

Reproduction of front cover of circa 1925 publication

AN 800 FOOT HIGH LANDMARK NAMED AND DESCRIBED
BY THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, 1805-1806

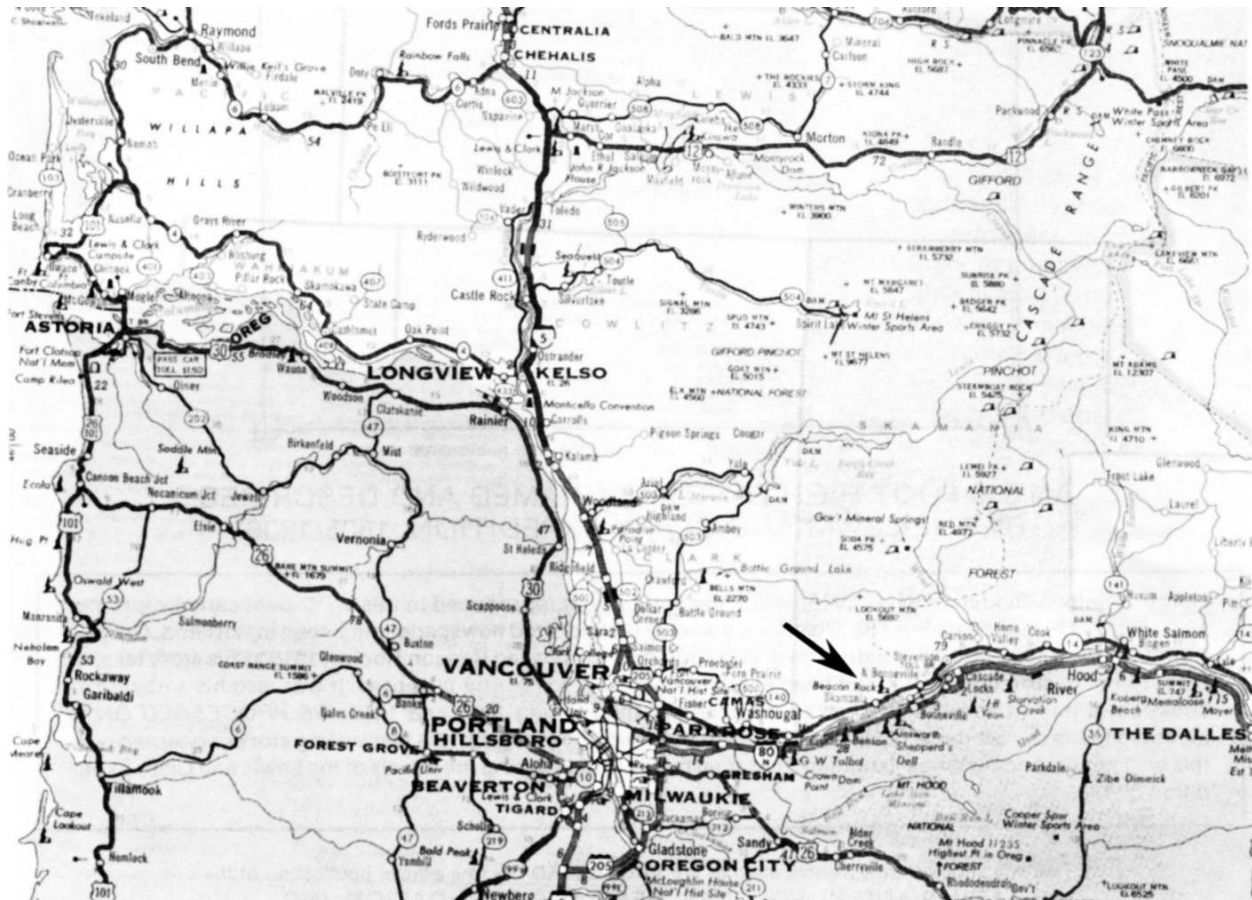
Henry Jonathan Biddle (1864 — 1928) wrote the monograph reproduced in this WPO publication reprint in 1924. His text first appeared in *The Spectator*, a weekly tabloid sized newspaper published in Portland, Oregon from 1907 until 1942. Biddle, a native lover and ecologist, purchased Beacon Rock in 1915 as his story tells, to save it from destruction after it had been acquired by others for quarry purposes. It was also his ambition to construct a trail to its summit, and this he accomplished during 1917 and 1918. *WE PROCEEDED ON* is indebted to the descendents of Henry J. Biddle for permission to reprint this fascinating story concerned with this well known and historical landmark first seen by white men during the travels of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805.

This is supplementary publication of *WE PROCEEDED ON*, the official publication of the
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.



Looking eastward (up stream) into the Columbia Gorge. Phoece (Greek for Seal) Rock¹, named by Captain William Clark, may be seen near the center of the river. Beacon Rock is visible in the distant background.

1. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor) Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y. 1904. Vol. 6. p. 67.



T HIS IS THE STORY of Beacon Rock, the lofty and rugged sentinel guarding the Columbia. Through the public spirit and generosity of Mr. Biddle, who had built trails and bridged to the summit, Beacon Rock has been made an observation point, from which may be viewed one of the most beautiful and entrancing scenes in the world. The story of Beacon Rock in reprinted from *The Spectator*.

—C. F. A.

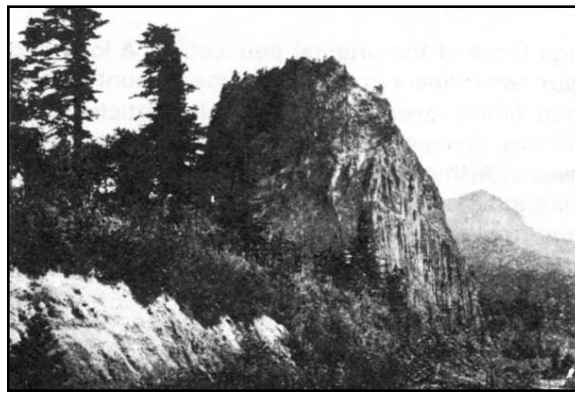
The above text appears on page three of the original publication. A long and diligent search throughout the archived issues of *The Spectator* newspapers in the Multnomah County Library and the Oregon Historical Society Library, Portland, Oregon, finally revealed that the original article appeared in *The Spectator*, Vol. 26, Nos. 18 and 19, issues for Saturday, December 20, and Saturday, December 27, 1924. The initials C.F.A., proved to be more elusive. However, Arthur C. Spencer, Catalog Librarian for the Oregon Historical Society, ventured the guess that the initials are those of Charles Frances Adams (1862-1943), Portland, Oregon banker and financier. Conversation and correspondence with Charles Francis Adams, J., Mr. Adams' son, has revealed that his father and Henry Biddle were indeed well acquainted, attended Yale University at the same time in the early 1880's, and were life-long friends. We may therefore conclude that it was Charles Francis Adams, Sr., who, in about 1925, was responsible for reprinting the monograph in booklet form as a tribute to his friend, Henry J. Biddle.

In this reprint of the original 6"x9" booklet, the text and illustrations are reproduced (photo-offset) in the original format of eleven pages and in the original size. The boxed annotations which appear on several of these pages are by Rober E. Lange, editor of *We Proceeded On*, the quarterly publication of the *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.* Credits for the illustrations are included in the captions.

Legends and Traditions of Beacon Rock

BEACON ROCK, like a huge pillar rises on the north bank of the Columbia River, a few miles below the Cascades, and nearly forty east of Portland. Its history begins in remote geological times, before the Cascade Range was elevated, or the vast sheets of basalt were poured out, which now form the the cliffs along the Columbia Gorge. It was the pipe, or chimney, through which the lava of a volcano reached the surface. This lava cooled as a frothy, slaggy mass, or red color when it came in contact with the air; but in depth it formed a dense hard gray rock, and, through contractions in cooling, split into pillars.

The surface of the earth must have been at what is now the summit of the rock when this eruption took place; and this red rock still shows there. The pillars or columns, formed by the cooling of the rock, are of unusually large size, being from four to eight feet in diameter at the base of the rock, and higher up reaching a diameter of as much as twenty feet. They formed at right angles to the cooling surface, and in consequence those on the sides of the rock are horizontal, or nearly so, but where the surface of the rock has been removed by erosion, on the river side, the columns in its center are seen to be vertical



BEACON ROCK, NAMED BY LEWIS AND CLARK IN 1805.

—*Photo by Henry J. Biddle*

It seems to have become the fashion for writers to speak of this rock as a "monolith," a word which means "single stone;" but from the foregoing description it is evident that this term can not be properly used.

After the great sheets of Columbia River Basalt had been poured out, the Cascade Range was uplifted; and during this uplift the river kept its channel cut practically to sea level. Thus the present Gorge of the Columbia was formed; and all the softer material surrounding our volcanic pipe having been washed away, the mass of hard rock was left standing along in its present stately grandeur.

The Indians of this region were, no doubt, well acquainted with the rock, but there is not a particle of evidence that they ever climbed it, or used it for signalling purposes. Indeed, even had they been capable of the feat of ascending the rock, their superstitious fears would probably have kept them from doing so.

That they had such fears is evidenced by the warning an old Indian, living near the Cascades, gave us shortly after work had been commenced on the trail to the summit of the rock. It will be remembered that the year 1916 started with a succession of violent sleet and rain storms. This old Indian told us the bad weather was a sign of the anger of the gods, anger caused by our having blasted on the rock. The Cascade Indians called the rock "Che-che-op-tin," but they could not explain the meaning of this name, which was, no doubt, given to it by some more ancient inhabitants of the region which they displaced.

Perhaps another fact might be taken as evidence that the rock was considered a sacred spot by the Indians: In 1904 some carved wooded figures, resembling "totems" were found at the base of the cliff, on the east side of the rock, and at a place where the cliff overhangs. These figures, two of which are shown here, are about three feet high, and shows traces of red and black coloring. In the narrative of the Lewis and Clark expedition mention is made of the Indians near the Cascades having in their abodes similar figures, which they adorned with trophies of war and the chase.

THIS brings us to the first historical mention of the rock by the great explorers. Their toilsome journey across the continent nearing its end, the last obstruction at the Cascades safely passed, they have recognized the effect of the ocean tides, and the rock must have seemed to them a beacon guiding them to the haven of their destination.

In Capt. Clark's diary, under date of Nov. 2, 1805, he mentions it as a "remarkable high rock on Star'd Side about 800 feet high & 400 yds, round, the Beaten Rock." On their return journey, in the spring of 1806,

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THESE CARVED WOODEN FIGURES,
RESEMBLING TOTEMS, WERE
FOUND AT THE BASE OF THE CLIFF.

—Photo by Henry J. Biddle

the explorers camped near the base of the rock, and in their mention of it they correct the original error in spelling. Capt. Lewis, under date of Apr. 6, 1806, speaks of it as “* * * the beacon rock which may be esteemed the head of the water * * *.” The remarkable accuracy of observation shown by these explorers is witnessed by the fact that the Geological Survey gives the height of the rock as approximately 850 feet above sea level, or something more than 800 feet above the level of the river at that point.

The name “Beacon Rock” seems to have been forgotten. On a map accompanying the report of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and

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dated 1841, the name appears as "Castle Rock." How early this designation was applied will perhaps never be known, but it is certain that the later name clung to it, and was generally used until 1916. In that year the United States Board of Geographic Names rendered a decision that the current name should be "Beacon Rock." As should be the case, that decision has been practically universally accepted.

THE ground upon which the rock stands was patented by the United States government to Philip Ritz. He was an Oregon pioneer of 1850, and worked assiduously to promote the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Pacific Coast. In this way he became acquainted with Jay Cooke, the Philadelphia banker, and the leading financier of the country during the period of the Civil War. Ritz deeded the rock to Cooke in 1870. What Mr. Cooke's plans were in acquiring the rock will perhaps never be known; correspondence with his relatives in Philadelphia only elicited the information that he did *not* intend to build a castle upon it. Jay Cooke became bankrupt in the disastrous financial panic of 1873; but he afterwards settled with his creditors, and remained the owner of the rock for many years.

However, he let the taxes on it become delinquent, and a portion of the property was sold for taxes to a neighboring land owner. In 1904, Charles El Ladd, of the well known family of bankers in Portland, learning that some persons were trying to acquire the rock for quarry purposes, bought the portion which had been sold for taxes. Other persons, acting through Mr. Ladd, bought the remainder of the property from Mr. Cooke, who was still living at a ripe old age in Philadelphia. Mr. Ladd's idea was always to preserve the rock from defacement, and when he, and his associates, sold it to me in 1915, a clause was inserted in the deed to that effect.

My purpose in acquiring the property was simply and wholly that I might build a trail to its summit. This had been in my mind for many years and the idea of building a novel trail in perhaps the most difficult location in which a trail had ever been built appealed to me most strongly. But before describing the trail up the rock, it will be well to mention those who ascended the rock without the aid of a trail.

FOR NEARLY a hundred years after the first white man saw the rock, no one seems to have made any serious attempt to reach its summit. Then on Aug. 24, 1901, Frank J. Smith and Charles Church of Portland, and George Purser of White Salmon, made the ascent. These first climbers showed great skill and courage; after they had placed spikes and ropes at the most difficult places, the task was naturally made much easier. They were followed by many others, among them was Mrs. Frank J. Smith the first woman to make the climb.

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Many subsequent climbers left their names, inscribed on bits of paper, in a tin tobacco box on the summit; but so many of these names were obliterated that it would be impossible to give any complete list. Mention will only be made of a climb by a party of Mazamas, under the leadership of E. C. Sammons, on Oct. 1, 1914, when 47 persons reached the top. This was undoubtedly the largest party to climb the rock before the building of the trail.

Work was commenced on the trail in October, 1915, and it was completed in April, 1918. Omitting time lost in the winter, about two years were consumed in the work. While this length of time might seem unreasonable it must be remembered that much of the construction of the trail was like driving a tunnel; only one man had room to work at the head. I was fortunate at the start in securing a very competent foreman in the person of Charles Johnson, who had held a similar position in the building of the Columbia Highway. He not only helped me in many of the minor details of engineering, but also exercised such care in the work that in spite of the extremely dangerous location, it was consummated without the loss of a single life, or even a minor accident.

Owing to the steepness of the rock, it was impossible to survey much of the trail in advance; that that could be done was to drive a

THE TRAIL, ABOUT FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED FEET LONG, FOUR FEET WIDE, WITH MAXIMUM GRADE OF FIFTEEN PER CENT, IN PLACES IS MADE OF CONCRETE SLABS, GUARDED BY WIRE CABLE AND WROUGHT IRON RAILING.

—Photo by Henry J. Biddle



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narrow trail ahead, selecting the most suitable points as they were reached. After eight months of this work, not knowing at any time that an impassable point might not be encountered, gentler slopes were reached, and it was possible to climb to the summit, and stake out the location of the trail to that point. This I did on May 16, 1916, and hoisted the American flag on the summit, replacing the small fragment still left of the flag put there in 1901. After that, there was no uncertainty that the trail could be completed as planned.

THE TRAIL is about 4500 feet long, 4 feet wide, and with a maximum grade of 15 per cent. It extends from the North Bank Highway, on the north side of the rock, to within about 20 feet of the summit. The rock there becomes so narrow that the construction of a wide trail was impracticable, so a narrow flight of steps leads to the uppermost point. There are 52 hairpin turns in the trail, 22 wooden bridges, and over a hundred concrete slabs, spanning the minor fissures in the cliff.

By building concrete slabs on the outer edges of the trail much excavation, and consequent defacement of the rock, was avoided; but this work was naturally expensive, as all the material, gravel, sand, cement, and even water, had to be packed up on the backs of donkeys. At all the steeper points the outside of the trail is guarded by a railing of wire cable supported on iron stanchions; at many of the turns there are ornamental railings of wrought iron.

The building of the trail opened to view portions of the rock which had, no doubt, never before been seen closely by human eye. It revealed unsuspected beauties. The color of the cliff, due to mosses and lichens varies in every shade of gray, brown and green. During the winter months, this coloring is the most beautiful; and from April to November there is a succession of wild flowers blooming in every crevice. Not counting the blooming shrubs, there are probably not less than sixty species of flowers blooming on the rock, a remarkable number for such a small area.

Space does not permit the mention of all these, but one of most notable is *Pentstemon rupicola*, a bright crimson flower growing from imperceptible crevices in the face of the cliff, and blooming about the middle of May. Later in the season, *Pentstemon richardsonii*, pink in color, blooms in profusion on the south side of the rock, and at the same time the bluebells, often mingles with it, give a wonderful contrast of color.

The view from the summit is beautiful, and unique, due to the fact that one looks down almost perpendicularly, as from an aeroplane. The range of vision embraces the gorge of the Columbia from Wind Mountain to Crown Point. Yet, in my opinion, the views ascending the

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trail are the most beautiful. The distant background is then framed by the rugged contour of the cliff in the foreground, and to see one should stop at every turn in the trail, and take a good look.

Since the completion of the trail, it has been open to the public without charge and with only the restrictions that would be enforced in any public park. Thousands climb to the summit every year, and the Mazamas, the Oregon Trails Club, and other organizations make annual visits to it.

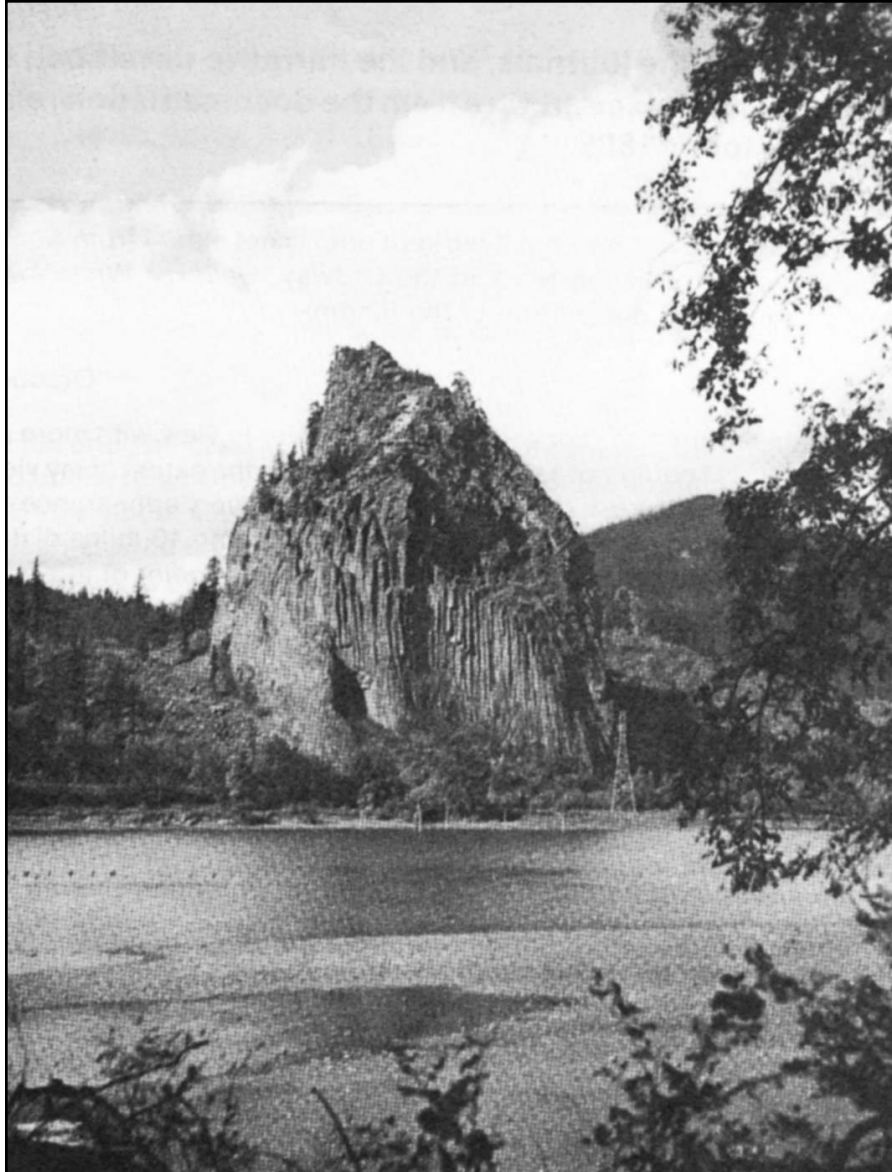
But it is a sad commentary on our civilization that a few among those who visit Beacon Rock seem to delight in doing all they can to destroy its beauty. Mosses and ferns are torn up along the trail, the wild flowers picked, loose rocks rolled down, and names scratched at every available point. The perpetrators of these deeds, when called to order by the caretaker, often retaliate with the vilest abuse. When will the uncivilized element of our population be educated to the point that it will be content to enjoy beauty without trying to destroy it?

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Readers will note that in the final paragraph of his monograph (circa 1925), Biddle alludes to vandalism along the trail to the summit of Beacon Rock. Regrettably, this condition continues to exist today. Late in 1976, vandals caused such extensive damage that the trail was closed to the public for several months until repairs were affected.

As we read this concluding statement, we must admit that we would still be at a loss, even to this day, to provide him with an answer to his pertinent question.



From WPO photograph file

Beacon Rock photographed from the Oregon (south) side of the Columbia River.

An annual event jointly sponsored by the *Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee* and the *Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee* is the Lewis and Clark Symposium, which is held at Lewis and Clark sites, alternating between Oregon and Washington.

July 18, 1973, was the occasion of the *Second Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium*, which took place at Beacon Rock State Park. Appropriate interpretive talks related to the landmark, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the Biddle family were features, which preceded the presentation of a bronze plaque to the *Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission* by the two state Lewis and Clark Committees. The marker has been installed on the face of Beacon Rock at its base, and is visible from the rest area fronting on Washington State Highway 14.

The text of the marker reads as follow:

**BEACON ROCK
LEWIS AND CLARK
THE BIDDLE FAMILY**

Beacon Rock was first described and named by Captains Lewis and Clark October 31, 1805 enroute to the Pacific Ocean.

Henry J. Biddle purchased Beacon Rock in 1915 to preserve it for posterity and completed the trail in 1918. His son Spencer and daughter Rebecca Biddle Wood gave this historic landmark to the State of Washington in 1935 to create Beacon Rock State Park. An ancestor, Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, edited the first (1814) edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals.

Dedicated July 28, 1973, by the Lewis and Clark Committees of Washington and Oregon.

References to Beacon Rock from the journals, and the narrative developed from the journals, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. These excerpts are from the documentation related to the westward, or outbound, journey in late October 1805.

Captain Lewis's journal (and he may or not have kept one) is not extant from August 26 to December 31, 1805.¹ There are no references to Beacon Rock in the Ordway, Gass, or Whitehouse journals. However, Captain Clark's journal provides this description of the landmark.²

"October 31st Thursday 1805

"A cloudey rainy disagreeable morning I proceeded down the river to view with more attention *the rapids* we had to pass on the river below . . . I could not see any rapids below in the extent of my view which was for a long distance down the river, which from the last rapids widened and had every appearance of being effected by the tide [*this was in fact the first tide water*] I deturmind to return to camp 10 miles distant, a remarkable high detached rock stands in the bottom on the Star'd Side near the lower point of this island on the Star'd Side about 800 feet high³, we call the *Beaten* (Beacon) *rock*."

1. There are three fragments extant of a Lewis and Clark journal written during the August 6 to December 31, 1805 period. These are: September 9-10, September 18-22, and November 29-December 1.

2. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor), *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904. Reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., Volume 3, page 180. These are also references to Beacon Rock in Clark's Journal for November 2, 1805, Vol. 3, pages 188-190. Editor Thwaites indicates in a note: "Words reproduced by us in italics enclosed by parentheses, are corrections in red ink, presumably by Biddle . . .; those set in italics enclosed by brackets, are in black ink and by several persons — Clark, Coues, or an unknown hand . . ."

3. An accurate estimate by Captain William Clark, but not unusual for him. Present day Geologic Survey Maps indicate the elevation of Beacon Rock to be 840 feet above sea level, and the elevation of the Columbia River off-shore from the base of the landmark is shown at about 40 to 45 feet above sea level.

An ancestor of Henry J. Biddle, Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844) of Philadelphia, at the request of William Clark following Lewis's death in 1809, accepted the task of editing and publishing an account of the Expedition based on the Original Journals which Clark made available to him in 1810. Nicholas Biddle completed the task by 1814, and the two volumes titled: *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark . . .*, were published in 1814 by Bradsford and Inskip, Philadelphia. It is suspected that only 1417 two volume editions left the bindery. The original edition is classified as "rare" by booksellers. However, numerous reprint editions have appeared and are available. The edition is most often referred to as the *Biddle Edition* or the *Biddle/Allen Edition*. A newspaper editor, Paul Allen, Philadelphia, took over the task of completing and preparing Biddle's work for the press, when Biddle was elected to the Philadelphia Legislature in 1814. Allen's, rather than Biddle's, name appears on the title page.

What follows is the text of Nicholas Biddle's narrative based on the Captains' journals for the date indicated.¹

"Saturday, November 2 . . . On the left side of the river the low ground is narrow and open: the rapid which we have just passed is the last of the descents of the Columbia. At this point the first tide-water commences, and the river in consequence widened immediately below the rapid. As we descended we reached at the distance of one mile from the rapid a creek under a bluff on the left, a three miles is the lower point of Strawberry Island . . . in the meadow to the right, and at some distance from the hills, stands a high perpendicular rock, about eight hundred feet high, and four hundred yards around the base; this we called Beacon Rock. Just below is an Indian village of nine houses, situated between two small creeks."

1. Biddle, Nicholas (Editor): *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark . . .* Bransford & Inskip, Philadelphia, 1814. Vol. 2, page 59.

References to Beacon Rock from the journals, and the narrative developed from the journals, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. These excerpts are from the documentation related to the westward, or outbound, journey in late October 1806.

After spending the winter months on the Pacific coast, near the estuary of the Columbia River, at their Fort Clatsop, the exploring party began the return journey on March 23, 1806, and arrived in the vicinity of Beacon Rock in early April 1806. Both Captains refer to the landmark in their journals. Lewis's journal reads:¹

“Sunday April 6th 1806

“This morning we had the dried meat secured in skins and the canoes loaded; we took breakfast and departed at 9 A.M. we continued up the N. side of the river nearly to the place at which we encamped on the 3rd of Nov. [1805] . . . the river is here about 1½ miles wide; it's general width from the beacon [*beaten before — but really beacon*] rock which may be esteemed the head of the tide water . . . this remarkable rock which stands on the North shore of the river is unconnected with the hills and rises to a height of seven hundred feet² it has some pine or rather fir timber on it's no [r]thern side, the southern is a precipice of it's whole height. it rises to a very sharp point and is visible for 20 miles below on the river.”

“Wednesday, april 9th 1806

[The journal alludes to a meeting with Indians of the Chil-luck-kit-te-quaw nation.] “. . . These people had been very kind to us as we descended the river we therefore smoked with them and treated them with every attention. At 2 P.M. we renewed our voyage; passed under the beacon rock on the northside, to the left of two small islands situated near the shore.”

Clark's journal for April 9, 1806, reads nearly identical to Lewis's entry, with the exception that he capitalized the name of the landmark as “Beacon rock”.³

1. Thwaites, *op cit.*, Vol. 4, pages 248-249; 260.
2. Clark's estimate of 800 feet, made the previous October 31, 1805, was more correct.
3. Thwaites, *op cit.*, Vol. 4, page 262.

In Volume Two of the Biddle narrative, developed primarily from Lewis's original journals, we have the description of the landmark as it was observed on the return journey in 1806.¹

“Wednesday, [April] 9, [1906] The wind having moderated, we reloaded the canoes, and set out by seven o'clock . . . and then proceeded to the Wah-elellah village on the north side of the river, about a mile below Beacon Rock . . . we left them at two o'clock, and passing under the Beacon Rock reached in two hours the Claheliah village. This Beacon Rock, which we now observe more accurately than as we descended [in Oct. 1805], stands on the north side of the river, insulated from the hills. The northern side has a partial growth of fir or pine. To the south it rises in an unbroken precipice to the height seven hundred feet,² where it terminates in a sharp point, and may be seen at the distance of twenty miles before. This rock may be considered as the commencement of tide-water, though the influence of the tide is perceptible here in autumn only, at which time the water is low . . . From Beacon rock as low as the marshy islands, the general width of the river is from one or two miles, though at many places it is still greater.”

1. Biddle, *op. cit.*, Volume 2, pages 230, 232.
2. Clark's estimate of 800 feet, made the previous October 31, 1805 was more correct.



Photograph made in 1920 several years following the completion of the trail to the summit. Rock fallings are visible which resulted from the construction of steps and inclined on the trail. Today, these tailings are not as apparent since vegetation, moss, and lichens have established themselves over and on the rocks. Photograph courtesy of the Oregon Historical Society, File No. 262-1.

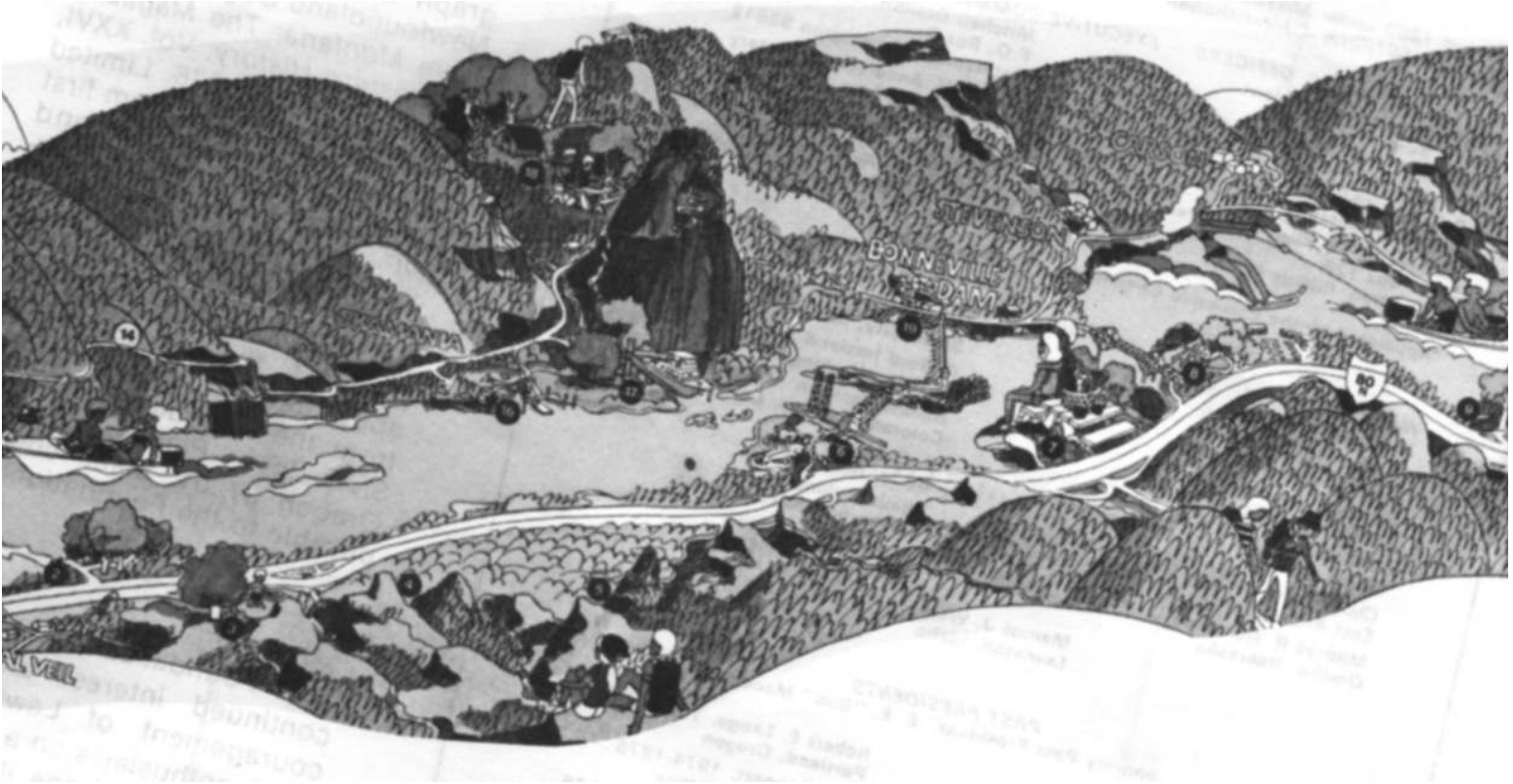
Today, Beacon Rock on the Columbia River and the surrounding forested area comprises one of Washington State's finest State parks. The landmark is located on the north shore of the river about 35 miles east of Vancouver, Washington and Portland, Oregon.

The story of the acquisition of Beacon Rock by the State of Washington is of passing interest. Upon Henry J. Biddle's death in 1928, the heirs of his estate, wishing to protect the landmark from further threats of quarrying, since they realized that Biddle's purchase of the sale in 1915 was to prevent just such a fate, offered Beacon Rock and about 260 adjacent acres to the State of Washington. The gift was tendered upon the condition that the property would be developed by the State as a "natural par of scenic beauty . . ." and that ". . . no part of the properties should ever be used as a quarry or for commercial, industrial, or manufacturing purposes." There were other stipulations, one of which alluded to the maintenance of Biddle's trail to the summit of the landmark. The offer was refused by Washington's Governor Hartley. Immediate concern was manifest by the citizens of Vancouver, Washington and Portland, Oregon who comprised a population center much closer to Beacon Rock than the Governor and other state officials at the capitol in Olympia. By clever and almost ridiculous subterfuge, Oregon officials led by the incumbent Superintendent of Oregon Sate Parks, Samuel Boardman, entered into a series of discussions with the Biddle heirs, which tended to indicate that negotiations were under way to offer Beacon Rock to the State of Oregon. Washington newspaper stories, together with strong activities by chambers of commerce and the granges along the Columbia River, soon after strenthened public opinion, as well as changed official opinion, and Washington State accepted the gift from the Biddle family.

On April 15, 1935, Rebecca Biddle Wood and Spencer Biddle, heirs to the Henry J. Biddle estate, executed the deed for the gift to the State of Washington transferring a tract of approximately 260 acres. This land included not only the geologic landmark, but land to the north which encompassed streams and waterfalls. Now, forty-three years later, Beacon Rock State Park is one of the larger gems in the *Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's* park system. Additional land acquisitions have increased its size to over 4,000 acres There are excellent camping areas as well as picnic facilities. New trails have been constructed to nearby waterfalls and to 2,445' Hamilton Mountain four miles north and east of the park. Boat ramps and moorage facilities provide access to the park for boaters on the Columbia River. Henry Biddle's 4,500 foot long trail to the summit has been maintained and improved, and the climb to the summit brings its own rewards. As a viewpoint, it is unequalled . . the Columbia Gorge spreads its panorama of river, islands, sugged basaltic cliffs and escarpments, and 400 to 600 foot high waterfalls across the river which tumble to the Columbia on the south or Oregon shore. Giant Bonneville Dam on the Columbia is just east (upstream) from the famous landmark.

Beacon Rock State Park is a recreation-heritage site on the Columbia River that affords a multitude of interests to the historian, natural history enthusiast, explorer, hiker, photographer, boater, camper and picnicker. What a delightful legacy the author of the intereting fifty year old monograph, which we reprint in this publication, has left for us to enjoy.

Artist's three dimensional concept of a section of the Columbia Gorge in the vicinity of Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam.
Courtesy of the U. S. Corps of Engineers



KEY TO LEGENDS SHOWN IN DRAWING

Oregon (south) Side of the Columbia River:

1. Rooster Rock State park; 2. Dalton Point State Park; 3. Beacon Rock State Park; 4. Scenic Columbia River Highway, U.S. 80N; 5. Ainsworth State Park; 6. Bonneville Dam, Oregon access; 7. Overlook Park; 8. Cascade Locks; 9. Viento State Park.

Washington (north) side of the Columbia River:

14. Washington State Highway 14; 15. Skamania; 17. Wahclella Park boat launching mooring facilities; 18. Beacon Rock State Park; 19. Bonneville Dam, Washington access; 20. Little White Salmon River; 21. Spring Creek Fish Hatchery.