurs and pros of all ages, takes place in June at the Harney County Fairgrounds.

#23. Arlington, the one time home of Doc Severinsen, brings jazz and swing bands to the city park for two days of music and dancing. **The Big River Band Festival** (arlingtonorg.com) takes place in June at Earl Snell Memorial Park.

#24. The Oregon Garden (879 W. Main St., Silverton; 503-874-8100; oregongarden.org) is an 80-acre botanical garden that no green thumb should miss; the public showcase gets better every year.

#25. Explore interesting and unique flora in five acres of formal gardens, including a Japanese-style garden built around a 100-foot lily pond, at **Shore Acres State Park** (89814 Cape Arago Highway, Coos Bay; 541-888-2472; shoreacres.net).



LAN SU CHINESE GARDEN

Lan Su Chinese Garden is one of Portland's greatest treasures and most interesting sites to see while visiting Portland. A result of a collaboration between the cities of Portland and Suzhou, our sister city in China's Jiangsu province that's famous for its beautiful Ming Dynasty gardens, Lan Su was built by Chinese artisans from our Suzhou and is the most authentic Chinese garden outside of China.

Much more than just a beautiful botanical garden, Lan Su is a creative wonder -- a powerfully inspiring experience based on a 2,000-year-old Chinese tradition that melds art, architecture, design and nature in perfect harmony.

Once inside the garden's walls, you'll feel as if you've traveled through time to another era in a faraway world. Lan Su is a window into Chinese culture, history and way of thinking. Ever changing, Lan Su always has something new to offer - by the minute, by the hour, and with the seasons. Enter the wonderland.

<http://www.lansugarden.org/about-the-garden/>



Historical Information

Portland has long had a love affair with roses. In 1888, Georgiana Burton Pittock, wife of publisher Henry Pittock, invited her friends and neighbors to exhibit their roses in a tent set up in her garden; thus the Portland Rose Society was established.

Madame Caroline Testout was a late 19th century French dressmaker from Grenoble, the proprietor of fashionable salons in London and Paris. She regularly purchased silks from Lyon, which was an important center for rose breeding. The nurseryman Joseph Pernet-Ducher was called 'The Wizard of Lyon' due to his success in developing hybrid tea roses. Madame Testout was an astute businesswoman and understood the value of good publicity. She asked Pernet-Ducher to name one of his new roses after her. He agreed, but considered her choice of seedling to be mediocre. The 'Madame Caroline Testout' rose made its debut at the salon's 1890 spring fashion show. It was not strong on scent, but became an immediate success with Madame Testout's well to do customers as well as the gardening public for its abundant silky, rose-pink flowers. The new variety's popularity spread to America, and in Portland, nearly half a million bushes of 'Caroline Testout' were planted along the sidewalks. By 1905 Portland had 200 miles of rose-bordered streets which helped attract visitors to the Lewis and Clark Centennial celebration. Portland came to be known as the 'City of Roses'.

In 1915 Jesse A. Currey, rose hobbyist and Sunday editor of the *Oregon Journal*, convinced city officials to institute a rose test garden to serve as a safe haven during World War I for hybrid roses grown in Europe. Rose lovers feared that these unique plants would be destroyed in the bombings. The Park Bureau approved the idea in 1917 and by early 1918, hybridists from England began to send roses. In 1921 Florence Holmes Gerke, the landscape architect for the city of Portland, was charged with designing the International Rose Test Garden and the amphitheatre. The garden was dedicated in June 1924. Currey was appointed as the garden's first rose curator and served in that capacity until his death in 1927.

PORTLAND'S WEST HILLS

Parks & Recreation

Part of the original design, the **Royal Rosarian Garden** is home to the namesake roses of all past Prime Ministers of the Royal Rosarians, a civic group which serves as the official greeters and goodwill ambassadors for the City of Portland. Founded in 1912, the Order of Royal Rosarians modeled their mythical 'Realm of Rosaria' after the government of England's King Henry VII, whose rise to the throne in 1485 ended the War of the Roses. Members are 'knighted' into the organization under their chosen variety of rose, which is then their 'namesake' rose. The garden also features a stone bench honoring Jesse Currey.

In 1945, the **Shakespeare Garden**, located at Crystal Springs Lake in southeast Portland, was moved to Washington Park to allow for expansion of Eastmoreland Golf Course. Designed by Glenn Stanton and Florence Gerke, it was originally intended to include only herbs, trees, and flowers mentioned in William Shakespeare's plays. The garden continues to honor the Bard with roses named after characters in his plays. The focal point of the garden is the Shakespeare Memorial, a brick wall with a plaque featuring Shakespeare's image and his quote, "Of all flowers methinks a rose is best." Donated by the LaBarre Shakespeare Club, it was dedicated on April 23, 1946 - the 382nd anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. In 1957 the club added a sundial to the garden.

In 1967, rose curator Rudolph Kalmbach wanted to establish a formal garden featuring Gold Award roses. (In 1919 the City of Portland issued its first annual Gold Award for the best new rose variety.) With the support of the Portland Rose Society, Wallace Kay Huntington was selected to design the garden which was dedicated in June 1970. In 1991, the Portland Rose Society donated the pavilion which overlooks these award-winning roses.

Established in 1975, the **Miniature Rose Garden** is one of only six testing grounds for the American Rose Society (ARS) miniature rose test program. The national annual winners from both ARS and AARS associations are displayed in the middle of the garden along the center aisle.

<http://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/finder/index.cfm?&propertyid=1113&action=viewpark>

WASHINGTON PARK

<http://washingtonparkpdx.org/>

PORTLAND

Whether you are seeking excitement or tranquility, Washington Park is the place for you and your family. With over 400 acres of trees, gardens, attractions, playgrounds and 15 miles of trails, this is an oasis of green space just minutes from downtown Portland

History

The city purchased the original 40.78 acres in 1871 from Amos N. King for the then high price of \$32,624. Portland's population at the time was only 8,000, and many people questioned the purchase, since cougars roamed the hills and the site was thick with brush and timber. It wasn't until years later that logging and the installation of a cable car made the park more accessible. The city hired Charles M. Meyers, a seaman and a native of Germany, as its first park keeper in the 1880s. Although he had no formal training, Meyers enthusiastically began to develop the park using his memories of European parks as a guide.

While touring Portland in 1903, John C. Olmsted proposed certain adjustments to the park, such as changing its name, moving the main entrance to Park Place, separating vehicular traffic from foot traffic and restoring some of the formally planted areas to their natural beauty with native shrubs and ground cover. In 1909, the park assumed its current name: Washington Park.

Attractions:

PORTLAND CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

OREGON ZOO

WORLD FORESTRY CENTER

HOYT ARBORETUM

INTERNATIONAL ROSE TEST GARDEN

PORTLAND JAPANESE GARDEN



ELKS, BIRDS & THE OREGON TRAIL

The Audubon Society of Portland

Founded 1902

[Conservation:](#)

[Education:](#)

[Wildlife rehabilitation:](#)

[Sanctuaries:](#)

The Audubon Society of Portland was founded 110 years ago by a group of conservationists. We are now a community of 15,000 who stand together to protect Oregon's beautiful birds, wildlife and habitat

PITTOCK MANSION

3229 NW Pittock Drive, Portland, OR 97210

<http://pittockmansion.org/>

The Pittock Mansion was home to Portland pioneers Henry and Georgiana Pittock from 1914 to 1919. During the late 1800s and the early 1900s, their lives and work paralleled the growth of Portland from a small Northwest town site to a thriving city with a quarter million population. With its eclectic architectural design and richly decorated interior, including family artifacts, the Pittock Mansion stands today as a living memorial of this family's contributions to the blossoming of Portland and its people.





<http://www.astoriaoregon.com/>

ASTORIA

**Number 5 Best Small Towns to Visit -
*Smithsonian Magazine***



Trolley

Ride the newly restored Old 300 trolley along Astoria's waterfront. The Old 300 was originally built in 1913 and is a 20-ton, 40-passenger trolley. The trolley will travel on Astoria's original train tracks between the East End Mooring Basin and West End Mooring Basin, and will pass along Astoria's historic working waterfront.

Uppertown Firefighters Museum

The Uppertown Firefighters Museum houses an extensive collection of fire fighting equipment dating from 1873 to 1963. Featured are hand-pulled, horse-drawn, and motorized fire engines, as well as fire fighting memorabilia and photos. Seasonal Hours. Please call for availability.

ASTORIA COLUMN

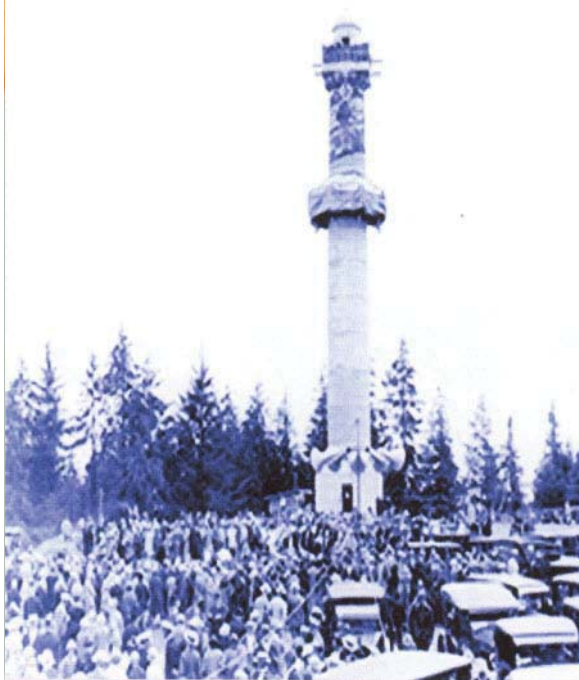
Modeled after the Trajan Column in Rome, the Astoria Column features a hand-painted spiral frieze that would stretch more than 500 feet if unwound. The monument was dedicated in 1926, and has since undergone several restorations.

The Column is the "crowning monument" in a series of 12 historical markers constructed between St. Paul, Minnesota and Astoria, Oregon. These markers were the pet project of Ralph Budd, who was president of the Great Northern Railroad at the time. Budd and other businessmen and scholars wanted to celebrate Astoria's early settlers for their role in expanding the United States to the Pacific Coast.

A. B. Guthrie and Company of Portland won the contract for construction for the Astoria Column. They began work in March 1926, and the Column was ready for exterior decoration just two months later.

Thirty-five years later, in 1961, another Astorian descendant—Lord John Jacob—visited Astoria for the city's sesquicentennial celebration. During his time here, he dedicated a memorial to the Chinook Indians at the Astoria Column site

<http://astoriacolumn.org/>



Dedication Day 1926

Flavel House

The Captain George Flavel house has captured the luxury and elegance of the Victorian period. This 1885 Queen Anne Victorian home features original Eastlake style woodwork interiors and exotic hardwood and imported tile fireplaces. Enjoy a walk on the grounds and many trees planted by the Flavels over 100 years ago.

<http://www.cumbux.org/>

Heritage Museum

Built in 1904 as Astoria's City Hall, this building is now home to the Clatsop County Historical Society's regional museum. Explore the history of Clatsop County through temporary and permanent exhibits featuring Native Americans, early pioneers, immigrants, and local industries. The Society's Research Center and Archives are also at this location.



Central Oregon

Bend sits among towering ponderosa pines on the bank of the Deschutes River. Originally a timber and ranching community, the city now relies as much on tourism as it does on logging and agriculture. Full of little shops, galleries, restaurants, and bars (Bend has seven microbreweries), the city is a rallying point for outdoor thrill seekers. Snowcapped peaks of the Cascade Mountains puncture the western skyline, and the largest juniper forest in the American West encroaches on the town from three sides. A look at a map reveals there are more than 2 million acres of public lands within a one-hour radius of Bend, with tiny tangled lines of water roaming through them all. Dominating everything is the thick blue path of the Deschutes.

- *Continental*, January 2011

<http://www.visitbend.com/Discover-Bend-OR/>

Petersen Rock Garden

Address: 7930 SW 77th St., Redmond, OR

<http://www.roadsideamerica.com/story/2962>

Born in Denmark, Rasmus Petersen (1883-1952) built his rock garden in the last 17 years of his life, in tribute to his adopted new country. He collected rocks, petrified wood, glass, and shells from around Redmond, and began building replica structures at the age of 52 -- when most people start to slow down. His creative Dementia Concretia eventually yielded a scaled-down Statue of Liberty, a U.S. Capitol building, and an impressive Independence Hall -- the first thing that visitors encounter when walking in from the parking lot. Monuments line landscaped paths, and three Tower Bridges cross ponds on Petersen's four acres of property.

The Garden is still owned and run by Petersen's grandchildren, and in 2013 it was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

CENTRAL & EASTERN OREGON

Pendleton Woolen Mill

Pendleton, Oregon

Mill built in 1895

Makes all jacquard Native American blankets and fabric Store located at mill site

History of Pendleton Woolen Mill

1863: Thomas Kay, an English weaver, began making woolen products in Oregon.

1876: Marriage of Kay's daughter Fannie to C.P. Bishop combines experience in both woolen manufacturing and specialty retailing.

1895: Pendleton Woolen Mills begins weaving Native American trade blankets.

1909: Company expands with new mill in Pendleton, Oregon, still in operation today.

1912: Company acquires weaving mill in Washougal, Washington, still in operation today.

<http://www.pendleton-usa.com/custserv/custserv.jsp?pageName=AboutUs>

Pendleton Underground

Pendleton Underground Tours Oregon

1870 through 1930, underground tunnels were dug beneath the streets of Pendleton, Oregon. Explore the world that once existed there courtesy of Pendleton Underground Tours. There are several different tours that begin in historic buildings and feature exhibits that simulate such businesses as Chinese laundries, butcher shops, bordellos, and illegal saloons.

Pendleton Underground Tours Buildings -

There are three buildings comprising Pendleton Underground Tours. Located in Pendleton's Historic District, the buildings are the Empire Building (1907), the Hendricks Building (1897), and the Empire Meat Company (1895). All of these properties, which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, are situated in Pendleton's former red light district. Each building has been well maintained and reflects its original look and feel. The sidewalks and basalt-rock tunnels are exactly the way they were built in the late 1800s. This authenticity is what contributes to the tours' popularity. For more information,

visit <http://pendletonundergroundtours.org>

THE COLUMBIA RIVER GEORGE

<http://www.fs.usda.gov/crgnra>

The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area encompasses 292,500 acres, running from the mouth of the Sandy River to the mouth of the Deschutes and spanning southern Washington and northern Oregon. The Gorge is unique in its natural and cultural history, as well as its designation as a National Scenic Area

Multnomah Falls

Plummeting 620 feet, Multnomah Falls is the second highest year-round waterfall in the United States and receives nearly 2 million visitors each year!

Historic Columbia River Highway

The Columbia River Highway, later renamed the Historic Columbia River Highway (HRCH), was a technical and civic achievement of its time, successfully marrying ambitious engineering with sensitive treatment of the surrounding magnificent landscape. The Historic Columbia River Highway has gained national significance because it represents one of the earlier applications of cliff-face road building utilizing modern highway construction technologies. It is also the oldest scenic highway in the United States. The Historic Columbia River Highway's design and execution were the products of two visionaries, Samuel Hill, lawyer, entrepreneur, and good road's promoter; and Samuel C. Lancaster, engineer and landscape architect. In addition, many citizens provided strong leadership and advocacy for construction of what they called "The King of Roads."

http://www.columbiariverhighway.com/columbia_river_highway_history.htm

The first section of the scenic Columbia River Highway, which ran between Portland and The Dalles, originally opened in 1915. One of the first American highways designed specifically for scenic touring, its final 350-mile length (from Astoria to Pendleton) was finished in 1921.

<http://gonw.about.com/od/attractionsor/tp/Top-10-Oregon-Attractions.htm>

Vista House

<http://vistahouse.com/>

Vista House was built between 1916-1918 by Multnomah County as a comfort station and scenic way-side for those traveling on the Historic Columbia River Highway, which had been completed in 1913. It is also a memorial to Oregon pioneers. It was formally dedicated on May 5th, 1918.

Bonneville Lock and Dam

<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/Location/s/ColumbiaRiver/Bonneville.aspx>

Bonneville Lock and Dam is located 145 river miles from the mouth of the Columbia River and about 40 miles east of Portland, Ore., near Cascade Locks, Ore., and North Bonneville, Washington.

The project's first powerhouse, spillway and original navigation lock were completed in 1938 to improve navigation on Columbia River and provide hydropower to the Pacific Northwest. A second powerhouse was completed in 1981, and a larger navigation lock in 1993.

A Public Works Administration project of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, portions of Bonneville Lock and Dam Project were declared a National Historic Landmark in 1987.

Bonneville Fish Hatchery

This is a chinook and coho salmon hatchery. You can feed the fish and view adult white sturgeon measuring more than six feet long. There is a gift shop open during summer months. Interpretive displays are inside and out, including a viewing area to watch fall spawning activities. Outside-accessible restrooms are available here.

History comes alive at

Fort Dalles Museum

<http://fortdallesmuseum.org/>

Fort Dalles Museum, in The Dalles, Oregon, is housed in the former Surgeon's Quarters; the only remaining officer's quarters of the 1856 Fort Dalles military complex. One of Oregon's oldest history museums, it first opened its doors in 1905.

The Dalles is alive with History!

<http://www.historicthedalles.org/>

The end of the overland Oregon Trail, The Dalles carved a unique place in history as a jumping off spot for pioneers, soldiers, gold miners, adventurers, gun-slingers, floozies, and scallywags. Lewis and Clark camped at this location at [Rock Fort Camp](#) during their historic journey to explore the Louisiana Purchase territory in 1805 and 1806. [Fort Dalles](#) was established in 1850. Ten thousand years of Native American trading took place on the banks of the Columbia River, carved by the [Missoula Floods](#).

Pulpit Rock

Methodist missionaries used to sit atop Pulpit Rock to preach





Let's Talk Toys

Antique Powerland

http://www.antiquepowerland.com/html/about_us.html

Brooks, Oregon

3995 Brooklake Rd NE
Brooks OR, 97303-9732

Antique Powerland, which opened in 1970, was originally established by a group of enthusiasts dedicated to the preservation, restoration and operation of steam powered equipment, antique farm machinery and implements. Today, it encompasses an impressive collection of museums dedicated to preserving Oregon's rich agricultural heritage.

The Great Oregon Steam-Up is the largest event at Antique Powerland during the year and it involves all of the museums and many other participants. One of the unique aspects of the event is that most of the equipment is operating

Learn about the early machinery that made Oregon develop and grow. Hear about innovators and manufacturers of times past. Machines on display include farm tractors and implements, early engines, crawlers, fire apparatus, vintage trucks and cars, logging gear, an early Oregon flour mill, and an authentic steam sawmill. Rides include an historic trolley and a miniature railroad.



Railroad Park

799 Berrydale Ave
Medford, OR 97501

<http://www.ci.medford.or.us/Page.asp?NavID=497>

In 1979 an agreement was made with the City of Medford and the S.O. Chapter of the National Railway Historical Society to begin development of this unique park. At the bottom of this page is an aerial photo showing the layout of the park.

This unique attraction is operated by: the Southern Oregon Chapter of the National Railway Historical Society; the Southern Oregon Live Steamers; the Morse Telegraph Club; the Rogue Valley Model Railroad Club; and the Medford Garden Railroaders.

Park attractions include: full size cars, a caboose, a hopper car, Medco's "Four Spot" Willamette Locomotive, HO Scale Track/Trains in the clubhouse, a working telegraph system to send and receive telegrams in the compound, and an operating outdoor Garden Railway.



CAMP 18

ELSIE, OREGON

In the early '70s Gordon Smith began with a few rusty pieces of equipment, some of which were donated, others on loan and most of them purchased; which all led to the construction of the log cabin.

In the early days on construction Maurie Clark joined Smith. Because of his knowledge of the logging industry he was made "Riggin' Boss." Together they located and restored several pieces of the old equipment. All of the timber used in the building has come from the general area and logged by Smith. It has been hauled in, hand peeled and draw knifed with the help of his family and friends.

Most dominating is the huge 85 foot ridge pole in the main room, the largest such structural member known in the United States. It weighed approximately 25 tons when cut and has 5,600 board feet of lumber in it.

In the spring of 1986 an 80 foot addition was constructed on the main building to house the kitchen and gift shop.

The restaurant is owned and operated by Gordon and Roberta Smith.

<http://www.camp18restaurant.com/history.html>

Rail Road Museums

[Ashland Historic Railroad Museum](#) Address: 258 'A' Street, Ste 7, Ashland, OREGON

[Oregon Coast Historical Railway](#) Address: 766 South First St., Coos Bay, OREGON,

[Oregon Electric Railway Museum](#) Address: 3995 Brooklake Road, Brooks, OREGON

[Oregon Rail Heritage Center](#) Address: 2250 SE Water Ave, Portland, OREGON

[Oregon Transportation Museum](#) Address: 22000 SW Rock Creek Rd., Sheridan, OREGON

[Yaquina Pacific Railroad Historical Society](#) Address: 100 N.W, Toledo, OREGON

<http://www.railmuseums.com/namerica/OREGON/>

Western Antique Aeroplane & Automobile Museum

1600 Air Museum Rd.

Hood River, OR 97031

The Museum has one of the largest collections of still-flying antique aeroplanes and still-driving antique automobiles in the country.

<http://www.waaamuseum.org/>

Tillamook Air Museum

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tillamook_Air_Museum

Located south of Tillamook, Oregon at Tillamook Airport

The museum is housed in a former military blimp hangar, called "Hangar B", which is the largest clear-span wooden structure in the world.

Constructed by the US Navy in 1942 during World War II for Naval Air Station Tillamook, the hangar building housing the aircraft is 1,072 feet long and 296 feet wide, giving it over 7 acres of area. It stands at 192 feet tall. The doors weigh 30 tons each and are 120 feet tall. Hangar "B" is one of two that were built on the site originally, Hangar "A" was destroyed by fire in August, 1992.

USA Today described the Tillamook Air Museum in 2004 as "one of the country's top private World War II aircraft collections"; [4] however, all of the World War II aircraft had been removed by September 2014. A portion of the blimp hangar is now leased by the Hillsboro, Oregon-based American Blimp Corporation which is the largest manufacturer of blimps in the United States.

In April 2013, the museum announced that part of its collection, owned by Jack Erickson, would be moving from Tillamook to Madras, Oregon, sometime before the end of the summer of 2014. The Museum's lease on the hangar extends to January 2016

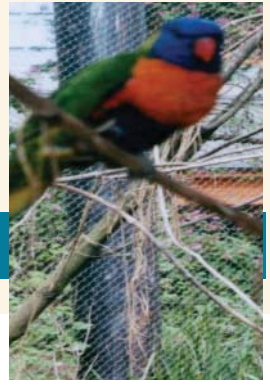
OREGON'S COVERED BRIDGES

The Covered Bridge Society of Oregon was founded in 1978 to ensure that Oregon's covered bridges would be preserved for future generations. Members work with legislators, local governments, news organizations and historical societies to provide funding, maintenance and protection to save the state's roofed bridges.



At The Zoo

<http://www.oregonzoo.org/about/about-oregon-zoo/history>



The 64-acre Oregon Zoo is located in Washington Park near downtown Portland, the zoo can be accessed by train, bus, bike, foot or car.. Attendance in 2011 exceeded 1.6 million.

The zoo has five major exhibit areas: Great Northwest, Fragile Forests, Asia, Pacific Shores and Africa. Within these large areas are 23 specialized exhibits.

Animals of the Oregon Zoo

- 1,955 individual animals represent 232 species of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates*
- 22 endangered species and 37 threatened species live at the zoo.*
- The zoo is active in 21 Species Survival Plans.*

Zoo Timeline

1880s

Portland pharmacist Richard Knight collects animals from seafaring friends.

1888

The Portland Zoo is born, from Knight's menagerie. Charles Myers becomes the first zookeeper.

1894

The number of animals grows to 300, mostly from North America.

1905

The zoo begins a period of decline that continues until after World War II.

1925

The zoo moves from the hillside above West Burnside Street to a more remote, higher part of Washington Park (the Portland Japanese Garden now occupies some of that site).

1953

The zoo receives its first Asian elephant, Rosy, courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Fleg, Portlanders living in Thailand.

1962

Packy is born, the first elephant born in the United States in 44 years. Annual attendance exceeds one million.



Facts about Crater Lake

<http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/craterlake/facts.html>



Maximum depth (July 2000) 1,949 ft

Maximum depth (Year 1959) 1,932 ft

Minimum depth (near Phantom Ship) 15-25 ft

Max diameter of caldera at the rim 6.02 mi (east-west)

Highest peak on the rim (Hillman Peak) 8,151 ft

Record clarity depth (August 1994) 134 ft - Average clarity depth 90-100 ft

Crater Lake is filled with rain and melted snow that fell within the [caldera](#) basin. Crater Lake is isolated from surrounding streams and rivers, thus there is no inlet or outlet to the lake. Its primary input is from annual precipitation in the region. Average annual precipitation is 168 cm (66 in); average annual snowfall is 13 m (44 ft). It took approximately 250 years for the lake to fill to today's level (~1,883 m or ~6,178 ft above sea level). The lake maintains its current level because the amount of rain and snowfall equals the evaporation and seepage rate. Lake level has varied only over a range of 5 m (16 ft) in the past 100 years.

Klamath County

<http://museum.klamathcounty.org/>

Fort Klamath

The Fort Klamath Museum sits on an eight-acre parcel at the heart of historic Fort Klamath, which operated from 1863 to 1889. No original fort buildings remain on the museum grounds, although the site contains the parade grounds and flagpole site of the fort, as well as the graves of four Modoc Indian leaders who were tried and hanged at the fort after the end of the Modoc Indian War in 1873. A replica of the fort guardhouse contains displays and artifacts of fort history.

The Klamath County Museum

Housed in a former national guard armory built in 1935, the Klamath County Museum features exhibits on natural history and human history. The museum also houses a large collection of historic photos and public records.

The Klamath Falls Trolley

Welcome aboard the New Linkville Trolley of Klamath Falls. What you see around you today is what we believe to be the finest rubber-tired trolley bus in the world today. No effort has been spared to make this vehicle unique in trying to capture the feeling of a turn-of-the-century trolley.

Baldwin Hotel Museum

31 Main St. , Klamath Falls, OR 97601

541.883.4027

Museum Info

The Baldwin Hotel Museum is open Wednesday through Sunday from 10-4 starting on Memorial Day and ending on Labor Day. This building originally opened in 1906 as a hardware store and served as a hotel from 1908 to 1977, when it then became a public museum. The museum is four stories tall and contains artifacts and antiques of local history.

<http://www.cimarroninnklamathfalls.com/ap-baldwin-hotel-museum-1312909641.php>





[Mission Mill Museum](#)

manages a collection of buildings in the district of the same name that refer to the stories of two Salem pioneers: Jason Lee, who settled in Willamette Valley in 1834 and Thomas Key who established a wool mill which was for decades one of Salem's main economic activities. The Museum features a rich calendar of events year round that includes activities for kids such as archeology digs, collector's routines, historical recreations, storytelling, textile techniques. Events for adults include the Annual Handweavers' Sale, lectures, special exhibitions like the mill workers' lunch boxes and Writing workshops among many others.

[Wheatland Ferry](#) .

To experience one of Oregon's oldest continuing operating ferries, drive a few miles north to the [Wheatland Ferry](#) .

Bush House Museum

Located in Bush's Pasture Park, the Bush House Museum offers tours to the public and preserves and interprets the heritage of the Bush House and Bush's Pasture Park to illuminate Oregon history and culture associated with the lives and legacy of Salem's Bush Family. Featuring many iconic 19th century furnishings, this technologically advanced home also contains the original light fixtures, central heating vents and plumbing fixtures. As the comfortable home of a Bush Family member until 1953, the Bush House Museum continues to welcome Salem visitors of all ages throughout the year. While in Bush's Pasture Park, visitors can also explore the recently restored 1882 Conservatory, the second oldest in the west, and the Bush Barn Art Center in the original Bush Family Barn. The 90 acre park also features walking trails, a civic rose garden and several children's play areas.

SALEM OREGON

<http://www.tripadvisor.com/Travel-g52053-s410/Salem:Oregon:Museums.And.Attractions.html>



OREGON TRAIL

http://www.nps.gov/oreg/planyourvisit/auto_or.htm

Did You Know?

Known as the southern route of the Oregon Trail, the Applegate Trail provided an alternative for settlers who wanted to avoid the perils of the Columbia River. After nearly 150 years the Applegate Trail still serves as the basis for the Oregon's major transportation route

Oregon Trail Interpretive Center

22267 Oregon Hwy 86 • PO Box 987 •
Baker City, OR

<http://www.blm.gov/or/oregontrail/>

The National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center offers living history demonstrations, interpretive programs, exhibits, multi-media presentations, special events, and more than four miles of interpretive trails.

The Barlow Road

was a part of the Oregon Trail. The road was authorized by the Oregon Legislature in 1845, and by September 1846, it made its way around the south side of Mount Hood. This 80-to-110-mile road provided an alternative to the dangerous and expensive route that used rafts to transport wagons down the Columbia River. The Barlow Road began at The Dalles, Oregon, headed south through Dufur and Tygh Valley (which some folks consider the start of the Barlow Road), then turned west at Gate Creek and generally followed the White River before it headed north through Barlow Pass and Government Camp. It then passed through "Tollgate #5" near today's Rhododendron and continued to the community of Sandy, where it turned west and ended up at Oregon City.

<http://thebarlowroad.com/>

Did You Know?

It took the Corps of Discovery 3 1/2 weeks to build **Fort Clatsop**. They started felling trees on December 9 and had it finished enough to move into on Christmas Day 1805. The pickets and gates were completed on New Years Day.

The **Meek Cutoff** was a [covered wagon](#) road that branched off the [Oregon Trail](#) in northeastern [Oregon](#). First used in 1845, it left the main trail at [Vale, Oregon](#), and followed the [Malheur River](#) to head into the [Harney Basin](#). It then turned west towards Wagonwheeler Mountain, and north to the south fork of the [Crooked River](#) where it split into two routes. Each path led to the [Deschutes River](#). The two routes reunited north of where the Crooked River empties into the Deschutes and then continued to [The Dalles, Oregon](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meek_Cutoff

Emigrants marked their path on a Juniper Limb, found SE of present-day Redmond, Oregon. The limb now is now on display in the Deschutes County Museum



OREGON LIGHTHOUSES

Built along the Oregon coast between 1870 and 1896, the Oregon lighthouses warned mariners of hazards along the state's rough and often rocky coast. Each of the Oregon lighthouses has unique characteristics, and a unique history. Most were automated in the 1960s, decommissioned or abandoned

Today, seven of the nine surviving Oregon lighthouses are open to the public

Yaquina Head Light Station

<http://www.yaquinalights.org/>

was built in 1872 and operated by the U.S. Lighthouse Board, afterward called the U.S. Lighthouse Service. The Lighthouse Service was abolished in 1939, at which time the U.S. Coast Guard took over operations.

Yaquina Bay

http://www.oregonstateparks.org/index.cfm?do=parkPage.dsp_parkHistory&parkId=148

This parcel overlooks the mouth of Yaquina Bay and its entrance into the Pacific Ocean. The property was given to the state by the U. S. Lighthouse Service in 1934 and 1971. It is a spruce and pine forested bluff containing an historic lighthouse, later used as a lifeboat station. The lighthouse has been restored and is open to the public

Heceta Head Lighthouse

<http://hecetalighthouse.com/>

Pronounced “Ha – SEE – Ta” by most, “HECK – ah – Ta” by others, yet everyone agrees Heceta Head is one of the most beautiful lighthouses in the world. The Heceta Head Lighthouse and Light Keeper’s house are circa 1894. Both are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The lighthouse is a working lighthouse. From a height of 205 feet above the ocean, its “first order” Fresnel lens, casts it’s beams some 21 miles out to sea. It is the brightest light on the Oregon coast. It is said to be the most photographed lighthouse in the United States.

Umpqua River

Coquille River

Cape Blanco

http://www.oregonstateparks.org/index.cfm?do=parkPage.dsp_parkPage&parkId=44

Cape Blanco is the most southern of Oregon's lighthouses, and is the westernmost point in Oregon. Proposed in 1864, it was the first lighthouse in the state outfitted with a first-order Fresnel lens in 1870.



Cape Meares Lighthouse

Captain John Meares was the first to sail into Tillamook Bay, naming it Quick Sand Bay because of the mud at low tide. Captain Robert Gray was the first American on the scene and he called it Murderers Harbor because one of his crew was killed by natives there.

The lighthouse was built in 1889 and commissioned on January 1, 1890. The tower stands 38 feet high and is the shortest lighthouse in Oregon. It is constructed of bricks (made right on site at a cost of \$2,900) with iron plates covering it. The original addition that now houses the interpretive shop was a work room built in 1895 - the current interpretive shop replaced the original work room in 1978.

The light was a five wick oil lamp with a reflector to increase the light. It was turned by a 200 pound lead weight that was wound by a system similar to a grandfather clock. It turned 2 ½ hours on one winding at a pace of 4 minutes per full revolution. The lens and iron housing weighed two tons complete. The two oil storage buildings held 3,240 gallons of oil in five gallon cans and were located east of the lighthouse. The walls were made 15 inches thick to protect the area from the danger of fire in the buildings.

The lens is a first order Fresnel (pronounced "Fraynel") lens made in Paris, France. It was shipped around Cape Horn, up the west coast to Cape Meares and then hauled 217 feet up the cliff by a wooden crane that was built from local timbers native to the area. It is an eight-sided lens with 4 primary lenses and 4 bull's-eye lenses with red panels covering the bull's-eye lenses. It produced about 30 seconds of fixed white light from the primary lens followed by a red flash of 5 seconds from the bull's-eye lens once every minute. This was the signature of Cape Meares Lighthouse. The primary lens produced 18,000 candlepower and the bull's-eye lens produced 160,000 candlepower. The light could be seen 21 nautical miles at sea.



LEGEND OF THE OCTOPUS TREE

http://www.capemeareslighthouse.org/html/octopus_tree.html

The Octopus Tree is a massive Sitka spruce with branches growing like giant tentacles from its 50-foot base. It is situated approximately 600 feet from the scenic viewpoint. The tree's odd shape, according to local historians and Tillamook tribal descendants, comes not from the ravages of wind, as some have said, but from its function as a ceremonial site, shaped to hold cedar canoes and other ritual objects.

In earlier days, Oregon Coast activist Sam Boardman recognized the tree as one of several "Indian Ceremonial Trees" trained over time, a common practice of the Coast tribes. One of the many sacred evergreens on the North Coast, the Octopus Tree was specially venerated, probably serving as the gathering site for important Tillamook tribal rites.

Cape Meares State Scenic Viewpoint & National Wildlife Refuge - open 365 days a year. 7 a.m. to dusk



Oregon's

two funnels were preserved for a time at a separate location, in Portland's Liberty Ship Memorial Park. In 2006, the funnels were put into storage and the park (always on private property) became part of the Waterfront Pearl condominium development.

During the dismantling of the ship during World War II, small 3" by 3" sections of the ship's wooden decking and interior were used as incentives for selling [war bonds](#). Purchase of a certain number of bonds would allow the buyer to claim a small piece of the ship. This program was highly successful and resulted in a large number of bonds being sold in the Portland area. Other items from the ship's interior were also auctioned for war bonds at this time, such as the pool table from the officers' mess.

The teak wood salvaged from the ship by Lester Dean, Sr. has been fashioned, at the direction of son, Lester Dean, Jr., into a conference room table, reception table and armoire. The pieces are housed, along with one of the portholes of the Oregon, in a board room dedicated to the battleship and entrepreneurial spirit of once owner of the Oregon, Dean, Sr. The office suite is managed by the real estate company founded by Lester Dean, Sr., Dean Realty Co., in Kansas City, Missouri.

Pieces of Battleship Oregon can be found all over Oregon and parts of Washington. Where will you stumble across a piece of Oregon's history?



BATTLE SHIP OREGON

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Oregon_\(BB-3\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Oregon_(BB-3))

Her [mast](#) survives as a memorial located in [Tom McCall Waterfront Park](#) in [Portland, Oregon](#). On 4 July 1976, a [time capsule](#) was sealed in the base of the memorial. The time capsule is scheduled to be opened on 5 July 2076.



Peter Iredale