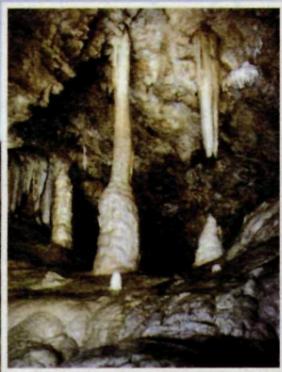




# Oregon Caves

THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF OREGON CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Volume 20 The 2007 Edition



## Oregon Caves—yours to Discover

### Welcome from the Superintendent

The season to enjoy Oregon Caves National Monument's many natural and cultural resources is here again. As our Centennial Celebration approaches in 2009 we have some very exciting things in store. This summer marks the return of our Introduction to Caving tours for those inspired by challenging all the senses, including your sense of adventure. Our park rangers have designed their tours and ranger programs to provide educational and enjoyable experiences for visitors, keeping in mind the National Park Service mission to preserve our natural and cultural resources for this and future generations. I hope that your experience here at Oregon Caves inspires you to get involved, by participating in conservation issues and sharing your ideas about how best to protect our public lands. We look forward to your input.



Thank you for coming to visit,

Craig Ackerman

**Ticket Sales**  
Tour tickets are sold on a first-come first-served basis and may be purchased for any available tour scheduled for that day. Tickets have assigned tour times so please be sure to arrive on time for your scheduled tour.

Arriving early in the day during July and August will help you avoid long waits for a cave tour.

Tour tickets can only be purchased at the Visitor Center. The Visitor Center opens 30 minutes before the first cave tour of the day and closes when the last regular cave tour of the day departs. Lockers are available for storing personal items.

\$8.50 for Adults  
\$6.00 for Youth (16 and under)

We honor your America the Beautiful, National Park, Senior, Access, and Volunteer Passes. These passes can be purchased in our Visitor Center.

### Special Tour

A complimentary wheelchair tour is available into the cave's first room.

**Cave Tours**  
The tour lasts approximately 90 minutes. Average temperature in the cave is 44°F (7°C) year round. Trail surfaces inside the cave are uneven and wet. Be sure to wear warm clothing and good walking shoes.

Due to the low ceilings and narrow passageways in the cave, carrying children or backpacks is not permitted. Cameras with flash units are welcome, but tripods or the use of personal flashlights are not allowed.

### The Tour Route

The cave tour is considered **moderately strenuous**. It is not recommended for people with heart, breathing, walking, or bending problems. The 0.6 mile (1 km) route includes more than 500 stairs, most of which are steep, uneven, and wet. Low passageways require bending and twisting.

In order to participate in the cave tour, children must be at least **42 inches tall** and able to demonstrate their ability to climb a set of test stairs. Child care services are not available.

### Spring

March 24 to May 25  
10:00AM to 4:00PM  
Tours on the hour

May 26 to June 22  
9:00AM to 5:00PM  
Tours on the hour

### Summer

June 23 to Sept. 3  
9:00AM to 6:00PM  
Tours every 30 mins.  
*Candlelight Tours*  
Fri. & Sat. at 6:30PM

### Fall

Sept. 4 to Oct. 8  
9:00AM to 5:00PM  
Tours on the hour

Oct. 9 to Oct. 21  
10:00AM to 4:00PM  
Tours on the hour

Oct. 22 to Nov. 25  
10:00AM to 4:00PM  
Tours every 2 hours,  
10 - Noon - 2 - 4  
*Closed on Thanksgiving*

### Winter

*Cave Closed for Tours*

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National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

### Oregon Caves National Monument

Elijah Davidson is credited by many for discovering the cave. He came upon it in November of 1874 while hunting with his dog Bruno. As word spread about its beauty, damage to the cave and its delicate formations caused great concern. In July of 1909, President Taft signed a proclamation establishing Oregon Caves National Monument in order to protect this special place for future generations. First managed by the Forest Service, it was transferred to the National Park Service in 1934.

**Superintendent**  
Craig Ackerman

**Chief of Administration**  
Jean Corrigan

**Chief of Interpretation**  
Roger Brandt

**Chief of Maintenance**  
John Cavin

**Chief of Resource Management**  
John Roth

**In an Emergency  
Dial 9 1 1**

### CONTACT INFORMATION

Mailing Address  
Oregon Caves National Monument  
19000 Caves Highway  
Cave Junction, OR 97523

Park Website  
[www.nps.gov/orca](http://www.nps.gov/orca)

Information  
Park Headquarters  
541-592-2100

Fax Number  
541-592-3981

Publication of this paper was made possible by a grant from the Oregon Caves Natural History Association.

The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

### Park Regulations

- \* DO NOT feed wildlife.
- \* Stay on marked trails.
- \* Pets are not permitted on trails. Pets must be attended and kept on a leash at all times.
- \* Camping or campfires are not permitted in the monument.
- \* Due to high fire danger, smoking is not permitted on any of the trails.
- \* Hunting, trapping, and/or possessing of a firearm are prohibited.

# Parting (Gas) Is Such Sweet Sorrow or How Marble got its Black Lines

John Roth, Chief of Resource Management

For 15 million years, bacterial reefs covered all shallow oceans. This last happened over a billion years ago, so long ago that animals hadn't even begun to eat microbes. Even before the Caves' bedrock began to form, rising lava cooked organic-rich muds into methane, producing a greenhouse gas a twenty fold stronger than carbon dioxide. During this time the Earth's atmosphere was filled with greenhouse gases due to the many volcanic eruptions on the Earth's surface. These gases combined and warmed the Earth enough to melt the methane "ice" that was found in oceans and polar soils.

The resulting hothouse event stopped the oxygen flow in seawater. Hydrogen sulfide then bubbled in the seawater producing a strong acid that dissolved tree leaves and animal lungs, killing over 95% of all life bigger than bacteria. This event also decreased oxygen, ozone, ice, oceanic currents, and habitats for nearly all species. When the bacterial mats began to die they would sink forming layers on the bottom of the

oceans. This event probably killed three times more species than the meteor that would kill the dinosaurs 188 million years later.

Although not yet so extreme, such rapid and extensive extinction then, as now, came from increased acids, drought, hurricanes, deforestation, erosion, "dead zones," toxic metals, biotic invasions, and climate warming from burning fossil fuels. The only major differences between then and now is the extent and duration. Not only was the holocaust so fast that life couldn't evolve adaptations

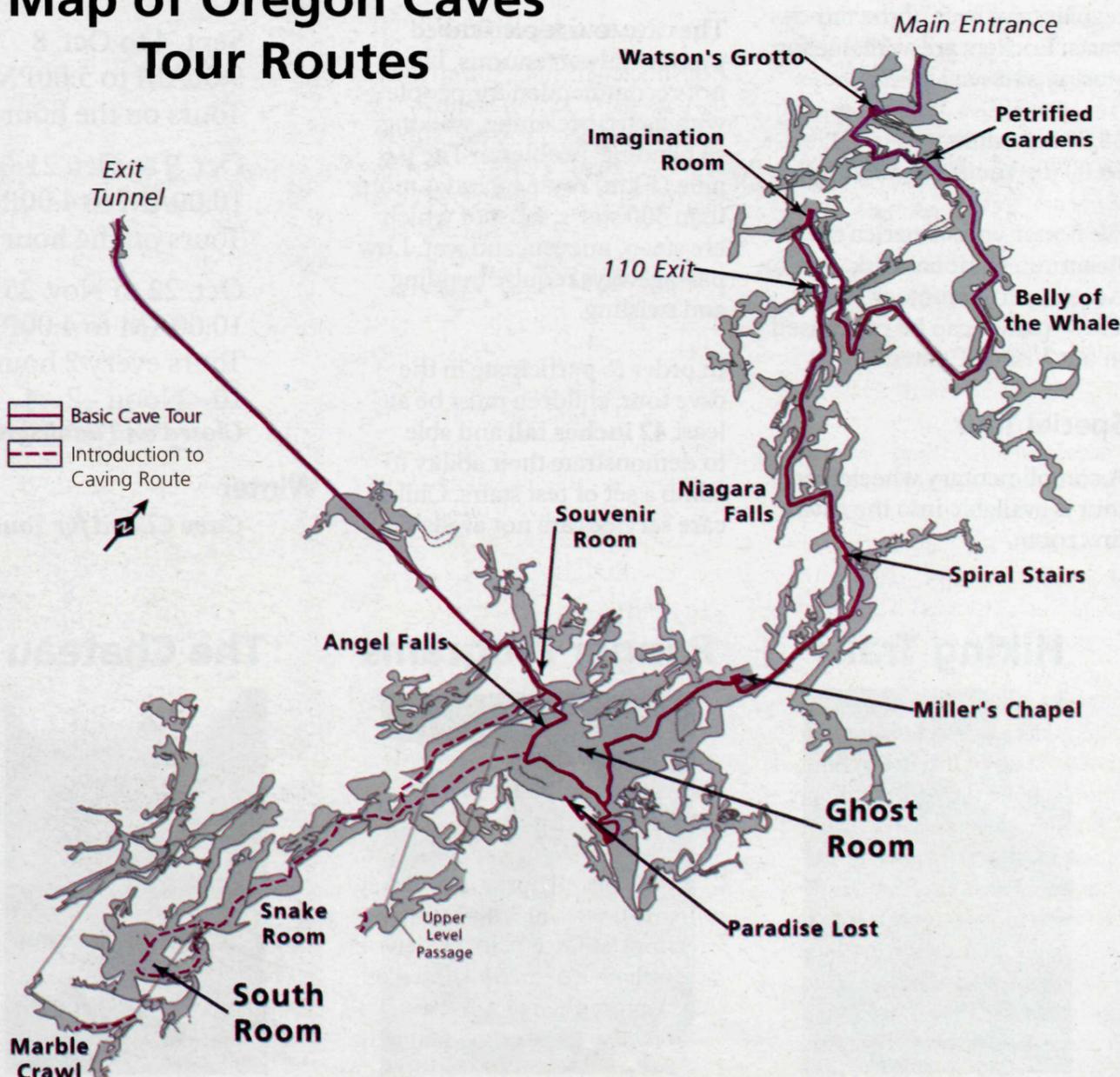
to survive it, but it became so widespread that there were few refuges for life to survive it.

The "sweet" side to this venting of toxic gas event was the reduced competition for the species that did survive it. This eventually gave rise to an even higher biodiversity than before the catastrophe. Genetic isolation accumulated and accelerated mutations into new species. However, it has taken at least 15 million years to recover, biodiversity-wise. And the black-lined marble in the Caves are likely a record of a dramatic change in the Earth's environment.



Graphite lines in the marble are likely remnants of bacterial mats that were deposited within ancient tropical reefs.

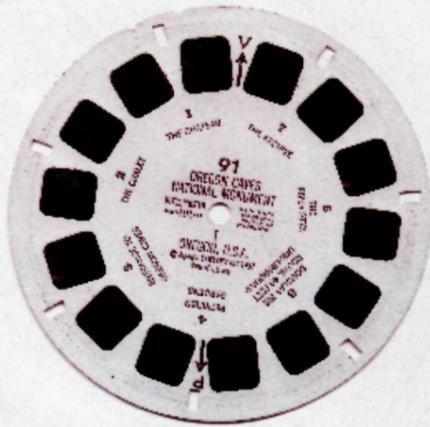
## Map of Oregon Caves' Tour Routes



# The View Master: A Toy with Roots at Oregon Caves

Roger Brandt, Chief of Interpretation

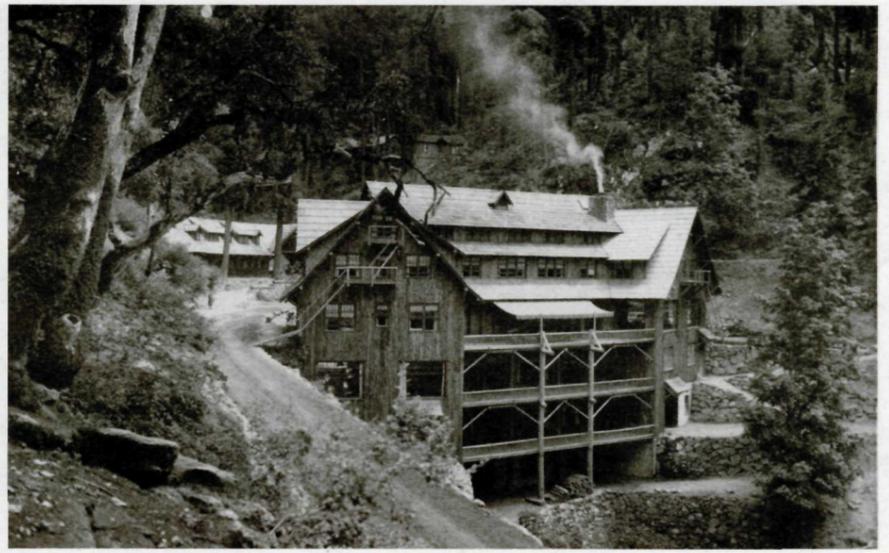
The small toy called the View Master is familiar to many people. Some may even still have the round, cardboard photo reels that were given to them in their early childhood. The toy had an astounding impact nationally as well as globally, and it is estimated that over 65 percent of the world's population recognize the name View Master. It is surprising that a toy destined to rise to global significance began its journey here in the Illinois Valley of Oregon.



The Oregon Caves View Master disks were made in 1956.

The View Master story started in 1938 when the inventor, William Gruber, of Portland, met Harold Grimes, the president of Sawyers, Inc., an Oregon postcard manufacturing company. They had just finished a tour of Oregon Caves and began talking about the pair of identical cameras that Gruber had mounted on his tripod. Gruber explained that the two cameras simultaneously took photos of the same object from two different angles and these could be viewed through a special device to see three-dimensional pictures.

Grimes was interested in hearing more, so they decided to meet for dinner in the Oregon Caves lodge to talk about the idea. That evening they drew up the preliminary plans and agreements for putting Gruber's idea into production. The product would become known as the View Master. Since then, Oregon Caves National Monument has been recognized as the home of the View Master. The first View Mas-



Oregon Caves Chateau cir. 1938

ter reels went on sale in December of 1939 and enjoyed instant popularity. However, it is ironic that the reels for Oregon Caves National Monument, the place where the View Master story began, were not produced until 1956.

Nevertheless, this delay is what makes the Oregon Caves reels perhaps the most unique set ever produced for the View Master. To understand this, you'd need to know a small detail about the first building constructed at Oregon Caves, the Chalet. This building was originally a two-story structure constructed in 1922. In 1940, two

years after Gruber and Grimes met at Oregon Caves, the Chalet was torn down and a three-story structure, the building present today, was constructed.

The Oregon Caves reels produced in 1956 have photos of the Chalet when it was a two-story building. These photos had to be taken before 1940, and it is likely that the ones used in the Oregon Caves reels are the original photos that Gruber took on the same day he met Grimes. Therefore, the Oregon Caves reels would be the only ones ever produced with pictures taken on the day that the View Master idea was born.

## The First Trails to Oregon Caves

In the first fifty years of Oregon Caves' history, the only way to visit this natural wonder was by traveling on one of three trails. When the Oregon Caves Highway was constructed in 1922, these trails fell into disrepair except for a few segments that are still in use today. These fragments provide an opportunity to hike and see the area as the very first visitors to the caves may have seen it.

### Clapboard-Grayback Boundary Trail

The first trail used by visitors to reach the caves was probably the same route that Elijah Davidson used when he came to this area on a hunting trip and found Oregon Caves in 1874. This route likely included well traveled pack trails that miners used to bring supplies from the town of Williams to mining camps on Sucker Creek, about a mile south of the caves. The trail was notoriously difficult because of the steep climb of almost 4,000 feet from Williams to Windy Gap, a pass near Grayback Peak, located about five miles north of the caves. The trail then followed a fairly level route to Mount Elijah overlooking the Bigelow Lakes basin before descending down a ridge toward Oregon Caves. Visitors who hike to see the Big Tree and continue up to

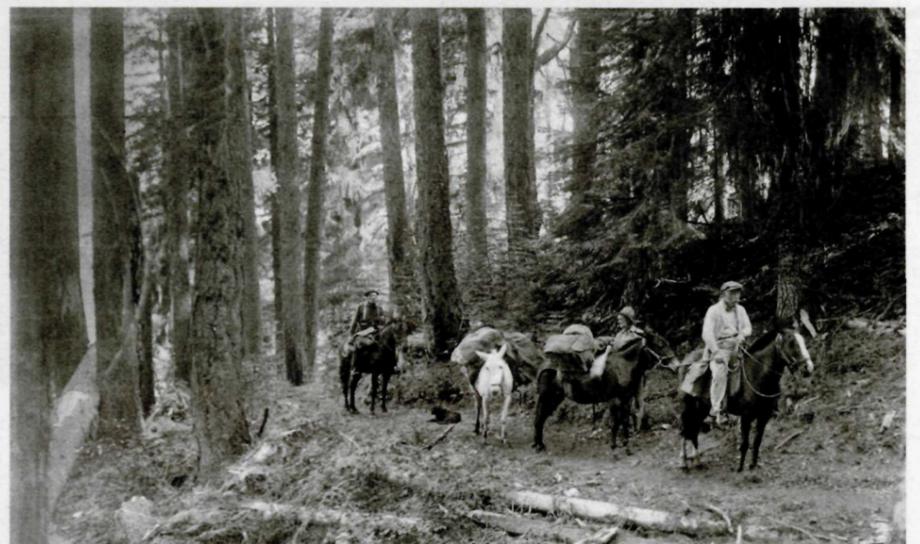
Mount Elijah are hiking along the general route of this trail, the oldest trail to Oregon Caves.

### The Cave Creek Trail

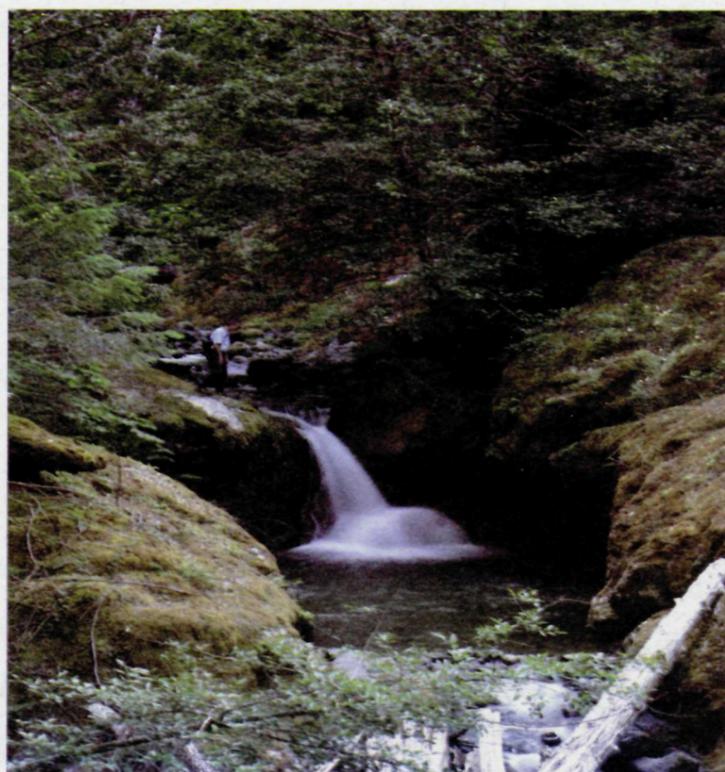
Constructed in 1885, this trail was used until 1922. Walter Burch was the first person to make a serious effort to promote Oregon Caves as a tourist attraction. He placed a claim on the caves in 1884 and built a trail along Cave Creek to the caves. At that time, a wagon road from Kerbyville ended in the vicinity of present-day Grayback Campground. From there it took about six hours to make the trip to the Caves. Visitors who hike the two mile Cave Creek Trail from the Oregon Caves lodge down to Cave Creek Campground are hiking along the general route of this historic trail.

### The Williams-to-Caves Trail

In the spring of 1886, Walter Burch worked on a trail from Oregon Caves to the community of Williams. This would later become the primary route that people took to visit the Oregon Caves until 1922. The trail roughly paralleled the older route traversing Windy Gap and Bigelow Lakes, but did not have the steep climb that travelers faced on the Clapboard-Grayback Pack Trail. Visitors who hike on the trail to the Big Tree follow this historic trail for about half a mile.



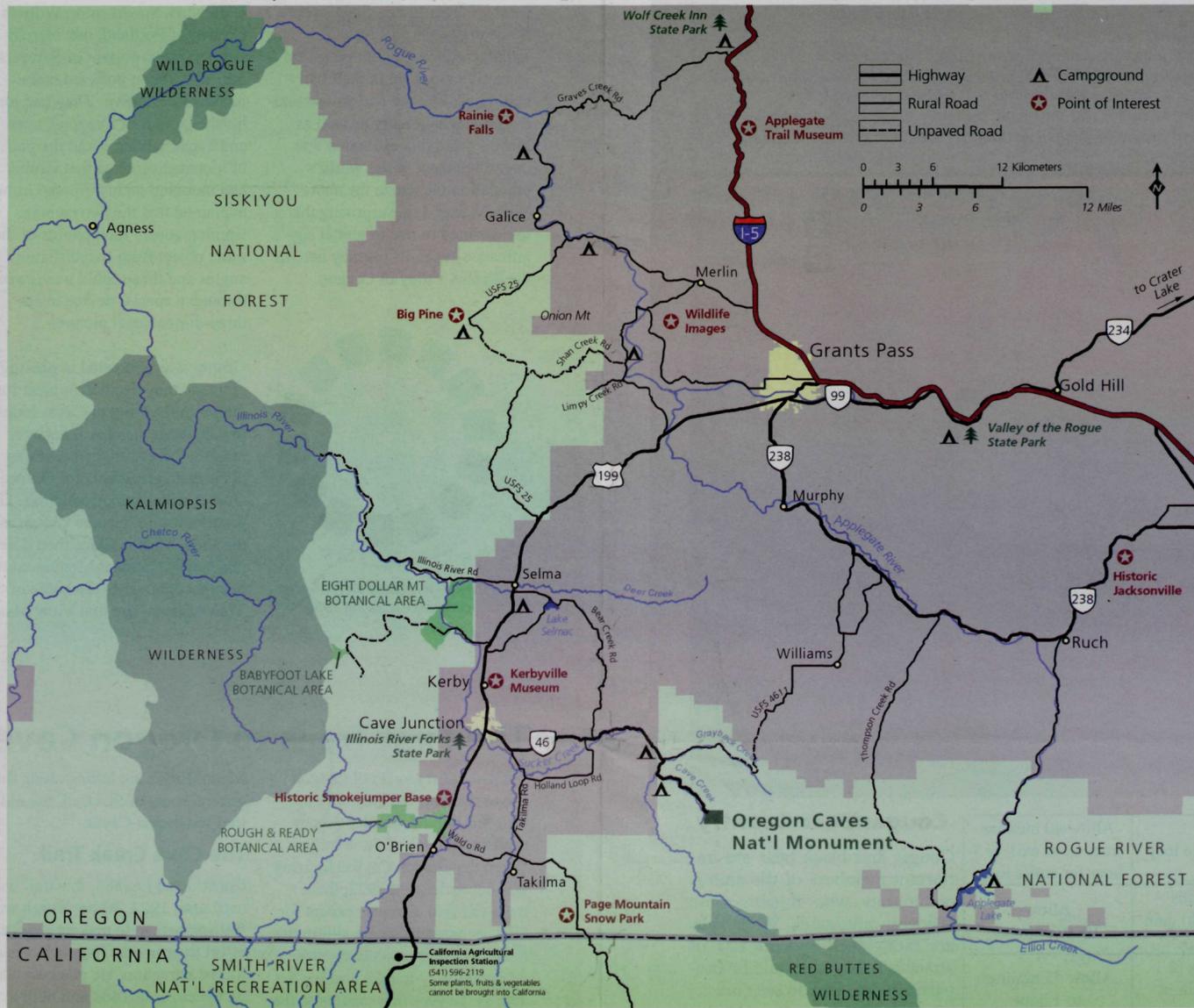
The Williams-to-Caves Trail



Waterfall on Cave Creek near mile 15 of Caves Highway

## Exploring beyond the Oregon Caves

This region is one of crystal clear waters in pristine rivers and mountain lakes, hundreds of miles of trails, and is recognized as one of the most geologically unique and biologically diverse areas in the country. Discover some of the places that make this region so unique...



View of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness



The Swinging Bridge on the Illinois River



The Applegate Trail Museum

## Hiking the Bigelow Lakes Loop Trail

High above the Oregon Caves in the Siskiyou National Forest is the summit of Mount Elijah. From there, views of the Red Buttes Wilderness to the south and the Kalmiopsis to the west are unobstructed except for the clouds that blanket the valleys below. On a clear day, you might even catch sight of the snow-capped peak of Mt. Shasta far in the distance.

There are two ways to reach these spectacular views. The Bigelow Lakes Loop Trailhead is located on USFS 070. This trail starts out as the Mountain Meadows Trail, which leads through meadows within a basin carved out by glaciers. Bigelow Lake is off the trail to the right. Bigelow Lake, a shallow but large pond full of lilies, feeds Lake Creek, a source of water for the Monument and a tributary of the Illinois River. This is one of the cleanest watersheds in the nation.

The trail continues up from Bigelow Lake to a saddle between Lake Peak to the left and Mount Elijah to the right. The trail forks with the left trail going downhill to the Boundary Trail and the Red Buttes Wilderness. The uphill fork to the right leads to the summit of Mount Elijah at 6,390 feet in elevation. The hike from USFS 070 to the summit is about 2 miles and gains approximately 790 feet in elevation. Follow the Boundary Trail down from the summit and connect back to the Bigelow Lake Trail, ending back at the USFS 070 junction. A map is recommended.

From the monument, the Mount Elijah summit is a 4.5 mile hike. Starting on the Big Tree Trail, follow trail signs up to the Boundary Trail and then to the summit. The gain in elevation from the Visitor Center to the summit is 2,390 feet and round trip takes about 6 hours.



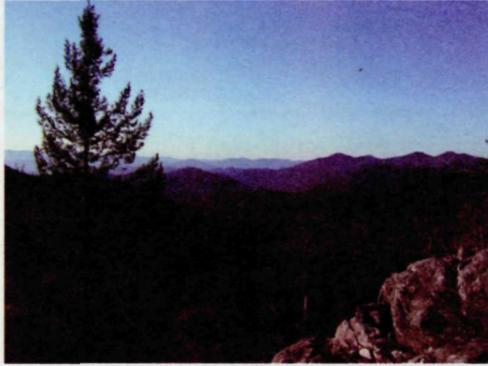
Hikers enjoy Bigelow Lake.

<b>Applegate Trail Museum</b>	Discover the story about the "other" Oregon Trail and the pioneer settlers of this region. Another attraction near to the museum is the Grave Creek covered bridge. Open Daily 10 - 5, June 1 - Oct. 31 Phone: (888) 411-1846 Address: 500 Sunny Valley Loop, Sunny Valley, OR 97497
<b>Applegate Valley</b>	Travel along one of the most scenic roads in southern Oregon to the historic town of Jacksonville. This area was a center of commerce in the late 1800's and Oregon's first National Historic District. Phone: (541) 899-8118
<b>Babyfoot Lake Area</b>	A scenic drive along the TJ Howell Botanical Drive takes you to the trailheads for Babyfoot Lake loop trail and the Kalmiopsis Wilderness. Phone: (541) 592-4000 Address: 26568 Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction, OR 97523
<b>Historic Smokejumper Base</b>	This is one of the first smokejumper bases in the nation's history and the first in Oregon history. This is a self guided tour. Address: 120 N. Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction, OR 97523
<b>Kalmiopsis Wilderness</b>	A unique opportunity to hike through landscapes of serpentinite and the ecosystems that thrive in serpentinite soils. The unique geologic and biologic diversity add to the splendor of jagged peaks, mountain lakes, and wild river gorges. It's a great area for day hikes or longer overnight backpacking trips.
<b>Kerbyville Museum</b>	Discover the early history of the Illinois Valley settlers in one of Oregon's oldest mining communities. A historic school and replica of a Native American home are on exhibit outside the museum building. Phone: (541) 592-5252 Address: 24195 Redwood Hwy, Kerby, OR 97523

<b>Onion Mountain Road Big Pine</b>	A combination of paved and gravel roads take you through a region where plant communities change dramatically with changes in geology. Typically the road is not passable in the winter.
<b>Red Buttes Wilderness</b>	An unusual geologic region of craggy peaks, meadows, and small lakes that is ideal for overnight backpacking and day hikes.
<b>Rough and Ready Botanical Area</b>	Unique and diverse plant communities have adapted to the unique geology of the area. A short wheelchair accessible trail takes visitors on a short hike to a view point overlooking Rough and Ready Creek. Visitor Center Phone: (541) 592-4076
<b>Rogue River Scenic Corridor Trailhead to Rainie Falls</b>	One of the most popular rafting rivers on the west coast. A 38 mile long trail follows the river with many scenic vistas and points of historic interest.
<b>Smith River National Recreation Area</b>	Find fishing, boating, swimming, and hiking opportunities along one of the largest wild river systems in the country. The geology of the surrounding mountains gives the river an aqua-blue color and astounding clarity. Roads climb from the river to the Siskiyou Wilderness with many hiking opportunities. The Smith River NRA Headquarters has maps, books, and exhibits. Phone: (707) 457-3131
<b>Wild and Scenic Illinois River</b>	On one of the most remote and inaccessible wild river corridors in the country, visitors can find fishing, boating, swimming, and hiking opportunities. This area can be accessed through Forks State Park from sunrise until sunset. Phone: (800) 551-6949 and ask about Forks State Park.

# Hiking at Oregon Caves

Miles of free hiking trails meander through Oregon Caves National Monument and into the Siskiyou National Forest beyond. If you are unprepared, even a short hike can be dangerous. Talk with a Ranger about trail conditions, carry *and* drink plenty of water, and be sure someone knows your itinerary. Practice "Leave No Trace" ethics to reduce your impact on the land, and... enjoy!

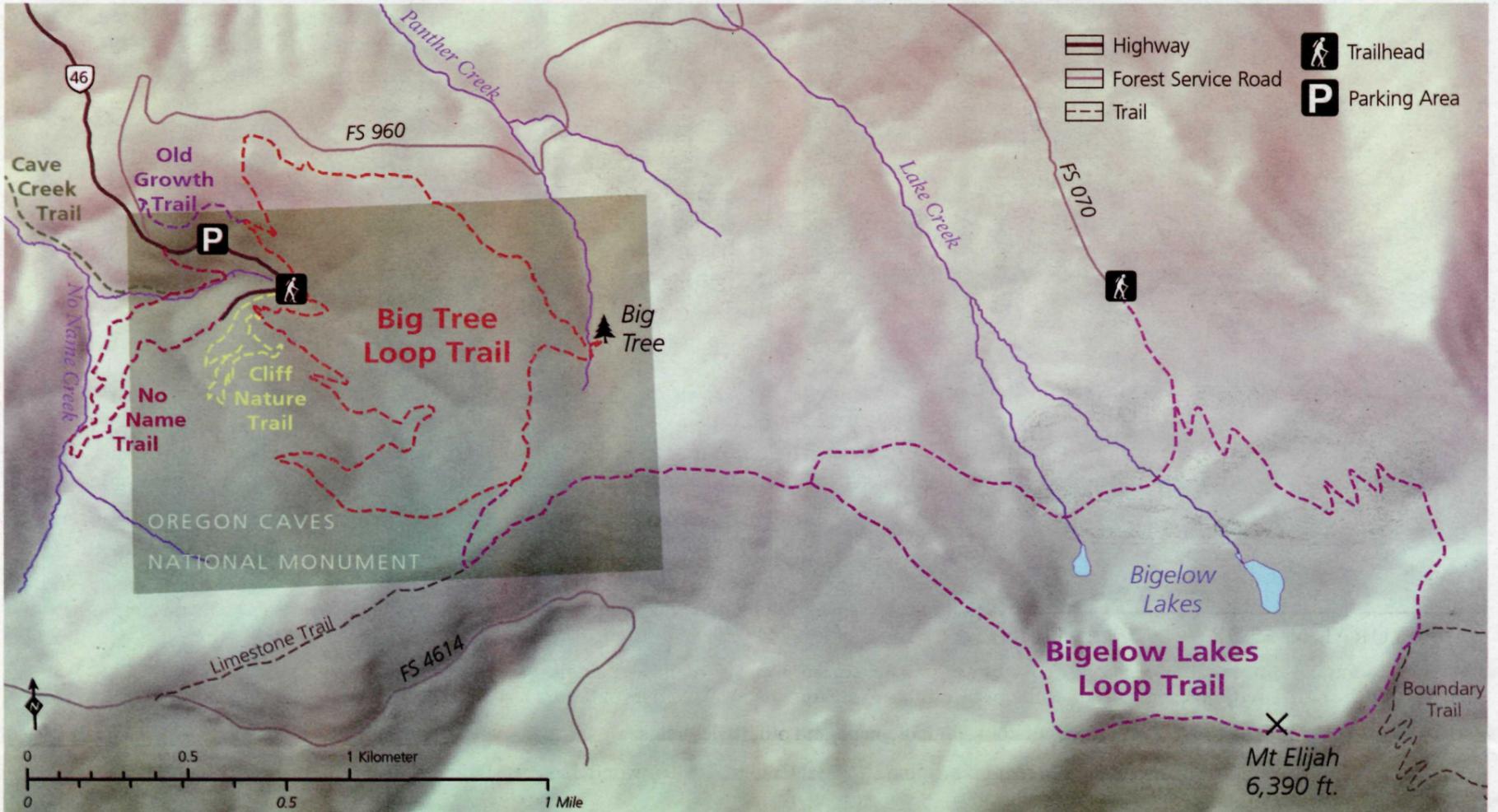


One of the many spectacular views you could witness along the monument's trails.

## Exploring Safely

Follow these simple guidelines to ensure that all the plants, animals, and natural beauty will be here for generations to come.

- \* Enjoy walking on the trails to view the natural beauty...  
...and please stay on the pathways to minimize the impact to the forest and wildlife.
- \* Enjoy the vast array of native plants and animals here within the Siskiyou mountains...  
...and please do not remove anything from its natural habitat.  
*Do not feed the wild animals or birds as feeding degrades the health and habits of these creatures. It is also prohibited by law.*
- \* Enjoy picnicking at the picnic area next to the No Name Trail...  
...and please dispose of all litter in proper receptacles including recyclables.



<b>Cliff Nature Loop Trail</b>	Spectacular panoramic views of the Illinois Valley.	From cave exit, 0.7 miles From Visitor Center, 1.0 mile loop (1.6 km).	Allow 40 minutes from Cave exit, or 1 hour for entire loop.
<b>Old Growth Trail</b>	Historic trail leads from Visitor Center to main parking lot. Lined with beautiful old growth trees.	Total loop distance is 0.8 miles (1.3 km) with 200 feet (60 m) gain in elevation to highest point.	Allow 30-40 minutes
<b>No Name Loop Trail</b>	Tumbling mountain streams, mossy cliffs, and dense mixed forests.	Total loop distance 1.3 miles (2.1 km) with 250 feet (75 m) gain in elevation.	Allow 45 minutes to 1 hour
<b>Big Tree Loop Trail</b>	Trail climbs through ancient forest and meadows to the largest-diameter Douglas Fir known to exist in Oregon.	Total loop distance is 3.3 miles (5.3 km). This is a strenuous hike with 1,100 feet (335 m) gain in elevation.	Allow 2-3 hours
<b>Cave Creek Trail</b>	Trail follows Cave Creek from the monument to the Forest Service campground through a forest of oaks and conifers.	Distance one way is 1.5 miles (2.4 km), 800 feet gain in elevation.	Allow 1 hour
<b>Bigelow Lakes Loop Trail</b>	Follows the Mountain Meadows Trail and Boundary Trail from road USFS 070 to Mt. Elijah, passing by Bigelow Lakes up to Mt. Elijah.	Distance from USFS 070 junction loop is 4 miles (6.4 km) with 700 feet (210 m) gain in elevation. From Visitor Center to Mt. Elijah 4 miles with a 2,390 feet (730 m) gain in elevation.	Allow 4 to 6 hours depending on route

## Cougar/Bear Country

Cougar and black bear are important members of the animal community who inhabit these Siskiyou mountains. While they are rarely seen and the risk of attack is low, you should be prepared in case you do see one.

**Be aware, not scared.**

**Most cougar and bear will try to avoid confrontation.**

**Never approach these animals, especially one that is feeding or with their young.**

**Do Not Run.** Stay calm. Hold your ground or back away slowly. Always give them a way to escape.

**If you have small children with you, pick them up.**

**Face the animal and stand upright. Do all you can to appear larger. Grab a stick. Raise your arms.**

**If the animal behaves aggressively, wave your arms, shout, and throw objects at it. The goal is to convince it that you are not prey and may be dangerous yourself.**

**If attacked, fight back!**

## Ranger Programs

During the summer months Rangers share the stories of Oregon Caves' natural and cultural legacy.

Programs last 20 to 30 minutes with different topics daily.

Check the schedule in the Visitor Center for today's programs.





## Join us for an *Introduction to Caving* tour!

Get off the beaten path and learn about caving techniques, etiquette, and conservation. You will encounter a variety of caving challenges, including climbing and descending over rocky slopes and boulders, crawling on hands and knees, crossing uneven surfaces, and belly sliding.

Due to the strenuous nature of the tour, participants must be in good physical condition and must be able to support their body weight with their arms. This tour is not recommended if you have a history of heart or respiratory problems, back, shoulder, or joint problems, if you are prone to panic attacks or claustrophobia, or if you have recently sustained whiplash. Participants must be at least five feet tall and not exceed a maximum size requirement.

Participants must wear clothes that allow a free range of movement and boots with traction and ankle support. Long sleeves and long pants are required. Do not wear watches, jewelry, or other valuables on the tour. Safety equipment and caving gear will be provided, including helmet, headlamp, kneepads, and gloves. Bring a change of clothes, for you will get muddy!

Tours are offered Saturdays at 12:30PM, June 30 – Sept 1. Allow approximately 4 hours.

Tours are booked on a first-come, first-served basis. Make reservations by calling (541) 592-2100 ext. 237. Tour space is limited to 6 participants.

Minimum age: 15 years

For more information visit:

[www.nps.gov/orca](http://www.nps.gov/orca)



Some passages require participants to crawl on their belly. The height of the smallest spot is slightly greater than one foot.

## Tentative 2008 Regular Tour Schedule

### Spring

March 22 to May 23  
10:00AM to 4:00PM

May 24 to June 20  
9:00AM to 5:00PM

### Summer

June 21 to Sept. 1  
9:00AM to 6:00PM

### Fall

Sept. 2 to Oct. 13  
9:00AM to 5:00PM

Oct. 14 to Oct. 26  
10:00AM to 4:00PM

Oct. 27 to Nov. 30  
10:00AM to 4:00PM

*Closed on Thanksgiving*

### Winter

*Cave Tours Closed*

## Illinois Valley History Drive

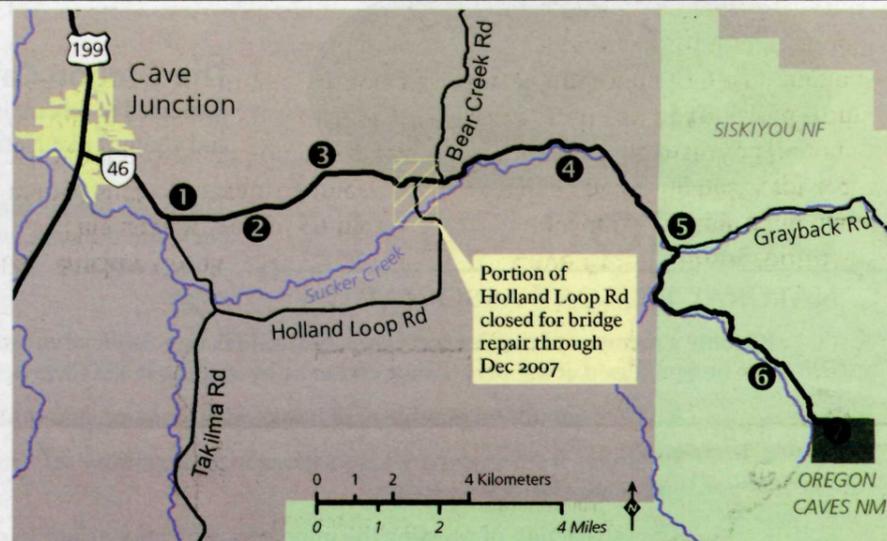


Intersection of Highway 46 and US 199

The Highway 46 History Tour will point out some of the historical buildings and places from the town of Cave Junction up to Oregon Caves National Monument. If time allows, we encourage a side trip on the Holland Loop Road. The drive can be made in about an hour.

**NOTE:** Most features pointed out on this drive are on private land. Please respect privacy and enjoy these historic features from the highway. If you stop, please find a place where you can park your vehicle off the road so it does not pose a hazard to passing vehicles.

The tour begins as you turn on to Highway 46 from US 199



### 4 Sucker Creek

This stream was given the name "sucker" because miners who first prospected on this creek during the Oregon gold rush of 1851 were from Illinois. Illinois is known as the Sucker State. These prospectors may have made the first gold discoveries in Oregon history although it is more likely their discovery was made simultaneously with the better known discoveries on Josephine Creek near Eight Dollar Mountain. Drive to mile post 12 for the next feature.

### 5 Site of the Oregon Caves Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp.

The camp was opened from 1934 through 1942 and housed a crew of 200 youth. They worked in this area during the winter and at Crater Lake National Park during the summer. They built the Forest Service Guard Station (the small bark sided structure) in 1936. A scenic one mile loop trail starts behind this cabin. Drive 3.7 miles to next feature.



CCC group at Camp Oregon Caves 1940

### 6 Cave Creek Campground

A beautiful campground that remains one of the best kept secrets in Oregon. The historic Oregon Caves trail can be followed from the campground to the monument. It is a strenuous climb up but does make a nice hike coming down if you can arrange for someone to pick you up at the campground. Drive 2.4 miles to the next feature.

### 7 The Entrance Sign for

Oregon Caves is the original. It was installed by the Oregon Caves CCC in 1936. The road seen on your left upon entering the monument's parking lot is the route to take if you want to hike the Bigelow Lakes Loop Trail. Be certain to visit Oregon Caves' National Historic Landmark, its rustic hotel named the Chateau.



The first feature, about 200 feet from Highway 199, is the small building on the right. This is the first espresso coffee location in Josephine County, established in 1989. In the woods behind the coffee shop is the site of the Gate-Winthrow Lumber Mill. The foundation for the mill's steam engine can be seen near the back corner of the visitor center parking lot. The mill closed in the 1950's. Drive 2.2 miles to the next feature.

### 1 Legion Hall

The large cinder block building on the left was an ice house and meat locker built about 1945. It went out of business in the 1950's when households were able to get electricity to run refrigerators. Drive 1 mile to the next feature.



Legion Hall

Thanks to the following people for scouting and providing information about this history loop: Kat Barnard, Ken Phillips, Don Fulk, Jack Heald, Terry Bendack, Ted Gerber, and Bob Kerivan.

### 2 Powers Barn

The old barn on the corner of Smith Sawyer Road was constructed about 1885. There were no nails used in its construction. It was assembled using hand hewn mortise and tenon joints with pegs holding the boards together. It's one of the oldest barns in Josephine County. Drive 1.5 miles to the next feature.



Powers Barn

### 3 Oregon Caves Lumber Mill

The sharp curve at this feature makes it a dangerous place to look for while driving. Please find a safe place to pull over to view it. The Oregon Caves Lumber Mill was located on the left at this curve and began operation in the mid 1930's. The last remaining teepee burner in the valley can be seen in the trees behind the open lot. Drive 4.7 miles to the next feature.

