

OREGON

*Cool green
vacation land*





Left—The broad Columbia, mighty “River of the West”, cuts its way through the Cascade range in a gorge of unending beauty.

Opposite page—Mural in Oregon state capitol depicting formation of first American government west of the Rockies at Champoeg, May 2, 1843.

A Century Spanned

AFTER two years of a rather loose attempt at organization, on May 2, 1843, at Champoeg on the Willamette river, the first American government west of the Rocky mountains was formed. Byland and by canoe 102 pioneers, about half of them French-Canadians, came to the meeting which had been long heralded. When the first call was made for division, those favoring formation of an American government mustered 50 votes against 52 for the British, but two French-Canadians stepped over to the American side and the beginnings of the United States Pacific empire were made.

The illustration on the opposite page is a copy of a mural, by Barry Faulkner, in the house of representatives in the Oregon state capitol, depicting the momentous occasion when Francois Xavier Matthieu and Etienne Lucien clinched victory for the Americans.

In addition to the formation of the first provisional government, the year 1843 saw two other events which mark it as probably the most significant year in Oregon's early history. Although the margin of victory for the Americans in May, 1843, was slight, by autumn the first great emigrant trains of covered wagons which

had left Independence, Missouri, early in the spring, arrived in the Willamette valley giving the Americans a preponderant majority and forever settling the Oregon question.

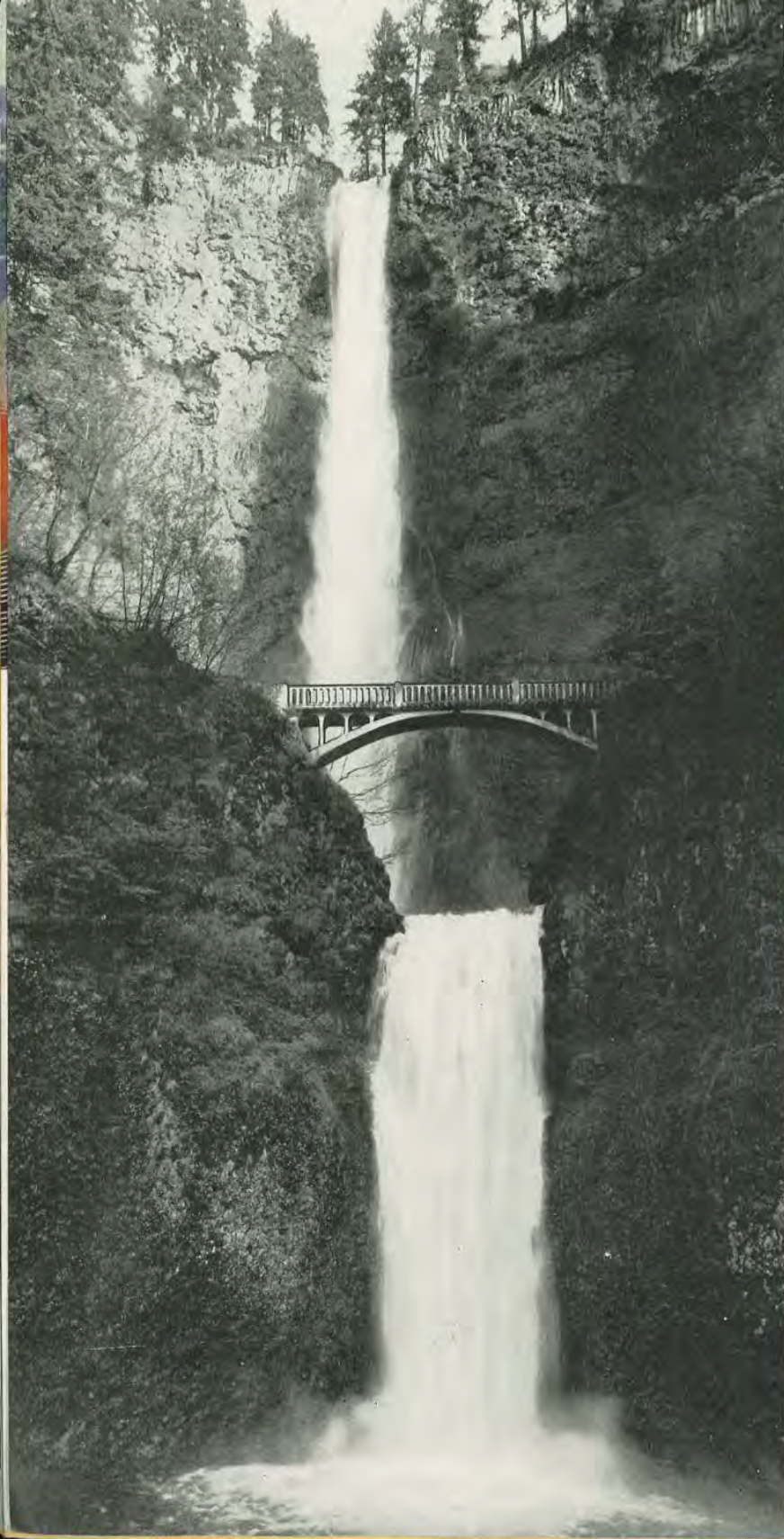
Also in 1843 occurred the second official exploration expedition of General John C. Fremont who followed the Oregon Trail to Vancouver and explored the inland route to California through the Deschutes valley and Klamath basin.

Oregon's development after 1843 was rapid as early settlers sent word to friends “back east” of this magic green land with its fertile soil, mild climate and adequate moisture. Some political stumbling blocks were encountered in Washington but the territorial government of Oregon was proclaimed March 3, 1849, and it was admitted to statehood on February 14, 1859.

From these meager beginnings the century has seen Oregon develop into a great agricultural and industrial state and the cultural life of its people has progressed as its resources expanded. Oregon today is the nation's leading lumber producer and its agricultural products exceed even lumber. Its scenic beauties invite the world and a warm welcome is extended to all.



Boris Faulstich



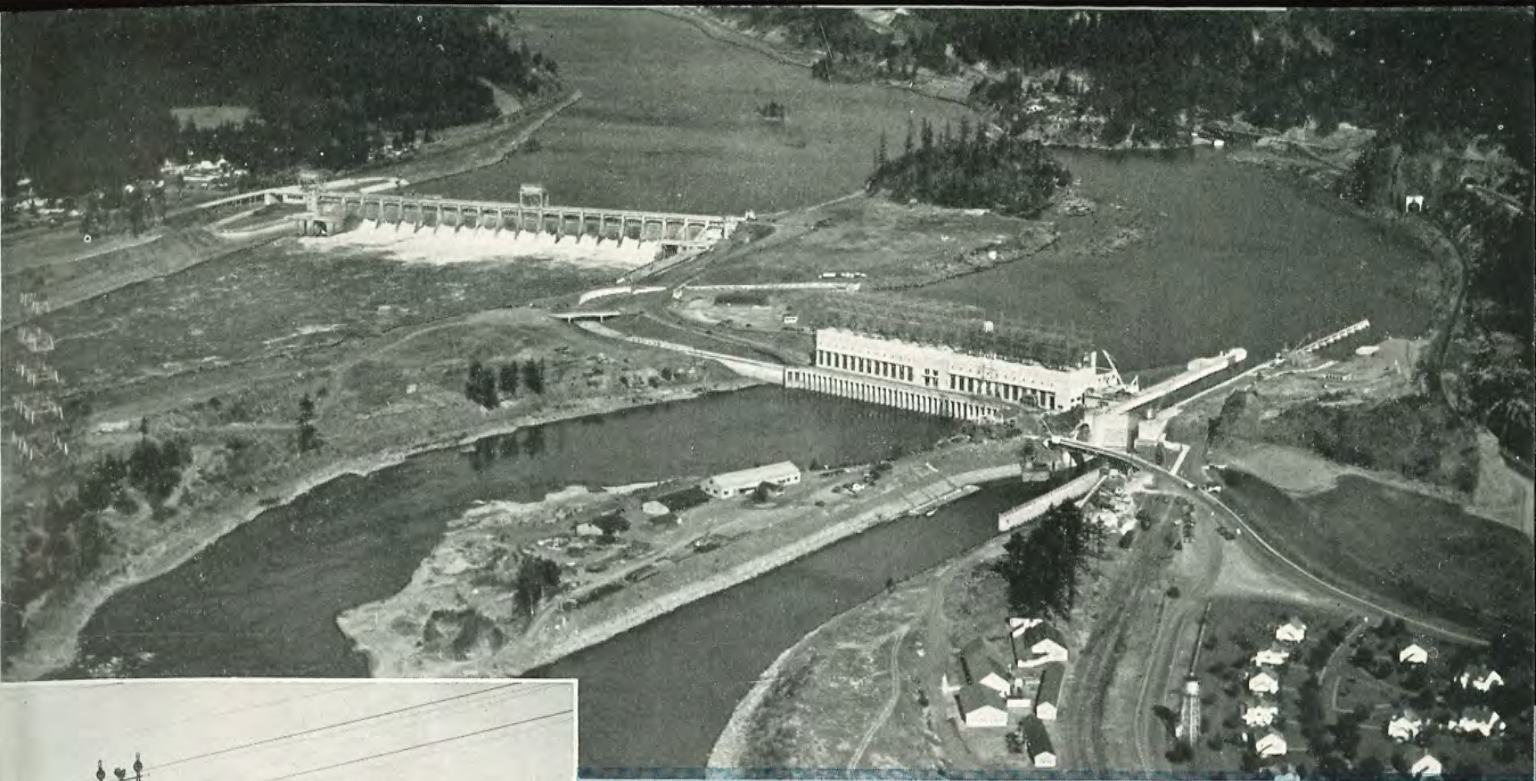
Above—Oregon is emphasizing its historic spots with appropriate markers of native woods and providing adequate turn-outs for their perusal.

Left—Multnomah Falls on the Columbia River highway drops 620 feet down the wall of Columbia gorge in a misty recess of green moss and delicate ferns.

Columbia River Highway

The Columbia River highway reaching eastward from Portland along the mighty river where down the ages it has cut its way through a deep gorge in the Cascade range, was the first and is still one of the most enchanting of the nation's great scenic highways.

Flanked by high basalt bastions resembling domes, cathedrals and spires on the land side, the highway parallels the broad, blue waters of the river for nearly 70 miles. East of Crown Point at the western end of the Columbia gorge, the highway passes 11 waterfalls in a distance of 11 miles. For much of its distance the scenic drive is in the Mt. Hood National Forest recreation area and the United States Forest Service maintains fine campgrounds and trails leading up the canyons.



Left—Indians netting salmon at Celilo Falls. Above—Bonneville dam and electric power plant.



Bonneville Dam

Bonneville dam, built in the Columbia river at a cost of more than \$100,000,000 of federal funds, is the first of several projected hydroelectric projects which will eventually harness the "white horses" of the great river and provide cheap electric energy to the Pacific Northwest empire.

Like its "big brother", Grand Coulee dam, farther up the river, it is already pouring its great power into the industries of the region and its extensive grid of wires is reaching out to bring electricity to home and farm far from its giant turbines.

The dam has created a lake 50 miles upstream and with its navigation lock, the largest single-lift lock in the world, has made navigation possible by ocean ships to The Dalles, 200 miles in from the sea.

The great Columbia River salmon runs are passed over the dam by a huge fish ladder "stairway," more than a mile long and by electrically operated elevators.

The dam is located at the head of tidewater 40 miles east of Portland. The Columbia River highway passes close alongside of it.

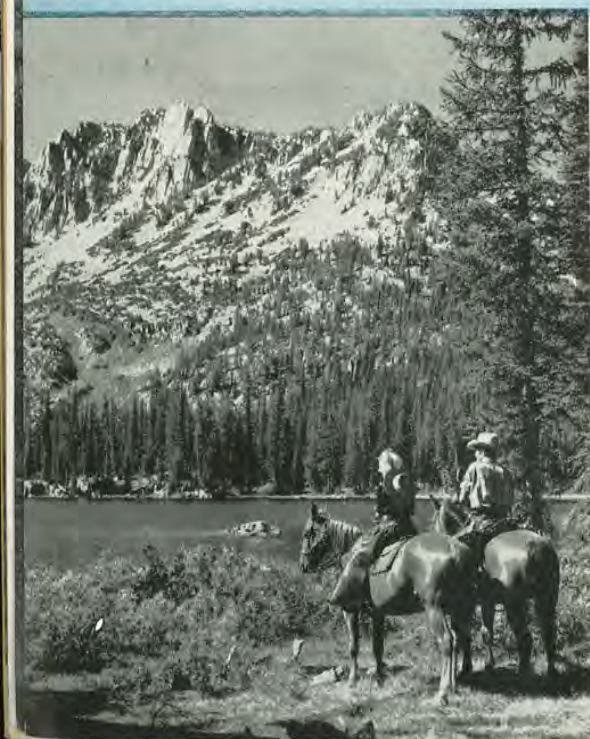


Columbia River Highway



Below—Horseshoe lake, one of many beauty spots in the rugged, primitive high Wallawas.

Indians of many northwest tribes participate each September in the Pendleton Round-Up, one of the pioneer rodeos, an epic drama of the Old West.



Eastern Oregon

East of the Cascade mountains lies the Columbia valley and the great high plateau region of Oregon. Close to the Columbia are mile upon mile of rolling wheatlands and farther to the south the open range where cattle and sheep are numbered by the thousands.

In the northeastern part of the state are vast playgrounds of the Blue and Wallowa mountains lifting their granite peaks two miles above the sea. In the Wallowas the government has set aside a primitive area where the works of nature will never be despoiled by the hand of man. Yet all these regions are accessible over fine highways. Lying at the edge of the Wallowas is Hells Canyon, Grand Canyon of the Snake, deeper than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

In the southeastern corner of the state are broad semidesert regions where Basque herders guard their flocks and celebrate their feast days with colorful folk dances and songs.

In this eastern Oregon region are great forests of pine, many yet untouched by axemen, and here also is one of the finest hunting grounds in the nation for elk and deer.



Anthony lakes in the Blue mountains are a choice summer and winter playland in the Baker-La Grande area.



Owyhee Canyon, in extreme southeastern Oregon, is a chasm of stark, grim, rugged beauty.

Below—Hells Canyon of the Snake river, deepest earth gash on the continent.



Right—Mt. Hood as seen from the famous Hood River valley at blossom time.

Below—On horseback or by hiking, visitors to Mt. Hood in summer may reach gorgeous displays of alpine wild flowers and scenery of rare beauty.



Oregon's Crowning Glory

Mt. Hood, lifting its hoary head 11,245 feet above sea level, is the highest point in Oregon and queen of the many snow-clad peaks of the verdant, forest-clad Cascade mountains.

Watching like a sentinel over the Columbia River gorge, Mt. Hood is virtually in Portland's back door and is a year around playground, free and accessible to all. A paved highway leads around the shoulders of the mountain, and combined with the Columbia River highway through the Columbia gorge to Hood River forms the Mt. Hood Loop, a delightful one-day motor trip from Portland and return.

Below its perpetual snow line are deep forests, lakes and streams, alpine meadows abloom with exotic flowers. Pack trails make for delightful summer horseback or hiking trips. The United States Forest Service maintains 50 free improved campgrounds in the Mt. Hood National forest.

The ascent to the summit is not difficult in summer for those of normal health and experienced guides are available for climbing parties.

Below—Portland invites the world to enjoy its famous annual Rose Festival each June.

Bottom—Outdoor grotto cathedral, hewn from solid rock, at the Sanctuary of Our Sorrowful Mother, where nearly a half million devout Christians find peace and beauty each year.



Above—Portland, "City of Roses", homes and gardens, with Mt. Hood towering into the sky, a perpetual backdrop of enchantment.

Bottom—Portland's Broadway at night.



Portland

Portland is a friendly rambling city of homes and gardens. Its roses, to which homage is paid each June at the annual Portland Rose Festival, are world famed but roses are only a minor part of Portland's beautiful gardens. A warm climate, adequate moisture and gentle sea breezes allow the culture of a variety of flowers and shrubs equalled in but few places in the world.

Portland is the hub and nerve center of Oregon and the vast Columbia empire. Its inexpensive hydroelectric power has in the past few years advanced it rapidly as an industrial city. Its fresh water port is famous.





Below—Pacific highway prune orchards.

Below — Silver Creek Falls State Park.

Above—Oregon's new modern state capitol at Salem.



Willamette Valley

The great Willamette valley of Oregon was the lodestone which drew the intrepid pioneers of the covered wagon through hardships and privations across the plains and mountains with travails almost inconceivable by modern standards.

Oregon's capital is Salem in the middle valley. The University of Oregon is at Eugene and Oregon State College at Corvallis. Willamette University at Salem, founded in 1842, is the oldest American educational institution west of the Missouri river.



Timberline ski lift.

Winter Sports

Not more than an hour's drive from the roses and gardens of Oregon's western valleys, skiing and other winter sports are available from November to June.

Most famous of Oregon's alpine sports playgrounds is Mt. Hood where the government has erected Timberline Lodge at the 6,000-foot level above Government Camp and on a highway which is kept free of snow throughout the winter. At the Timberline-Government Camp ski area are numerous jumps, trails, downhill and cross-country courses, for the expert and novice alike. Timberline Lodge has a mile-long chair-type ski lift which carries skiers, and many others who make the trip just for the view, to the 7,000-foot level. The lodge is open throughout the year.

In the Blue mountains ski playgrounds are found at Tollgate and Anthony lakes. The Bend Skyliners ski at Tumalo. The Hoodoo ski bowl is on the Santiam highway.

The McKenzie country is another famous ski area and in Crater Lake National Park winter sports are unexcelled.



Above—Hoodoo ski bowl on Santiam pass. Below—Tollgate ski bowl in the Blue mountains.



TIMBERLINE LODGE, massive, luxurious structure built at the 6,000-foot level on Mt. Hood by the federal government attracts hundreds of thousands of alpine sports fans and mountain devotees throughout the entire year.



Oregon Coast

Oregon has nearly 400 miles of beautiful beaches lying between headlands of the Coast range which protrude into the sea, adding grandeur and beauty to the charms of the Oregon coast.

The coast of Oregon is an all-year vacation center. Extremes of temperature are rare, the summer heat being tempered by the gentle trade winds and winter's cold modified by influence of warm Pacific currents. The flora of the region grows rank; rhododendrons reach the height of trees; western azaleas are found with their delicate flowers blooming on shrubs that are estimated to be 400 years old.

Shoreside recreations are of never-ending variety — clamming, crabbing, fishing both in fresh water and salt, horseback riding, hiking, surf bathing, and one pleasure unique — the hunt for agates which are found in profusion in the sands after each high tide.

Cottages, motor courts, hotels and other accommodations are adequate along the entire Oregon coast and the cost is extremely reasonable.



Upper left—For nearly 400 miles the Oregon Coast highway skirts the broad Pacific. Pictured is the highway at Neahkahnie mountain, 600 sheer feet above the sea.

Left—Seaside, on Clatsop beach on the northern Oregon coast is metropolis of Oregon shore resorts. Oregon's cool, air-conditioned beaches are state-owned and free to the world.

Right—Cannon Beach is a 12-mile strand, ideal for horseback riding, bicycling and all other oceanside sports.

Information

If you contemplate a trip to Oregon or if you wish information about the state, you are invited to write the Travel Information Department, Oregon State Highway Commission, Salem, Oregon.



At the mouth of the Columbia river, near Astoria, horses are used to haul in the great salmon seines, sometimes as long as 2,000 feet.



Sail boating at the annual Astoria regatta on the broad Columbia.



Bathing beauties add to beach charms. Above—Cape Kiwanda. Below—Curry county coast.

Above—Coos Bay bridge, one of seven major structures on the Oregon Coast highway. There are no tolls to pay on Oregon's bridges.



Oregon Vacations Are Inexpensive

All of Oregon's scenic and recreation attractions are of easy accessibility over a fine \$275,000,000 system of modern state highways and Oregon is easy to reach from other parts of the West. It is only a 10-hour drive from San Francisco to Oregon, about four hours from Seattle.

Travel in Oregon is inexpensive. It is not a state of artificiality, and its hotels and resorts are not of the type catering only to the wealthy.

Cabin and motel accommodations can be obtained from \$2.50 up, depending upon quality and facilities.

Guide hire, boats, horses and kindred items which were extremely inexpensive in Oregon before the war, have advanced. Prior to the war the average expenditure of motor vacationists in Oregon was less than \$4.00 a day. The cost today is relative to that in most other sections of the country.

For those who wish to camp out-of-doors the United States Forest Service maintains more than 250 free campgrounds throughout the state.



Above—The Oregon Caves, the “Marble Halls of Oregon”, a National Monument in the Siskiyou mountains near Grants Pass.



Below—Modern Pacific highway near Ashland. Bottom—The lower Rogue river boat trip is a lifetime thrill of beauty and adventure.

Southern Oregon

A warm, equable climate makes of southern Oregon a delightful year-around vacation land. Along the coast in Coos and Curry counties are to be found giant myrtle trees which grow nowhere else outside of the Holy Land. There calla lilies bloom in mid-winter and summers are delightful.

To the east of the Coast range lie the Umpqua and Rogue River valleys with their prosperous cities of Roseburg, Grants Pass, Medford and Ashland. In the Rogue River valley are seen some of the nation's finest pear orchards and in the Grants Pass area the flowering bulb industry has gained such headway that Grants Pass celebrates an annual *Gladiolus* Festival. Medford and Grants Pass are gateways to Crater Lake National Park and to the Oregon Caves, both wonders of nature without visits to which no Oregon vacation is complete.

To the east, across the Cascade mountains, lies the great Klamath basin, a high plateau where lumbering and agriculture have reached a high state of development. Some of the largest lumber mills in the country are at Klamath Falls. Klamath netted gem potatoes are far-famed.





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Natural Color Reveals Oregon's Beauty



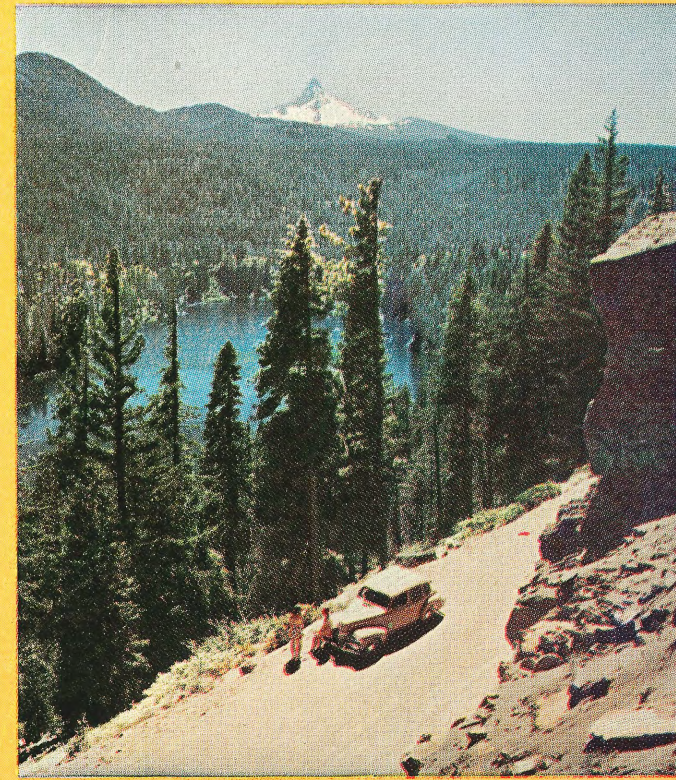
Azalea State Park near Brookings, where a phenomenal stand of wild western azaleas has been protected for posterity.

Against a perpetual background of the emerald-green forests and the gentian-blue sea, Oregon is a polychromatic wonderland. Its wild flowers bloom in profusion virtually the year around. Roses and bulb flowers grow to perfection found in few other regions. Even in winter, the red berries of the English holly and the blush of the Oregon grape mingle with green leaves to please the eye. The blue of Crater lake is entralling. These photographs in natural color convey a vague impression of Oregon's kaleidoscopic beauty.

Azaleas and rhododendrons are at their best along the coast in May and June. In the mountains the rhododendrons blossom in June and July. The Oregon Coast highway is an avenue of golden Scotch broom and Irish furze in spring and summer. Roses bloom from April to December. Alpines are best in July and August.



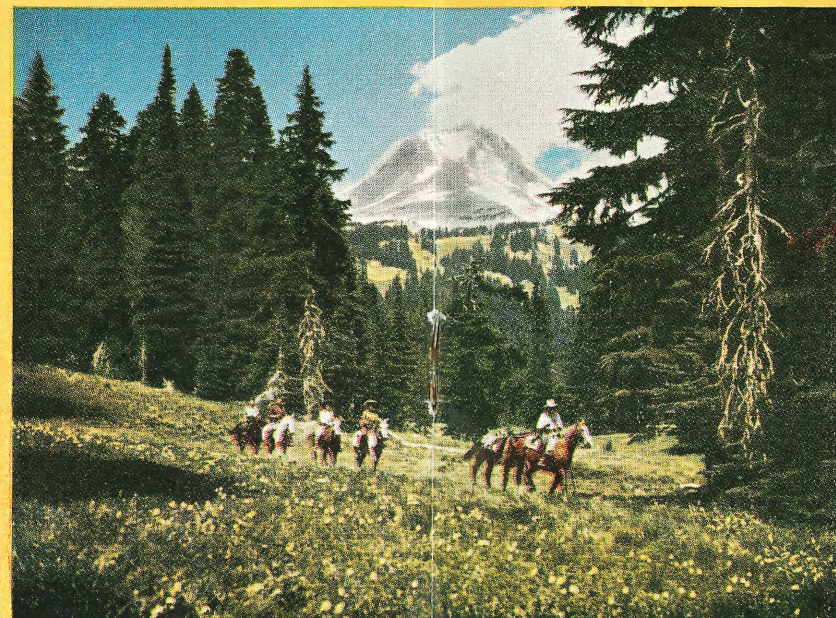
Magic, mystic Crater lake. Good fishing is to be found in a setting of beauty unsurpassed. Photo shows the Phantom Ship.



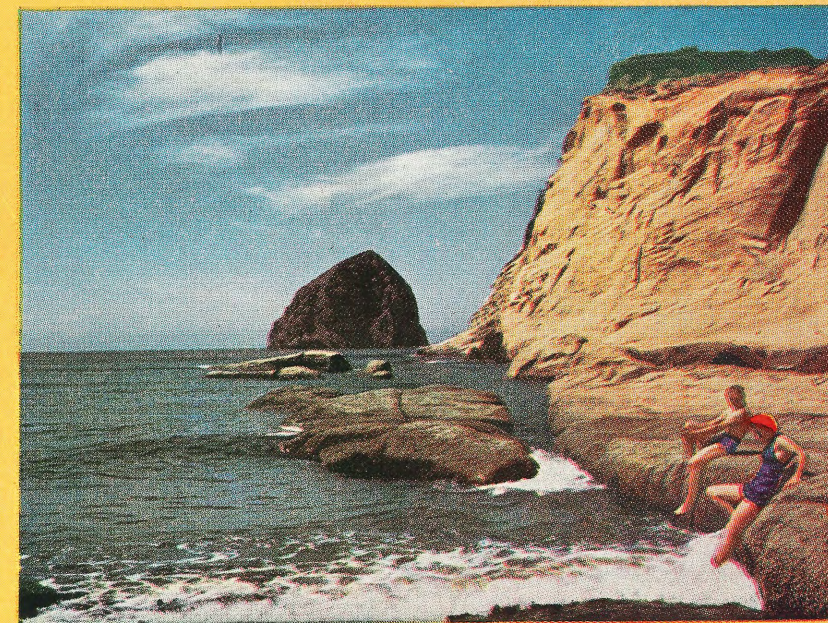
Blue lake on the Santiam highway between Salem and Bend. Mt. Washington in background.



The southern Oregon coast is a garden of wild flowers—foxglove, purple lotus, pink verbena, huckleberry, wild lilac, spotted tiger lily, Indian paint brush—are only a few.



Horseback trails through the forests about the base of Mt. Hood lead visitors to lands of fairy-like enchantment.



The rugged Oregon coast is a land of never-ending pleasures. This scene shows Cape Kiwanda on the Tillamook county shore.

Wild Life

Oregon has vast numbers of big and little game animals. Its deer population is one of the largest. West of the summit of the Cascades are found the Columbian black-tail deer and east of the mountains are great herds of the larger mule deer. The latter are the chief quarry of the big game hunter because of the easier stalking in eastern Oregon with its sparse undergrowth and because of their size. They are found in all mountains of the region.

In the Blue mountains and the Willows is the nation's third largest herd of wapiti or elk and an open season on these noble beasts each fall brings hunters from all over the nation. In the Coast range in Clatsop county and also in Douglas and Coos counties are ever-increasing herds of Roosevelt elk. Open seasons in this territory are declared during some years.

In the range country of Lake and Harney counties are thousands of fleet-footed pronghorn antelope, and since these beautiful little animals have so multiplied as to menace stock ranges, hunting of them has been allowed for several years.

Game birds abound in all parts of the state and in season there is good duck, goose, grouse and pheasant shooting.



Upper—Young pronghorn antelope. Above—Great flocks of that curious bird, the pelican, may be seen on Klamath lake.



Western or Swan Grebe, an expert diving bird of southern Oregon lakes and marshes.



Air view of an antelope herd. These animals have been increasing in Lake county and are rare game specimens

Central Oregon

Central Oregon on the high plateau east of the Cascades is a vacation land of a thousand charms. Hundreds of lakes and scores of mountain streams teem with rainbow, brown and brook trout.

From Bend this pleasure land extends in every direction. To the geologist this area is a wonderland.

To the west from Bend lie the Cascades with snow-capped peaks and pine-clad slopes. Nearby are the Lava River caves and lava cast forest. Newberry crater near Bend was once the caldera of a gigantic volcano.



Fossils of an ancient age are found in John Day River canyon.



Tumalo Falls. Tumalo creek is the source of Bend's water supply and an inviting campground and picnic area is maintained at the falls.



Below the crater of Mt. Broken Top in the mid-Cascades.



Mirror Pond in Bend formed by the damming of the crystal-clear waters of the Deschutes river, one of Oregon's best trout streams.

Crater Lake

Nestling in the green folds of the Cascade range from the Columbia river to the California border are more than 700 clear, cold mountain lakes.

Greatest and most spectacular is Crater lake in Crater Lake National Park in the southern Oregon Cascades, reached by paved highways from Klamath Falls, Medford and Bend. Crater lake is six miles across, 26 miles in circumference and 2,000 feet deep. Its multi-hued rim walls rise from 500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the deep, cerulean-blue waters which are breath-taking in beauty. The inimitable blue of Crater lake is believed due to the refraction of light in the crystal-clear depths. A trail leads from the rim village to the water's edge and during July and August regular launch trips around the lake, circling Wizard Island, itself a volcanic cone with its own crater, and the Phantom Ship. Boats are available for fishing and limit catches are common.



Suttle lake nestles in the pines on the east side of the Cascades on the Santiam highway (U. S. 20).



The Skyline Trail extends 300 miles from the Columbia river to Crater lake.



Sailboating on Elk lake. South Sister peak looms in background.



Cascade Lakes

Most of the lakes of the Cascades are well stocked with fish and on or near all of them are fine resorts and United

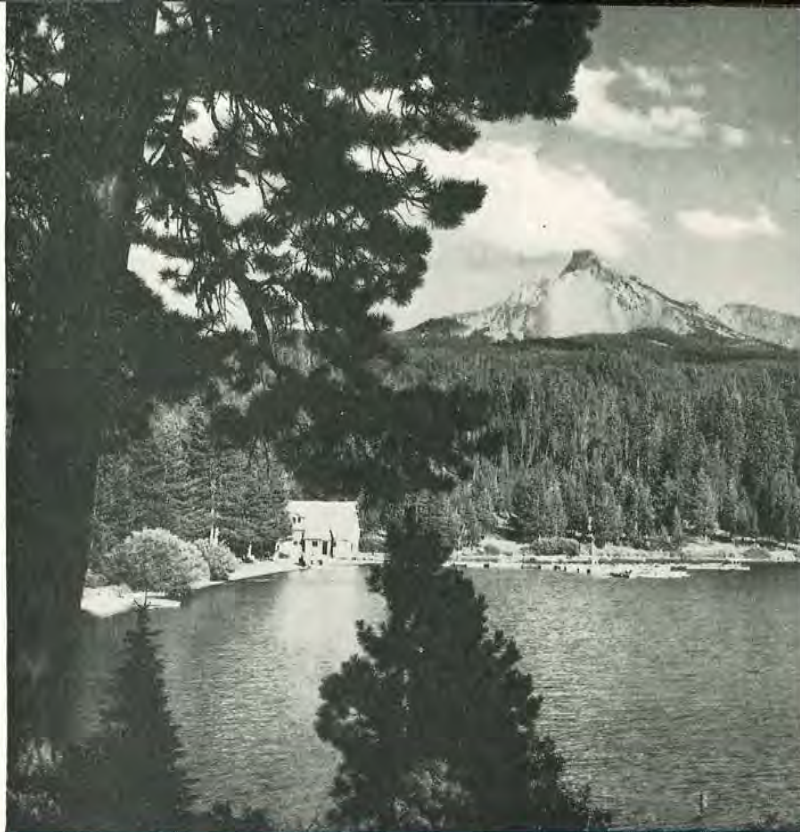
States Forest Service improved campgrounds.

Diamond lake, just north of Crater lake, is one of the most famous of all of Oregon's rainbow trout waters, and in Klamath lake huge rainbows weighing up to 15 pounds are not uncommon. Lake O' the Woods is stocked with black bass and perch as well as trout.

Reached on the Willamette highway (Oregon 58) are Odell and Crescent lakes with Eastern brook, rainbow, Dolly Varden and brown trout and farther north are Elk, Suttle, Waldo, Marion, Todd, Sparks, Ollalie and a host of others.

In addition to these larger and better known lakes there are hundreds in the higher mountains which may be reached only by hiking or horseback after the deep snows are gone in July and August.

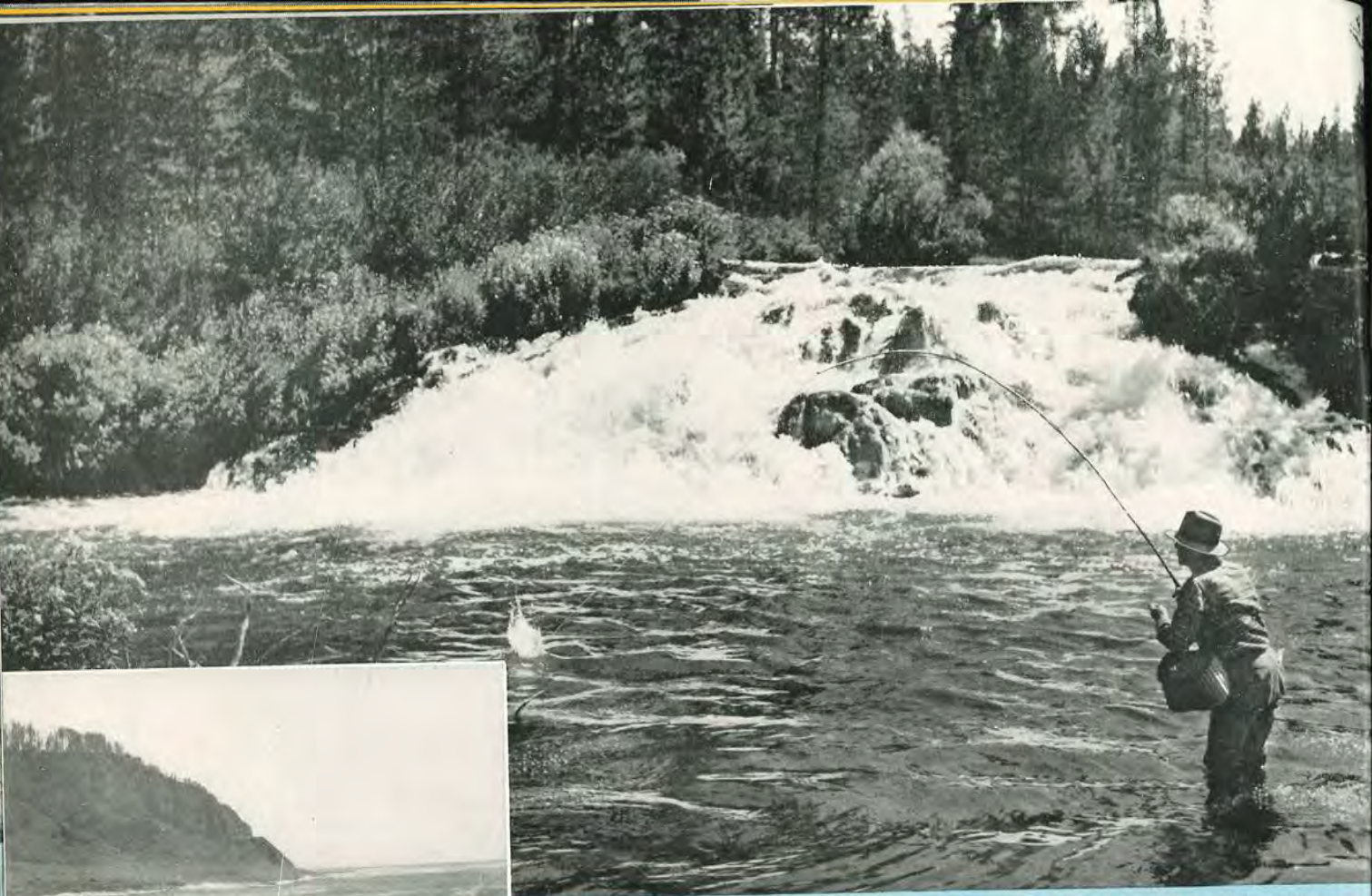
Hundreds of miles of state and county highways and United States forest roads make this Cascade lake region easily accessible to all motorists.



Above—Diamond lake, one of Oregon's premier rainbow trout waters. Below—Lemolo falls of the North Umpqua river.

Below—North Santiam river and highway with Mt. Jefferson towering in background.





Fall river in central Oregon is a tributary of the Deschutes. Its waters are famous for rainbow and brown trout. Dry flies are favorites.



Above—Surf fishing in salt water. Below—Trolling for salmon near the mouth of the Columbia.



Tidewater Fishing

The rivers which empty into the Pacific ocean in Oregon from the Columbia on the north to the Winchuck on the California border offer virtual year-around fishing for trout, salmon, steelhead and striped bass.

The Royal Chinook salmon is Oregon's premier sports fish as well as being a valuable commercial asset. These great, red-meated fighters return to their spawning beds from the sea at the ages of four, five or six years, and those making the longest journeys to their mountain birthplaces leave the ocean first. In the Columbia, Umpqua, Rogue and Willamette the migration starts as early as February with April usually the peak. In shorter streams the Chinooks run from spring until late fall, followed by their small cousins the silvers.

Steelhead run in the Rogue and Umpqua from early July on and in other coast streams from December to March. Cutthroat trout run into the fresh water streams in spring and through the fall.

Mountain Fishing

Oregon's countless clear, cold mountain streams and lakes, fed by the everlasting snows of the higher mountains assure an adequate supply of cool, fresh water which makes Oregon's trout fishing in inland streams and lakes highly attractive.

Two species of trout are native to Oregon waters, the rainbow (including its sea-going brother, the steelhead) and the cutthroat. Generally speaking, the rainbows are found in streams and lakes of the Cascades and eastern Oregon and the cutthroat in streams originating in the Coast range. To these native trout have been added eastern brooks, Loch Levens, Dolly Vardens and Mackinaws.

Oregon has four fishing streams known over the world—the Deschutes, McKenzie, Rogue and Umpqua. The Deschutes and McKenzie arise high on either side of the Cascade mountains and are widely known for their fighting rainbows. The Umpqua and Rogue are in southern Oregon and are famous summer steelhead streams. These sea-going rainbows may be taken in these streams with flies and on light tackle.

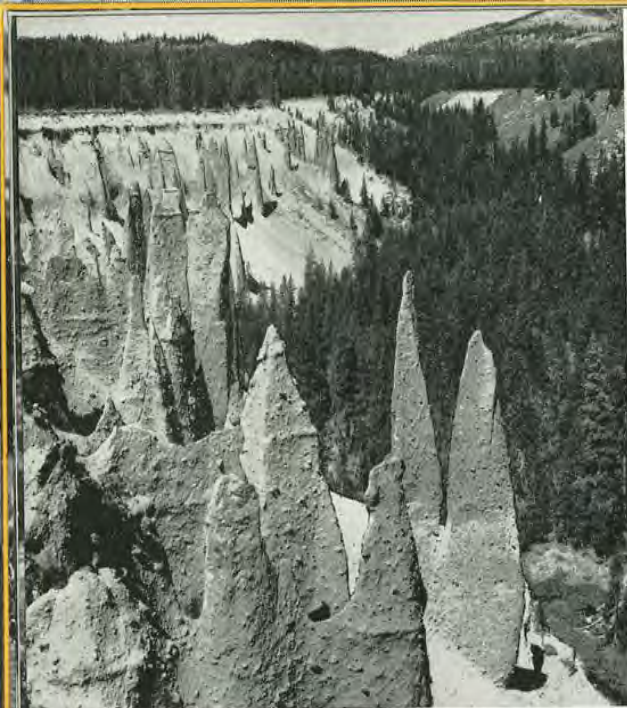
In the Willamette valley and along coastal lakes Oregon also offers fishing for black bass, crappies, perch, bluegills, catfish and other spiney-rayed fishes.



Below — Multi-million dollar fish ladder passes fish over Bonneville dam.

These huge rainbows came from the upper Deschutes river. Below — Depoe Bay deep sea sports fishing schooner.





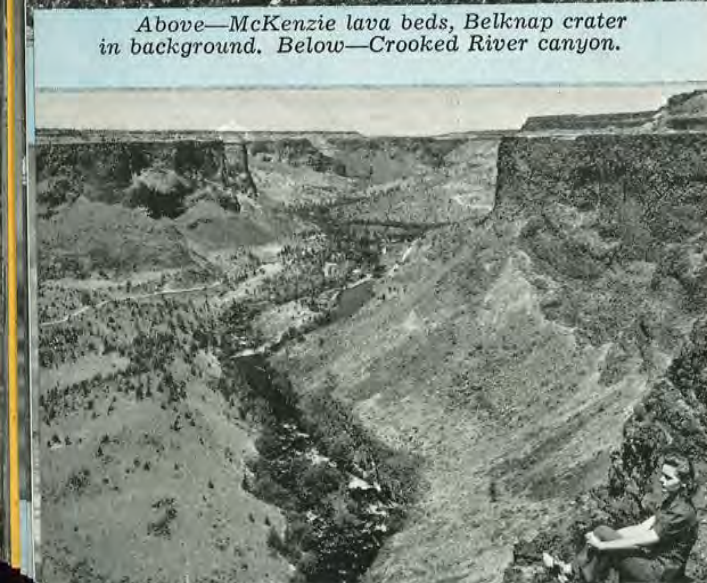
Left—Sand pinnacles, formed by wind and erosion in Crater Lake National Park.

Center—Lava cone formed when molten lava encased a tree in Lava Cast Forest near Bend.

Right—Upper Klamath Lake. Mt. McLoughlin in background.



Above—McKenzie lava beds, Belknap crater in background. Below—Crooked River canyon.



Of Interest to Geologists

Oregon has a wide variety of geologic formations of interest to the geologist or to the person making geology his hobby.

The Cascade range, a chain of volcanic peaks extending north and south, divides the state into one-third marine to the west and two-thirds continental to the east.

Outstanding of Oregon's geologic attractions is Crater lake formed in the caldera of a once-great mountain in the Cascades. The Oregon Caves, high in the Siskiyou mountains were carved by the endless action of waves of an ancient ocean in limestone formations.

The Oregon coast is a continuation of wave-cut coastal plains dotted with old seastacks whose harder materials have withstood the onslaughts of tide and time.

The Grand Canyon of the Snake, "Hells Canyon", is the deepest earth gash on the continent, 1,000 feet deeper than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and the canyon of the Owyhee is one of spectacular grandeur. The John Day River gorge is the tomb of fossils indicating a tropical prehistoric flora and fauna.

The block mountains of central Oregon, Abert rim, Hart mountain, the Glass Buttes and others are distinctive. And lava flows leaving great beds, subterranean rivers, caves and molds which once encased trees are also found in this region.



Railways, Airlines and Stages Offer Ways to Oregon

For those in other parts of the country who wish to visit Oregon by transportation other than private automobile, excellent service is available by railways, airlines and stage lines.

Four transcontinental railroad systems have their terminals at Portland—Oregon's major city. On them are operated fast, modern and streamlined trains. Oregon is also served by two transcontinental airlines and by one coastwise airline. Stage lines operating from the East and up and down the Pacific coast from Canada to Mexico offer frequent service in air-conditioned busses.

From Los Angeles to Portland, a distance of more than 1,000 miles, is but six hours by air, 34 hours by luxurious train or 32 hours by comfortable stages.

Planes land passengers in Portland from Chicago in 12½ hours, trains make the trip in as few as 39 ¾ hours, and one can ride busses from Chicago in 72 hours.

Within Oregon two railroad systems operate across the state and stages and busses now reach virtually every hamlet and village no matter how small or remote. Travel of all kinds is fast and easy in Oregon.

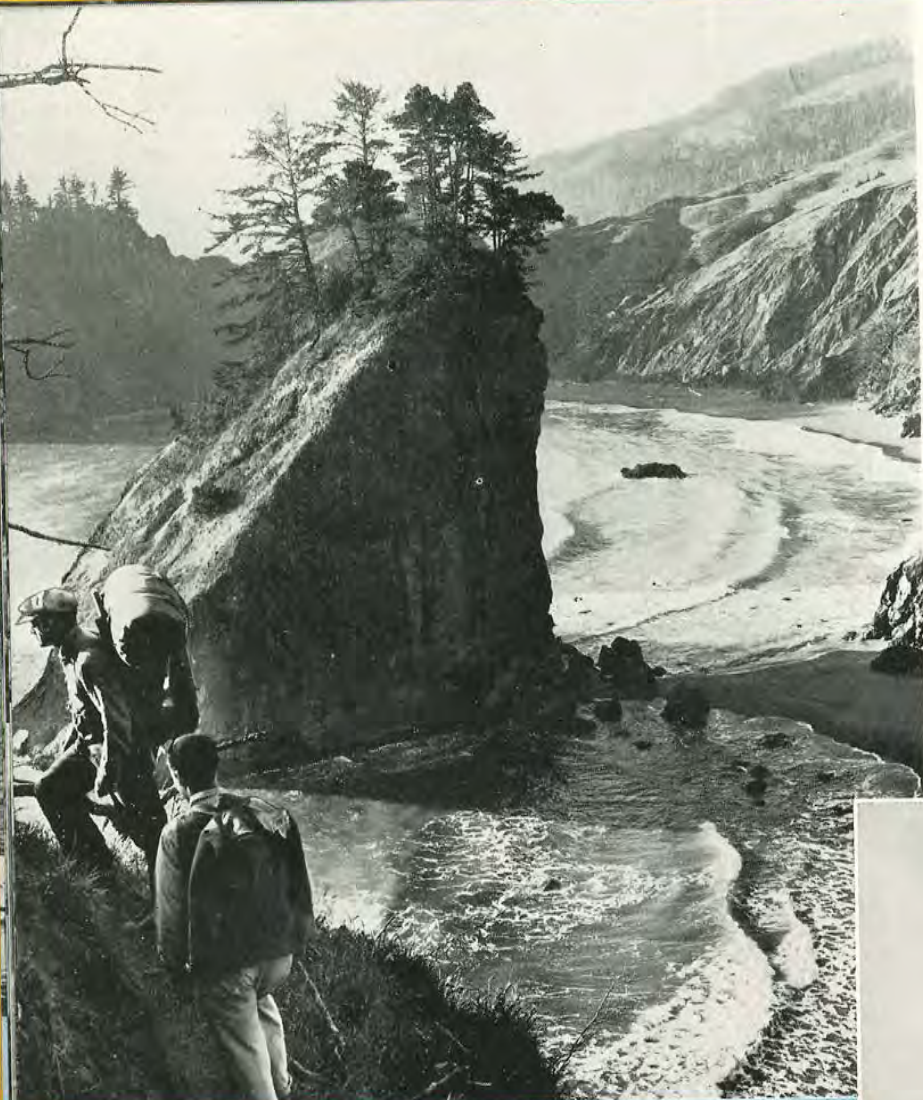


Year Around Play

Oregon is a year around outdoor playground. Its golf courses are famous. Portland alone has around a score of private, public and municipal courses, and has been host to national championship tournaments.

Mountain climbing and hiking along the beaches and in the forests are at their best in Oregon. More than a dozen snowclad peaks invite the climber to the Oregon Cascades and the primitive Wallowa and Blue mountains of north-eastern Oregon are unrivalled in scenic beauty. Mt. Hood, 11,245 feet above sea level, is just a little more than an hour's drive from Portland and highways as high as the timber line are maintained open throughout the year.

Whatever one's outdoor recreation hobby is, it can be enjoyed among thrilling surroundings in air-conditioned Oregon.



The rugged Oregon coast line is ideal for hiking or horse-back trips.



Climbing party approaching the summit of Mt. Hood, 11,245 feet above sea level.



Oregon golf courses are green the year around and are numerous from seashore to mountains.

Oregon—a green land, a land of peaceful valleys, mountain ranges and high plateaus, a land of rushing rivers, silvery lakes, great forests, and yet a land of pastoral pursuits and great industrial plants manufacturing products for the world. Oregon is proud of its green forests, its 400 miles of ocean beach, its hunting and fishing, and its great highway system, which makes all of Oregon accessible to the motorist.

Oregon is proud of the war record of its people who were in the services, many of whom are still wearing the uniform. Likewise, it takes great satisfaction in the records made by its shipbuilding plants and other industries which were devoted to war time production, many of which have now shifted to peace time operation.

Our state has started on a period of great development with bright opportunity for those who would come to share in its building. Oregon will welcome you as a visitor to travel her highways in peace; to enjoy her scenic and recreational pleasures. Come for a day, a week . . . come and make Oregon your home. Oregon will welcome you.

Earl Sney
Governor of Oregon



Oregon State Parks

Nature dealt lavishly with Oregon at the beginning of things and the state is making excellent progress in setting aside much of nature's handiwork to be preserved unspoiled for future generations in state parks.

The State Parks division of the Oregon State Highway Commission was organized in 1929 and since that time has acquired 156 separate areas ranging in size from small wayside monument sites to 3,000-acre units. Included in the list are 65 state parks and 31 timbered waysides where the woodsman's axe will never mar the beauty of virgin timber.

In some of the state parks, such as Azalea state park on the southern Oregon coast, stands of wild flowers will be perpetuated for posterity. Others are lofty promontories with vistas for many miles in all directions.

Most of the state parks have been improved with trails, picnic tables, benches and other conveniences. The state parks, however, are not campgrounds and overnight camping is not allowed. The United States Forest Service, in Oregon's 13 national forests, maintains more than 250 improved campgrounds which are free to the public.

Climate

Oregon has truly an "air conditioned" climate. Protracted cold spells in winter are rare and heat prostrations in summer are almost unknown.

In reality Oregon has three climates. Between the Coast range and the sea there is considerable rainfall in winter, freezing temperatures are rare and summers always cool. The climate of the valleys west of the Cascades is ideal, summers warm but not hot and winters temperate. Portland has less normal rainfall than New York City. East of the Cascades there is less annual precipitation and much of it is in the form of winter snows at higher levels; extremes have a wider range than west of the mountains but the weather is not severe.

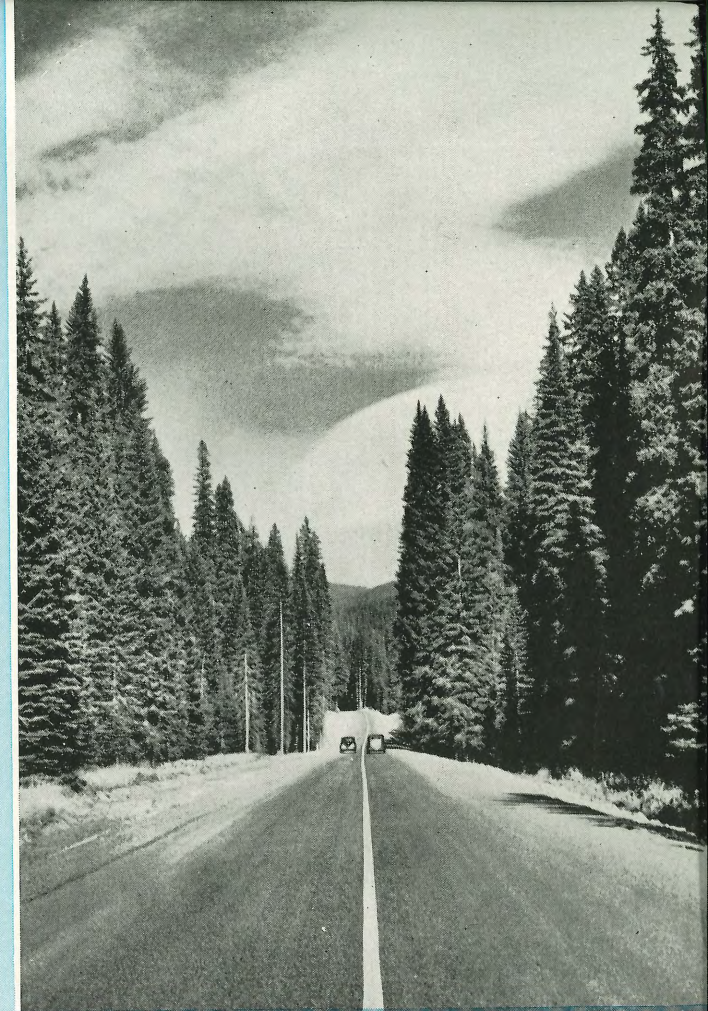
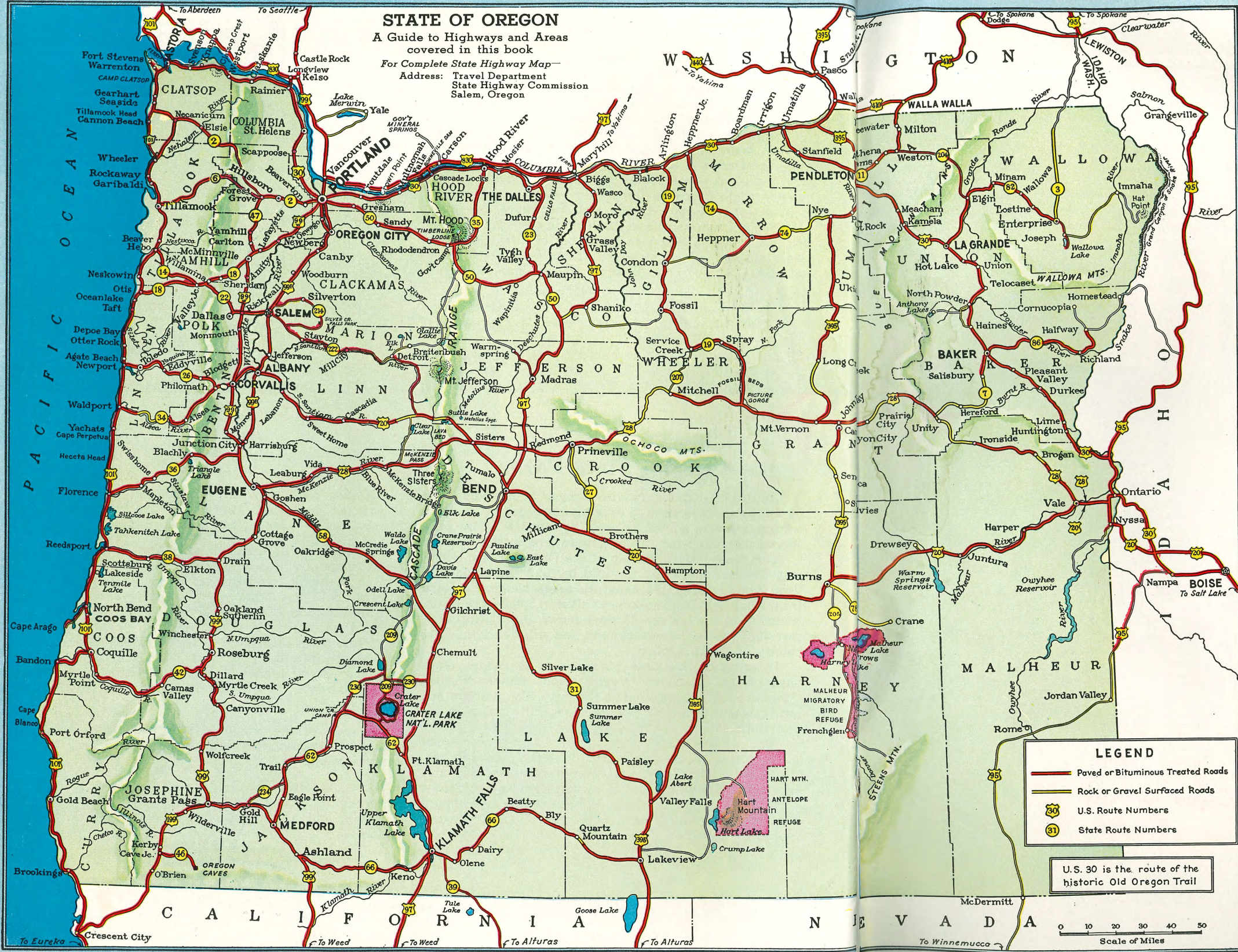
Because of the adequate moisture of sea breezes many hay fever victims find surcease in Oregon. There is no ragweed.

Portland, although slightly north of Montreal, has a winter climate comparable to that of Asheville, North Carolina, and a summer climate similar to northern Maine.

STATE OF OREGON

A Guide to Highways and Areas covered in this book

For Complete State Highway Map—
Address: Travel Department
State Highway Commission
Salem, Oregon



Highways take Oregon motorists to wildernesses on pavement. Photo shows stand of virgin spruce on Willamette highway between Eugene and Klamath Falls.

Fine Highway System Covers All of Oregon

The map of Oregon's principal automobile roads and highways on these pages shows how all regions of the state are linked together by an excellent system of highways most of which are paved or improved. A total of more than 4,806 miles are on the primary system, and an additional 2,396 on the secondary network with the entire highway and road system totaling more than 52,800 miles.



Front cover—Crater lake in Crater Lake National Park in the Oregon Cascades. Photo shows Wizard Island as seen from Rim Drive.

Left—Rhododendrons abloom on Mt. Hood highway. Below—Cannon Beach, popular playground on Oregon coast.

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