Northwest Chapter Annual Meeting

March 10

Columbia Gorge Discovery Center, The Dalles, Oregon

The 2007 Annual Meeting of the Northwest Chapter will be held at the Gorge Discovery Center, in The Dalles, Oregon. We will convene at 10:00 a.m. in the theater of the Columbia Gorge Discovery Center, but come as early as 9:00 a.m. to socialize before the meeting starts. When you enter the Center, tell the receptionist you are attending the NW OCTA meeting.

The fee will be $20.00 per person. This includes the luncheon, coffee all morning, room rental, and the technical equipment. It also gives a small donation to the Center. We have had to raise the fee this year to cover rising expenses, but we shouldn’t have to raise it again for several years.

Please bring donations for the raffle, which is always a good time and a great success. If you bring loose journals or magazines, please bundle issues of the same title together. All types of raffle items are welcome, trail-related or not. Part of the fun is seeing the wide array of interesting and unusual items spread out on the raffle tables.

The annual business meeting—reports, announcements, awards, and discussions—will be from 10:00 a.m. until noon. A highlight will be Stafford Hazelett’s “Oregon Trail in Oregon Preservation Quiz,” on pages 4–6 in this newsletter. The quiz is an interesting and challenging opportunity to learn more about the important issues of trail preservation in Oregon.

We will break at noon for lunch in the Center’s Basalt Rock Café, with its expansive view of the pond and restored natural grounds. The menu is sandwich bar (like last year) plus a beverage bar.

At 1:00 we will return to the theater for a program. Ken Karsmizki, the Center’s Executive Director, will speak on “Fort Rock Archaeology.” Karsmizki’s archaeological search for Lewis and Clark began in Montana 16 years ago and since has spread to sites all along the trail. Developed over many years, his methodology led to the first Lewis and Clark site conclusively identified based on physical evidence, at Lower Portage Camp near Great Falls, Montana. Karsmizki's Lewis and Clark research is also the subject of a Discovery Channel documentary, *The Search for Lewis and Clark*, in June 2002. The Center’s online links at [http://www.gorgediscovery.org/links.aspx](http://www.gorgediscovery.org/links.aspx) offer a wealth of sites for those interested in more information.

The meeting will end with the ever-popular raffle. See you in The Dalles!

*Check out OCTA’s ONLINE HOTELS page for reservations in The Dalles*


*A REGISTRATION FLYER WILL BE SENT OUT IN FEBRUARY*
President’s Message

On-the-ground trail work this time of year is limited by weather and road conditions. This means that there is sparse activity to report concerning chapter activities. However, a few very important meetings have taken place that will have direct bearing on trail preservation. Specifically, a small group of chapter members has been trying to get a grasp on the explosion of windmills being proposed and developed in Oregon. Many of these are proposed along the route of the Oregon Trail and potentially may have adverse impacts on the trail and viewshed. One state regulating agency estimates thousands of new windmill towers will be built in the next several years.

Yet, interested OCTA members have been unable to get energy siting and regulatory agencies to keep the chapter informed of proposed energy developments that might affect historic trails. Until recently, that is. In early December a group of NW Chapter officers and board members—Mapping and Marking Chair Stafford Hazelett, National Vice-President Glenn Harrison, National Preservation Officer Dave Welch, NW OCTA board members Rich Hermann and Jenny Miller, and your chapter president—met to develop a chapter policy concerning windmill placement and impact on historic trails. This group drafted a preliminary policy that spells out that we are not opposed to windmills, but wish to have protection of the trails considered in tower placement, road construction, and other development activities. Shortly after that meeting, a group met with representatives of Governor Kulongoski, and we related our inability to receive any public notice of proposed developments potentially affecting historic trails. Additional meetings with energy company representatives and state agency personnel have yielded results in assuring that OCTA’s input in alternative energy developments will not only be considered, but actively sought. Already one archaeology study is being redone.

On another note, planning for the 2008 national convention is progressing. As previously announced, the NW Chapter voted to co-sponsor the convention with Idaho Chapter. The convention will be held in Nampa, Idaho, at a very nice local convention center. The early planning meetings have been encouraging for the turnout and range of talents of local citizens—most of whom are not OCTA members—who have volunteered to help put on a successful convention. I think the degree of local participation will mean that NW Chapter participation might be relatively light, such as staffing tables, etc. This will assure that a minimum of pre-convention training will be required of NW Chapter participants. However, don’t let that fact prevent you from volunteering to help. We would like to involve anyone that wishes to help and will find a role for you.

—Roger Blair
Board Candidates Needed

Serving on the OCTA Board is a great opportunity to assist the members and the organization. Each year the members vote on candidates for four of the twelve three-year positions. The board meets twice a year. The meetings for 2007–08 will be at the Business Meeting of the OCTA Convention at Gering-Scottsbluff, Nebraska, in August; likely in March in Sacramento, California; and in connection with the OCTA Convention at Nampa, Idaho, in August 2008. There is partial support for expenses for the midyear meeting.

In August 2007, terms expire for Edna Kennell, John Mark Lambertson, Bill Martin, and William Wilson. Edna Kennell is completing her second term, so is not eligible to run this year, and William Wilson has decided not to run for the board again. John Mark Lambertson and Bill Martin are eligible to run for a second consecutive term.

We need your help! If you are interested in serving on the OCTA Board, be sure to apply. If you know someone who would be a good board member, encourage them to apply. OCTA Board members serve at-large, so the location of residence or chapter affiliation is not a requirement.

Candidates need to submit:
1. Information about the nominee’s trail background and experience and the extent to which the person has participated in the affairs of OCTA.
2. A written endorsement from a minimum of three (3) additional OCTA members.
3. A written statement from the member being nominated indicating his or her willingness to serve actively on the board if elected.
4. A brief statement (approximately 100 words) of what you would like to see the board accomplish in the next three years and how you can help OCTA reach its goals.
5. A good quality photo of the candidate that could be used in publicity. For further assistance, you may contact one of the members of the Nominating and Leadership Committee, a current OCTA Board member, or a chapter president.

All nominations must be mailed or emailed by April 1 to:

Glenn Harrison, Chair Nominating and Leadership Committee
1132 30th Place SW
Albany, OR 97321-3419
541-926-4680
glennharrison@cmug.com

Others elected to the OCTA Nominating and Leadership Committee at the last convention are:

James McGill    John Atkinson
305 Melba Drive  1113 Safari Drive
Nampa, ID 83686    St. Joseph, MO 64506
208-467-4853     816-233-3924
jwmcgill@pobox.com  atkinson@stjoelive.com
Oregon Trail In Oregon Preservation Quiz

By Stafford Hazelett

So, you think you know the Oregon Trail. Or at least you think you know the Oregon Trail in Oregon. Well, even the drafter of this quiz had to go look up the answers! And if you want to know the answers, you can either look them up yourself or you can come to the Northwest Chapter Annual Meeting. Maybe there will be a prize related to the quiz.

As you look through the questions, you may think to yourself that none of the answers given are correct and you know the correct answer; go for it. You may decide that more than one answer is correct; go for it. You may think a question limits your answer in an unfair way; you are probably correct. Sometimes you may think you would rather lie down and take a nap or maybe watch Dr. Phil on TV; go for it. But whatever you do, bring a copy of the quiz to the Annual Meeting so you can find out how your friends did.

1. When did Congress first consider a bill to recognize the Oregon Trail as some kind of historic or cultural resource?
   a. 1906  c. 1925
   b. 1919  d. 1959
   e. none of the above:________

2. When was the Oregon Trail designated a National Historic Trail by Congress?
   a. 1925  c. 1978
   b. 1959  d. 1991
   e. none of the above:________

3. When was the Oregon Trail declared eligible for investigation and preservation as an important historic and cultural resource in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA1966) Section 106?
   a. 1966  c. 1991
   b. 1982  d. 1996
   e. none of the above:________

4. There are three segments of the National Historic Oregon Trail in Oregon that have been registered with the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the NHPA1966. Which three on this list are registered? Which site was paved over in about 2003 without mitigation in the form of a sign or a permanent photographic record?
   a. Keeney Pass ruts south of Vale
   b. Malheur Desert ruts north of Vale
   c. Birch Creek ruts south of Farewell Bend State Park on Interstate 84
   d. Huntington Hill ruts north of Farewell Bend State Park
   e. Virtue Flat ruts near the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Baker
   f. Clover Creek ruts (six feet deep in places) between Baker City and La Grande
   g. Blue Mountain ruts between La Grande and Hilgard Junction State Park
   h. Blue Mountain ruts between Hilgard Jct SP and Meacham in Wallowa-Whitman NF
   i. Echo Meadows ruts west of Pendleton
   j. Boardman Bombing Range ruts in Morrow County
   k. Four Mile Canyon ruts south of Arlington
   l. Turner Butte / Diamond Butte ruts from Cedar Springs west to the John Day River
   m. McDonald’s Ford of the John Day River
   n. Sherman County ruts on the west side of the John Day River
   o. Sherman County ruts between Biggs Junction and the Deschutes River
   p. Antelope Refuge ruts north of Tygh Valley
   q. Barlow Road Class 3 road west of Wamic in the Mt. Hood National Forest
   r. Barlow Road Class 2 road from Devil’s Half Acre to Pioneer Woman’s Grave
   s. Barlow Road Class 2 road from Still Creek Campground to Government Camp
   t. Barlow Road Class 1 ruts through Government Camp
   u. Barlow Road Class 3 and Class 2 ruts descending Laurel Hill to the Toll Gate (Pioneer Bridle Trail)
   v. Barlow Road Class 1 ruts through Government Camp
   w. Barlow Road Class 3 road west of Wamic in the Mt. Hood National Forest
   x. Barlow Road Class 2 road from Devil’s Half Acre to Pioneer Woman’s Grave
   y. Barlow Road Class 2 road from Still Creek Campground to Government Camp
   z. Barlow Road Class 1 ruts through Government Camp
   a. Keeney Pass ruts south of Vale
   b. Malheur Desert ruts north of Vale
   c. Birch Creek ruts south of Farewell Bend State Park on Interstate 84
   d. Huntington Hill ruts north of Farewell Bend State Park
   e. Virtue Flat ruts near the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Baker
   f. Clover Creek ruts (six feet deep in places) between Baker City and La Grande
   g. Blue Mountain ruts between La Grande and Hilgard Junction State Park
   h. Blue Mountain ruts between Hilgard Jct SP and Meacham in Wallowa-Whitman NF
   i. Echo Meadows ruts west of Pendleton
   j. Boardman Bombing Range ruts in Morrow County
   k. Four Mile Canyon ruts south of Arlington
   l. Turner Butte / Diamond Butte ruts from Cedar Springs west to the John Day River
   m. McDonald’s Ford of the John Day River
   n. Sherman County ruts on the west side of the John Day River
   o. Sherman County ruts between Biggs Junction and the Deschutes River
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   u. Barlow Road Class 3 and Class 2 ruts descending Laurel Hill to the Toll Gate (Pioneer Bridle Trail)
   v. Barlow Road Class 1 ruts through Government Camp
   w. Barlow Road Class 3 road west of Wamic in the Mt. Hood National Forest
   x. Barlow Road Class 2 road from Devil’s Half Acre to Pioneer Woman’s Grave
   y. Barlow Road Class 2 road from Still Creek Campground to Government Camp
   z. Barlow Road Class 1 ruts through Government Camp
   a. Keeney Pass ruts south of Vale

5. How many “high potential sites” of the Oregon Trail in Oregon are identified in the National Park Service’s 1999 Management and Use Plan Update:
   a. 3  c. 19
   b. 6  d. 27
   e. none of the above:________

6. How many “high potential segments” of the Oregon Trail in Oregon are identified in the National Park Service’s 1999 Management and Use Plan Update:
   a. Keeney Pass ruts south of Vale
   b. Malheur Desert ruts north of Vale
   c. Birch Creek ruts south of Farewell Bend State Park on Interstate 84
   d. Huntington Hill ruts north of Farewell Bend State Park
   e. Virtue Flat ruts near the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Baker
   f. Clover Creek ruts (six feet deep in places) between Baker City and La Grande
   g. Blue Mountain ruts between La Grande and Hilgard Junction State Park
   h. Blue Mountain ruts between Hilgard Jct SP and Meacham in Wallowa-Whitman NF
   i. Echo Meadows ruts west of Pendleton
   j. Boardman Bombing Range ruts in Morrow County
   k. Four Mile Canyon ruts south of Arlington
   l. Turner Butte / Diamond Butte ruts from Cedar Springs west to the John Day River
   m. McDonald’s Ford of the John Day River
   n. Sherman County ruts on the west side of the John Day River
   o. Sherman County ruts between Biggs Junction and the Deschutes River
   p. Antelope Refuge ruts north of Tygh Valley
   q. Barlow Road Class 3 road west of Wamic in the Mt. Hood National Forest
   r. Barlow Road Class 2 road from Devil’s Half Acre to Pioneer Woman’s Grave
   s. Barlow Road Class 2 road from Still Creek Campground to Government Camp
   t. Barlow Road Class 1 ruts through Government Camp
   u. Barlow Road Class 3 and Class 2 ruts descending Laurel Hill to the Toll Gate (Pioneer Bridle Trail)
7. Through October 2006, the Bonneville Power Administration has received and already approved applications to erect approximately how many windmills to generate electricity along the Columbia Plateau on or near the Oregon Trail between The Dalles and Pendleton:
   a. 500    c. 1500
   b. 1000   d. 2000
   e. none of the above:________

8. How many wind farm projects will be placed on or near the Oregon Trail between The Dalles and Pendleton:
   a. 2
   b. 5
   c. 10
   d. 25
   e. none of the above:________

9. How many wind farm project applications have been referred or submitted to OCTA or the Governor’s Oregon Historic Trails Advisory Council at the request of the Bonneville Power Administration, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, the Oregon Department of Energy, or the affected county planning departments for comment before approval of the project:
   a. 2
   b. 5
   c. 10
   d. 25
   e. none of the above:________

10. The Oregon Trail passes through 10 counties in Oregon from the Snake River to Oregon City. They are, in no particular order (extra credit for any kind of order):
    a. _______________________
    b. _______________________
    c. _______________________
    d. _______________________
    e. _______________________
    f. _______________________
    g. _______________________
    h. _______________________

11. The Oregon Trail in Oregon from the crossing of the Snake River to The Dalles on USGS 7½ minute topographic quad maps makes a heavy bundle to carry. How many maps are in that bundle?
    a. 21
    b. 41
    c. 61
    d. 81
    e. none of the above:________

12. In 2006, Northwest Chapter members carried out an official, permitted archaeological project with the assistance of a professional archaeologist to document the location of the Oregon Trail in a state park in cooperation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Which park was it:
    a. Farewell Bend
    b. Hilgard Junction
    c. Emigrant Springs
    d. Deschutes River
    e. none of the above:________

13. Global Positioning System handheld units have become popular for figuring out where you are and how you might find your way to somewhere else— or back to where you parked your car. The usual handheld units are accurate to about 10 meters, which is about 40 feet. Several members of the Northwest Chapter have been trained to use two NPS specially configured Trimble GPS units that are capable of considerably closer accuracy. How accurately can a Trimble GPS unit record data:
    a. within 0.1 meter (about 4 inches)
    b. within 0.5 meter (about 20 inches)
    c. within 1.0 meter (about 40 inches)
    d. within 2.0 meters (about 80 inches)

14. According to the OCTA Mapping Emigrant Trails manual, if the known route of the Oregon Trail runs through the parking lot and building of a shopping center, what class should it be coded on a map:
    a. Class 1
    b. Class 2
    c. Class 3
    d. Class 4
    e. Class 5

15. According to the OCTA Mapping Emigrant Trails manual, if you can see something that looks sort of like a shallow ditch running across a sandy, sagebrush plain, and you know the Oregon Trail runs through the area, and you find an ox shoe
poking out of the ground, what class should it be coded on a map:

a. Class 1  d. Class 4
b. Class 2  e. Class 5
c. Class 3

16. According to the OCTA Mapping Emigrant Trails manual, if the known route of the Oregon Trail runs along the same path as a graded and graveled road, what class should it be coded on a map:

a. Class 1  d. Class 4
b. Class 2  e. Class 5
c. Class 3

d. Utter / Van Ornum party, 1860
e. none of the above:_____

17. According to the OCTA Mapping Emigrant Trails manual, if the known route of the Oregon Trail runs through a forested area and you locate artifacts and wheel-scarred rocks lined up as if placed there deliberately by humans but there is no ditch nor depression in the ground, what class should it be coded on a map:

a. Class 1  d. Class 4
b. Class 2  e. Class 5
c. Class 3

d. Utter / Van Ornum party, 1860
e. none of the above:_____

19. If you were setting out to Oregon in 1852 by covered wagon, which guide book would you like to have:

a. Lansford Hastings’s *The Emigrant’s Guide*
b. J. Quinn Thornton’s *Oregon and California*
c. Joel Palmer’s *Journal of Travels*
d. J. C. Fremont’s *Report to Congress*
e. none of the above:_____

20. If you wanted to give an Oregon Trail guide book to a friend who is not an OCTA member and who has not devoted at least one week every summer for the past ten years to working on the Oregon Trail, which book would you give?

a. Keith May’s *Finding the Trail in Oregon, 2nd edition*
b. Jack Evans’s *Powerful Rockey*
c. Gregory Franzwa’s *The Oregon Trail Revisited, Silver Anniversary Edition*
d. Julie Fanselow’s *TheTraveler’s Guide to the Oregon Trail*
e. Irene Paden’s *The Wake of the Prairie Schooner*
f. none of the above:_____

21. In what year will Oregon celebrate 150 years as a state:

a. 2009
b. none of the above:_____

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**Request for Updates**

Please let Joyce Bolerjack know if you change your email address. If she is not informed you will miss the newsletter. In the past months several came back as undeliverable.

jpbojerjack@comcast.net

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**Volunteer Hours**

The Northwest Chapter contributed 11,778 hours and $40,972.74 in un-reimbursed trail related expenses during 2006. While the amount of expenses exceeds the figure reported in 2005, the number of hours is about half. So, please report all of your volunteer hours this year!
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

By Stafford Hazelett

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is the public entity with the responsibility for making the initial decision whether a place, a building, or a trail is eligible for registry on the National Register of Historic Places. Each state has a SHPO, which receives and approves, or disapproves, nominations for the registry. It does not investigate the validity of a nomination beyond whether the application form meets the published requirements of the Secretary of the Interior. SHPO does not initiate determinations of eligibility.

In January 2006, as chapter mapping and marking chairman, I began corresponding with Oregon SHPO about the status of the Oregon Trail in Oregon. In the course of discussing the status of the Oregon Trail, I was also looking for aerial photographs of the Oregon Trail that were taken by the Oregon State Highway Department in 1971. According to printed memoranda that I found, the federal government provided funds for a United States Bicentennial project to make a thorough aerial documentation of the Oregon Trail along the route, which had been mapped by State Highway engineers in the 1950s for the Oregon Statehood Centennial.

In the 1950s, the Oregon State Highway Department, now known as the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), assigned four highway engineers to cover the area from the Snake River to The Dalles. At the same time, the state was creating unified maps of the state and county road systems on a new set of base maps. When the Oregon Trail project was completed, the Highway Department added the Oregon Trail as a coded line across a set of the county road base maps. Those maps became the base for all subsequent identification of the Oregon Trail in Oregon. I found an original set of the Oregon-Trail-coded county base maps in a library, copied them, and provided a copy to the State Historic Preservation Office.

The aerial photography was based on the Highway Department’s maps. The flights took place June through August 1971. They were low level flights, and each black-and-white photographic negative is nine inches square. Each photo covers about three-quarters of a square mile. About 1,700 photographs were taken. SHPO found a complete set of original prints and an almost complete set of duplicate prints, and ODOT found the complete spools of the original negatives along with an index.

The National Park Service authorized a Challenge Cost Share Project to obtain these photographs and other documentation of the Oregon Trail in Oregon. SHPO permitted me to digitally scan and store the photographs for transmittal to NPS and the University of Utah Digital Lab for the purpose of creating a backup archive of the photos and to have the photos digitally orthorectified and location data added. When the U. of Utah has completed the digital work, the data will be provided to Oregon SHPO.

I have also discovered additional maps and documents and filed them with Oregon SHPO. These maps include the original Oregon Trail maps created by Aubrey Haines in 1973 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and maps created by Percy J. C. Brown, a BLM employee, at about the same time. Brown supplied the Oregon State Highway Department maps and aerial photographs to Haines and assisted Haines with creating Haines’s set of Oregon Trail maps for Oregon. Brown’s maps include data that Haines’s maps do not include. The Haines and Brown maps are also filed with Oregon SHPO. Some of Brown’s supporting documentation has also been filed with SHPO.

NW OCTA Board Members Jenny Miller and Rich Herman and I contacted the county planning departments from Vale to Moro to offer them OCTA’s assistance with Oregon Trail location maps. We provided copies of the Oregon State Highway Department maps from the 1950s to some of the counties, and we will get the rest of the maps to the other counties soon. We have been coordinating with Oregon SHPO about how to share the maps.
Windmills and Biglow Canyon in Sherman County, Oregon

By Stafford Hazelett

A little over a year ago, National OCTA Vice-President Glenn Harrison noticed an article about a wind energy construction project called Biglow Canyon that appeared to be located in the area of the Oregon Trail in Sherman County, Oregon. He sent a letter requesting some information about the project and received a very large notebook of technical reports. VP Harrison also contacted the project manager.

VP Harrison asked me, the chapter mapping and marking chairman, to see if the project area impacted the Oregon Trail. The project is located west and north of the junction of the National Historic Oregon Trail and the Barlow Road Cutoff where the emigrants reached the first ridge line as they traveled west up the hill from the ford of the John Day River. The Barlow Road Cutoff is designated by the State of Oregon as an Oregon Historic Trail and is in OCTA’s proposed legislation for inclusion in the National Historic Trails designation.

I discovered that windmills were already constructed on the route of the Barlow Road Cutoff, shown in this photograph. I toured the area of the Biglow Canyon Project. Windmills have not been constructed yet, but the site of the project and the locations of the proposed windmills is already final. The windmills will be constructed on and across the Oregon Trail route. There are no visible ruts in the cultivated fields, but at harvest time a trace can be seen in the wheat. A second archaeological survey found no significant evidence of the trail.

Professor Stephen Dow Beckham surveyed emigrant diaries for the Oregon Trail Coordinating Council and found these representative entries relating to the crossing of the John Day River. William Watson, August 29, 1849: "Some of us ascended the bluffs, from which we could see very plainly the snow capped heights of Mount Hood, and also Mount Helen, which looked very beautiful." Harriet Buckingham, August 13, 1851: "Camp to night on John Days river a pleasant stream, upon the mountain just before we crossed the river we saw Mt. Hood towering high above the Cascades, A beautiful snow capt Mt." John Kerns, September 15, 1852: "Mounts Hood and St. Helens look as though ten miles' travel would bring a person to them, but are about eighty miles off yet." Harriet Loughary, August 21, 1864: "To day reach Rock Creek where we got a fine view of Mt. Hood, grand old sentinel of the Cascade Mountains. Our guide tells us it is 16,000 feet above sea level."

The unobstructed view seen by the pioneer emigrants to Oregon in the 1840s, 1850s, and 1860s can still be seen on a clear cold day in late winter. Next winter, and forever thereafter, this location on the Oregon Trail will look like the ridge on the Barlow Road Cutoff.
Additional windmill projects are in final stages of preparation, having received almost all of their government approvals and permits to the east in Gilliam and Morrow Counties. Traveling west from Cecil, in Morrow County, across Gilliam County to Wasco in Sherman County, it is now possible to be in sight of windmills most of the time. By 2009, if construction continues as planned and already permitted, windmills should be in sight virtually all that distance. Placements on and across the Oregon Trail are inevitable.

Currently an as-yet unidentified project is being engineered at the Four Mile Canyon rut site south of Arlington. The test tower appears to be on the edge of the boundary between private and public land and at the top of the ruts leading westward in deep, sandy soil that has preserved the track of the wagons for all these years.

Several square miles around Cecil, including the entire route from the Nature Conservancy protected area east of Cecil at the edge of the Boardman Bombing Range to the Four Mile Canyon site in the photograph, is included in the Shepherd’s Flat project. The period for taking comments from the public ended on November 10, 2006. This photograph may be the western edge of the proposed project, in which case the ridge with the ruts will have windmills on it.
Sign Up Now for OCTA-CA/NV SPRING SYMPOSIUM
APRIL 21–22, 2007, YREKA, CALIFORNIA

“GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT!”
(But it helps to know where to look)

SATURDAY, APRIL 21  Miner’s Inn Convention Center

REGISTRATION & CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST  7 am to 8 am

WELCOME, OVERVIEW, PRESENTATIONS  8:15 am to noon

THE GEOLOGY OF GOLD & THE CASCADE RANGE
Dr. Bill Hirt, Geology Instructor, College of the Siskiyous

THE SHORT HISTORY OF THE STATE OF JEFFERSON
Jim Rock, Local Historian

HISTORY UNCOVERED – CLEAR LAKE, MODOC COUNTY
Richard Silva, Trail Expert

TOURS & LUNCH (Saturday, 12:30 – 4:30 pm) CHOOSE ONE (Tours run concurrently)


B. MINING & CASCADE GEOLOGY – Bill Hirt, Geology Instructor, College of the Siskiyous – Travel south to Gazelle viewing Cascade volcanism, west to Callahan viewing ancient marine sediments, north through Scott Valley mining areas and along Scott River to Klamath River. Return to Yreka along Klamath and Shasta Rivers viewing rocks which were source of region’s gold.

C. QUILTS & SHASTA VALLEY HISTORY – Pioneer Lunch at Little Shasta School (1858) and a Quilt Show at Montague Methodist Church (1902) – Travel east from Yreka where Pioneer families came west in the 1850s by way of the Yreka Trail and settled in Shasta Valley. See the sites of early homes, ranches & towns, hear tales of the Emigrants, wander the town of Montague. (Proceeds from Lunch & Quilt Show to benefit American Association of University Women, Siskiyou Chapter, Scholarship Fund.)

TRAILS DINNER & AWARDS  Miner’s Inn Convention Center
(6 pm no-host social hour; 7 pm Trail dinner)
See Registration Form for Menu Choices

SUNDAY, APRIL 22 – 9 am to noon  SISKIYOU COUNTY MUSEUM
Continental Breakfast, Presentation, & Exclusive Museum Tours. A continental breakfast will be served in the Museum meeting room, as well a presentation by a member of the museum’s staff. The cost of $10 provides the breakfast and access to the Museum facilities.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The REGISTRATION FORM is limited to two persons. If you are a group of more than two people, please use additional forms. Please include a check for each form (checks or money orders only; no credit cards). Each registration will be confirmed, and information concerning lodging, local attractions, and reading references will be included in the mailing of your registration confirmation.
REGISTRATION FORM
OCTA - CA/NV CHAPTER SPRING SYMPOSIUM
APRIL 21–22, 2007, YREKA, CALIFORNIA

NAMES (Will be used on name tags)____________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

ADDRESS:___________________________________ City, State, Zip________________________

PHONE: (_____)_______________ EMAIL: _______________________________________________

Saturday, April 21 (Registration opens at 7 a.m.)

TOTALS
Registration Fee: ____ @ $55.00 = $_______
(Price includes registration, continental breakfast, & Trails dinner)
Dinner Choice: ____ Ham & Red-Eyed Gravy
____ Short Ribs & Cornmeal Dumplings
____ Vegetarian: Savory Nutloaf

Bus Tour Choice: ____ @ $18.00 = $_______
(Tours run concurrently 12:30–4:30 pm; indicate first & second preference for each registrant)
____ ____  #A – Siskiyou Segment of Trail (Richard Silva) (Box Lunch)
____ ____  #B – Mining & Cascade Geology (Bill Hirt) (Box Lunch)
____ ____  #C – Quilts & History in Shasta Valley (AAUW) (Served lunch)

Sunday, April 22, 9 to noon
Siskiyou County Museum Tours, Presentation & Continental Breakfast ____ @ $10.00 = $_______

Grand Total of Above & Amount of Enclosed Check $_______

Make Checks payable to: OCTA CA/NV Chapter & Mail to: OCTA CA/NV Symposium, PO Box 394, Yreka, CA 96097

Please list any special food requirements and/or other assistance you will need for us to provide you at the Symposium:

____________________________________________________________________________________

REGISTRATION DEADLINE: MARCH 15, 2007

FOR QUESTIONS, COMMENTS, OR OTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Bob & Cherie Evanhoe, Phone: 530-842-5563; Email: yreka98bob@sbcglobal.net

Northwest Trails, Winter 2007
Northwest Trails

Editor
Susan Badger Doyle
524 NW 3rd St
Pendleton, OR 97801
541-966-8854
sdoyle@oregontrail.net

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Material may be submitted via email or on disk
or as email attachment in Word or Text format.
Pictures can be sent via email, on disk (JPG format), or originals for scanning. Please send
pictures separately from text document.

Masthead: Replica of The Old Oregon Trail
bronze relief sculpture created in 1924 by Avard
Fairbanks for Oregon Trail monuments.

Northwest Trails
Joyce Bolerjack
10813 NE 20th St
Bellevue, WA 98004

Save the Date!

Celebrate National Trails Day

June 2–3

in Pendleton, Oregon

A Northwest Chapter Outing is being planned that will include
• speakers
• museum and auto tours
• a picnic at a historic home

Further details at the annual meeting