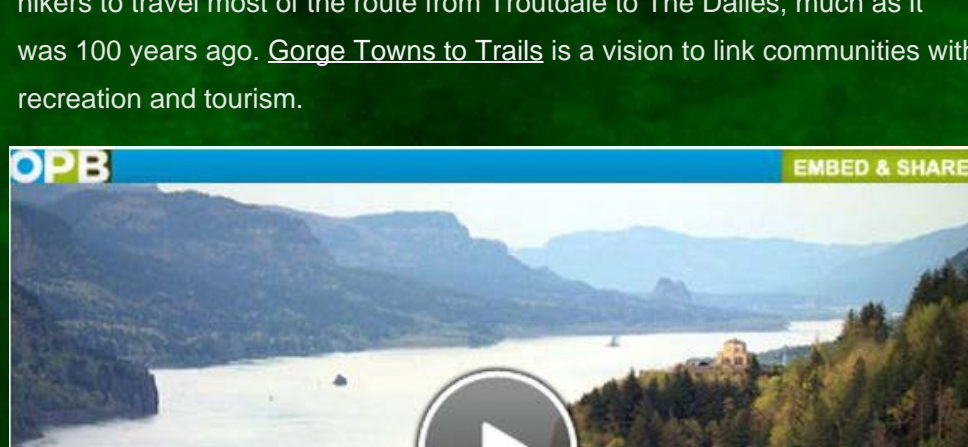




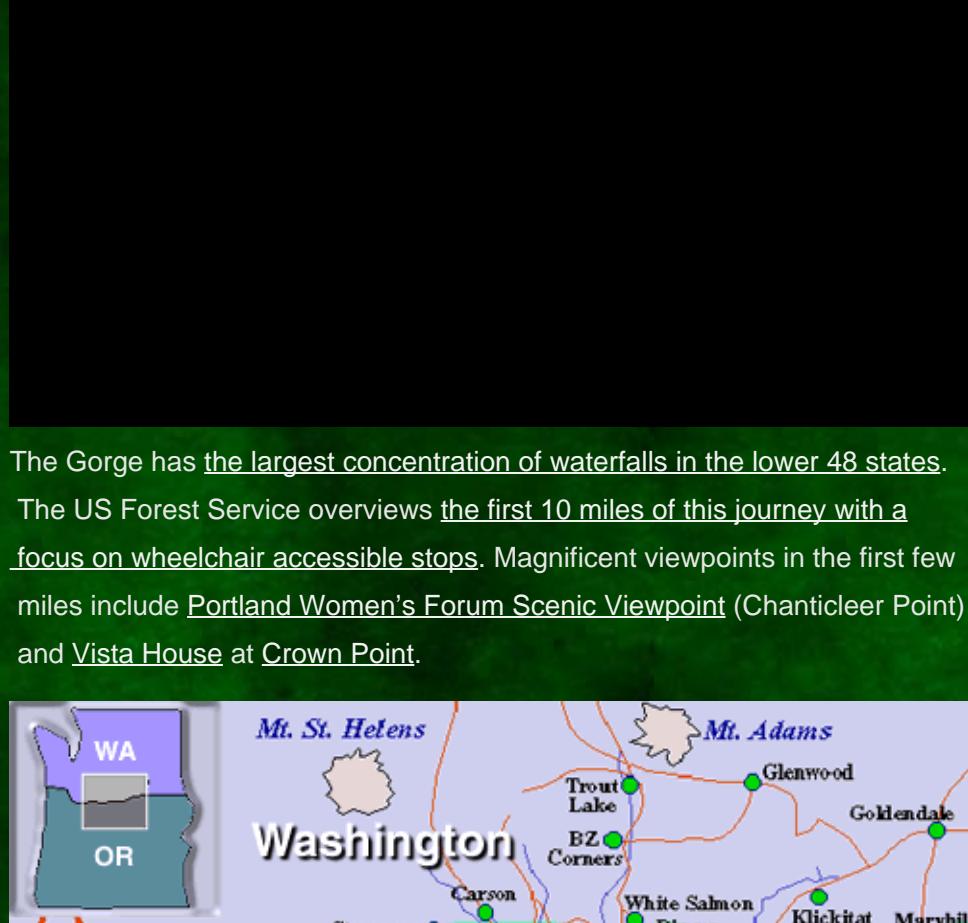
the great scenic roads of



RECONNECTING THE OLD



The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Act, over 25 years ago, had a dual mandate of protection and economic development explains QPB's Oregon Field.



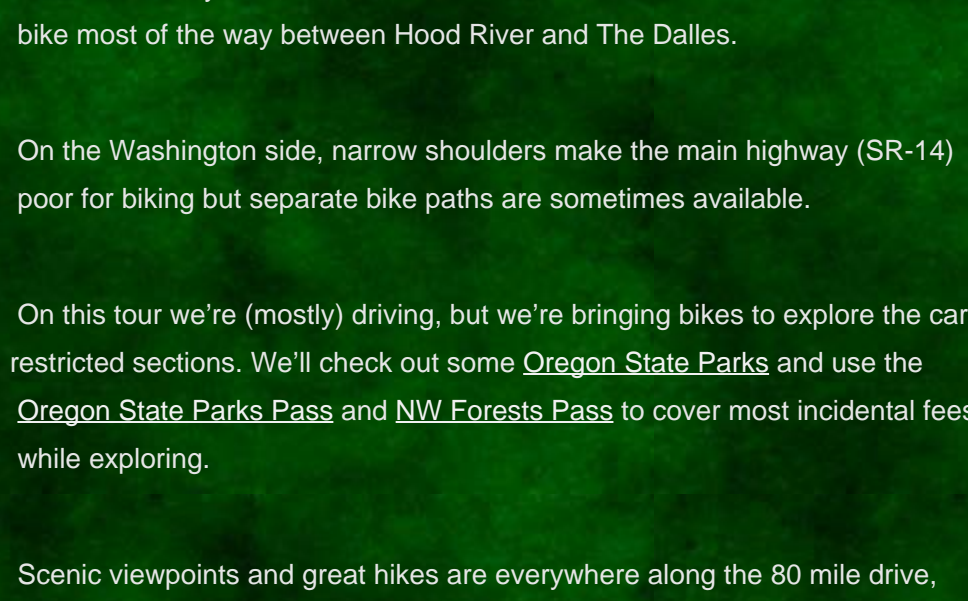
The historic highway parallels Interstate 84. It takes you past dozens of waterfalls, including Multnomah Falls, the most visited natural site in Oregon.

Several sections, designated as the State Historic Trail, are for hikers and bikers only. The Historic Trail sections (bike map) are impassable by vehicles.

ve about half the way to The Dallas on the historic h

bike about a dozen miles along the Historic Trail. The rest requires driving on I-84.

Basically, old highway sections past Multnomah Falls to Cascade Locks and from Hood River to Mosier are trail sections that require biking. There's little



whether you're on the Interstate, the Historic Highway, biking or hiking on the Historic Trail, or traveling on the Washington State side. Many visitors start near [the city of Troutdale](#) and travel east on the Historic Highway. That's our route.

sections returning back to Portland. Click on the Google bike map to jump to a section. There are also reference pages in back for biking and hiking.

NAVIGATING THIS SITE

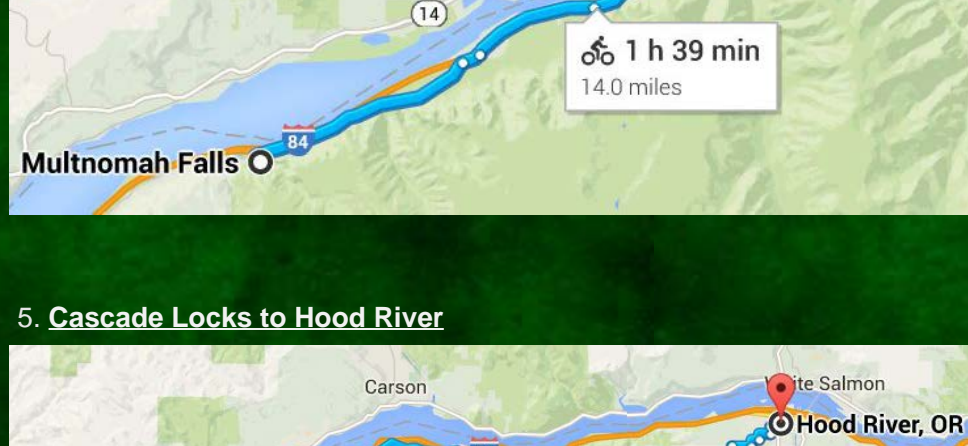
1. Troutdale to Vista House

The map shows a route from Troutdale, OR to Vista House. The route is marked with an orange line along the Columbia River. Key locations include Sandy River Delta Park, Reed Island State Park, Rooster Rock State Park, and Vista House. The route is labeled with a bicycle icon and a time of 1 h 8 min.

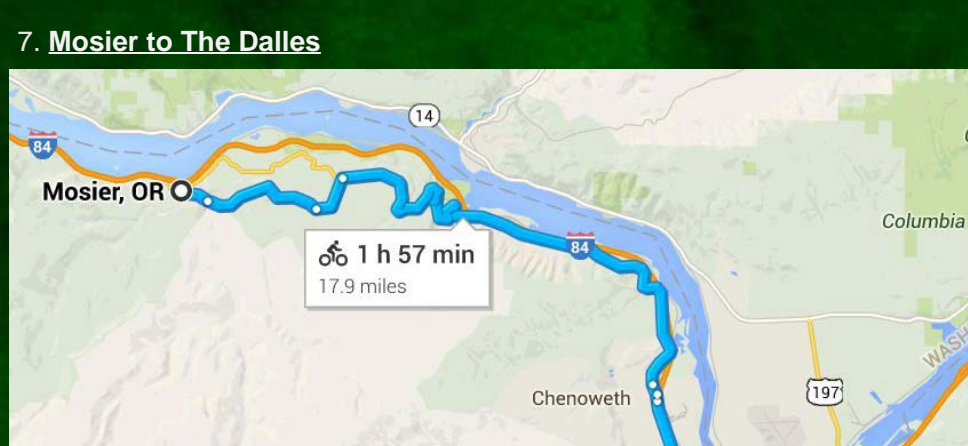
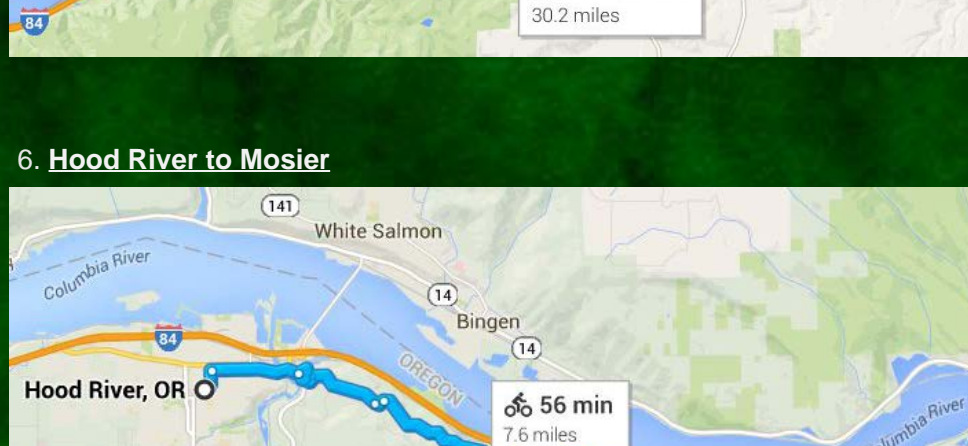
2. **I-84 (Exit 22) to Vista House**

3. Vista House to Multnomah Falls

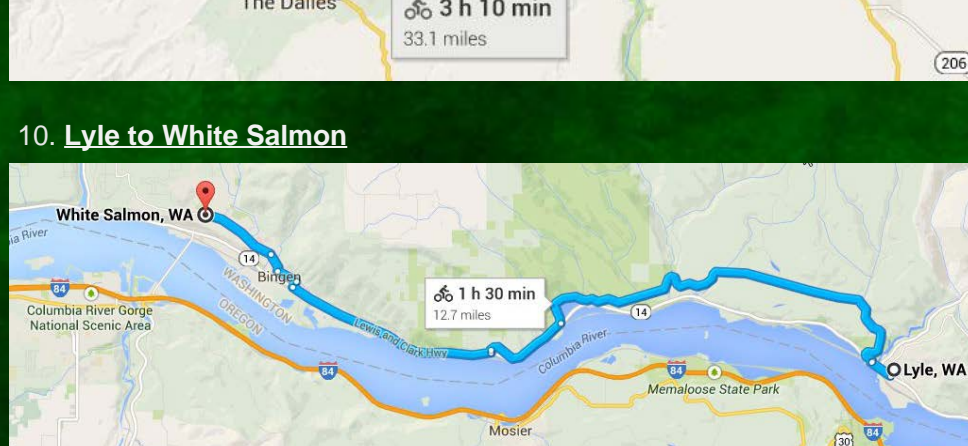
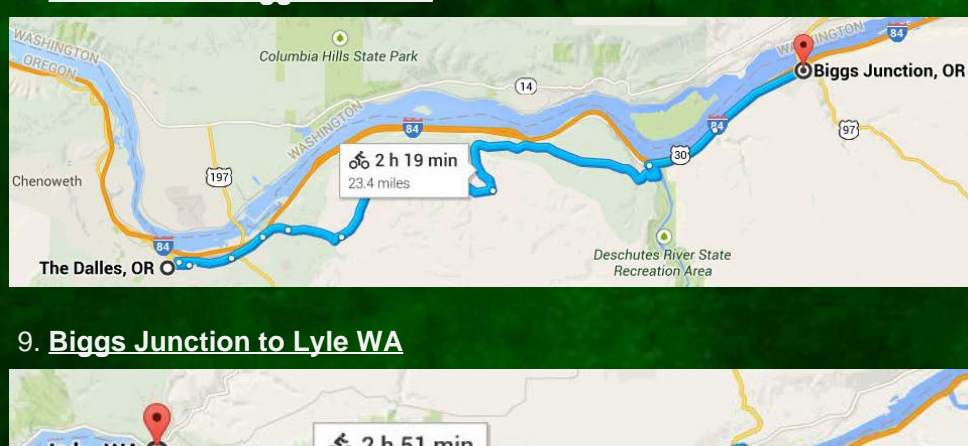
Cascade Locks



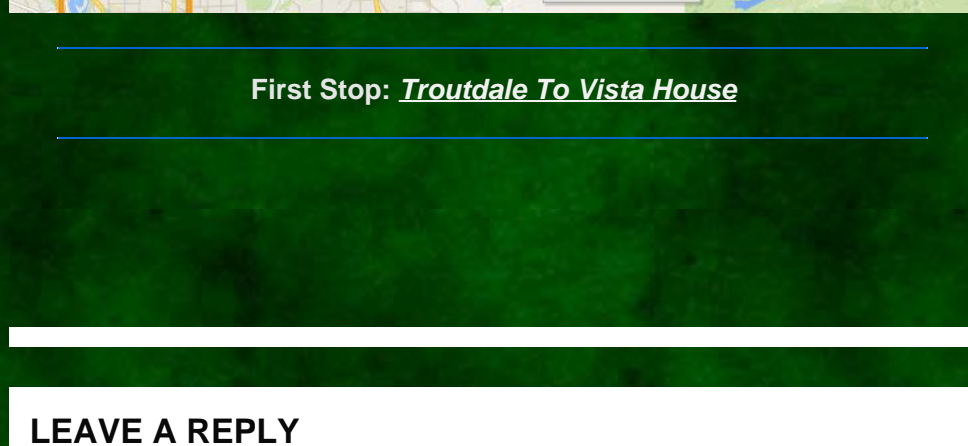
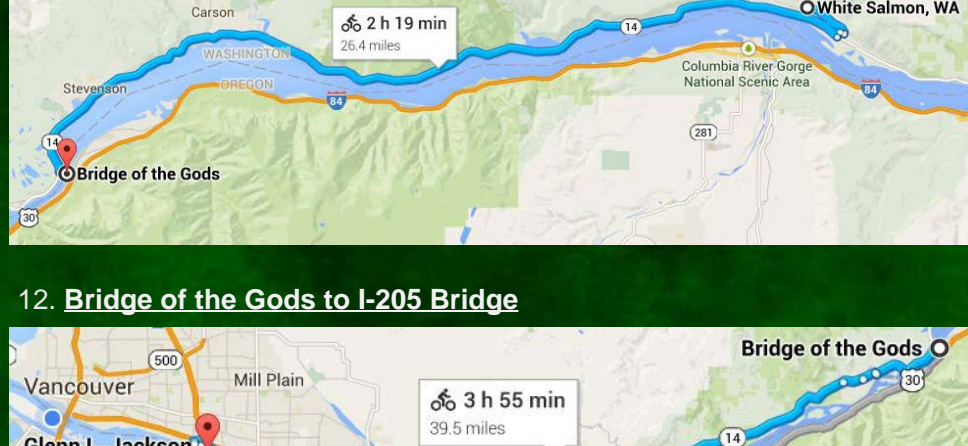
A map of the study area showing the location of Cascade Locks, OR. The map highlights Highway 14 (orange line) and Highway 30 (blue line). The area is characterized by green terrain and blue water bodies. The text 'Cascade Locks, OR' is visible at the top of the map.



8. The Dalles to Biggs



11. White Salmon to Bridge



Comment

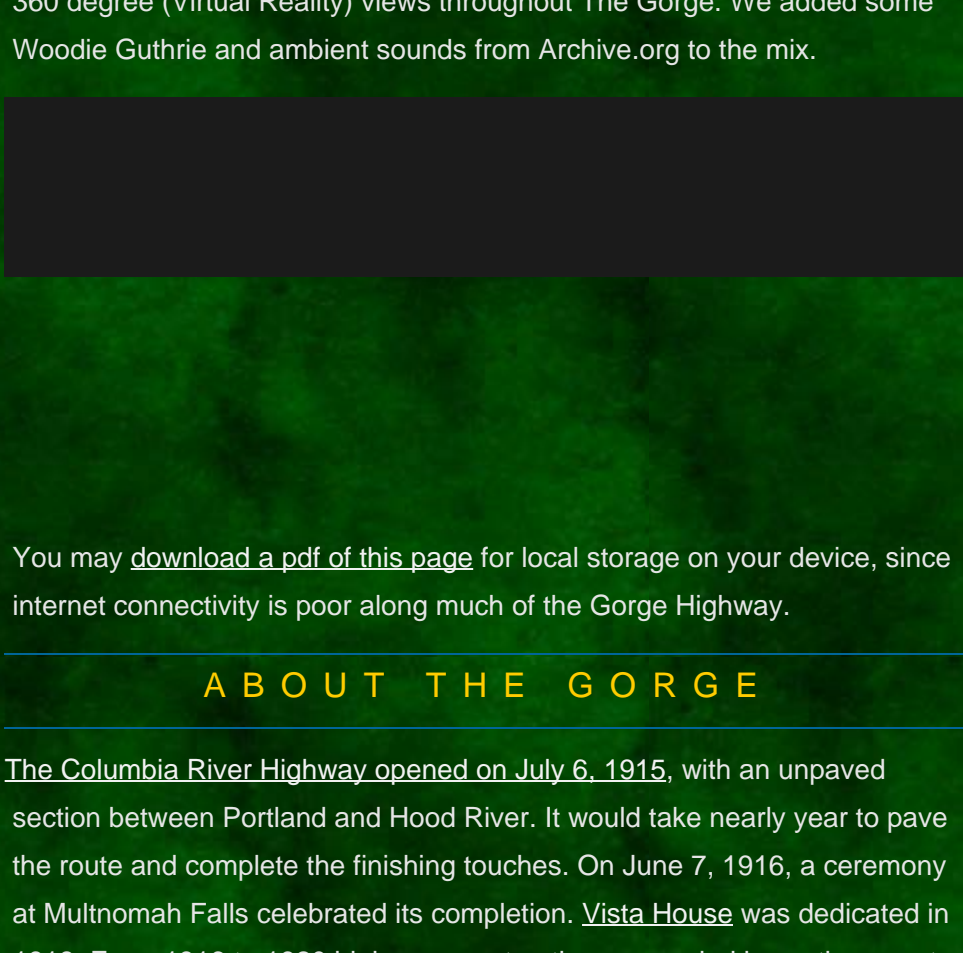
You may
title=
<striker>

10

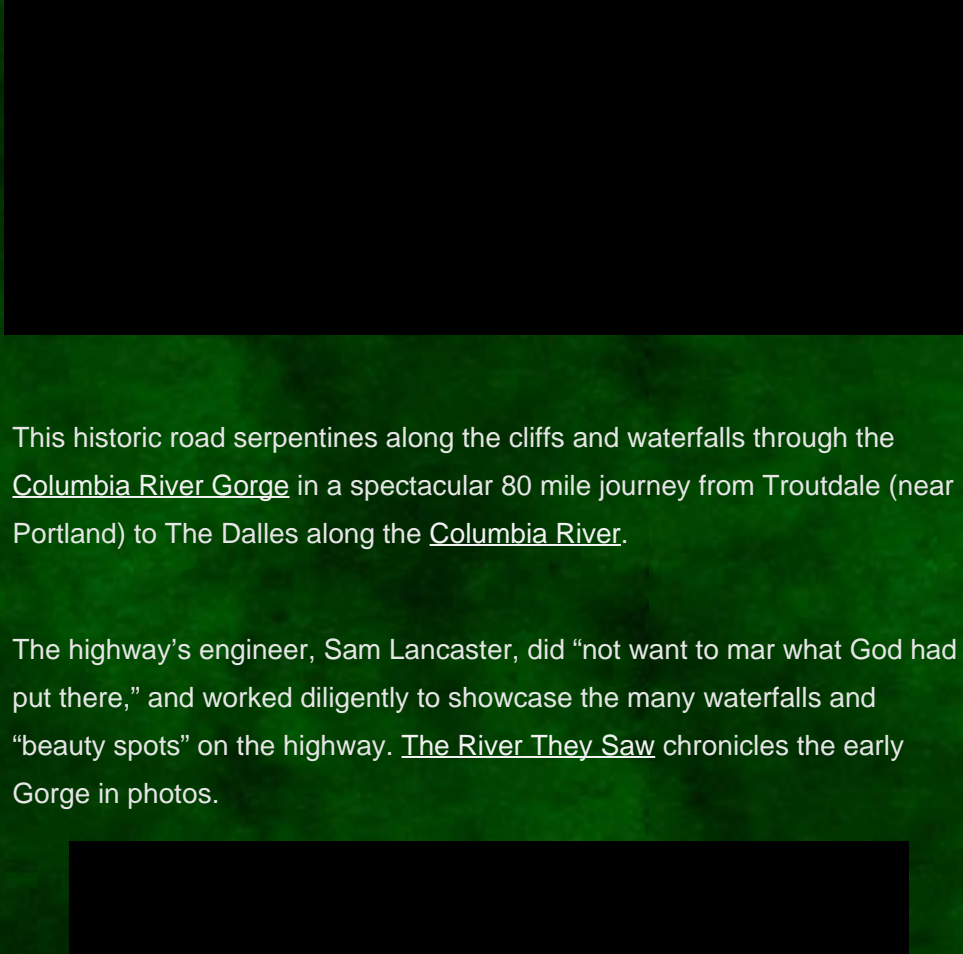


WELCOME

Welcome virtual travelers! The historic *Columbia River Highway*, the first scenic highway in the United States, celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2015.



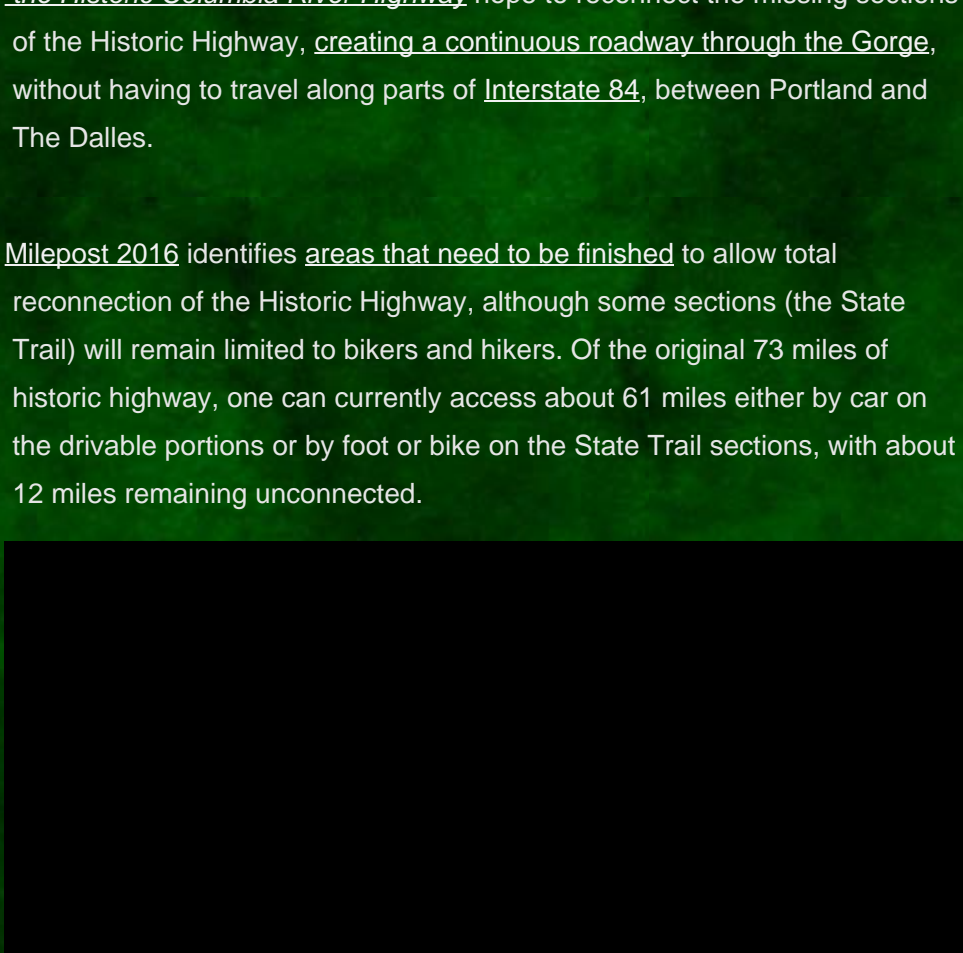
Take this journey with us. We've collected dozens of vintage audio and video clips as well as the latest Photospheres (similar to Streetview), that capture 360 degree (Virtual Reality) views throughout The Gorge. We added some Woodie Guthrie and ambient sounds from Archive.org to the mix.



You may [download a pdf of this page](#) for local storage on your device, since internet connectivity is poor along much of the Gorge Highway.

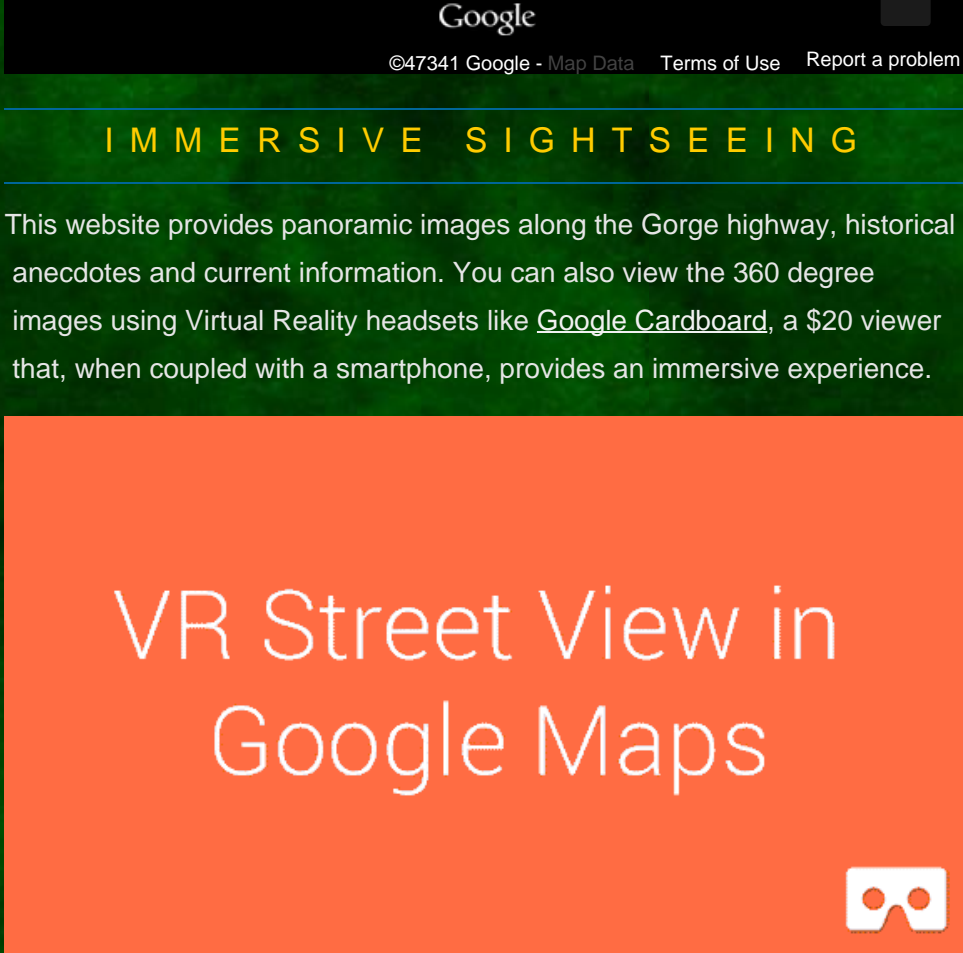
ABOUT THE GORGE

The *Columbia River Highway* opened on July 6, 1915, with an unpaved section between Portland and Hood River. It would take nearly year to pave the route and complete the finishing touches. On June 7, 1916, a ceremony at Multnomah Falls celebrated its completion. *Vista House* was dedicated in 1918. From 1916 to 1920 highway construction proceeded in sections east from Hood River to The Dalles.



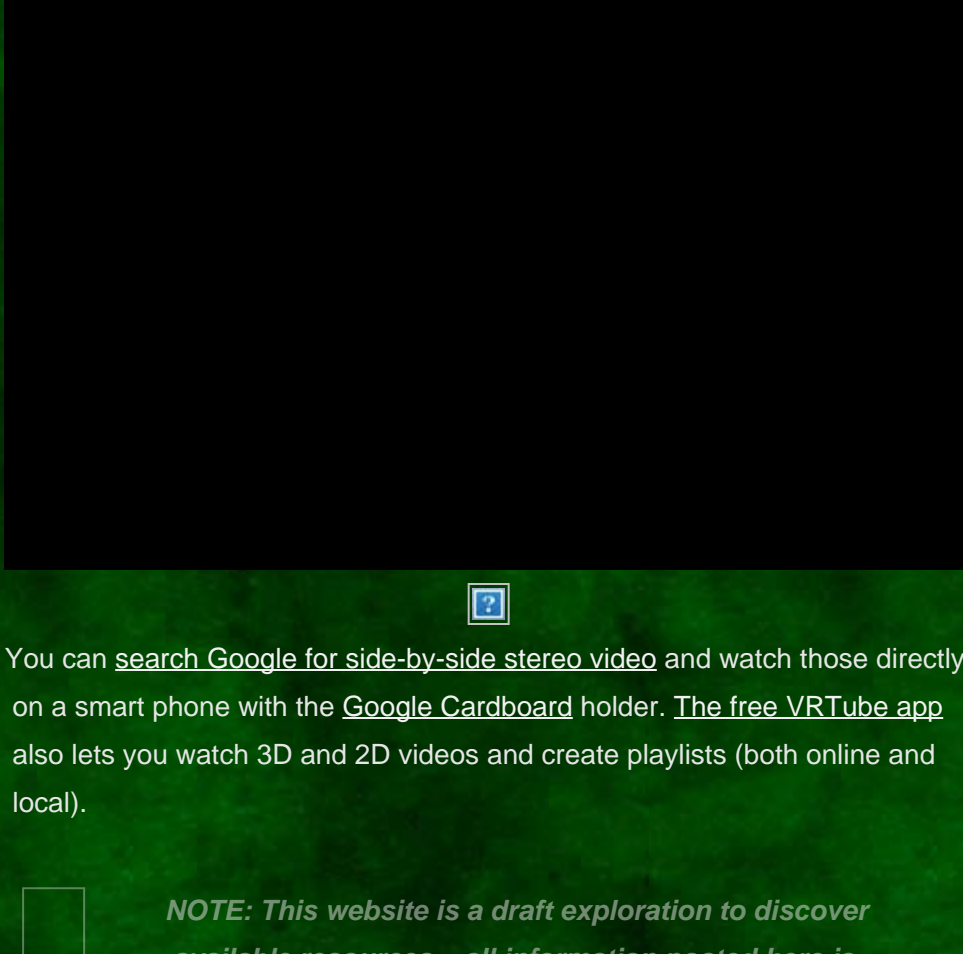
This historic road serpentine along the cliffs and waterfalls through the *Columbia River Gorge* in a spectacular 80 mile journey from Troutdale (near Portland) to The Dalles along the *Columbia River*.

The highway's engineer, Sam Lancaster, did "not want to mar what God had put there," and worked diligently to showcase the many waterfalls and "beauty spots" on the highway. *The River They Saw* chronicles the early Gorge in photos.



The *Historic Columbia River Highway Advisory Committee* and the *Friends of the Historic Columbia River Highway* hope to reconnect the missing sections of the Historic Highway, creating a continuous roadway through the Gorge, without having to travel along parts of *Interstate 84*, between Portland and The Dalles.

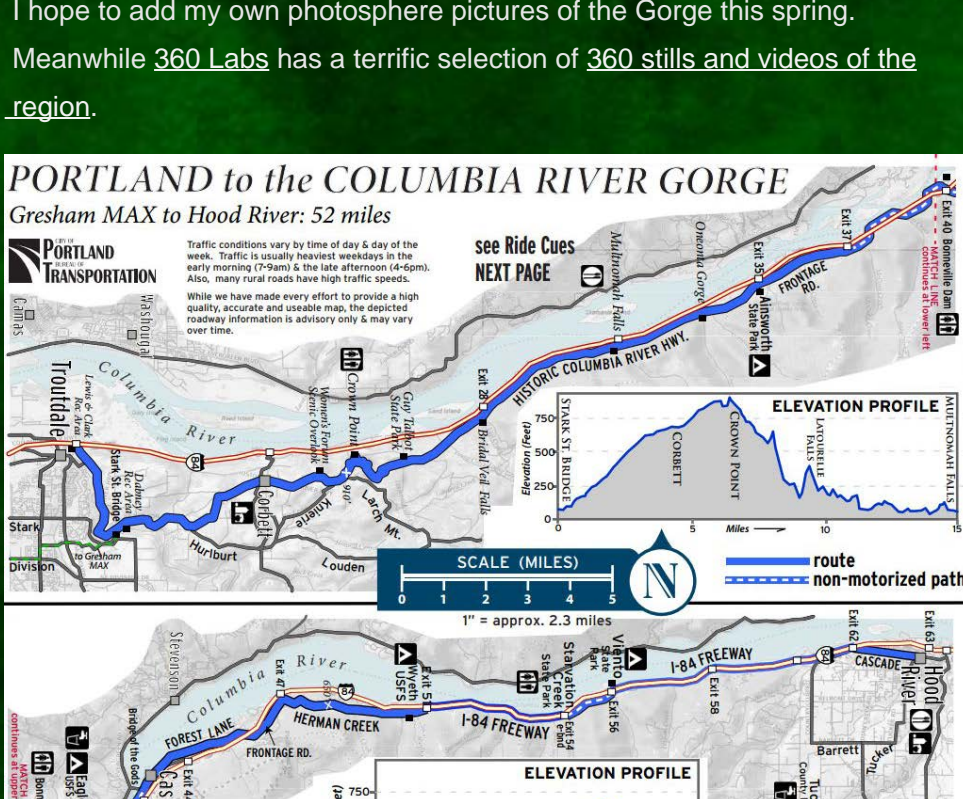
Milepost 2016 identifies areas that need to be finished to allow total reconnection of the Historic Highway, although some sections (the State Trail) will remain limited to bikers and hikers. Of the original 73 miles of historic highway, one can currently access about 61 miles either by car on the drivable portions or by foot or bike on the State Trail sections, with about 12 miles remaining unconnected.



IMMERSIVE SIGHTSEEING

This website provides panoramic images along the Gorge highway, historical anecdotes and current information. You can also view the 360 degree

anecdotes using Virtual Reality headsets like *Google Cardboard*, a \$20 viewer that, when coupled with a smartphone, provides an immersive experience.



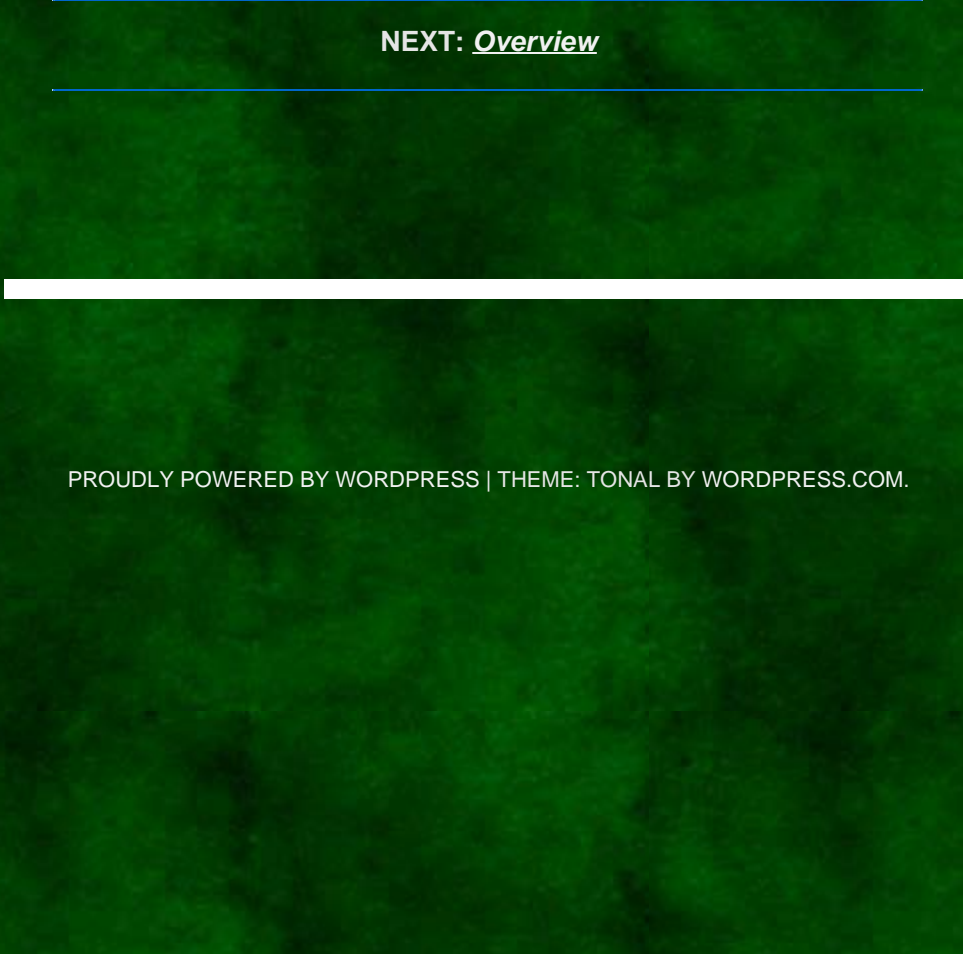
VR Street View in Google Maps



The side-by-side images are similar in concept to popular 19th Century *StereoScopes* or more recent *View-Master* reels – except you can look around in 360 degrees. [Here's an example](#). The Google viewer (with a high-end smartphone) will track your head position, creating the impression that you are there.



Here are some *Google Chrome Experiments*. In addition to the 360 degree panorama stills, videos using two cameras (with side-by-side video), for 3D trail walking are planned.



You can [search Google for side-by-side stereo video](#) and watch those directly on a smart phone with the *Google Cardboard* holder. The free *VRTube* app also lets you watch 3D and 2D videos and create playlists (both online and local).



NOTE: This website is a draft exploration to discover available resources – all information posted here is tentative, may be in error or out of order.



I hope to add my own photosphere pictures of the Gorge this spring. Meanwhile *360 Labs* has a terrific selection of *360 stills* and *videos* of the region.



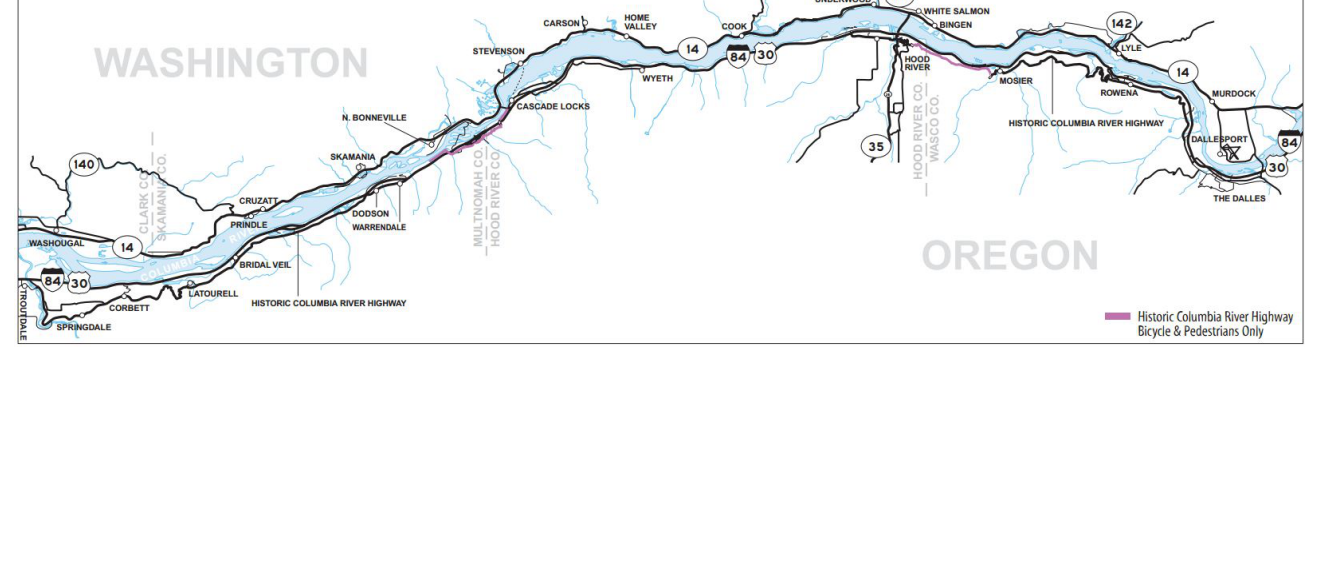
A *Portland to Hood River Bike Map* shows some of that journey is restricted to hiking and biking only.



The *Historic Columbia River Highway* provides some of the most spectacular vistas in the Northwest. Let's go!

– Sam Churchill, January 2015

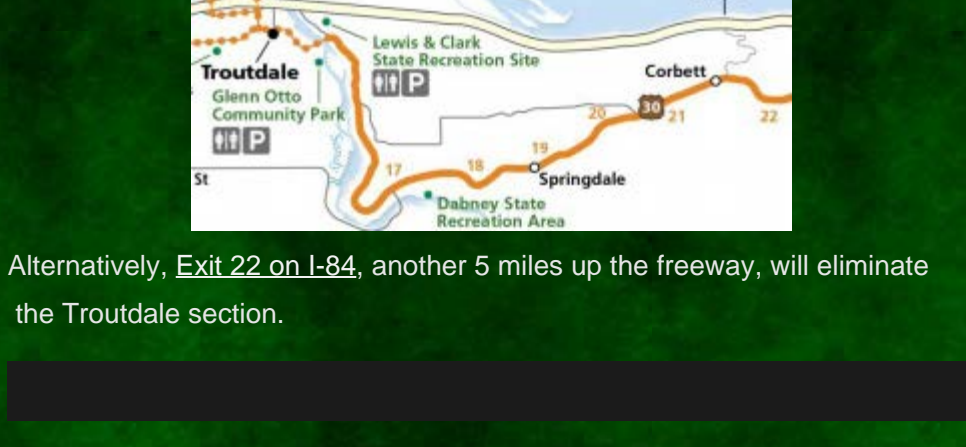
NEXT: *Overview*





TROUTDALE TO VISTA HOUSE

We're headed east on I-84, out of Portland. We have two convenient ways to join the Historic Columbia River Highway, traveling east.



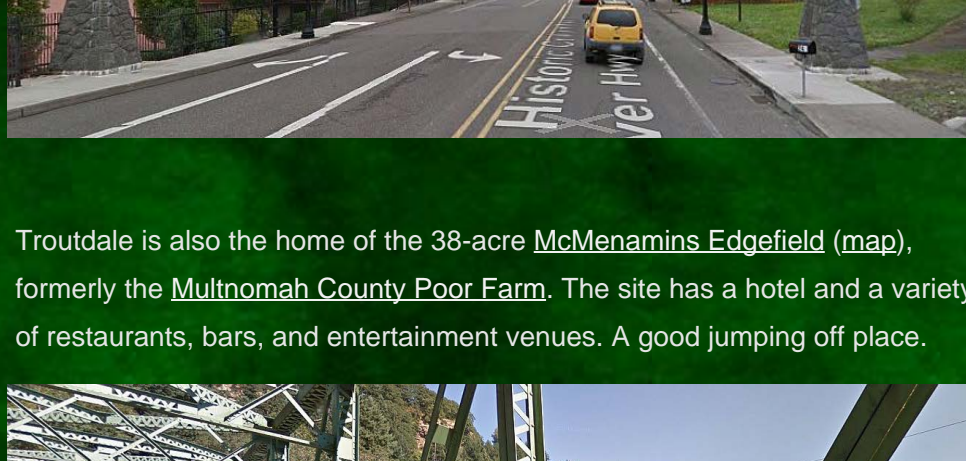
Exit 17 will take us through Troutdale, across the Sandy River, through Dabney State Park, and up through Corbett before we get to Vista House.



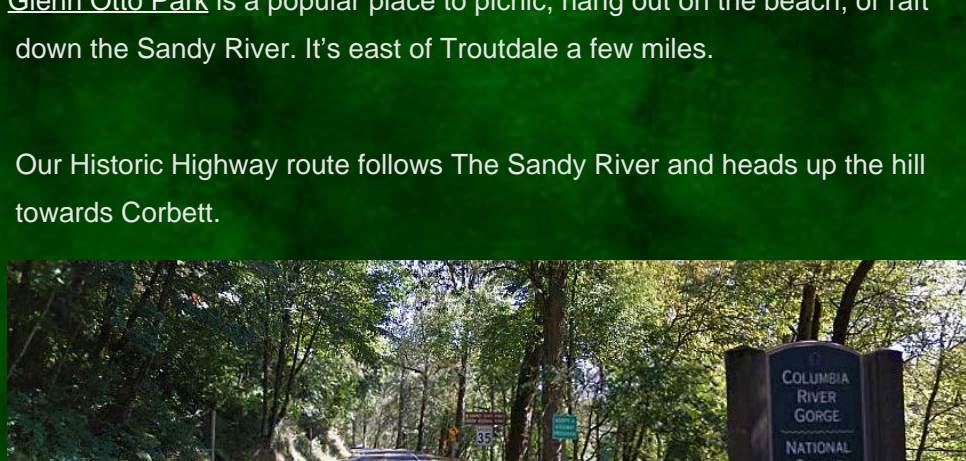
Alternatively, [Exit 22 on I-84](#), another 5 miles up the freeway, will eliminate the Troutdale section.

TROUTDALE TO VISTA HOUSE

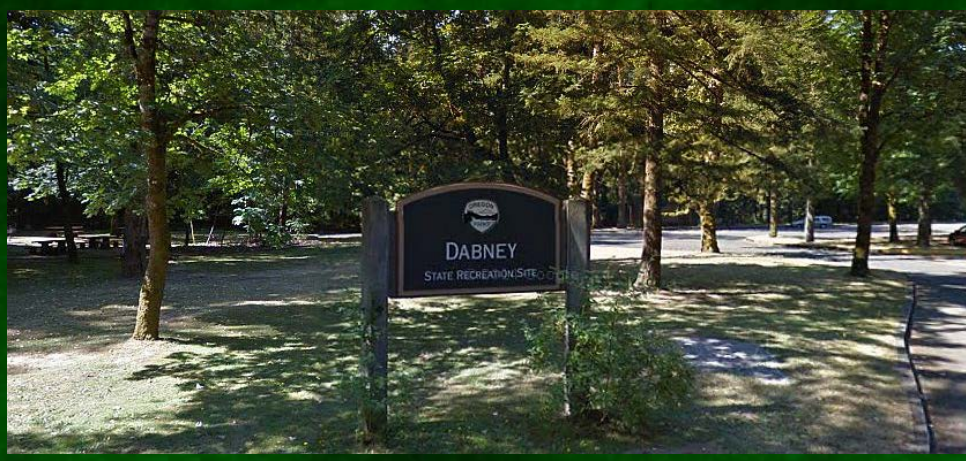
I-84 Exit 17 to Troutdale



[Troutdale](#) is the official Gateway to the Columbia Gorge. This route will take us through [Glen Otto Park](#) and the [Sandy River](#). Troutdale was named by pioneer [John Harlow](#) for the trout pond in a dale near his house.



Troutdale is also the home of the 38-acre [McMenamins Edgefield](#) ([map](#)), formerly the [Multnomah County Poor Farm](#). The site has a hotel and a variety of restaurants, bars, and entertainment venues. A good jumping off place.

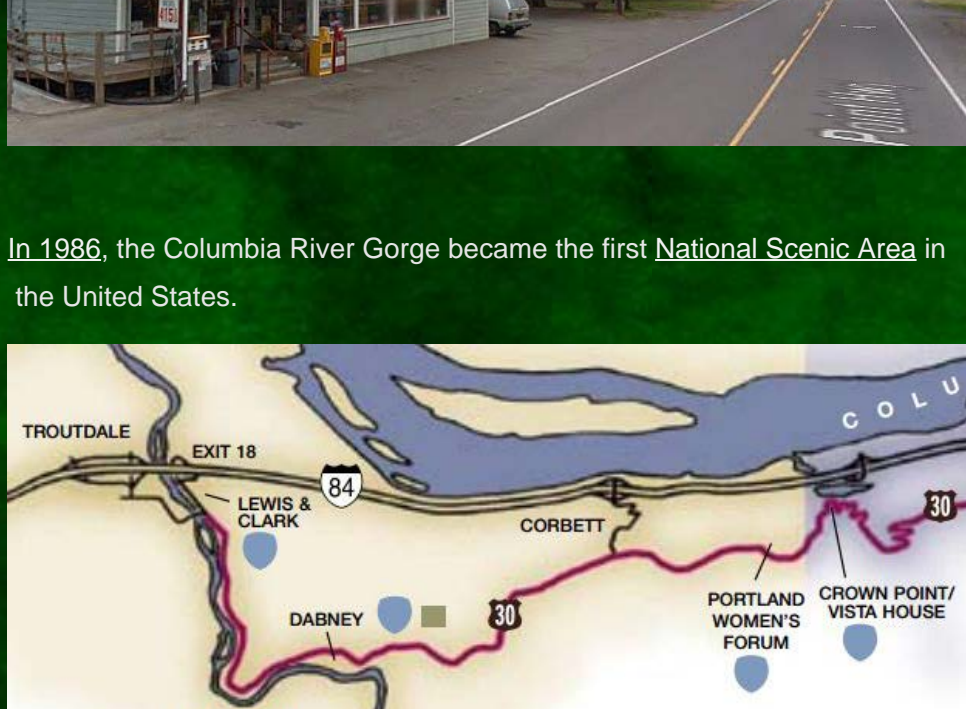


[Glen Otto Park](#) is a popular place to picnic, hang out on the beach, or raft down the Sandy River. It's east of Troutdale a few miles.

Our Historic Highway route follows The Sandy River and heads up the hill towards Corbett.



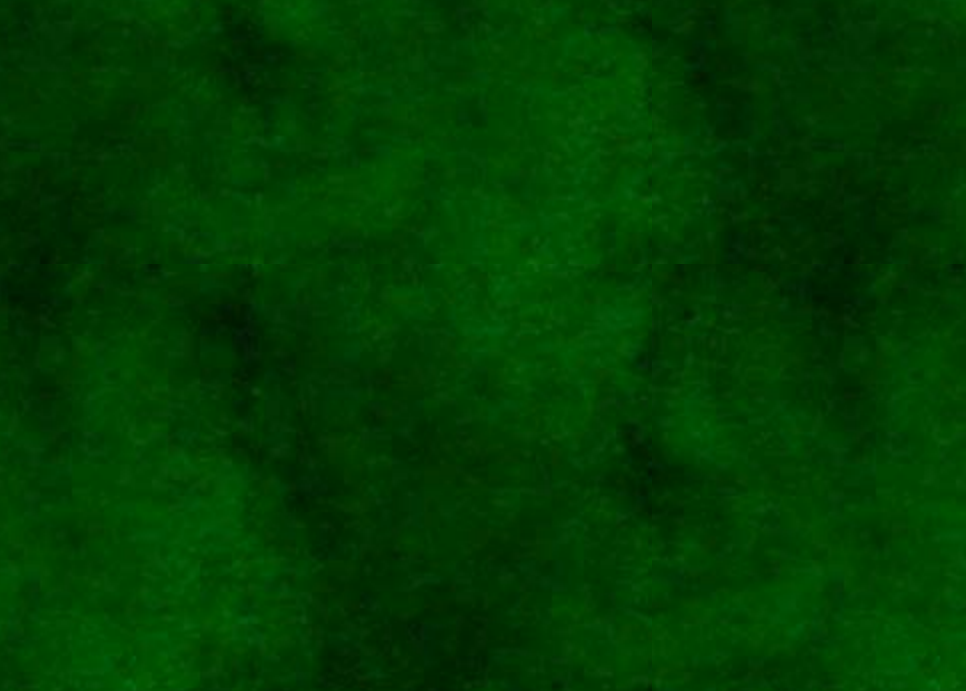
[Dabney State Park](#) is a popular spot for fishing, boating, rafting, tubing, picnicking, bird watching, nature walks and biking.



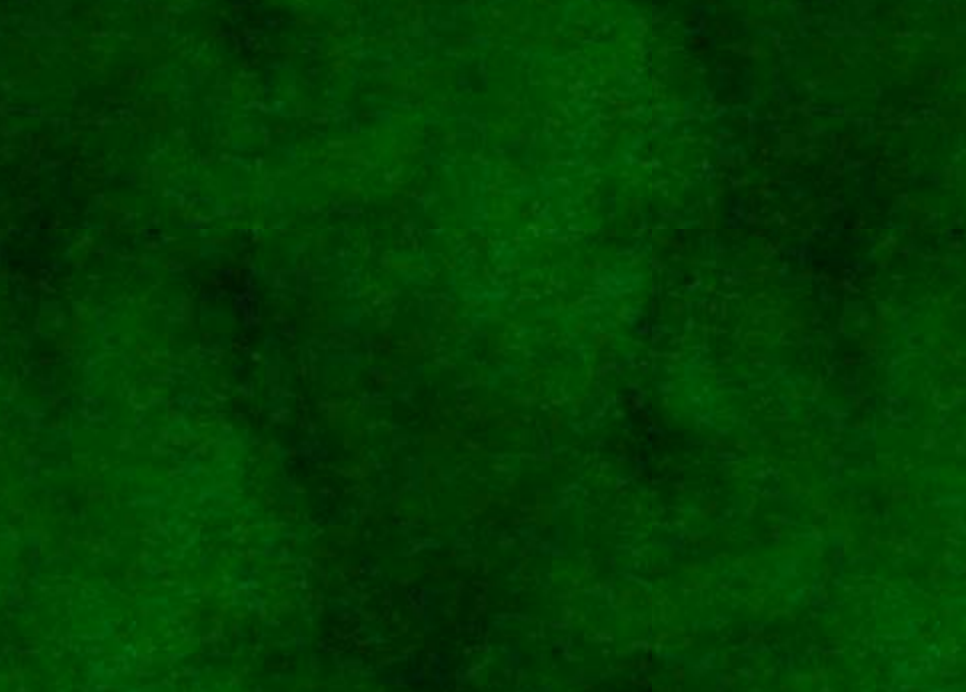
[Google maps shows several bike routes](#) to Vista House. The route past Dabney State Park and Bell Road follows the Sandy River a bit longer but takes about the same amount of time.



The small town of [Corbett](#) connects with I-84 (exit 22). We'll continue up the highway. On the next page, we'll take the alternative Exit from I-84 (Exit 22), which rejoins our current location.



In 1986, the Columbia River Gorge became the first [National Scenic Area](#) in the United States.

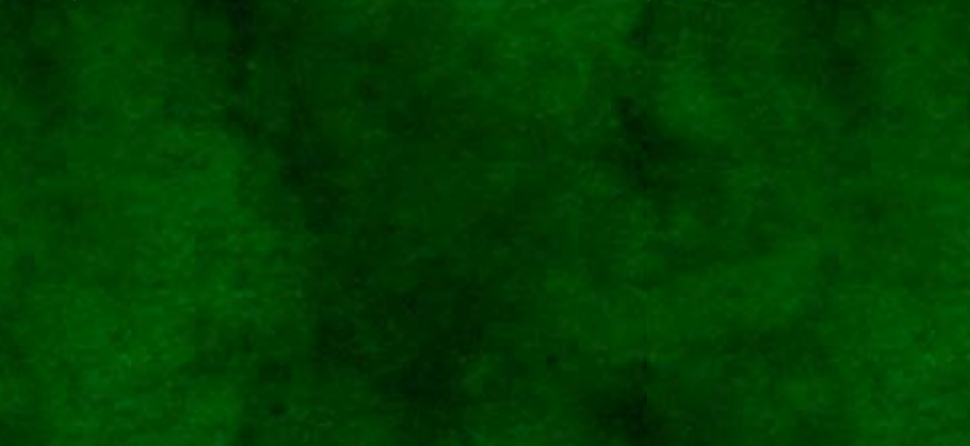


NEXT: [I-84 Exit 22 to Vista House](#)



I-84 EXIT 22

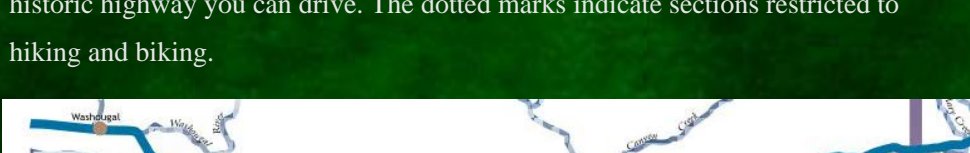
Exit 22 to the [Historic Columbia River Highway](#) (I-30) near Troutdale (about 15 miles east of Portland) is the quickest route, skipping the Troutdale section.



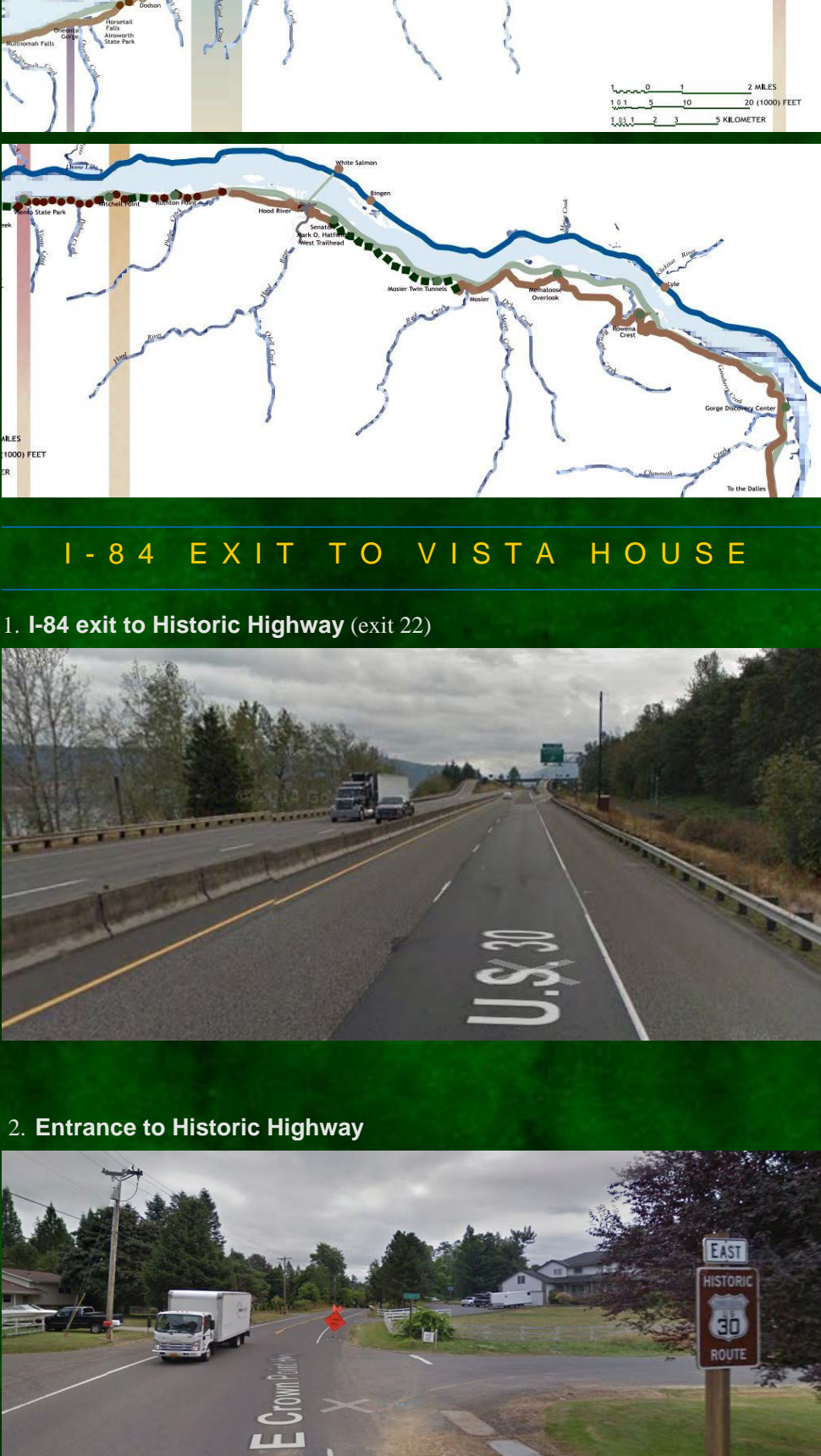
This leg will take us past two spectacular vistas; [Portland Women's Forum](#) and [Vista House](#).

We're headed towards [The Dallas](#), Oregon, about 80 miles up river and the eastern terminus of the [Columbia River Gorge](#), a canyon up to 4,000 feet deep that cuts through the Cascade Range. We'll stay on the historic highway most of the way.

The views have remained as breathtaking as the day the highway opened, 100 years ago this year.



Some sections of the old (and newly restored) Columbia Gorge Highway are restricted to hikers and bikers. The solid tan lines (below) indicate sections of the historic highway you can drive. The dotted marks indicate sections restricted to hiking and biking.



I - 8 4 E X I T T O V I S T A H O U S E

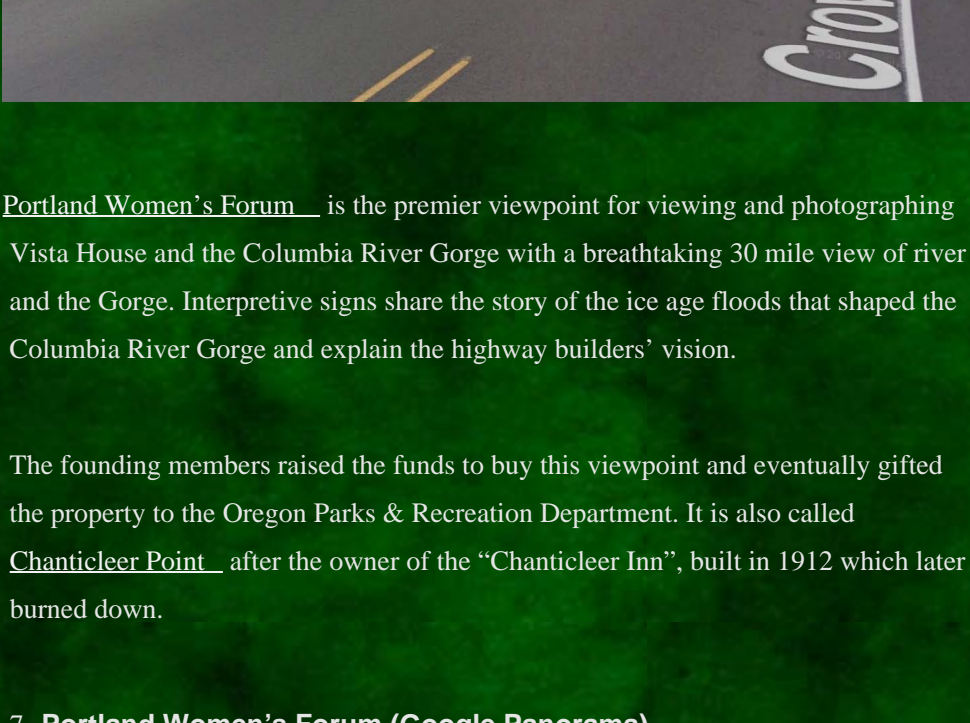
1. I-84 exit to Historic Highway (exit 22)



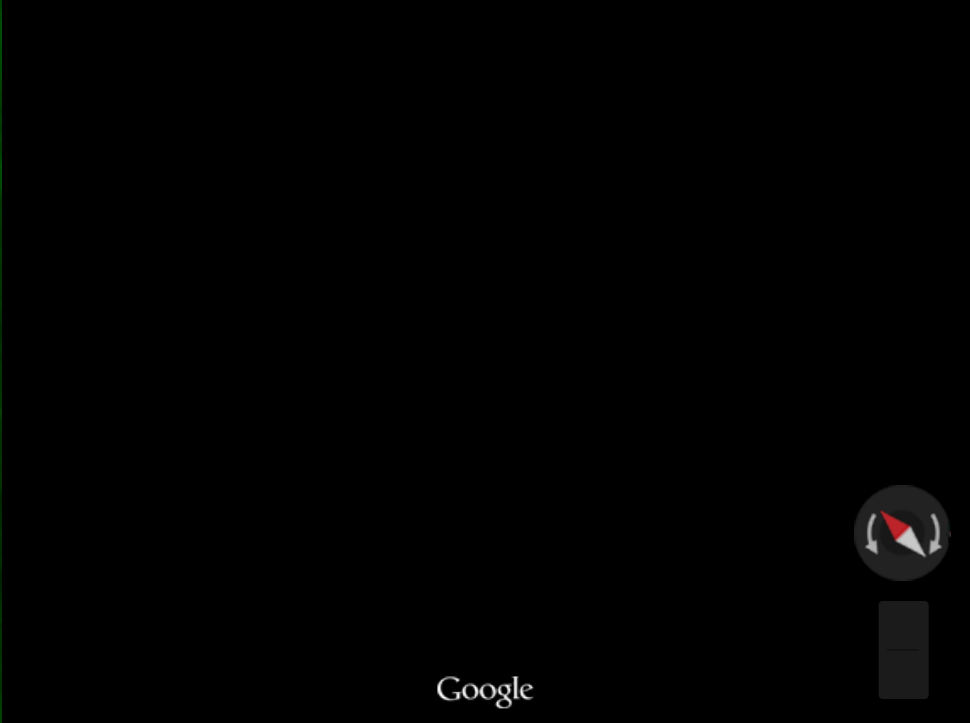
2. Entrance to Historic Highway



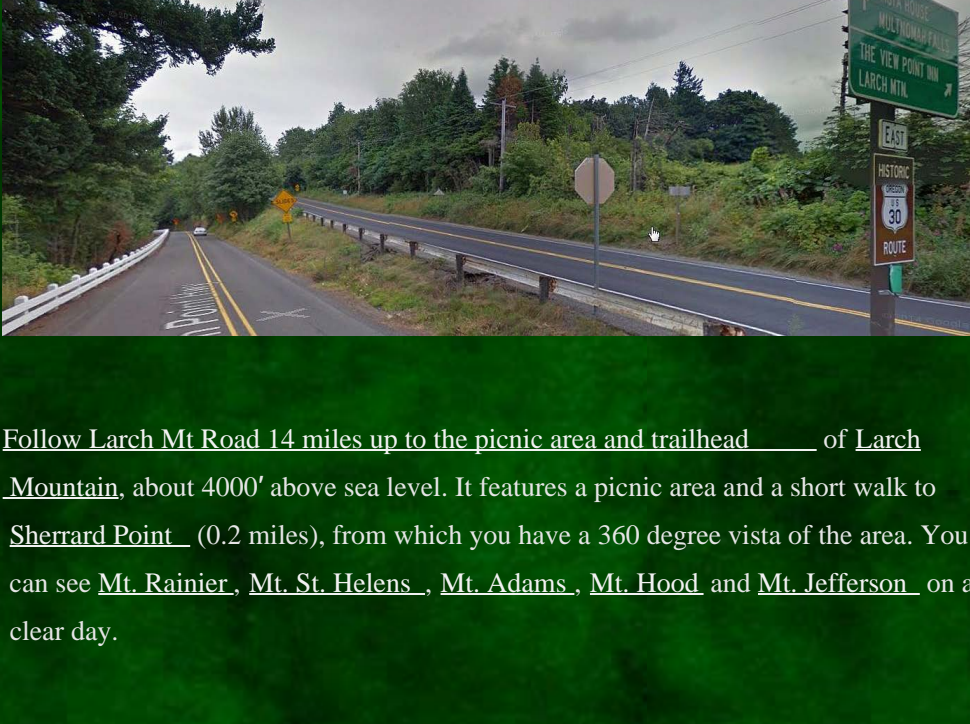
3. Grange Hall turnoff (milepost 22)



4. Crestview Manor



5. Portland Women's Forum: 1/4 mile ahead



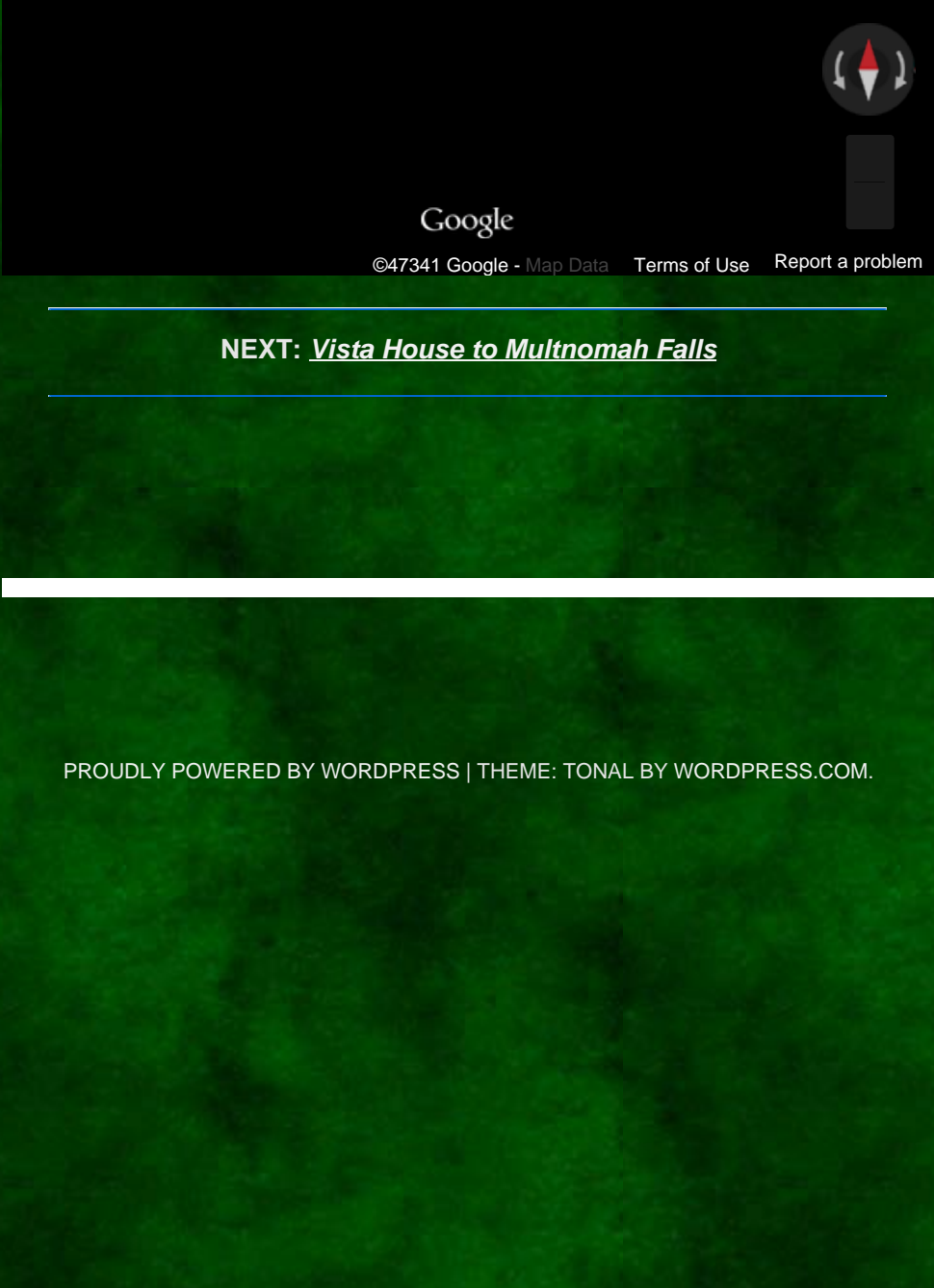
6. Portland Women's Forum (milepost 23)



[Portland Women's Forum](#) is the premier viewpoint for viewing and photographing Vista House and the Columbia River Gorge with a breathtaking 30 mile view of river and the Gorge. Interpretive signs share the story of the ice age floods that shaped the Columbia River Gorge and explain the highway builders' vision.

The founding members raised the funds to buy this viewpoint and eventually gifted the property to the Oregon Parks & Recreation Department. It is also called [Chanticleer Point](#) after the owner of the "Chanticleer Inn", built in 1912 which later burned down.

7. Portland Women's Forum (Google Panorama)



8. Larch Mountain Exit (stay left)



Follow [Larch Mt Road 14 miles up to the picnic area and trailhead](#) of [Larch Mountain](#), about 4000' above sea level. It features a picnic area and a short walk to [Sherrard Point](#) (0.2 miles), from which you have a 360 degree vista of the area. You can see [Mt. Rainier](#), [Mt. St. Helens](#), [Mt. Adams](#), [Mt. Hood](#) and [Mt. Jefferson](#) on a clear day.

9. Nearing Vista House



10. Arriving at Vista House (milepost 24)

[Vista House](#), open from 9am – 6pm April through October was built in 1917 as memorial to Oregon pioneers. It is a octagonal, deco-style rock structure, 733 feet above the river. It is the centerpiece of [Crown Point State Park](#).

Vista House Panorama (Google)

NEXT: [Vista House to Multnomah Falls](#)

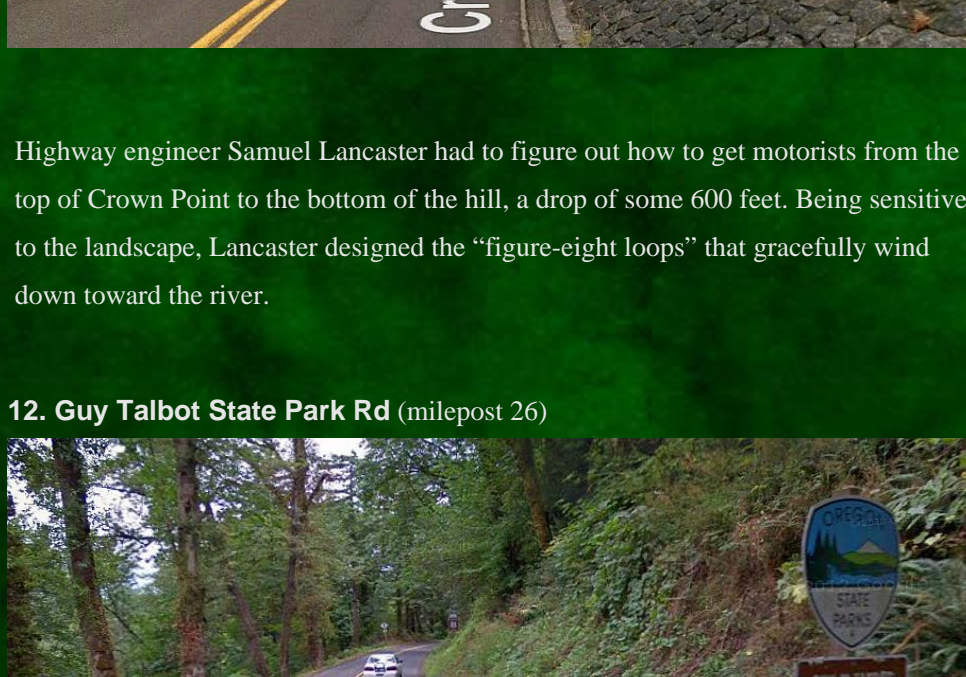


VISTA HOUSE TO MULTNOMAH FALLS

Let's continue our journey on the Historic Columbia Gorge Highway. This leg will take us past [Guy Talbot State Park](#), [Latourell Falls](#), [Bridal Veil Falls State Park](#), [Angel's Rest](#), and [Multnomah Falls](#).

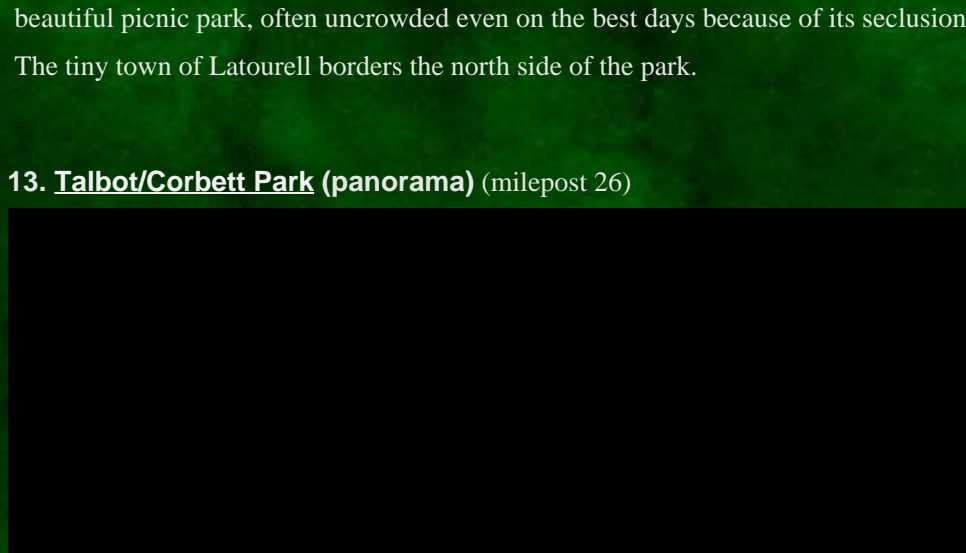


This section of the historic highway passes by the largest number of waterfalls, many of which are easily accessed or observed from the road.



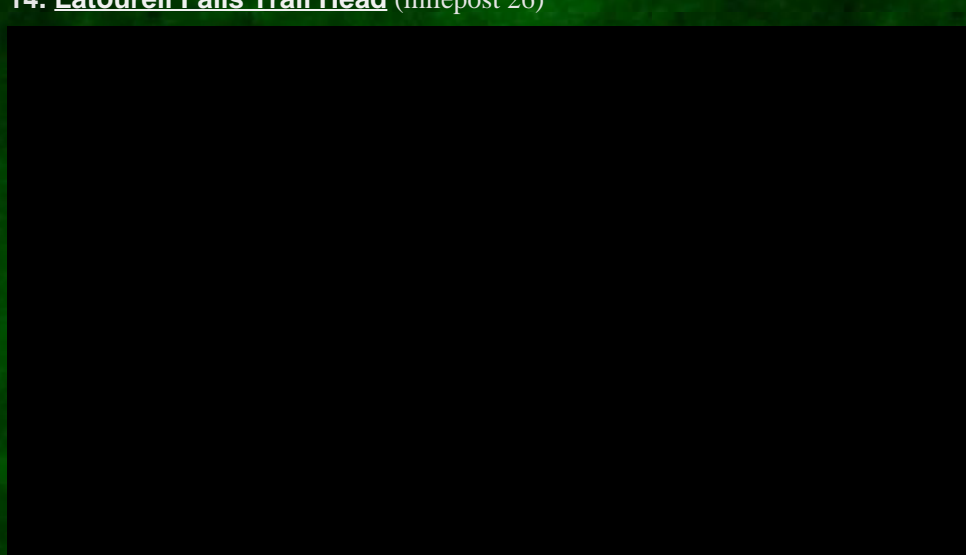
VISTA HOUSE TO MULT FALLS

11. Heading East from Vista House (milepost 24)



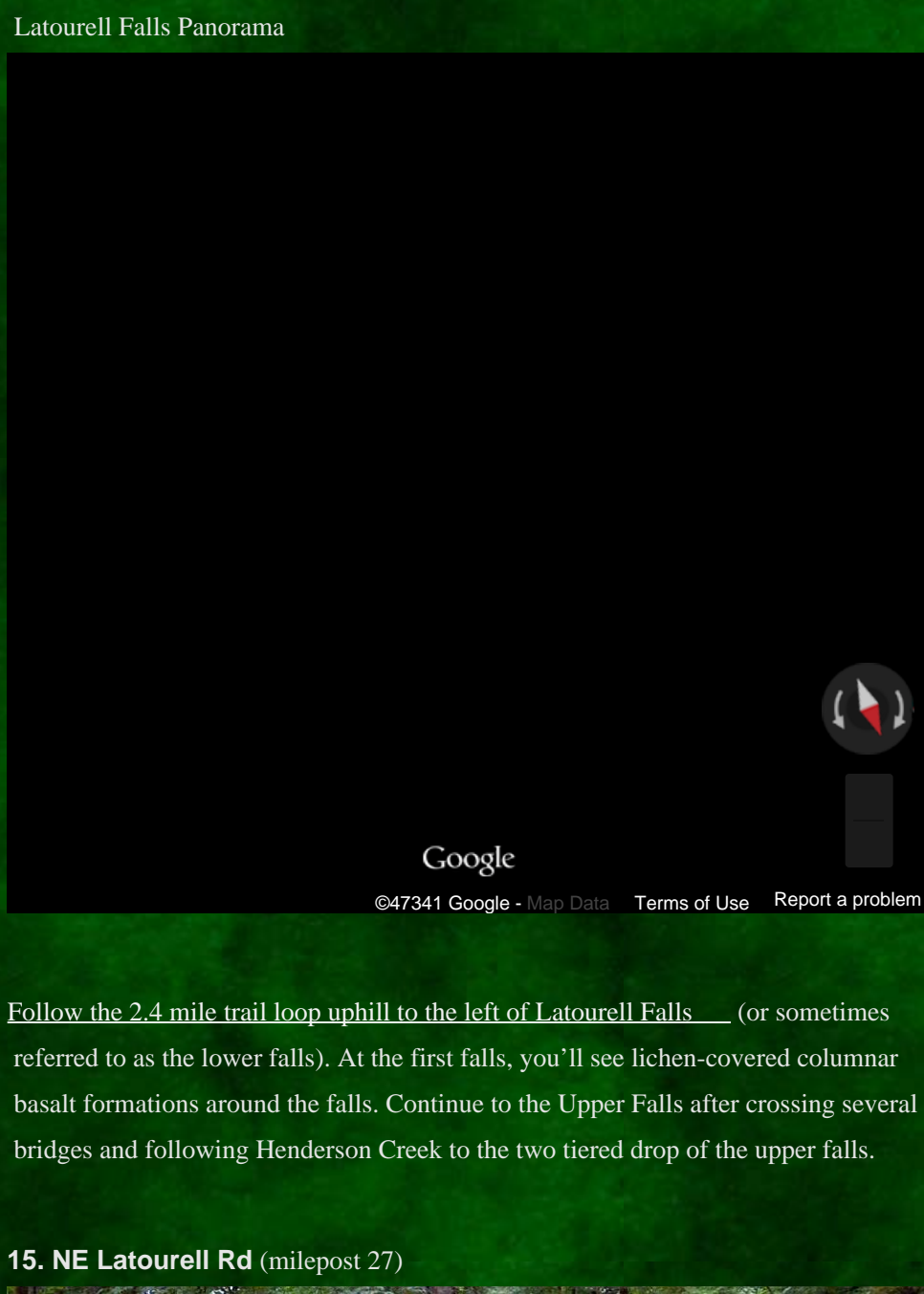
Highway engineer Samuel Lancaster had to figure out how to get motorists from the top of Crown Point to the bottom of the hill, a drop of some 600 feet. Being sensitive to the landscape, Lancaster designed the "figure-eight loops" that gracefully wind down toward the river.

12. Guy Talbot State Park Rd (milepost 26)

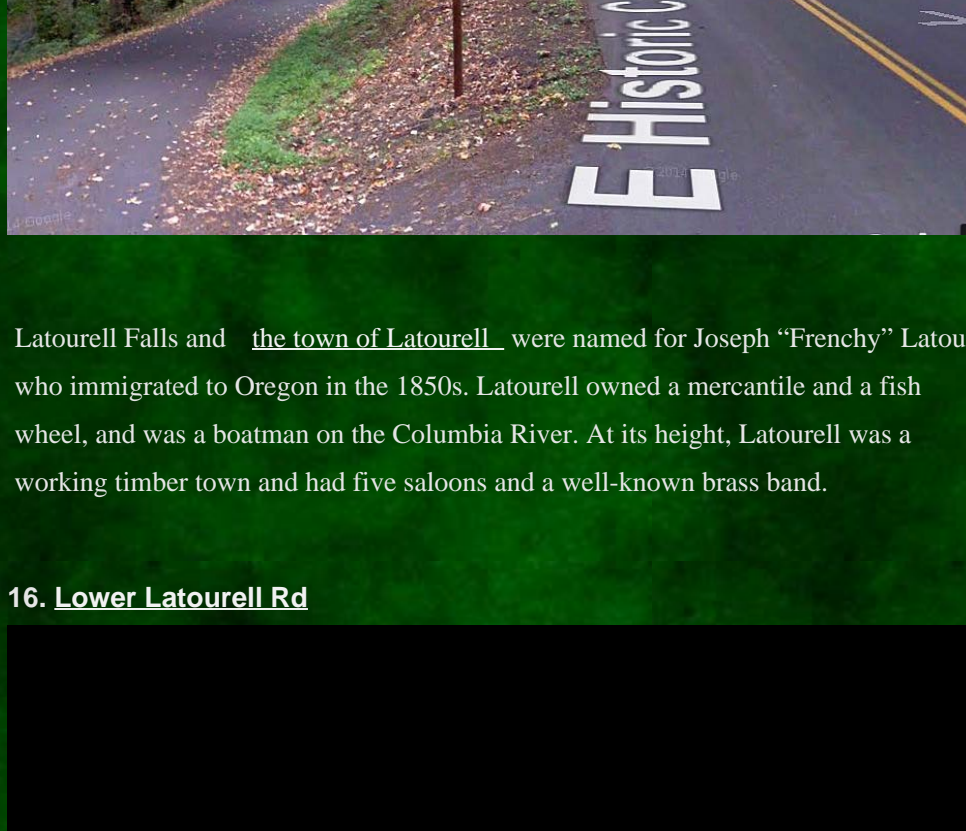


[Guy Talbot State Park](#) was left by Guy Talbot and his family who used this property as a summer estate until 1929 when they donated it to the state. Today, it's a beautiful picnic park, often uncrowded even on the best days because of its seclusion. The tiny town of Latourell borders the north side of the park.

13. Talbot/Corbett Park (panorama) (milepost 26)



14. Latourell Falls Trail Head (milepost 26)



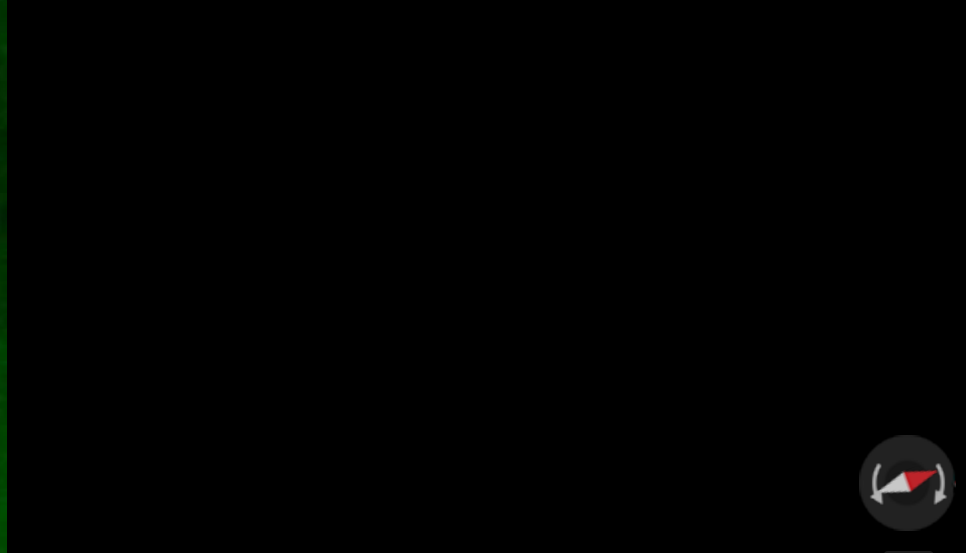
[Latourell Falls](#) is within Guy W. Talbot State Park. Latourell is unique among the best-known Columbia Gorge waterfalls, in that it drops straight down from an overhanging basalt cliff, some 249 feet.

Latourell Falls Panorama



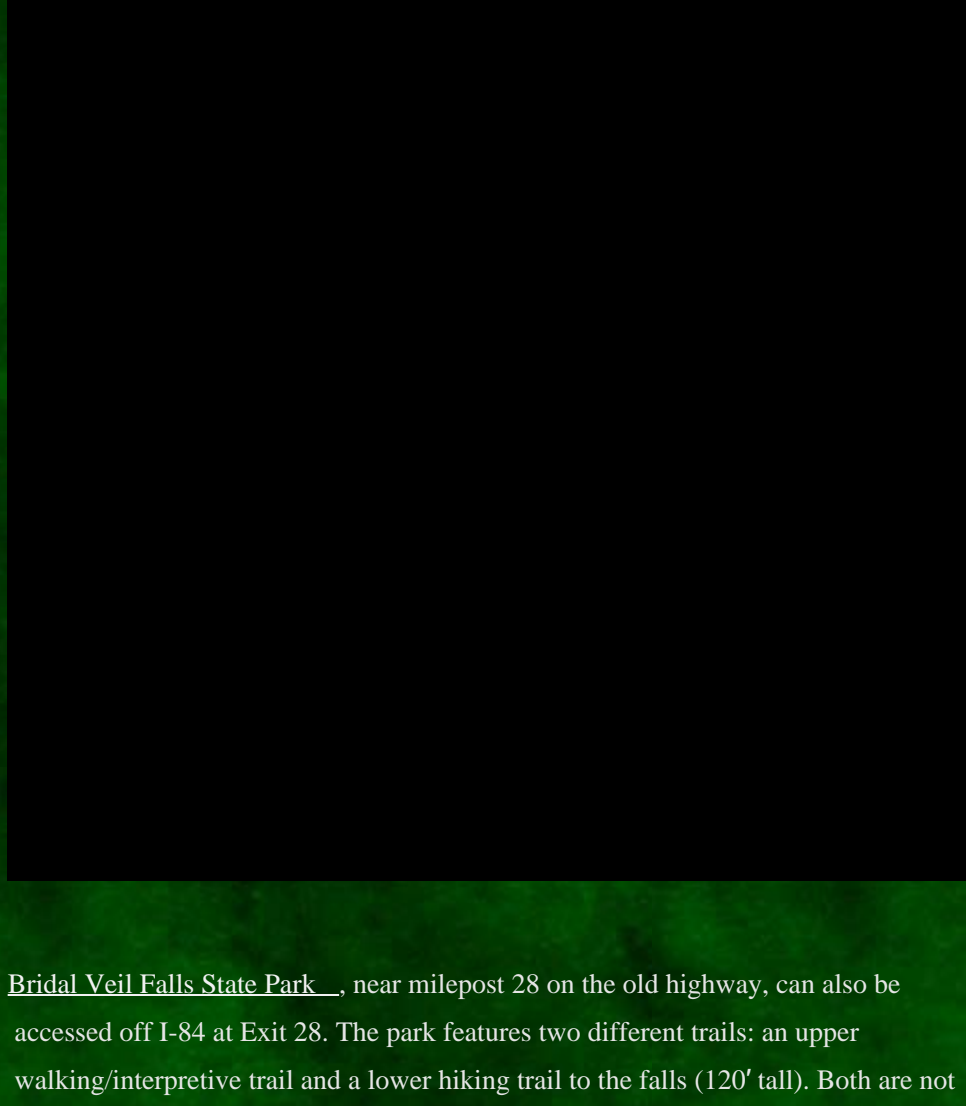
Follow the 2.4 mile trail loop uphill to the left of [Latourell Falls](#) (or sometimes referred to as the lower falls). At the first falls, you'll see lichen-covered columnar basalt formations around the falls. Continue to the Upper Falls after crossing several bridges and following Henderson Creek to the two tiered drop of the upper falls.

15. NE Latourell Rd (milepost 27)



Latourell Falls and the town of Latourell were named for Joseph "Frenchy" Latourell who immigrated to Oregon in the 1850s. Latourell owned a mercantile and a fish wheel, and was a boatman on the Columbia River. At its height, Latourell was a working timber town and had five saloons and a well-known brass band.

16. Lower Latourell Rd



17. Shepperd's Dell Turnout (milepost 27)

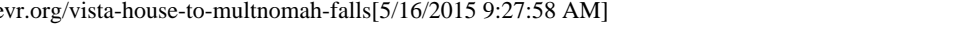


18. Shepperd's Dell Falls (milepost 27)



[George Shepperd](#), a dairy farmer gave this tract of land to the City of Portland in 1915 as a memorial to his wife. The waterfall cascades down steep cliffs into Youngs Creek and out to the Columbia River far below. One of the most beautiful and historic highway bridges crosses the canyon here.

19. Bridal Veil Falls St Park (milepost 28)



[Bridal Veil Falls State Park](#), near milepost 28 on the old highway, can also be accessed off I-84 at Exit 28. The park features two different trails: an upper walking/interpretive trail and a lower hiking trail to the falls (120' tall). Both are not to be missed.

A geologic edifice known as the Pillars of Hercules, a 120-foot basalt tower, can be seen best from the upper trail at Bridal Veil.

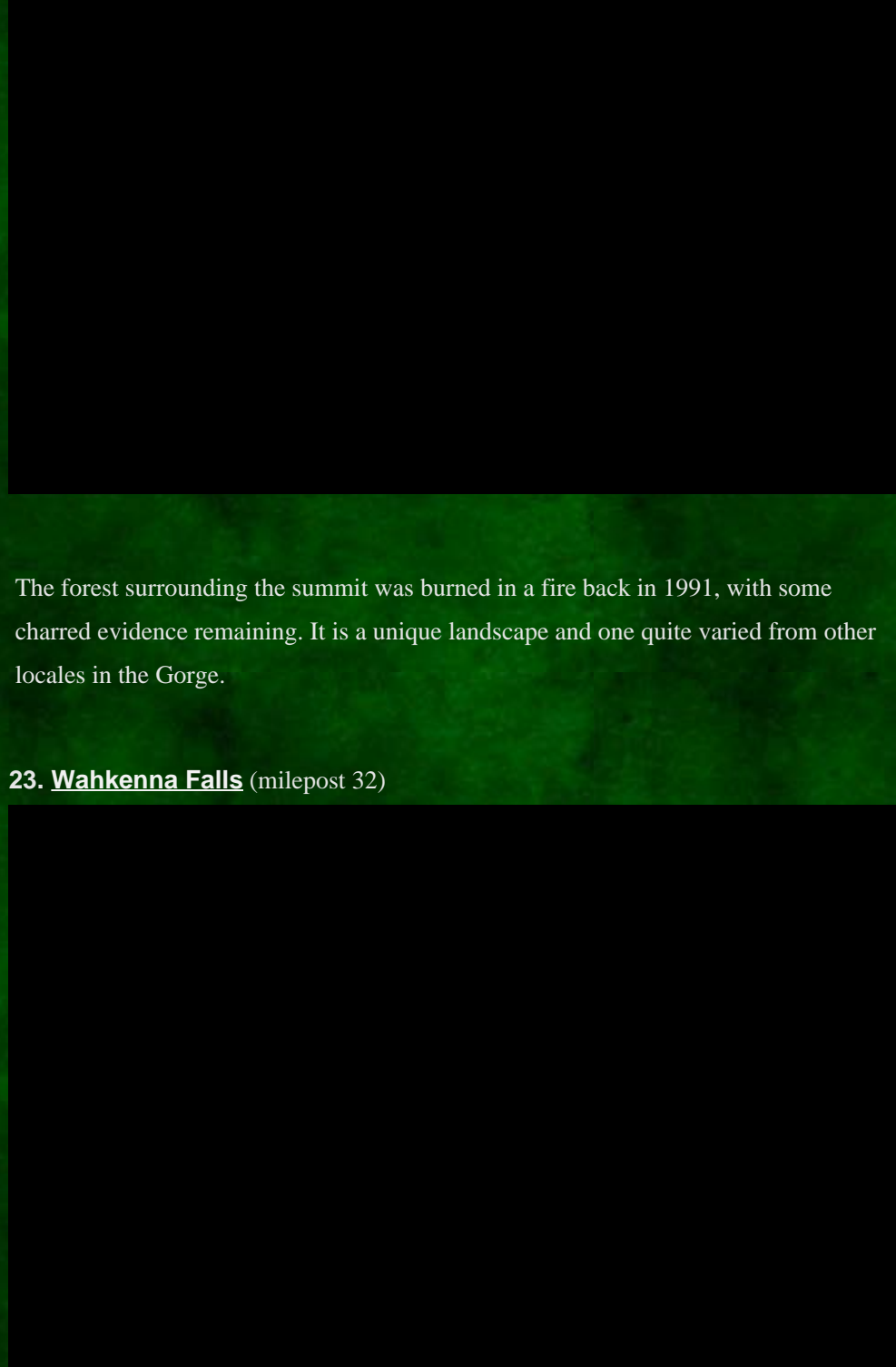
20. Bridal Veil Viewpoint (milepost 29)

The lower trail at Bridal Veil takes you to the base of Bridal Veil Falls. There's a great viewpoint where you look down on I-84 traffic, buzzing by and oblivious to you. The lower trail is about a mile round trip.

21. Angel's Rest Parking (milepost 32)

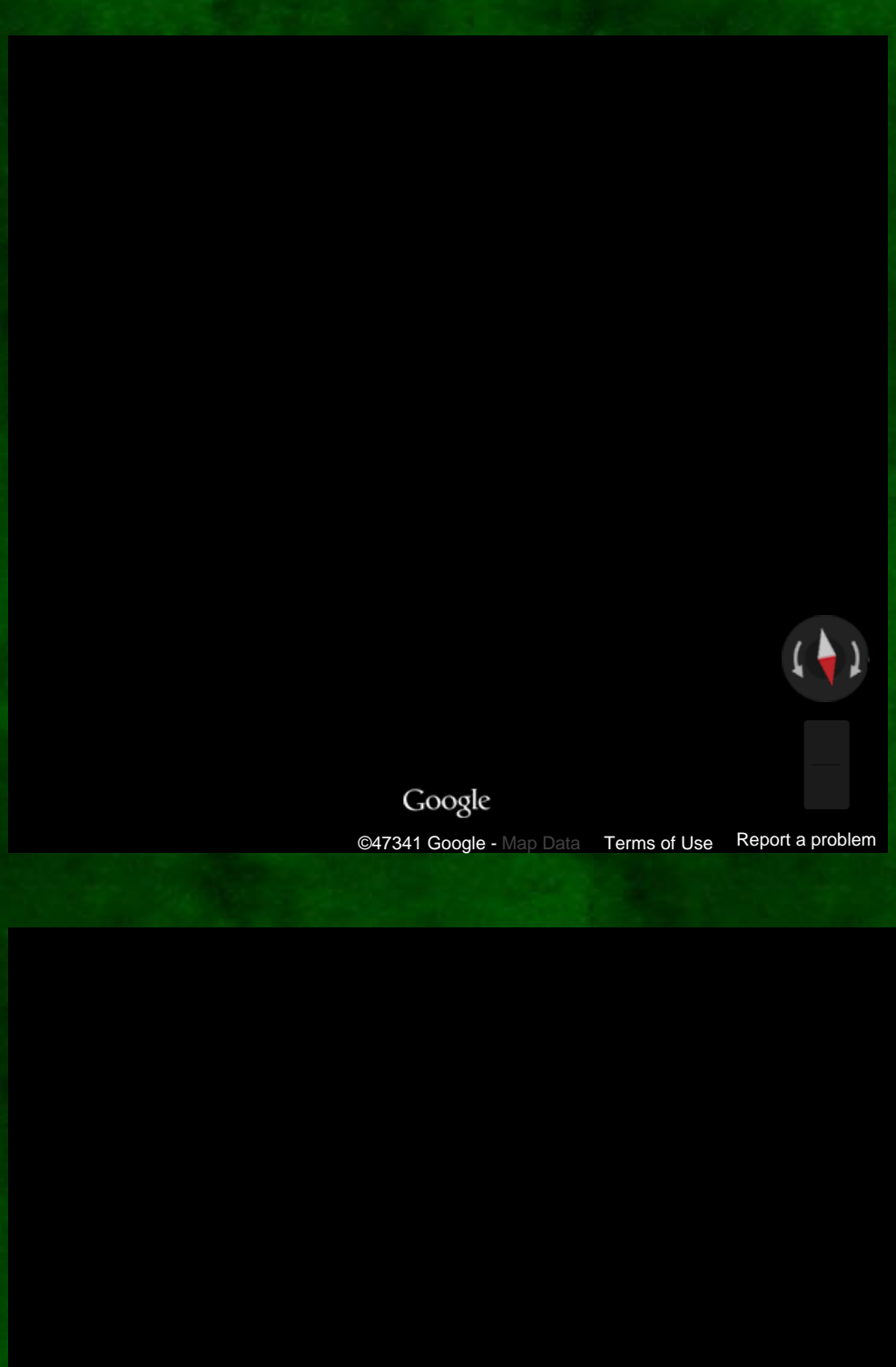


Angel's Rest is an exposed bluff overlooking the Gorge. A 2.4 mile one-way hike will take you up to the summit with a striking 270 degree view up and down the Gorge with a good view of Beacon Rock, Silver Star Mountain and other landmarks.

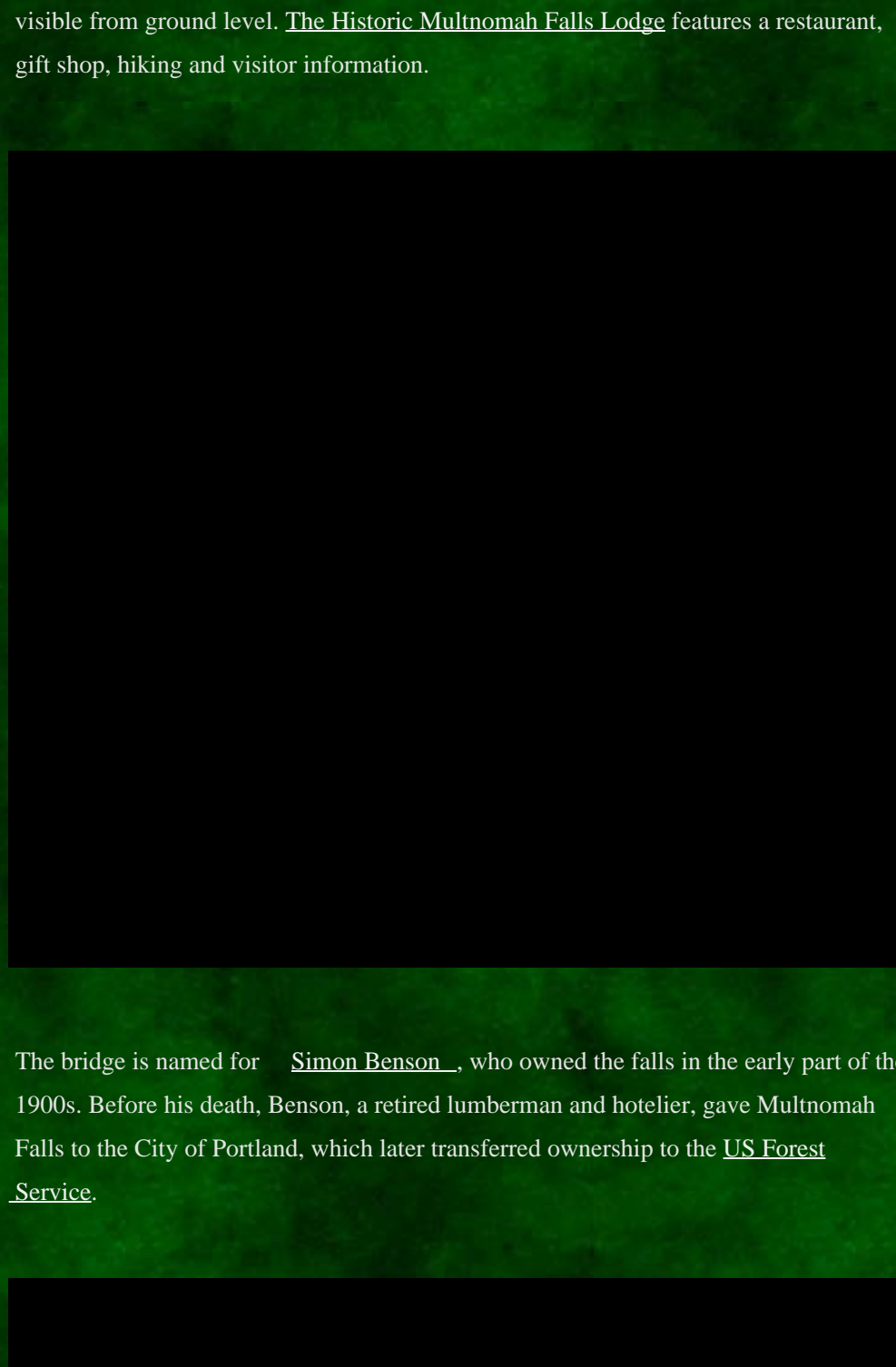
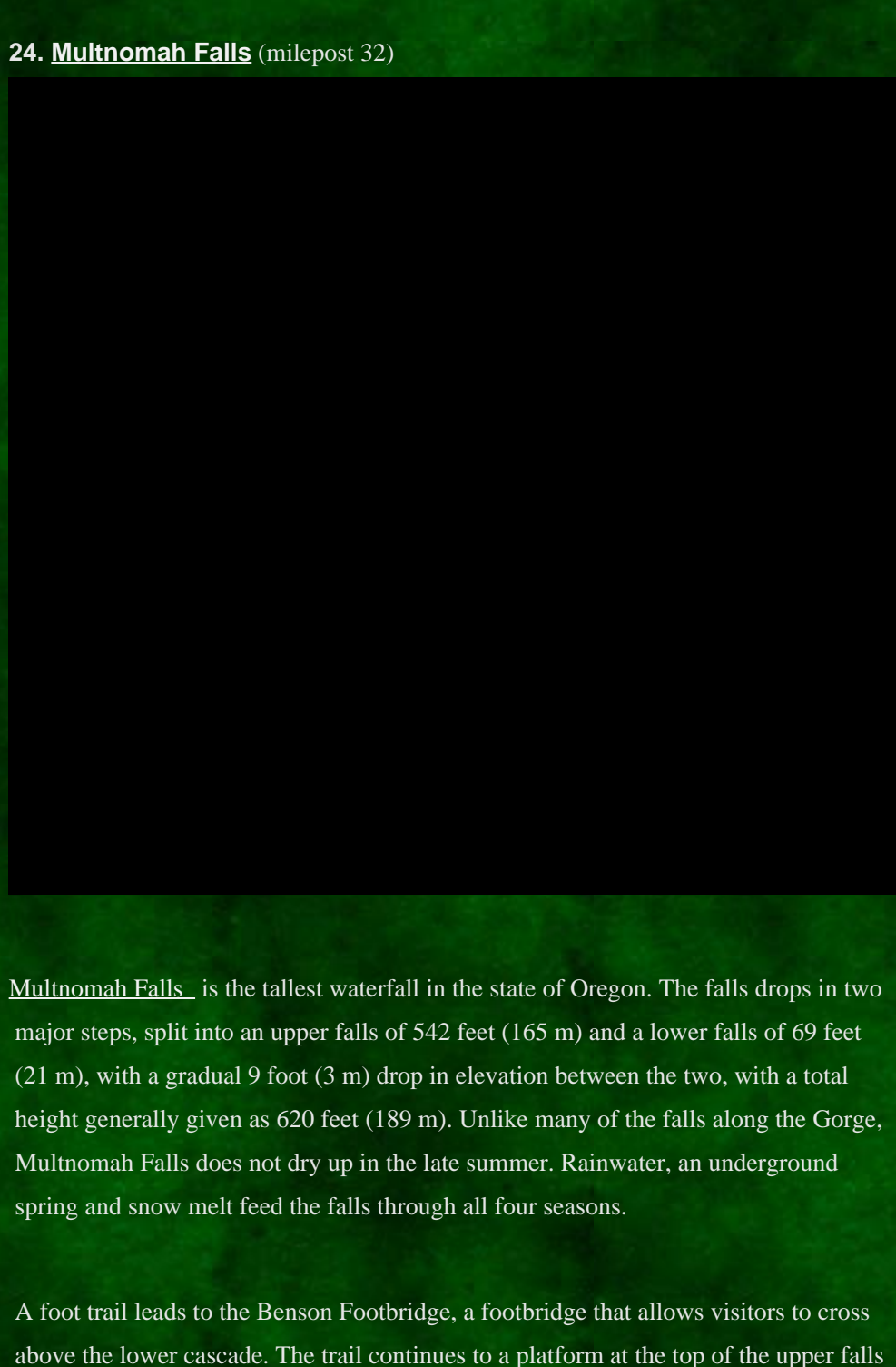


The forest surrounding the summit was burned in a fire back in 1991, with some charred evidence remaining. It is a unique landscape and one quite varied from other locales in the Gorge.

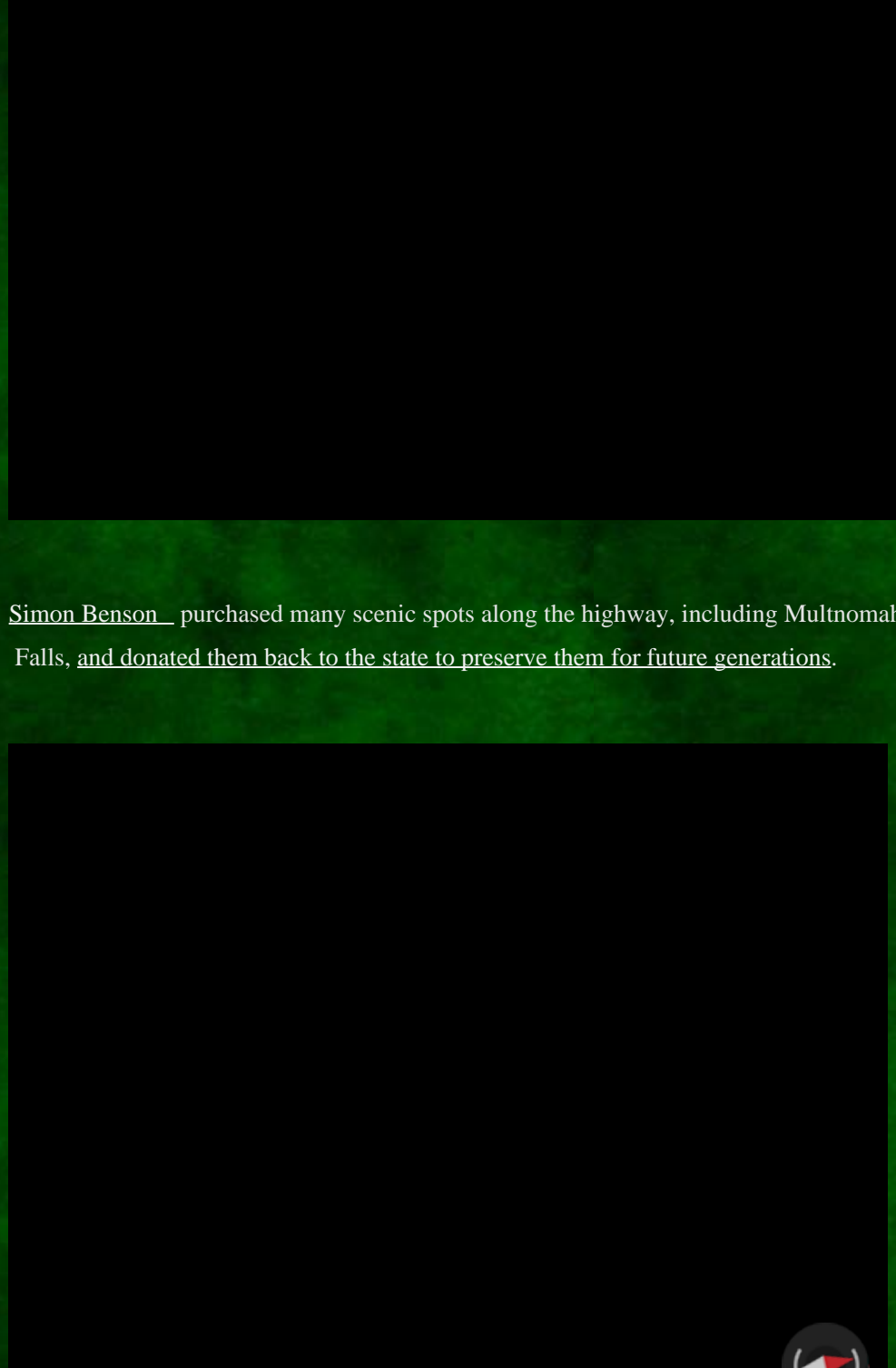
23. Wahkenna Falls (milepost 32)



Wahkenna Falls is a 242 foot (73 m) waterfall with a subtle cascading flow. A 0.2-mile (320 m) hike from the parking lot at the base leads to the stone bridge that crosses the main part of the falls. That trail continues on east to Multnomah Falls, the next falls to the east.



24. Multnomah Falls (milepost 32)



Multnomah Falls is the tallest waterfall in the state of Oregon. The falls drops in two major steps, split into an upper falls of 542 feet (165 m) and a lower falls of 69 feet (21 m), with a gradual 9 foot (3 m) drop in elevation between the two, with a total height generally given as 620 feet (189 m). Unlike many of the falls along the Gorge, Multnomah Falls does not dry up in the late summer. Rainwater, an underground spring and snow melt feed the falls through all four seasons.

A foot trail leads to the Benson Footbridge, a footbridge that allows visitors to cross above the lower cascade. The trail continues to a platform at the top of the upper falls where visitors get a bird's-eye view of the Columbia Gorge and also of "Little Multnomah", a small cascade slightly upstream from the "upper" falls, which is not visible from ground level. The Historic Multnomah Falls Lodge features a restaurant, gift shop, hiking and visitor information.



The bridge is named for Simon Benson, who owned the falls in the early part of the 1900s. Before his death, Benson, a retired lumberman and hotelier, gave Multnomah Falls to the City of Portland, which later transferred ownership to the US Forest Service.



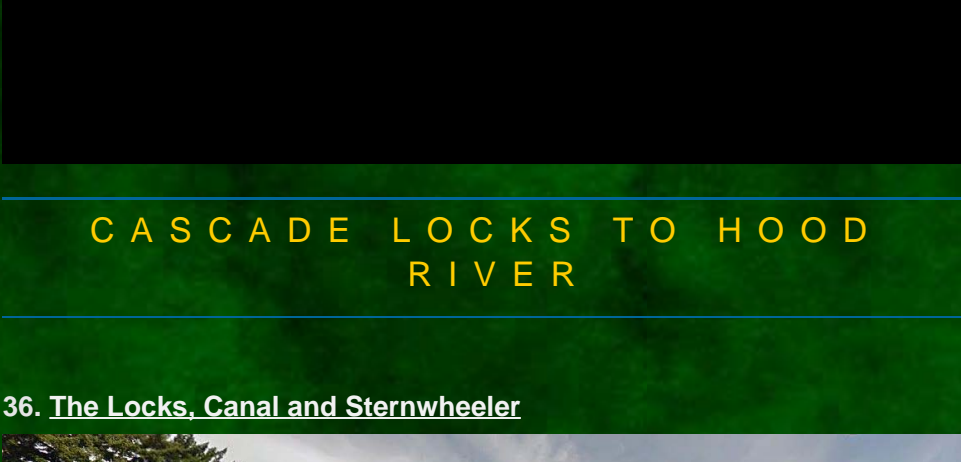
NEXT: Mult Falls to Cascade Locks



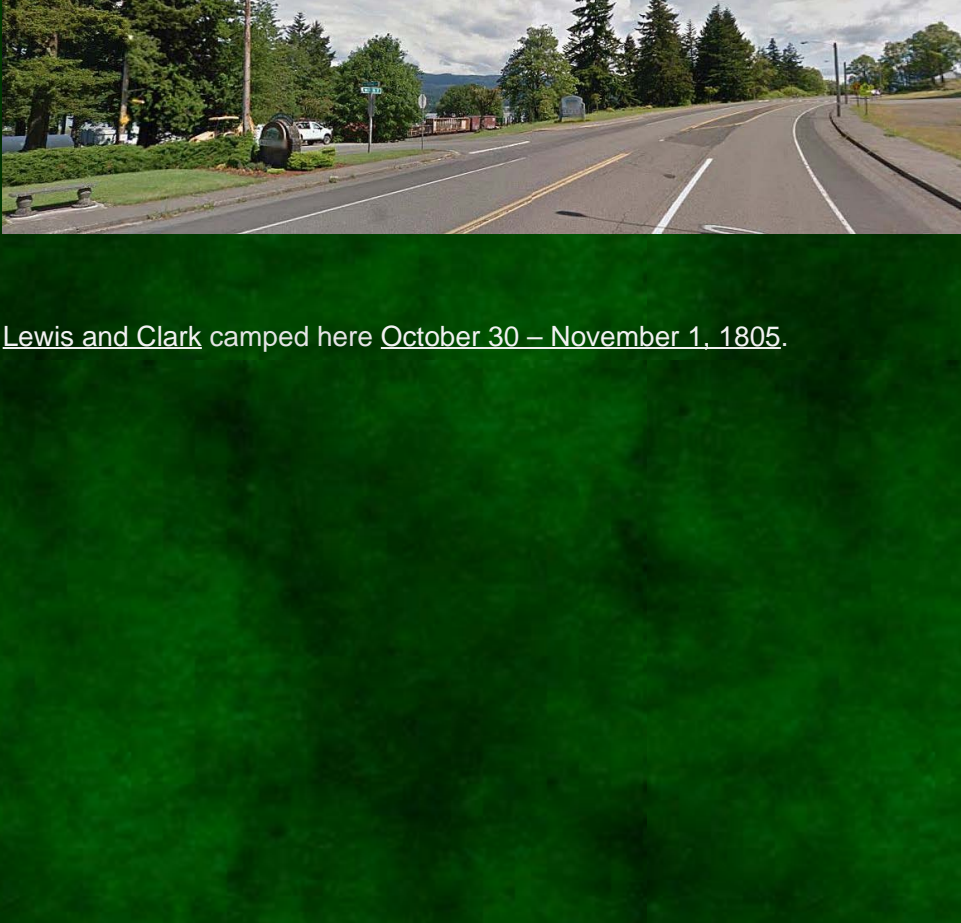
CASCADE LOCKS TO HOOD RIVER

Before we leave [Cascade Locks](#), we need to take in the sights, including [The Locks](#), [Canal](#) and [Sternwheeler](#), [Bonneville Lock and Dam](#) and [Marine Park](#).

This leg will also pass [Starvation Creek State Park](#), [Viento State Park](#), [Mitchell Point](#), [Ruthiton Point](#) and the city of [Hood River](#). About halfway down this leg, at Wyeth, we'll rejoin I-84 until we get to Hood River. Real bikers could take the Wyeth trail.



Grant McCombie reviews some of the attractions at Cascade Locks.

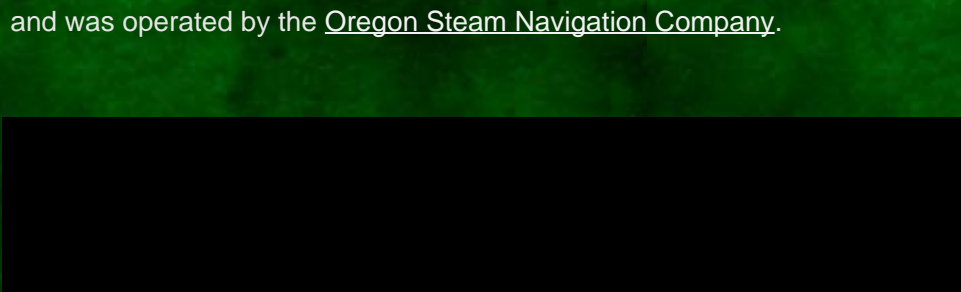


CASCADE LOCKS TO HOOD RIVER

36. The Locks, Canal and Sternwheeler

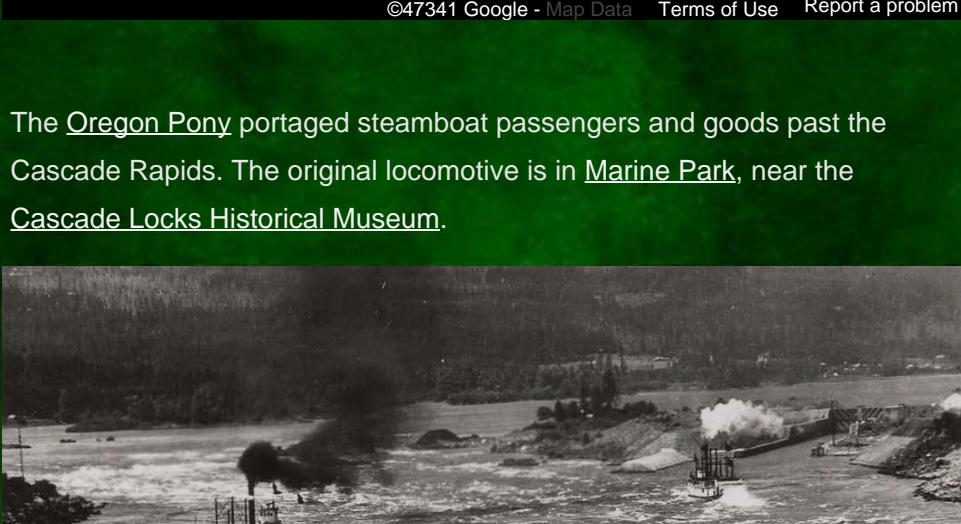


[Lewis and Clark](#) camped here [October 30 – November 1, 1805](#).

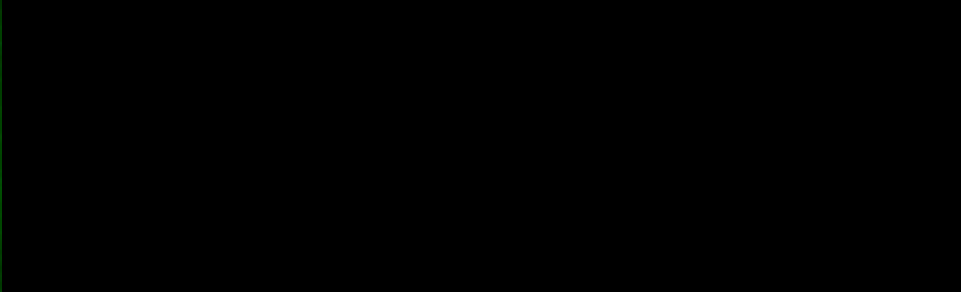
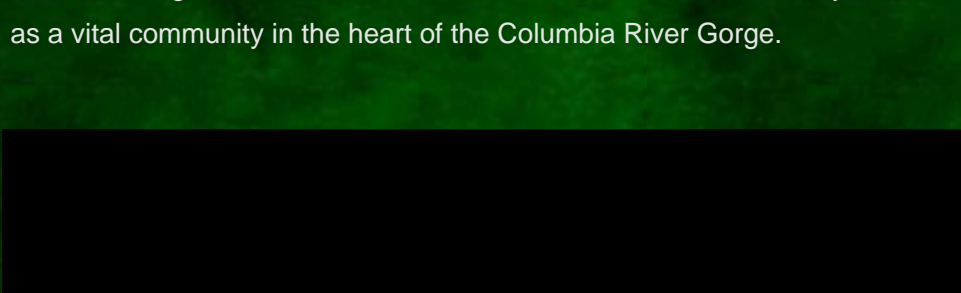


[Clark](#) took [four canoes up the rapids](#) on April 11, 1806, "with a great deal of labor; some of the canoes were unavoidably damaged in the process."

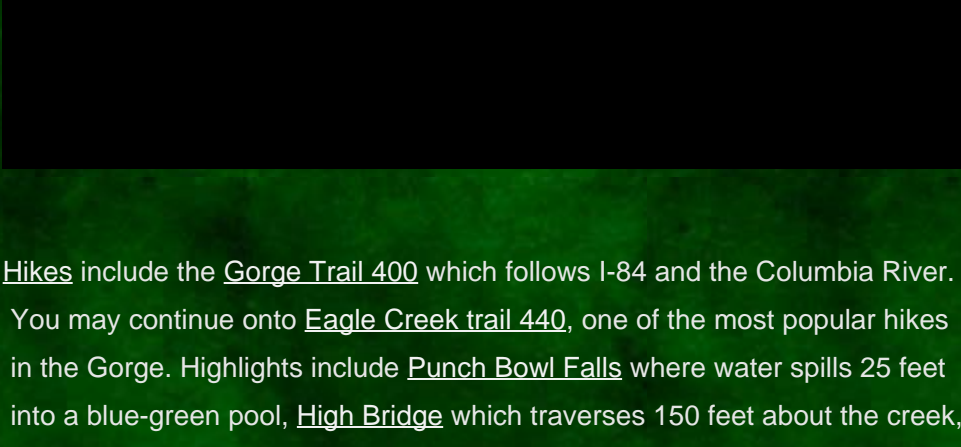
Early travelers following the [Oregon Trail](#) were forced to portage around the impassable rapids here or go overland via Mt. Hood's [Barlow Road](#), a steep, dangerous toll road.



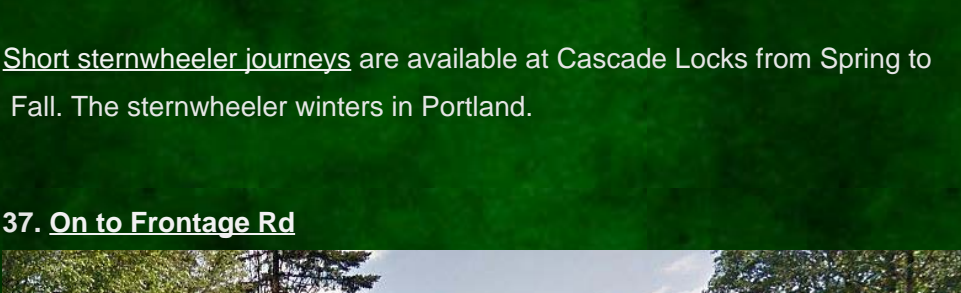
In 1864, the [Oregon Portage Railroad](#) became the first railroad in the Northwest. It ran between what is now [Bonneville Dam](#) to the [Cascade Locks](#) and was operated by the [Oregon Steam Navigation Company](#).



The [Oregon Pony](#) portaged steamboat passengers and goods past the [Cascade Rapids](#). The original locomotive is in [Marine Park](#), near the [Cascade Locks Historical Museum](#).



Construction on the first locks began in 1878 and were completed on November 5, 1896. Although the rising waters of the [Bonneville Lock and Dam](#) submerged most of the locks in 1938, [Cascade Locks](#), the city, remains as a vital community in the heart of the Columbia River Gorge.



Hikes include the [Gorge Trail 400](#) which follows I-84 and the Columbia River. You may continue onto [Eagle Creek trail 440](#), one of the most popular hikes in the Gorge. Highlights include [Punch Bowl Falls](#) where water spills 25 feet into a blue-green pool, [High Bridge](#) which traverses 150 feet about the creek, and [Tunnel Falls](#) where the trail passes in a tunnel under a tower of falling water.

[Cascade Locks](#) is a [biker's paradise](#) with a variety of trails. A bike route between [Troutdale](#) and [Cascade Locks](#), a 31 mile route without using I-84, opened in 2013. [Download a bike map](#) of this segment that includes an elevation profile.

[Short sternwheeler journeys](#) are available at Cascade Locks from Spring to Fall. The sternwheeler winters in Portland.

37. On to Frontage Rd



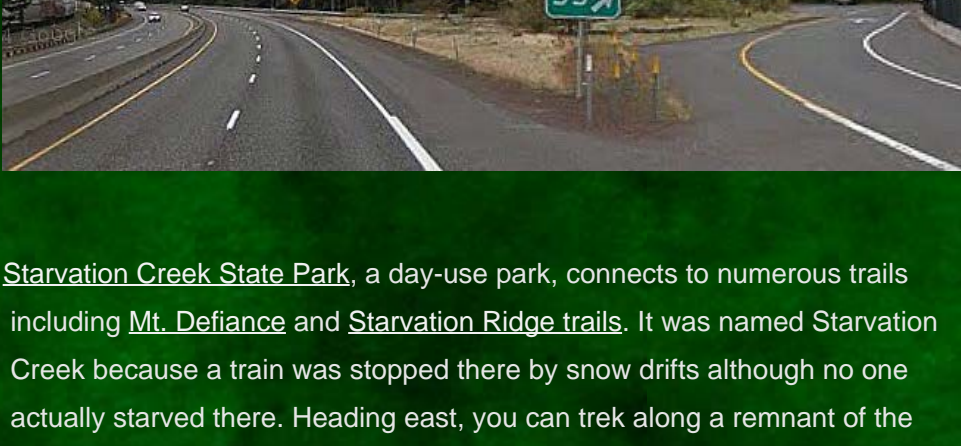
We're headed east, out of town. [The new Easy Climb Trail](#) is straight ahead, but we're going to take a right here, at the exit towards Highway 84. We're going to travel past (under) 84 a short distance to Frontage Road, a 2-lane county road that parallels I-84 and the historic highway.

[The Oxbow Fish Hatchery](#), 1 mile east of Cascade Locks, is presently used for interim egg incubation and early rearing of Coho, Spring Chinook and Sockeye. No adult fish are collected or spawned at Oxbow and there are no fish released at this facility. Rearing and release strategies are designed to limit the amount of interactions between hatchery and naturally produced fish.

Easy Climb Trail

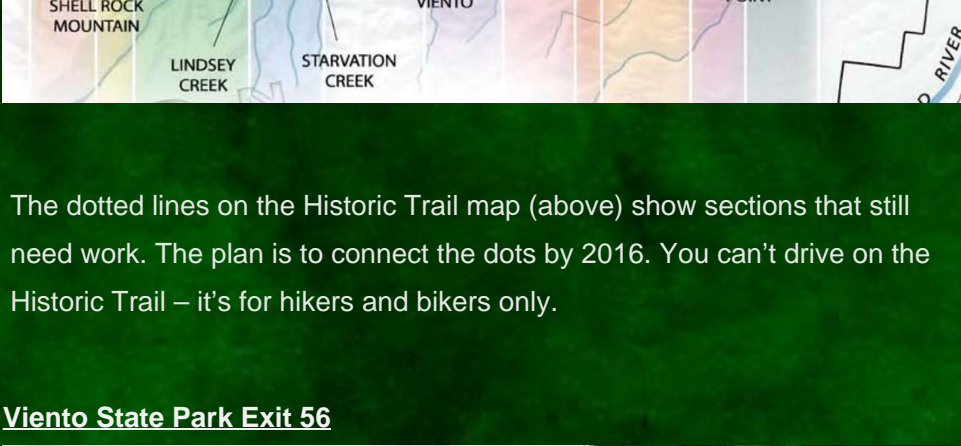


The [Easy Climb Trail](#) ([video](#)) is a [two-mile loop](#) that retools vacant Port of Cascade Locks riverfront property into a beginner-friendly ride with river views.



We'll merge back with I-84 a few miles east of Cascade Locks from our Frontage Road route. Bikers may want to take the [Wyeth Rd/Herman Creek exit](#) just before the freeway entrance for a quieter two-lane backtop.

Back on I-84 Freeway



Starvation Creek State Park (I-84 Exit 55)



[Starvation Creek State Park](#), a day-use park, connects to numerous trails including [Mt. Defiance](#) and [Starvation Ridge trails](#). It was named Starvation Creek because a train was stopped there by snow drifts although no one actually starved there. Heading east, you can trek along a remnant of the [Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail](#) to [Viento State Park](#) and campground.

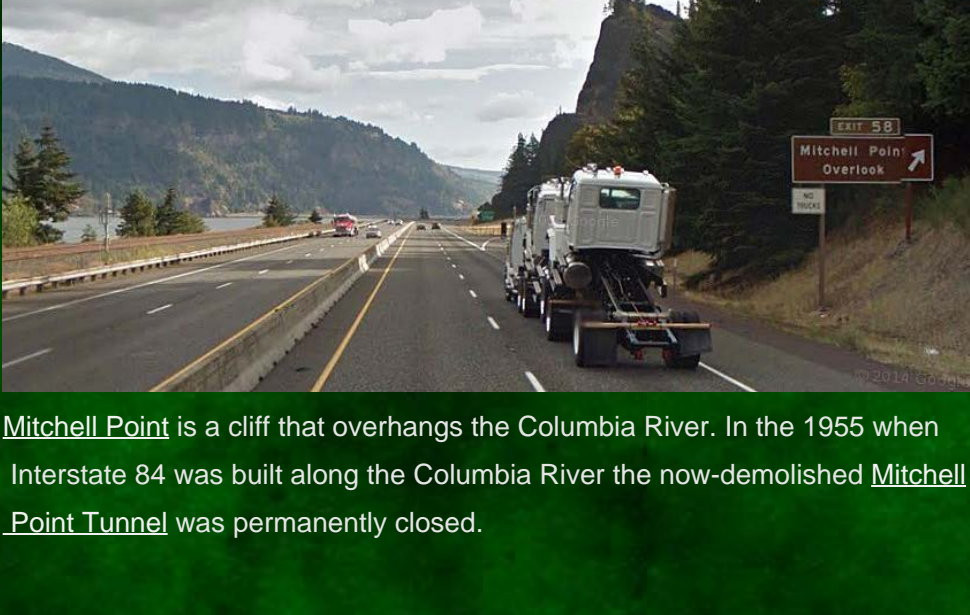


The dotted lines on the Historic Trail map (above) show sections that still need work. The plan is to connect the dots by 2016. You can't drive on the Historic Trail – it's for hikers and bikers only.

Viento State Park Exit 56

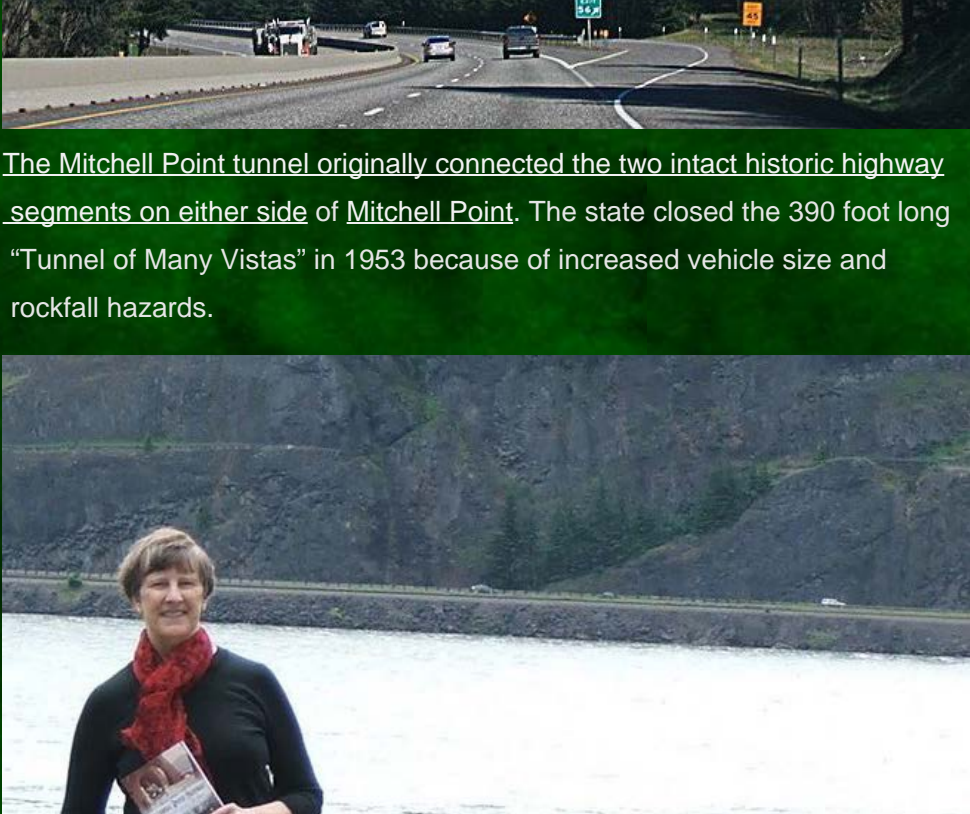
[Viento State Park](#), pronounced vee-EN-toe, is Spanish for wind. Viento is next to a working railroad line so visitors can expect to hear train horns throughout the day and night. A one-mile, [fully handicapped accessible trail from Viento to the Starvation Creek waterfall](#) takes you along a section of the Historic Columbia River Highway, now a hiking trail.

Mitchell Point Exit 58

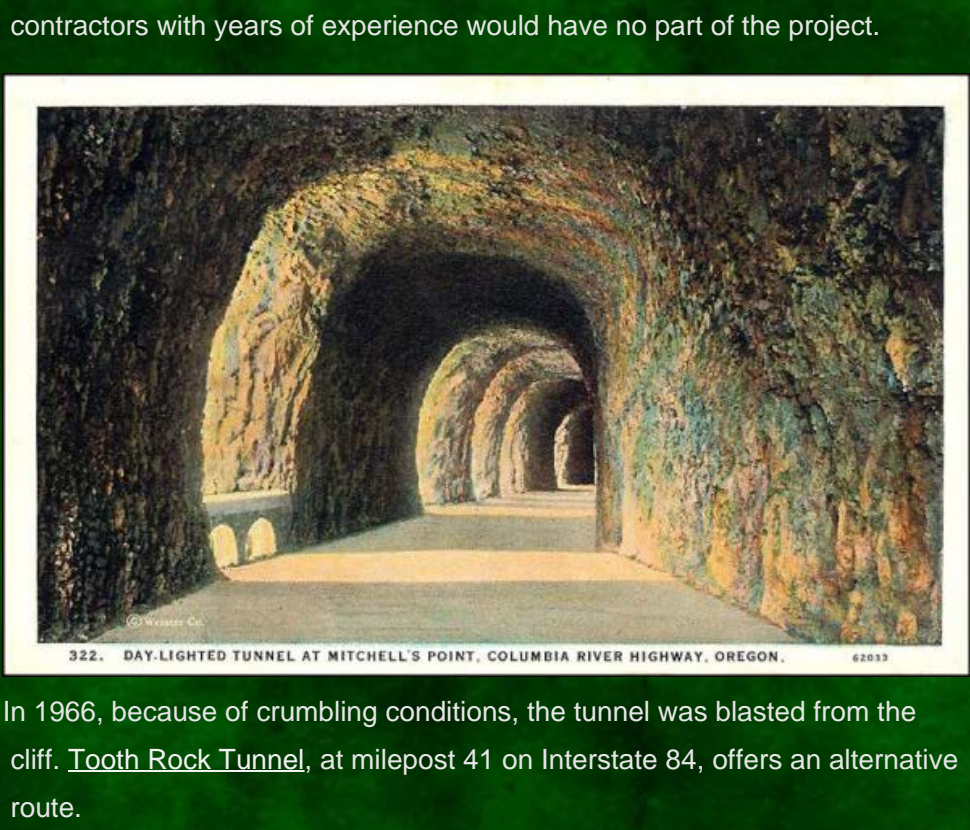


Mitchell Point is a cliff that overhangs the Columbia River. In the 1955 when Interstate 84 was built along the Columbia River the now-demolished Mitchell Point Tunnel was permanently closed.

It's a short but steep hike to Mitchell Point, which covers a lot of scenery in 2.6 miles. Downstream is Viento State Park and Starvation Creek State Park.

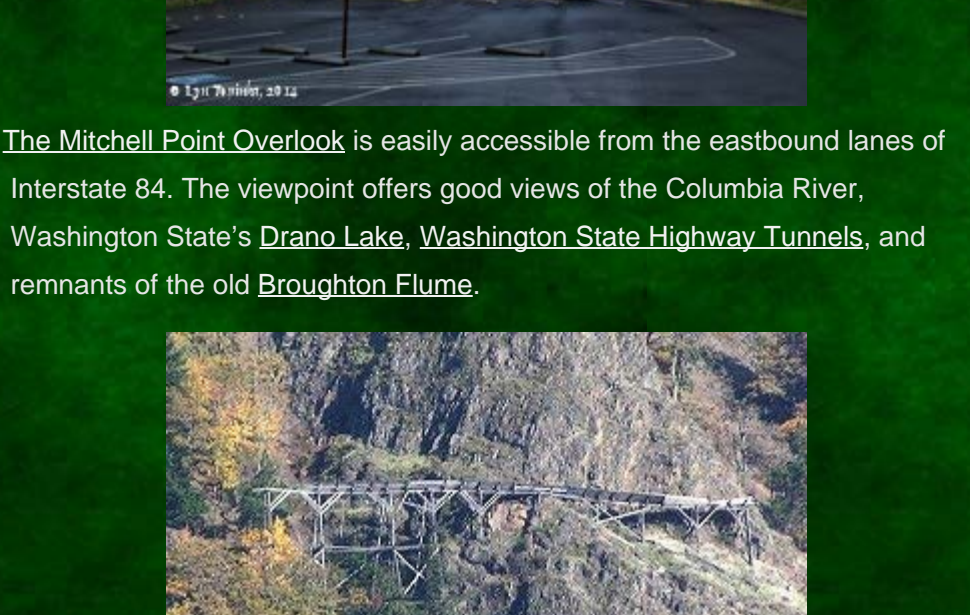


The Mitchell Point tunnel originally connected the two intact historic highway segments on either side of Mitchell Point. The state closed the 390 foot long "Tunnel of Many Vistas" in 1953 because of increased vehicle size and rockfall hazards.



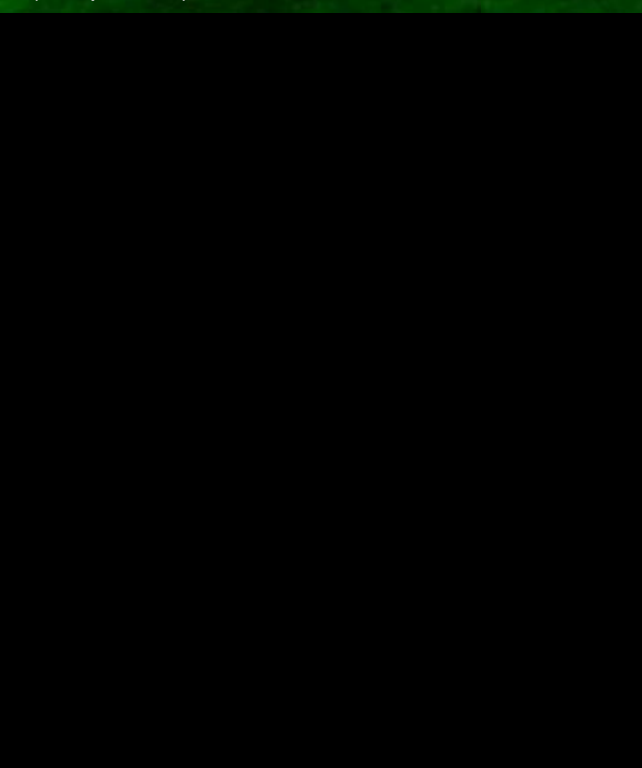
This picture, taken from the Washington side of the river, shows the remains of the Mitchell Point Tunnel behind Peg. The huge gash in the middle of the picture is the former location of the viaduct leading into the tunnel—which was to the left.

Peg Willis explains that the Mitchell Point Tunnel with its five windows carved through basaltic rock, is no more. It was a huge engineering challenge and contractors with years of experience would have no part of the project.

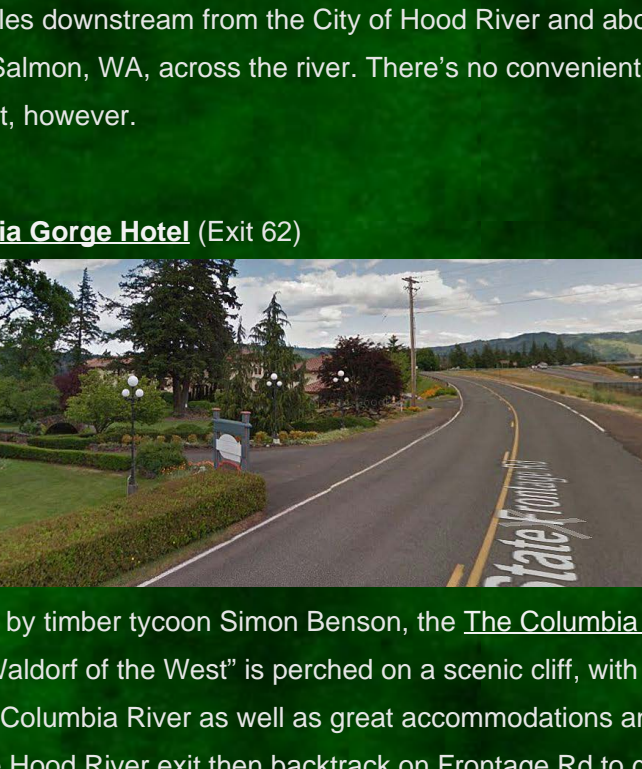


322. DAY-LIGHTED TUNNEL AT MITCHELL'S POINT, COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY, OREGON. 62633

In 1966, because of crumbling conditions, the tunnel was blasted from the cliff. Tooth Rock Tunnel, at milepost 41 on Interstate 84, offers an alternative route.

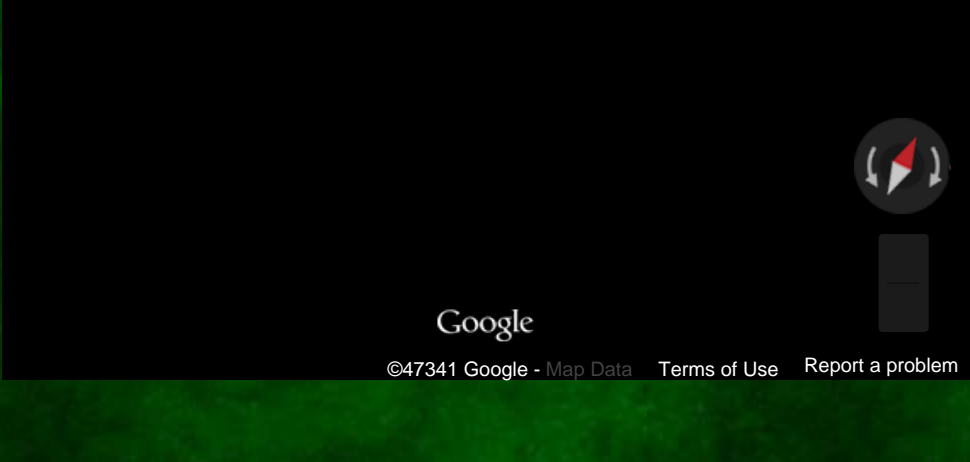


The Mitchell Point Overlook is easily accessible from the eastbound lanes of Interstate 84. The viewpoint offers good views of the Columbia River, Washington State's Drano Lake, Washington State Highway Tunnels, and remnants of the old Broughton Flume.



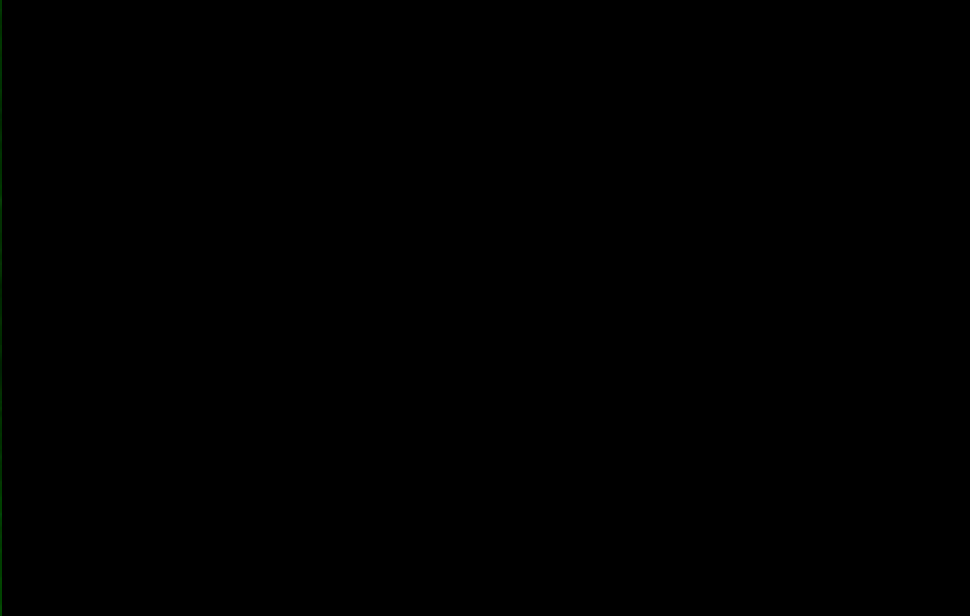
The nine-mile-long Broughton Flume operated from 1923 to 1986. Water came from the Little White Salmon River and transported as much as 150,000 board feet of lumber per day from the mill in Willard to the finishing mill in Hood.

Ruthton Point (Milepost 63)

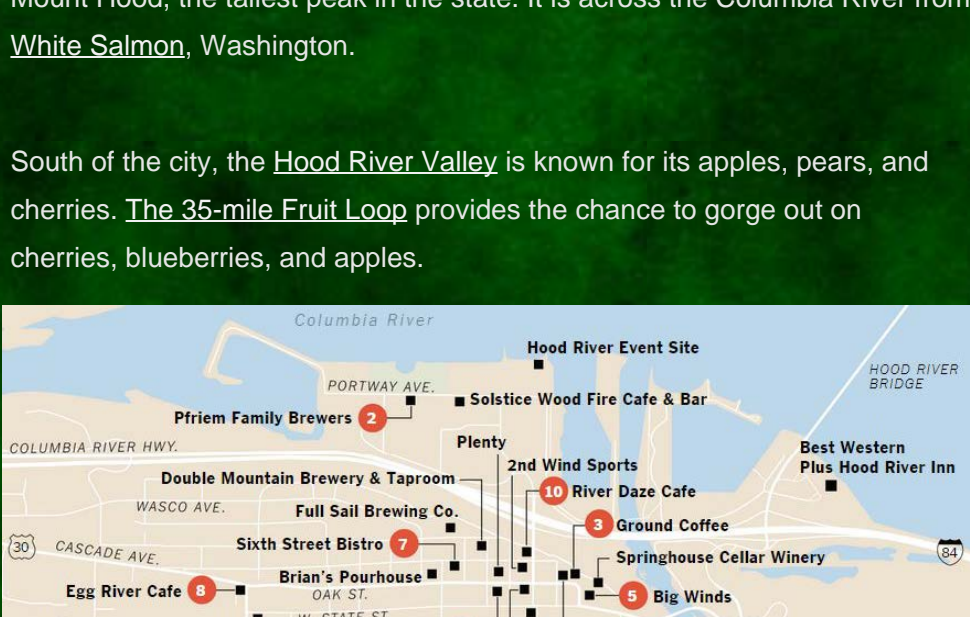


Ruthton Point is a cape jutting into the Columbia River at River Mile (RM) 166, about 2.4 miles downstream from the City of Hood River and about 4.3 miles from White Salmon, WA, across the river. There's no convenient exit on I-84 heading East, however.

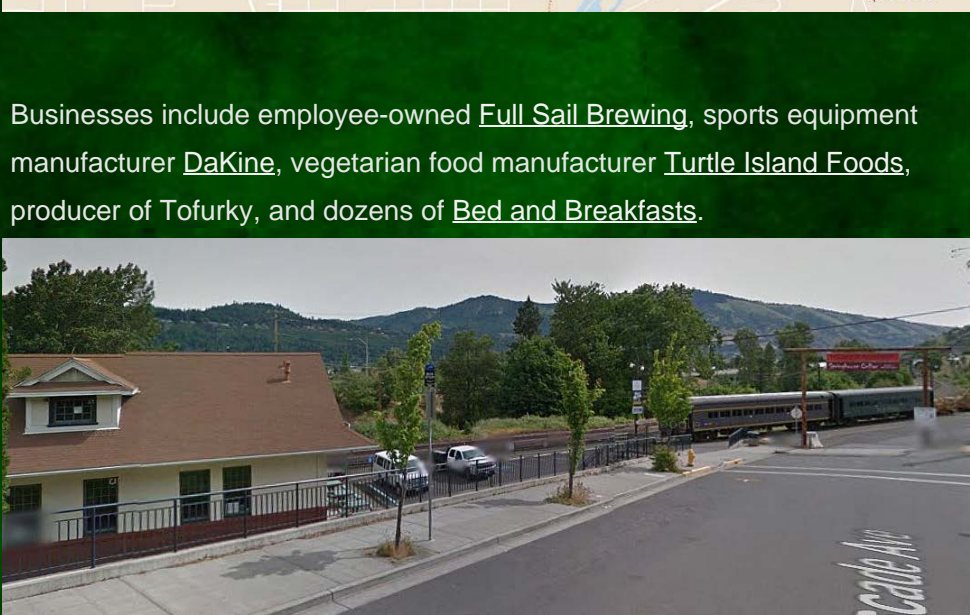
The Columbia Gorge Hotel (Exit 62)



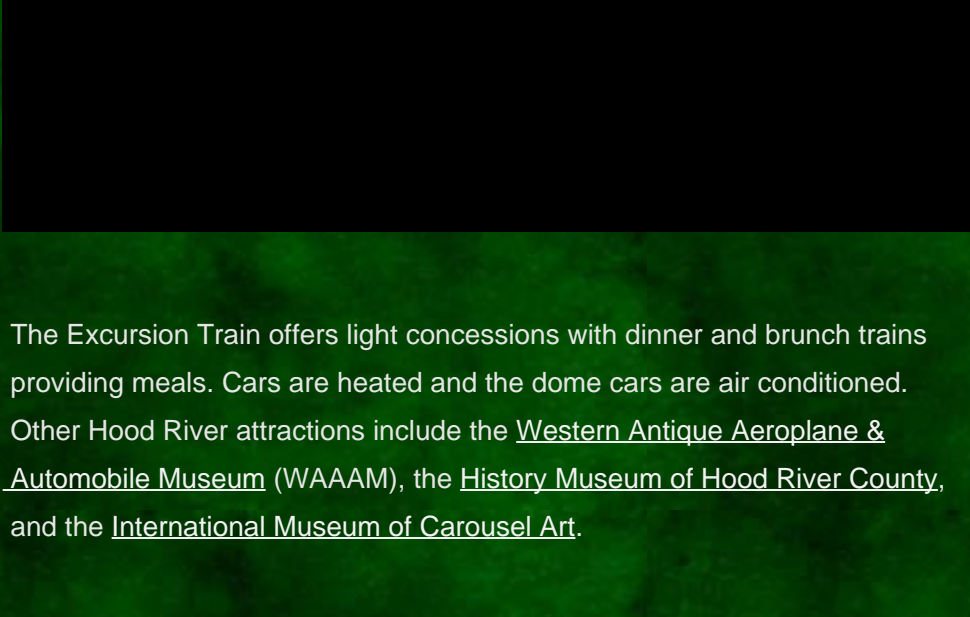
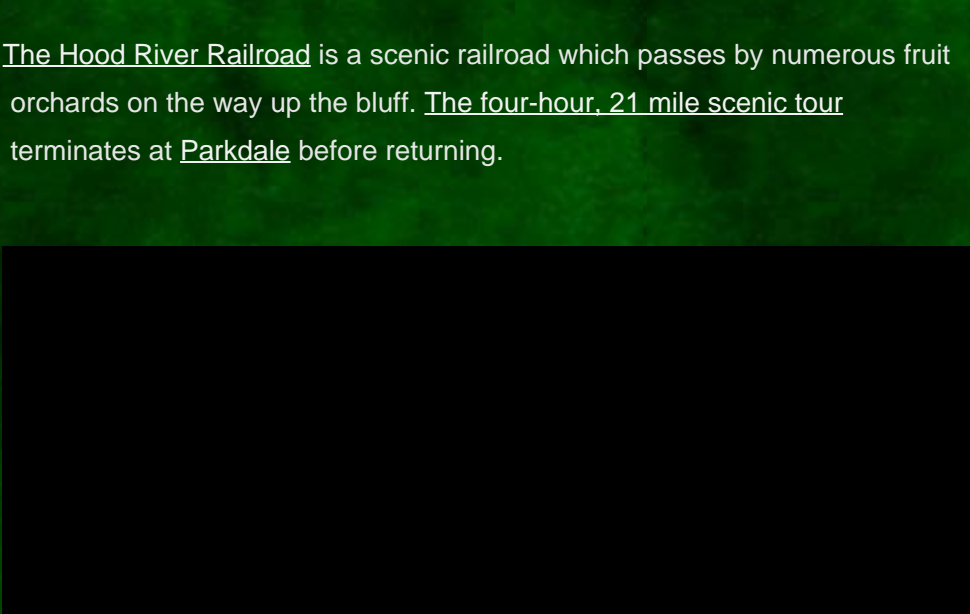
Built in 1921 by timber tycoon Simon Benson, the The Columbia Gorge Hotel, the "Waldorf of the West" is perched on a scenic cliff, with sweeping views of the Columbia River as well as great accommodations and dining. You take the Hood River exit then backrack on Frontage Rd to get to the hotel, which is west of downtown Hood River.



Hood River Exit 62

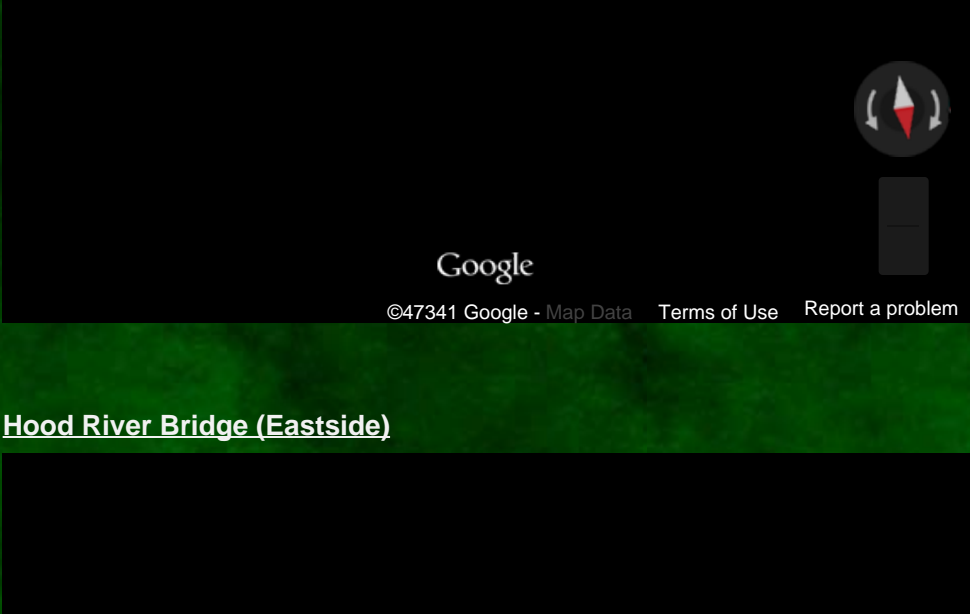


Hood River (Westside)

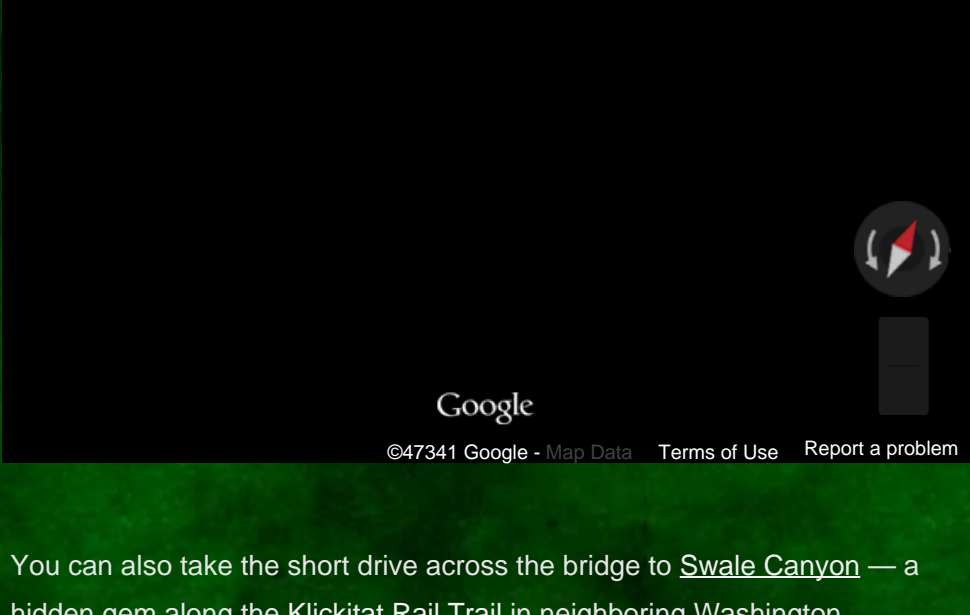


Hood River is the seat of Hood River County and is about 30 miles north of Mount Hood, the tallest peak in the state. It is across the Columbia River from White Salmon, Washington.

South of the city, the Hood River Valley is known for its apples, pears, and cherries. The 35-mile Fruit Loop provides the chance to gorge out on cherries, blueberries, and apples.



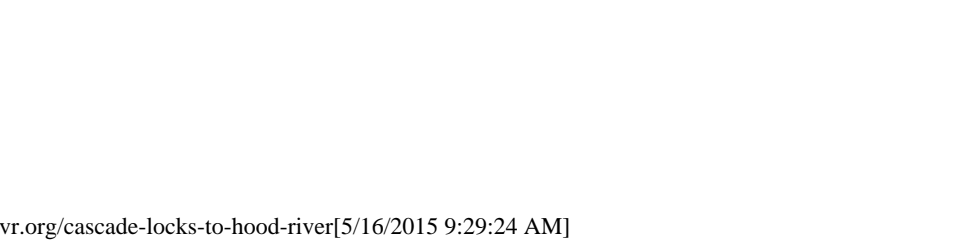
Businesses include employee-owned Full Sail Brewing, sports equipment manufacturer Dakine, vegetarian food manufacturer Turtle Island Foods, producer of Tofurky, and dozens of Bed and Breakfasts.



The Hood River Railroad is a scenic railroad which passes by numerous fruit orchards on the way up the bluff. The four-hour, 21 mile scenic tour terminates at Parkdale before returning.



Hood River Bridge (Eastside)



You can also take the short drive across the bridge to Swale Canyon — a hidden gem along the Klickitat Rail Trail in neighboring Washington.

NEXT: Hood River to Mosier



HOOD RIVER TO MOSIER

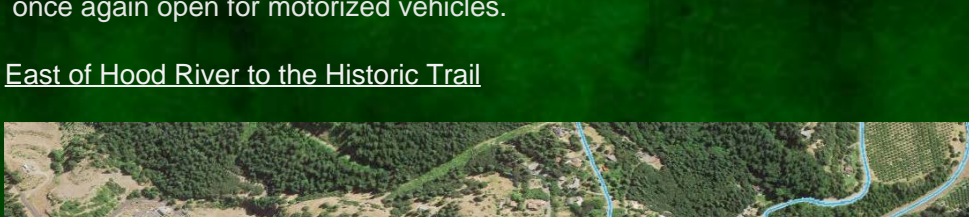
Our Hood River to Mosier route takes the Old Highway — but you can't go all the way by car. A large section is biking and hiking only. It's a great bike route though. Park your car by the entrance to the wide, paved trail east of town.

On this section we'll travel on both I-84 and the Historic Highway Trail and see the [Hood River Marine Park](#), [Panorama Park](#) (just south of Hood River), [Hood River County Museum](#), the [Mark O. Hatfield Trail](#), [Koberg Beach](#), the [Mosier Twin Tunnels](#) (on the historic trail), [Eighteen Mile Island](#) and the town of [Mosier](#).



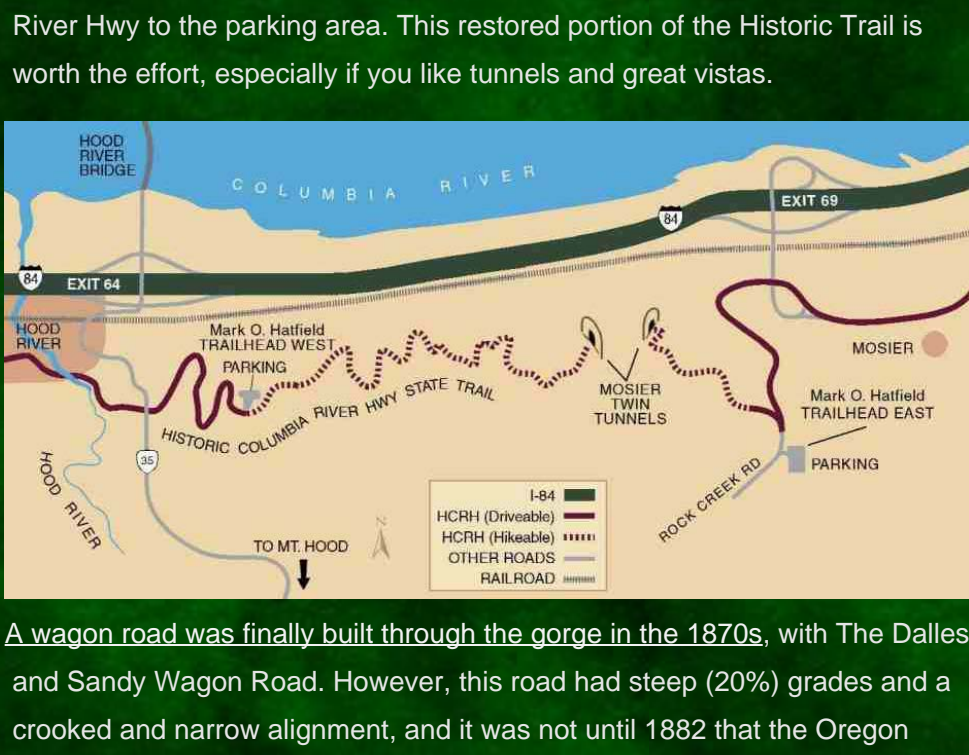
HOOD RIVER TO MOSIER

Hood River is famous for wind, kiteboarding, and sailboarding. [360 Labs took their 360° GoPro video camera array to Hood River](#) for bit of 360°, kiteboarding fun!

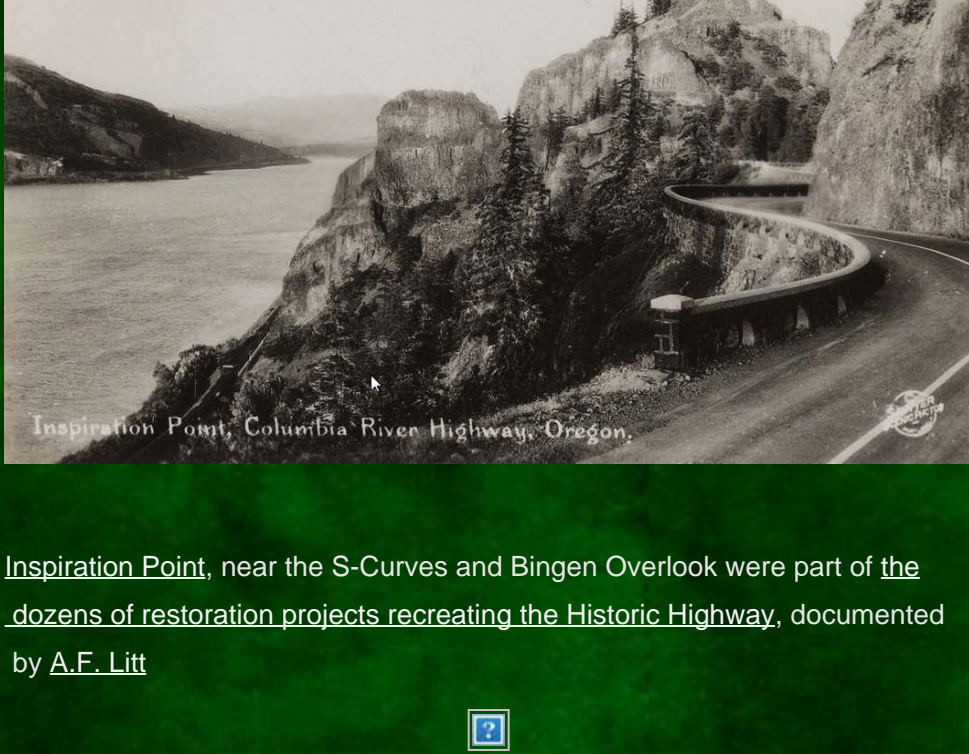


If you're still on I-84, take [Exit 64](#) to Hood River and head south to the State Trailhead to head east of town. Only hikers and bikers can travel on much of [the Hood River to Mosier section](#), but near Mosier, the historic highway is once again open for motorized vehicles.

East of Hood River to the Historic Trail

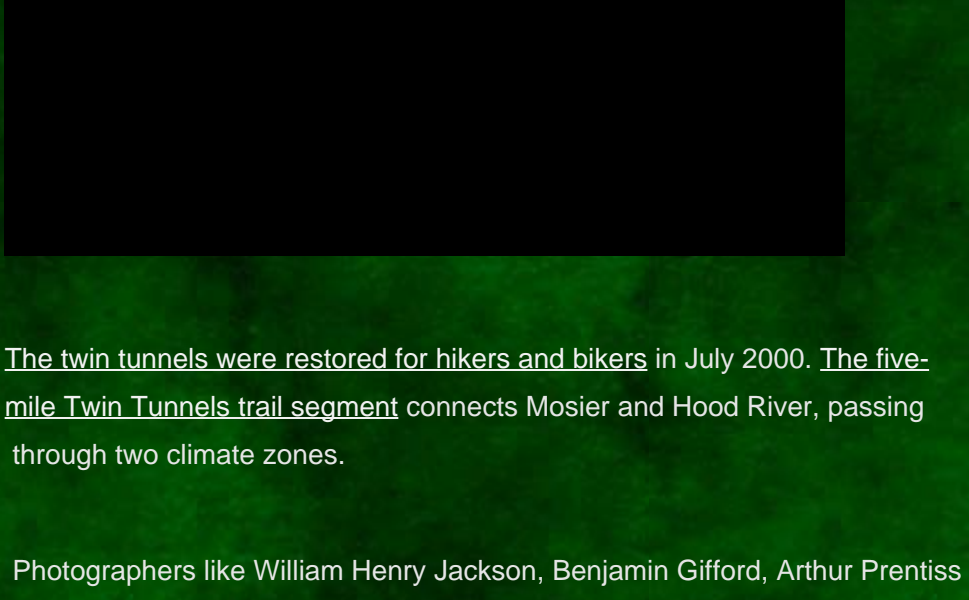


From Hood River, head east and cross [Hwy 35](#) and drive up the old Columbia River Hwy to the parking area. This restored portion of the Historic Trail is worth the effort, especially if you like tunnels and great vistas.



A wagon road was finally built through the gorge in the 1870s, with The Dalles and Sandy Wagon Road. However, this road had steep (20%) grades and a crooked and narrow alignment, and it was not until 1882 that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company finally opened a water-level route.

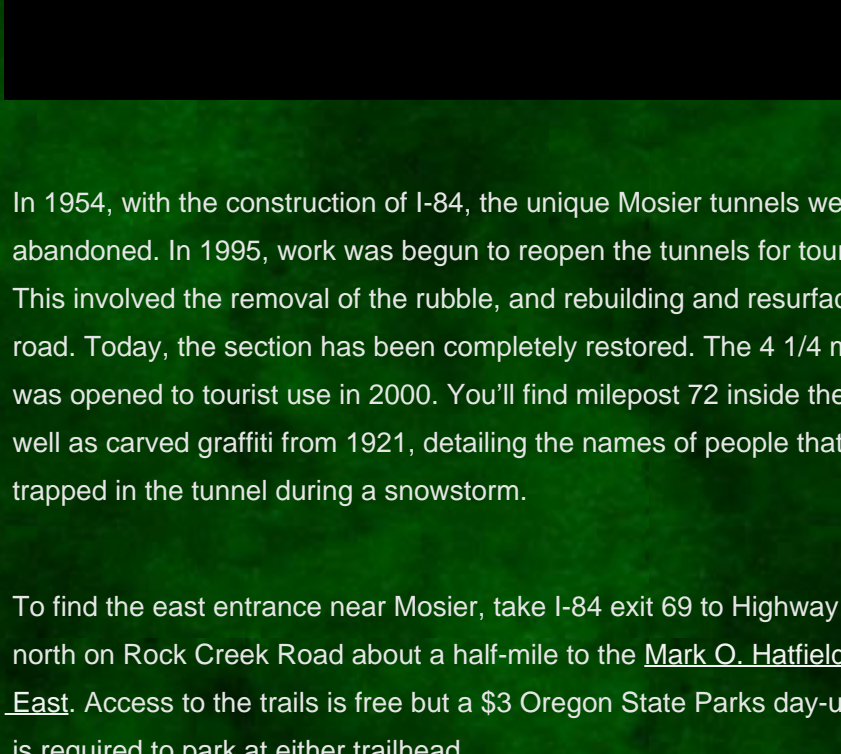
Between Hood River and The Dalles, construction of the historic highway was delayed by rugged terrain.



[Inspiration Point](#), near the S-Curves and Bingen Overlook were part of [the dozens of restoration projects recreating the Historic Highway](#), documented by [A.E. Litt](#)



The [Mosier Twin Tunnels](#), completed in 1920, carried the road through a portion of the hill and featured two windows, similar to the five at Mitchell Point. The road rises to the covered Twin Tunnels Catchment Structure at the west end of the tunnels to protect against falling rocks.



The twin tunnels were restored for hikers and bikers in July 2000. The [five-mile Twin Tunnels trail segment](#) connects Mosier and Hood River, passing through two climate zones.

Photographers like William Henry Jackson, Benjamin Gifford, Arthur Prentiss and Carleton Watkins documented its construction.



In 1954, with the construction of I-84, the unique Mosier tunnels were abandoned. In 1995, work was begun to reopen the tunnels for tourist use. This involved the removal of the rubble, and rebuilding and resurfacing the road. Today, the section has been completely restored. The 4 1/4 mile trail was opened to tourist use in 2000. You'll find milepost 72 inside the tunnel as well as carved graffiti from 1921, detailing the names of people that were trapped in the tunnel during a snowstorm.

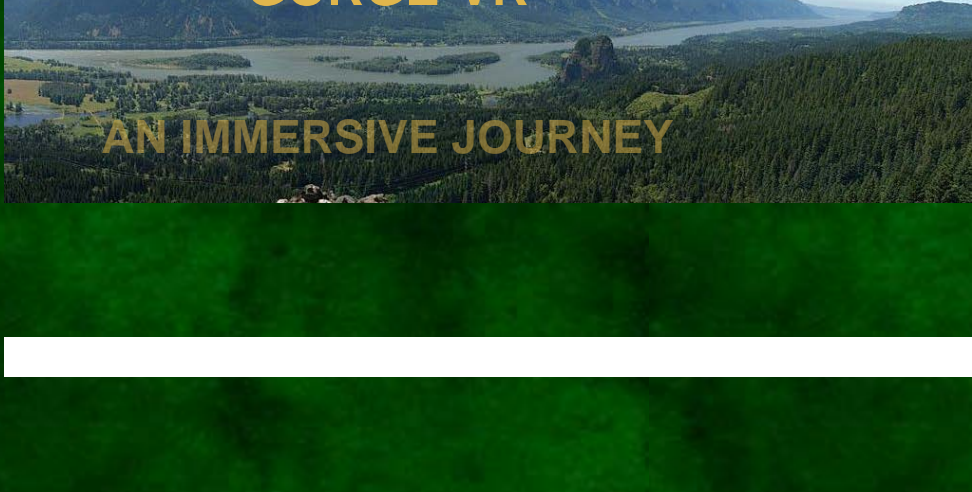
To find the east entrance near Mosier, take I-84 exit 69 to Highway 30. Go north on Rock Creek Road about a half-mile to the [Mark O. Hatfield Trailhead East](#). Access to the trails is free but a \$3 Oregon State Parks day-use permit is required to park at either trailhead.



The 60-mile [Mark O. Hatfield Trail](#) begins at the Multnomah Falls Lodge and traverses through the rugged high country of the [Hatfield Wilderness](#).

[Eighteenmile Island](#) is about a half mile downstream of [Mosier](#) and four miles upstream of Hood River. It can be seen from Interstate 84 and is only accessible by boat. The island's only structure is a private residence, a three-story wood-frame house built in 1969. It is one of very few remaining privately owned islands.

NEXT: [Mosier to The Dalles](#)

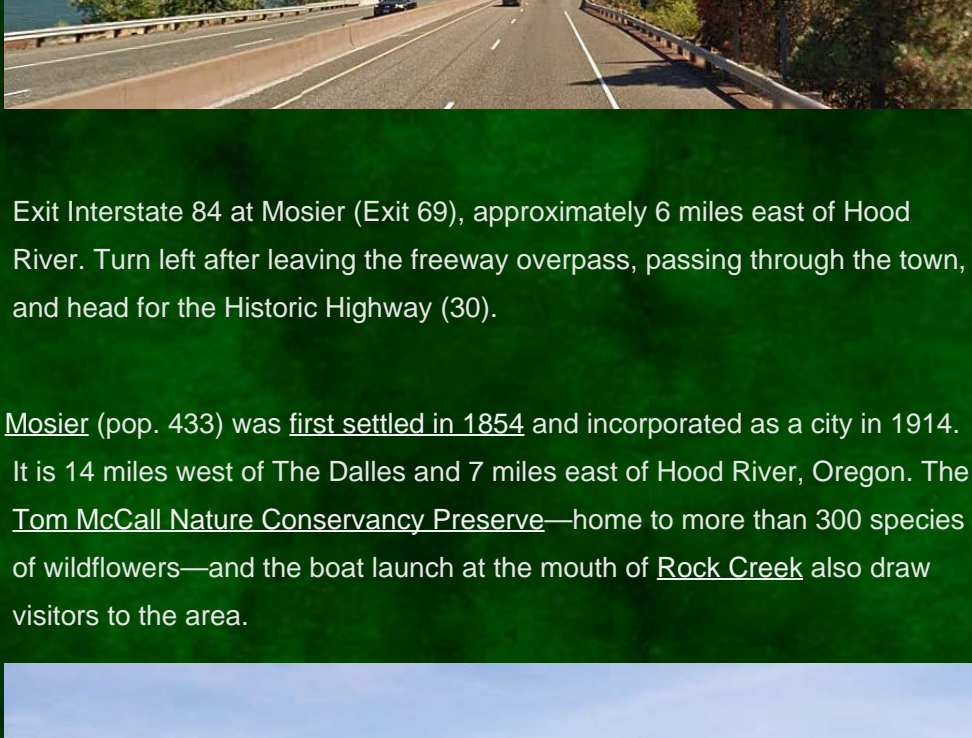


MOSIER TO THE DALLES

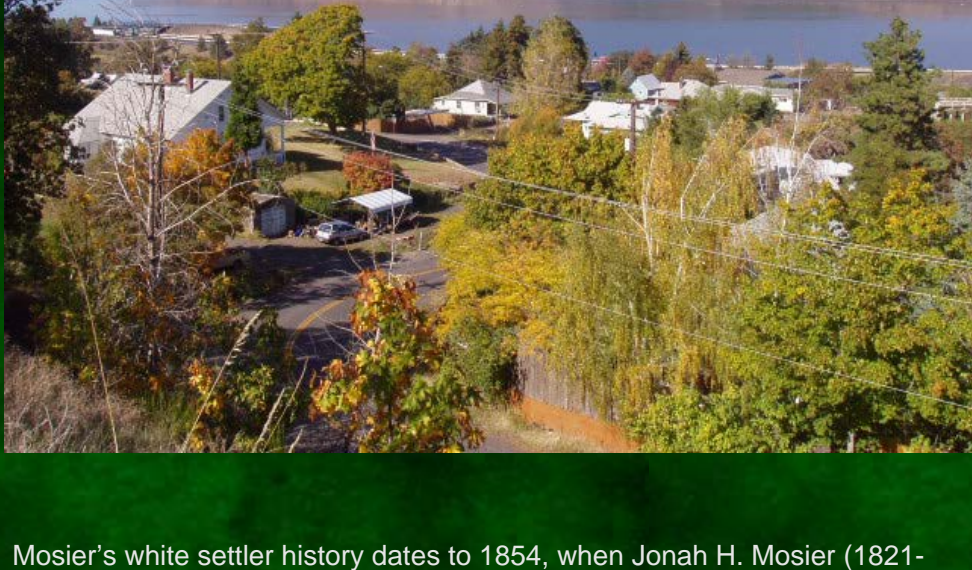
The Mosier to The Dalles section of the Old Highway is open to automobiles. It passes by [Mosier Falls](#), [Memaloose Overlook](#), [Mayer State Park](#), [Rowena Crest](#), and the end of the [Columbia River Historic Highway](#), just West of [The Dalles](#).



MOSIER TO THE DALLES

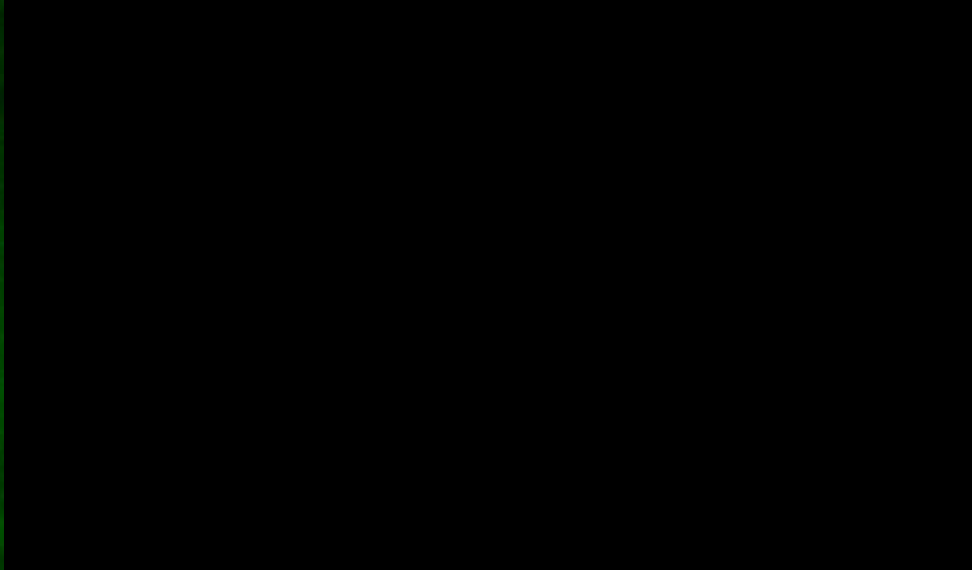


City of Mosier (Exit 69)



Exit Interstate 84 at Mosier (Exit 69), approximately 6 miles east of Hood River. Turn left after leaving the freeway overpass, passing through the town, and head for the Historic Highway (30).

[Mosier](#) (pop. 433) was [first settled in 1854](#) and incorporated as a city in 1914. It is 14 miles west of The Dalles and 7 miles east of Hood River, Oregon. The [Tom McCall Nature Conservancy Preserve](#)—home to more than 300 species of wildflowers—and the boat launch at the mouth of [Rock Creek](#) also draw visitors to the area.

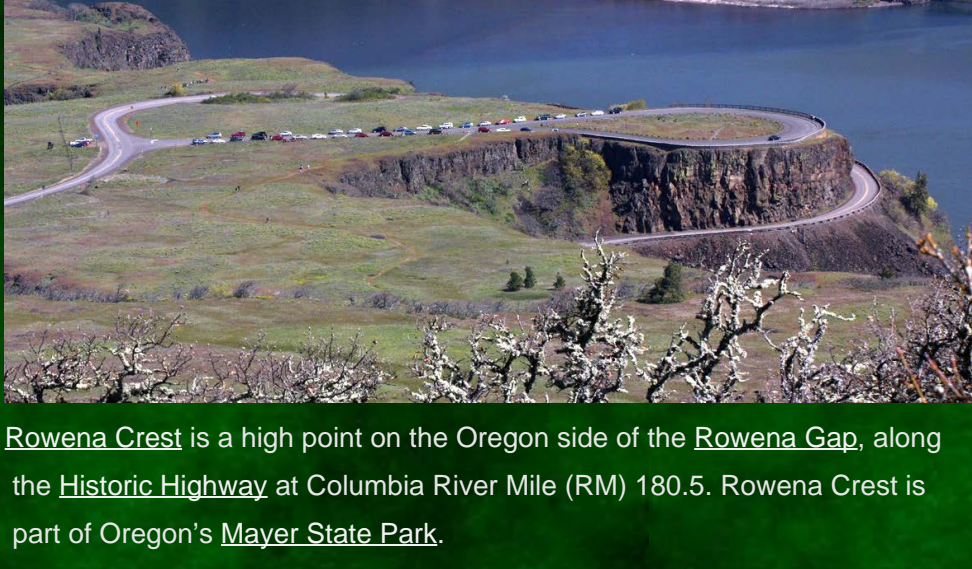


Mosier's white settler history dates to 1854, when Jonah H. Mosier (1821-1894) built a series of sawmills at the mouth of Mosier Creek. His son, Jefferson N. Mosier (1860-1928), platted the town and, like his father, became active in local and state affairs. During the late nineteenth century, Mosier had a railroad station and was a steamboat landing for boats headed upriver.

The [sunny, rolling hills](#) of Mosier produce [great cherries](#) including Bings, Royal Anns, Rainers and Chelans. [Root Orchards](#) in Mosier has been cherry growing since 1878. Mosier U-pick at [Evans Fruit Company](#) and organic cherries at [Idiot's Grace](#) in Mosier are also recommended.

Mosier Creek Falls

Park at the bridge over Mosier Creek and find the path signed for the Mosier [Pioneer Cemetery](#). [Mosier Creek Falls](#) is one of the most scenic on the dry side of the Gorge. It is an easy .4 mile hike to the top of the 100-ft waterfall. This makes for a nice picnic spot with a viewing area revealing the deep canyon and pool.



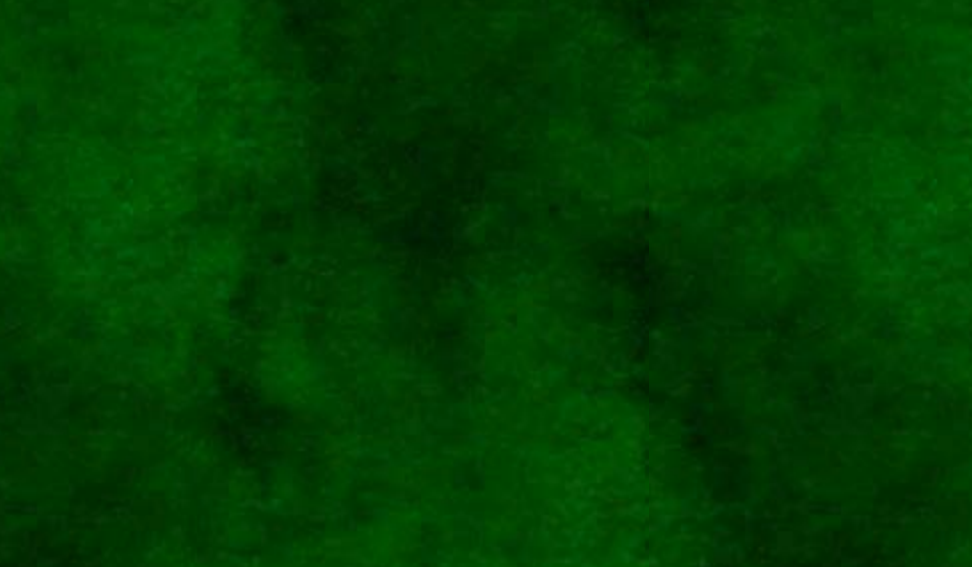
Our bike map (below) shows some of the highlights of this part of the Historic Highway.



[Memaloose Overlook/State Park](#), a few miles west of Lyle, is a good spot to view [Memaloose Island](#). Memaloose comes from the Chinookan word "memalust" which roughly translates from "to die." Before the dams flooded the Columbia River, there were many "memaloose" islands. All of these islands were used as burial grounds for the local Native Americans.



Rowena Crest is a high point on the Oregon side of the Rowena Gap, along the [Historic Highway](#) at Columbia River Mile (RM) 180.5. Rowena Crest is part of Oregon's [Mayer State Park](#).

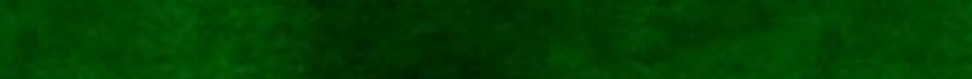


[Mayer State Park](#) can be fully appreciated from the top of Rowena Crest. Swimming, boating, fishing and picnicking are available. When the spring wildflowers are in bloom, this is one of the most stunning vistas in the Columbia River Gorge.

A [fast-moving wildfire](#) raced along the scenic overlooks between Mosier and The Dalles in 2014, threatening as many as 170 homes, reports The Oregonian ([video](#)). Downstream is [Tom McCall Nature Preserve](#). Parking at the top of the crest provides spectacular views of the Columbia River, Mayer State Park, and across to [Lyle, Washington](#) and the mouth of the [Klickitat River](#).

Attractions near [The Dalles](#) beckon us on. [Ten thousand years of Native American trading](#) took place on the banks of the Columbia River near [The Dalles](#), carved by the [Missoula Floods](#).

NEXT: [The Dalles to Biggs Junction](#)

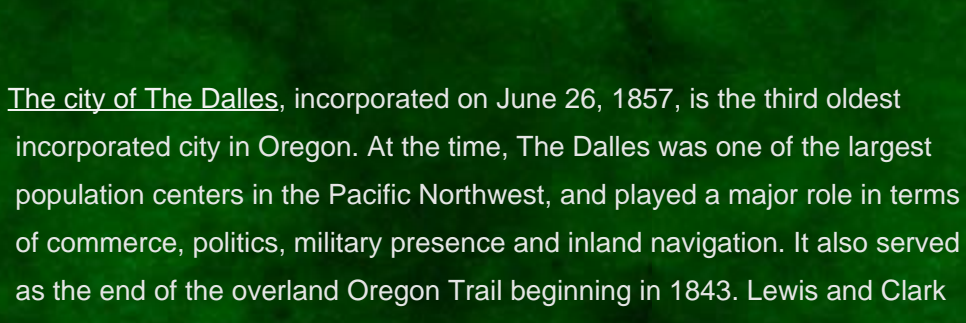




THE DALLES TO BIGGS JUNCTION

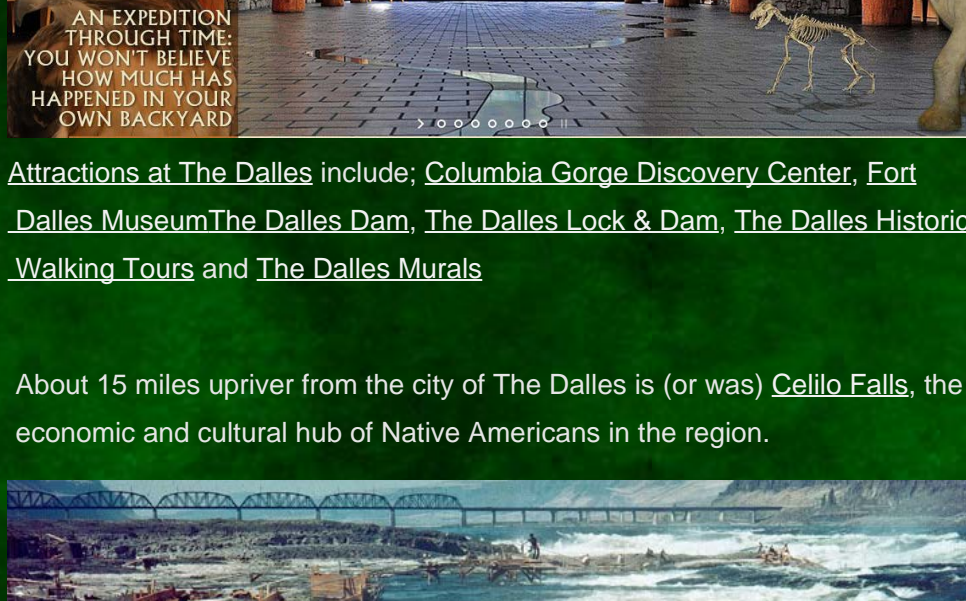
The Dalles was the jumping off spot for pioneers, soldiers, gold miners, adventurers, and all manner of characters. Attractions at The Dalles include; Columbia Gorge Discovery Center, Fort Dalles Museum, The Dalles Dam, The Dalles Lock & Dam, The Dalles Historic Walking Tours and The Dalles Murals.

We'll pass Celilo Falls, the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in North America. It was the economic and cultural hub of Native Americans in the region for thousands of years. At Biggs Junction we'll cross over to Washington State.



THE DALLES TO BIGGS JUNCTION

The Dalles (exit 82)



The city of The Dalles, incorporated on June 26, 1857, is the third oldest incorporated city in Oregon. At the time, The Dalles was one of the largest population centers in the Pacific Northwest, and played a major role in terms of commerce, politics, military presence and inland navigation. It also served as the end of the overland Oregon Trail beginning in 1843. Lewis and Clark camped at The Dalles twice, in 1805 and 1806.



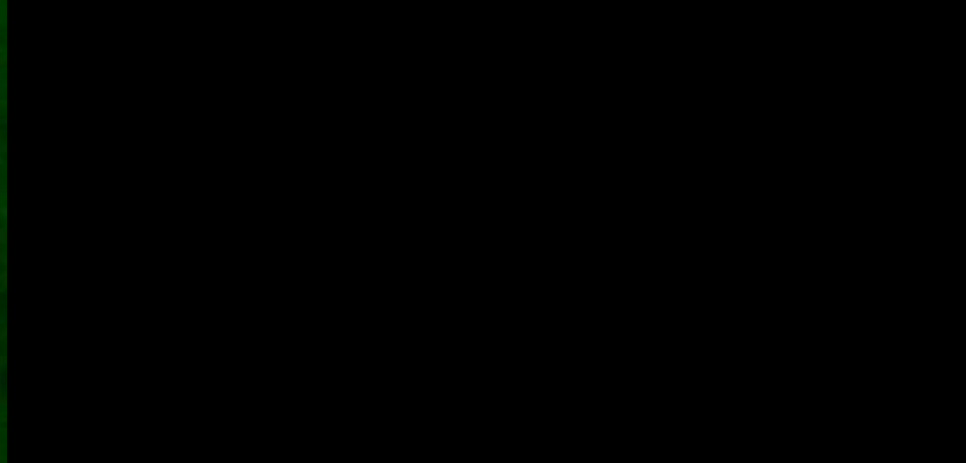
Attractions at The Dalles include; Columbia Gorge Discovery Center, Fort Dalles Museum, The Dalles Dam, The Dalles Lock & Dam, The Dalles Historic Walking Tours and The Dalles Murals.

About 15 miles upriver from the city of The Dalles is (or was) Celilo Falls, the economic and cultural hub of Native Americans in the region.



For 15,000 years, native peoples gathered around Celilo Falls to fish and exchange goods. They built wooden platforms out over the water and caught salmon with dipnets and long spears on poles as the fish swam up through the rapids and jumped over the falls.

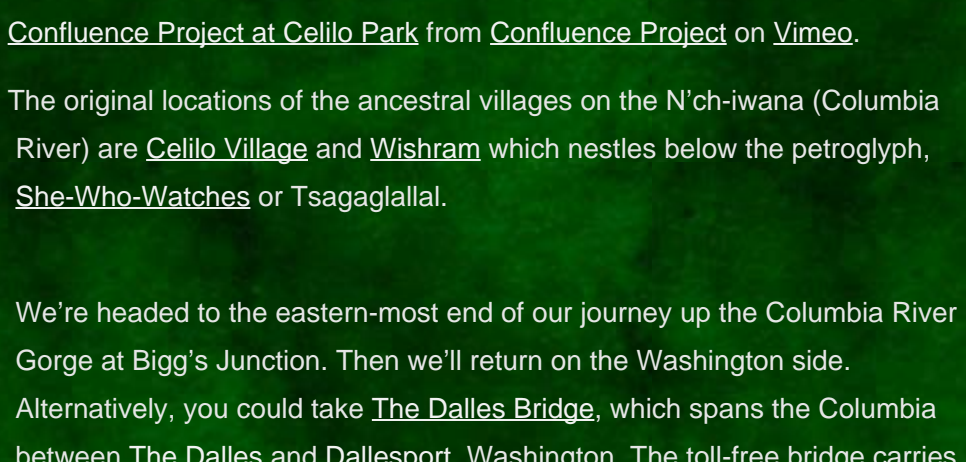
Historically, an estimated fifteen to twenty million salmon passed through the falls every year, making it one of the greatest fishing sites in North America. The falls were the sixth-largest by volume in the world and were among the largest in North America.



"Once this was our land and Celilo was our falls," murmured Mrs. Flora Thompson, wife of Chief Tommy Thompson whose people had maintained inherent fishing rights at the falls for uncounted centuries. "Now our lands and our fishing places are gone," she said softly, "and soon we will be gone, too."

There were approximately 480 fishing stations in and around Celilo Falls with the Columbia squeezed here into a width of only 140 feet, with the falls from 3 to 12 and 15 feet high. Fishers built wooden scaffolds out over the roaring falls and used dipnets to catch salmon returning upriver to their natal streams.

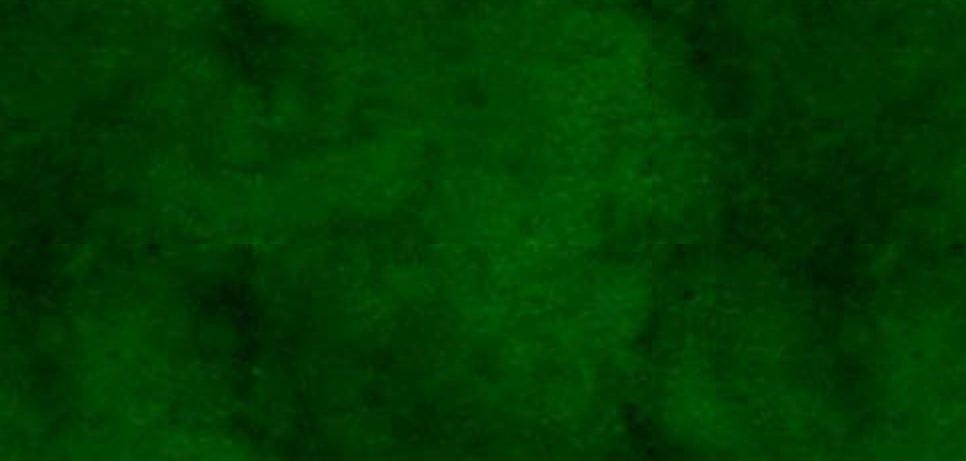
It was dangerous, hard work with salmon weighing up to sixty pounds. This photo shows the area before the inundation of Celilo Falls by The Dalles Dam in March 1957.



It was the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in North America. Buried in 1957 by the backwater of The Dalles Dam, it is now called Lake Celilo, the 24 mi (39 km) long reservoir stretches upstream to the John Day Dam.

Since the early 1970s, the fish catch has dramatically declined, with hatchery-raised species making up more than 80 percent of commercially caught salmon in the river. In 1992, the government listed the native Snake River Sockeye salmon as an endangered species, and in 1998 Willamette steelhead joined the list of endangered fish.

Artist and architect Maya Lin is working on interpretive artwork at Celilo for the Confluence Project, scheduled for completion in 2016.



Confluence Project at Celilo Park from Confluence Project on Vimeo.


The original locations of the ancestral villages on the N'ch-iwana (Columbia River) are Celilo Village and Wishram which nestles below the petroglyph, She-Who-Watches or Tsagagliallal.

We're headed to the eastern-most end of our journey up the Columbia River Gorge at Biggs Junction. Then we'll return on the Washington side. Alternatively, you could take The Dalles Bridge, which spans the Columbia between The Dalles and Dallesport, Washington. The toll-free bridge carries the traffic of U.S. Route 197.

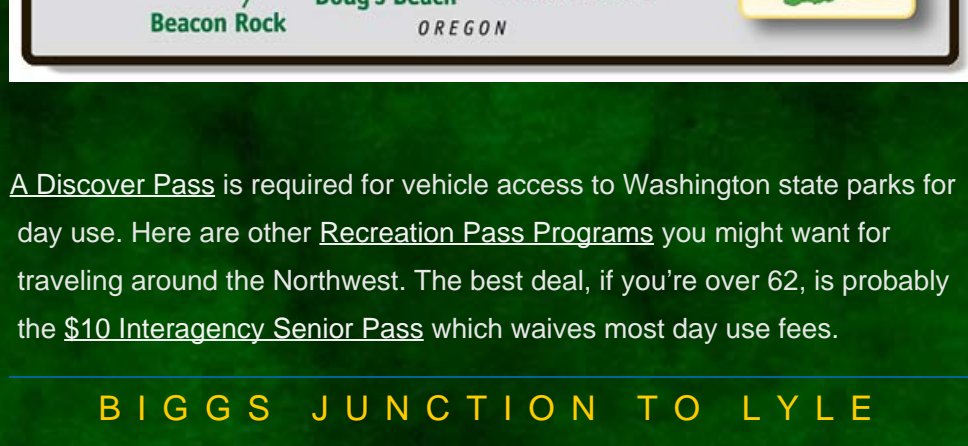
NEXT: Biggs Junction to Lyle WA



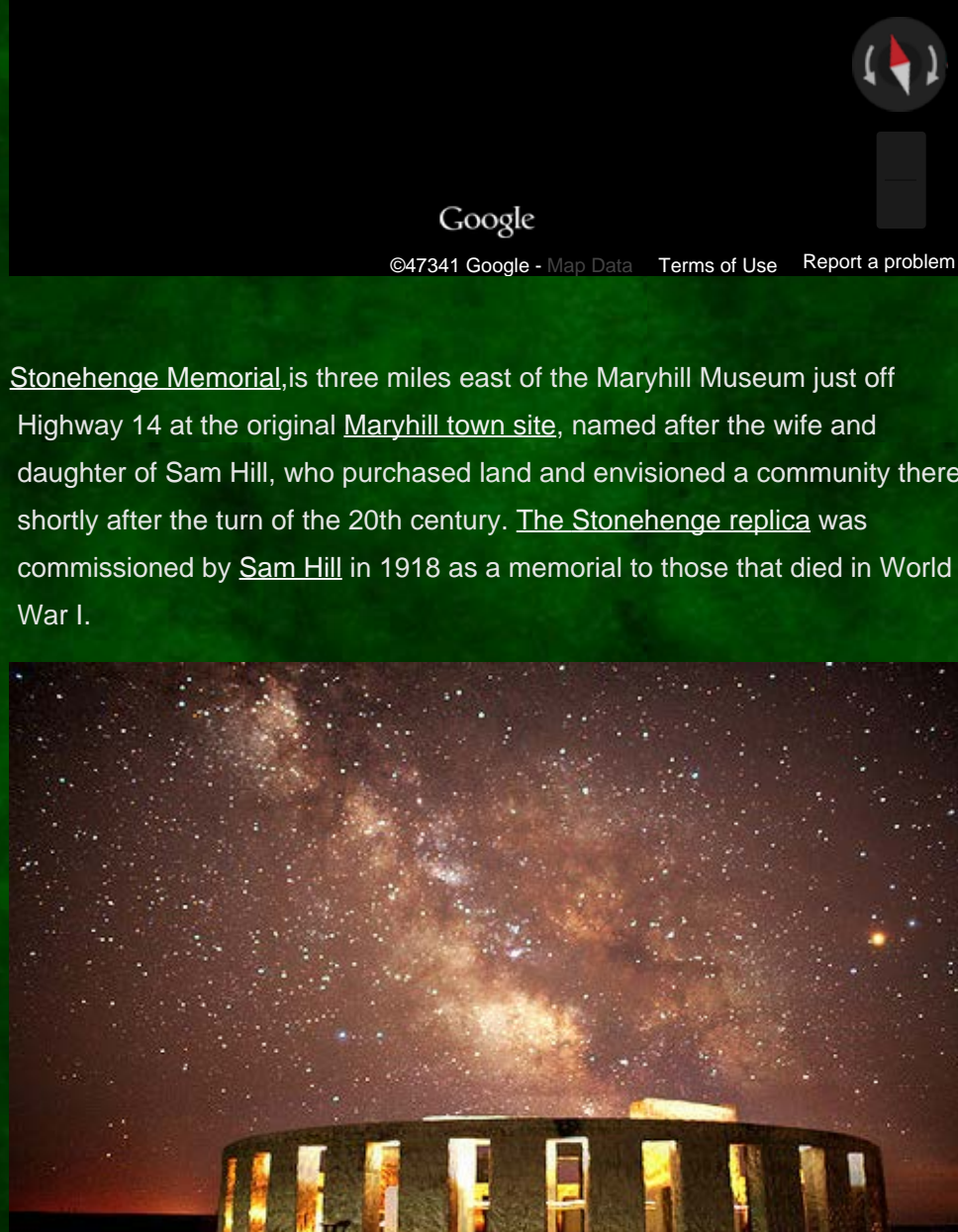
location, and **Lyle**.



The map shows a route from Lyle, WA to Biggs Junction, OR. The route is 28.1 miles and takes 2 hours 51 minutes by bicycle. The map includes a red pin at Lyle, WA, a blue line for the route, and a white box with the route details.

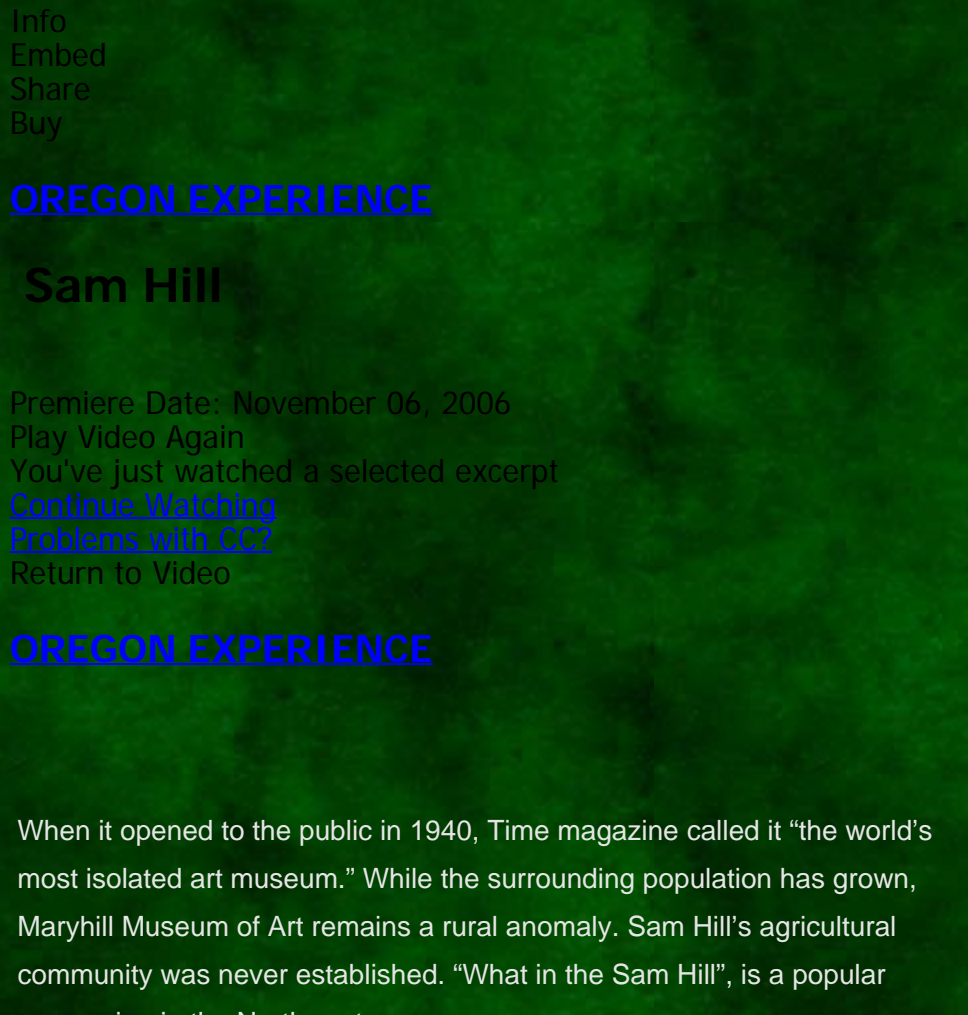


the base of the Sam Hill Memorial Bridge on the Washington side.



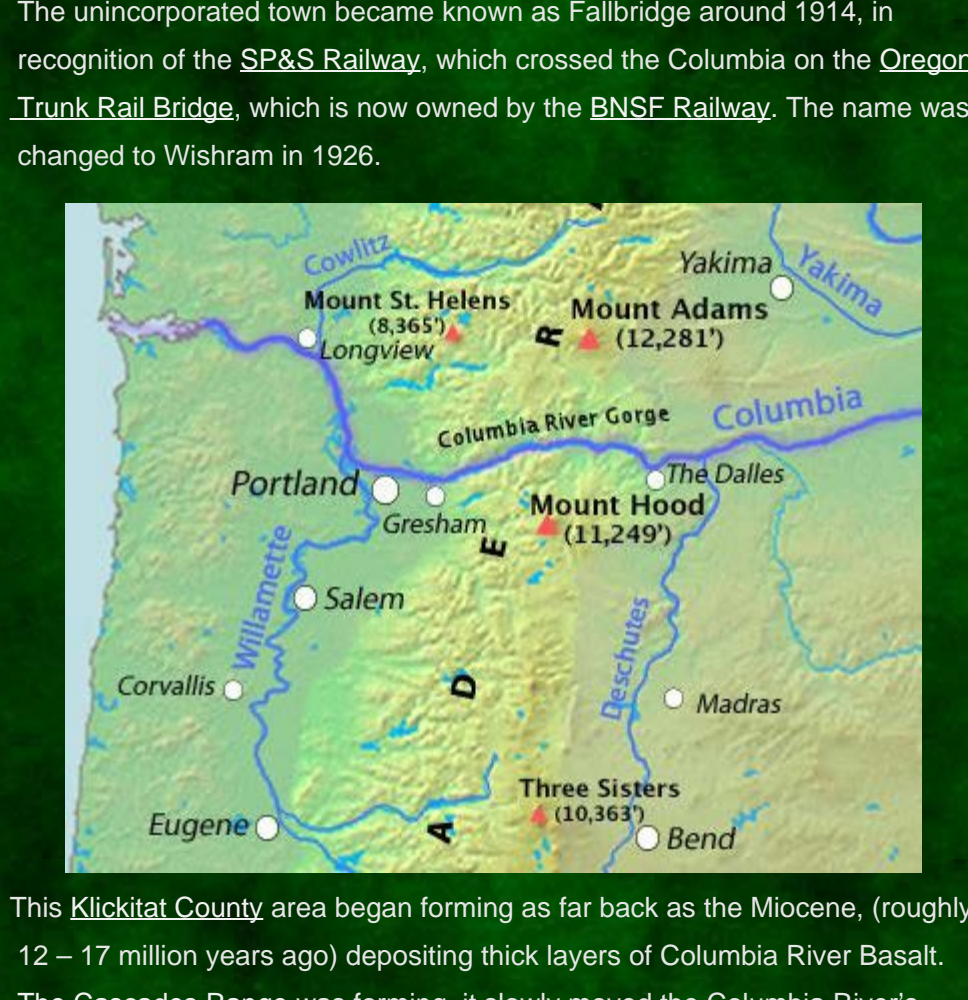
aligned to the astronomical horizon. The [The Goldendale Observatory](#) is inside [Goldendale Observatory State Park](#). The 24.5 in (620 mm) Cassegrain reflecting telescope was built by four amateur astronomers. It's off Hwy 97, and near the town of [Goldendale](#).

Stonehenge is near the [Maryhill Museum](#), which [celebrates its 75th anniversary in 2015](#).



Further
thriving
center

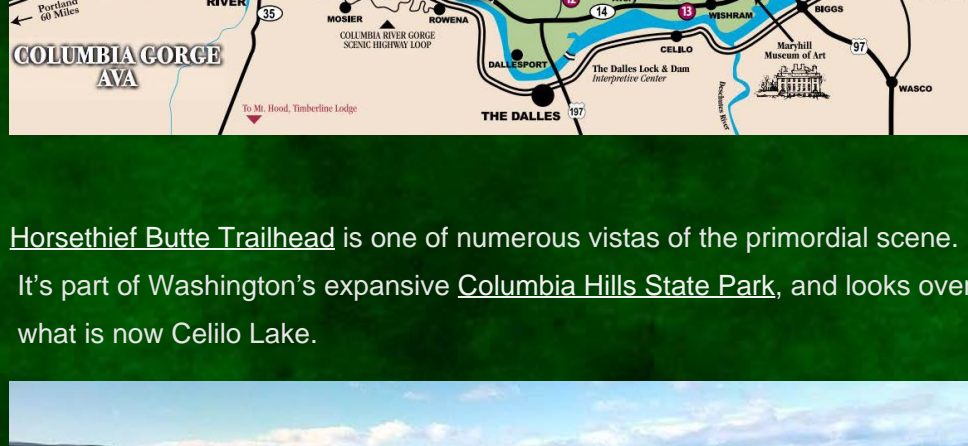
most of the native populated areas were closer to the river and convenient for fishing, but the lower area was flooded in 1957 by water backed up behind the Dalles Dam. When Lewis and Clark explored the area in 1805 and 1806, they noted a village of "26 Mat Lodges".



The Columbia Gorge is an American Viticultural Area for wine growers due to the unique climate and geography between Hood River and White Salmon.

Fun Things to Do on the Washington Side include wine tasting. This

The map illustrates the 100-mile stretch of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, highlighting 10 scenic viewpoints. The route starts at the White Salmon Inland area and ends at Goldensale. Key locations and landmarks along the way include the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, and the Chesapeake Bay. The map also shows major roads like US 40, US 13, and US 1, and landmarks like the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel and the Chesapeake Bay Bridge.



We're traveling on Washington's State Route 11, a 180-mile long state



Doug's Beach State Park, 3 miles east of Lyle, is one of the premier windsurfing sites in the Columbia Gorge and is rated for advanced sailors. The park offers ten unsheltered picnic tables and three porta potties, but no

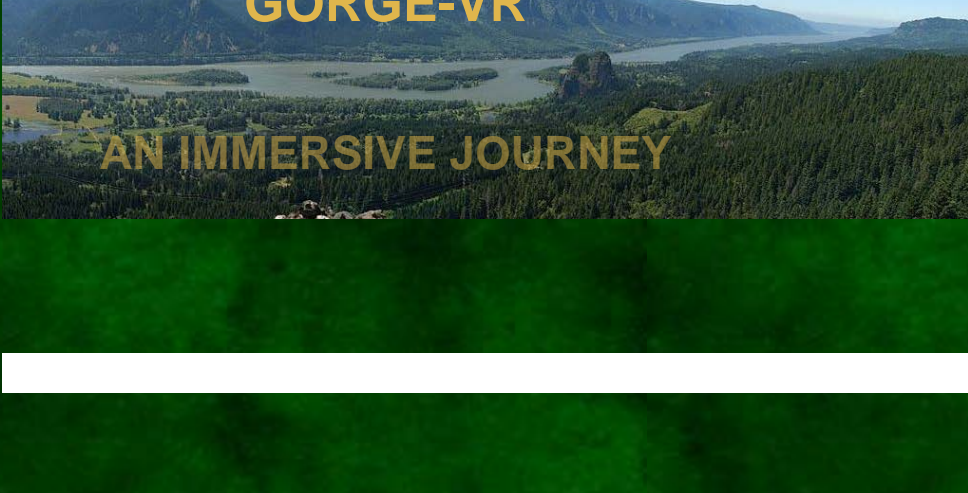
surge of current forcing its way through this narrow channel, only 1/4 mile wide at this point.

It also has some hiking too, because the state's 400 acres of public land

there are no trails and the hills are extremely steep. Downstream on the Oregon side is Rowena Crest.

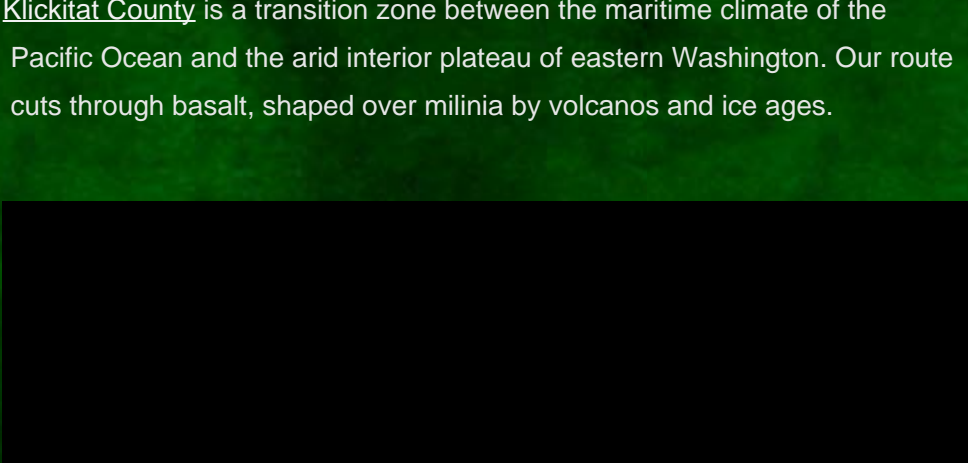
River were designated recreational under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, to preserve its free-flowing condition. Immediately across from Lyle is Oregon's Mayer State Park.

The area is also home to six boutique wineries: [Cor Cellars](#), [Domaine Pouillon](#), [Jacob Williams Winery](#), [Klickitat Canyon Winery](#), [Memaloose](#), and



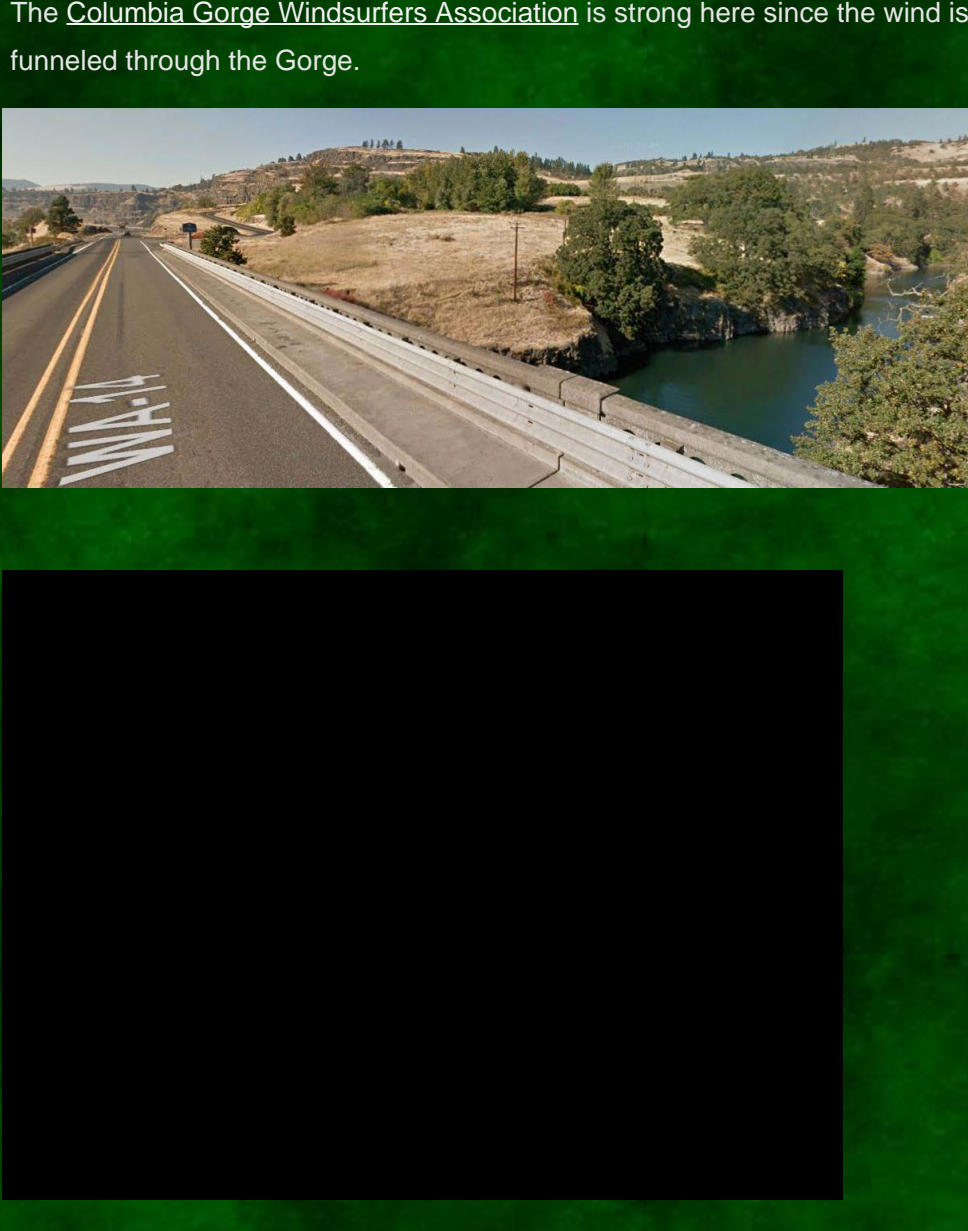
LYLE TO WHITE SALMON

Our Lyle to White Salmon route takes us along the [Lewis and Clark Hwy](#) (SR-14), but bikers may want to take [Old Highway 8](#) just across the [Klickitat River](#). [Klickitat County](#) encompasses the towns of [Lyle](#), [Trout Lake](#), [Bingen](#), and [White Salmon](#).

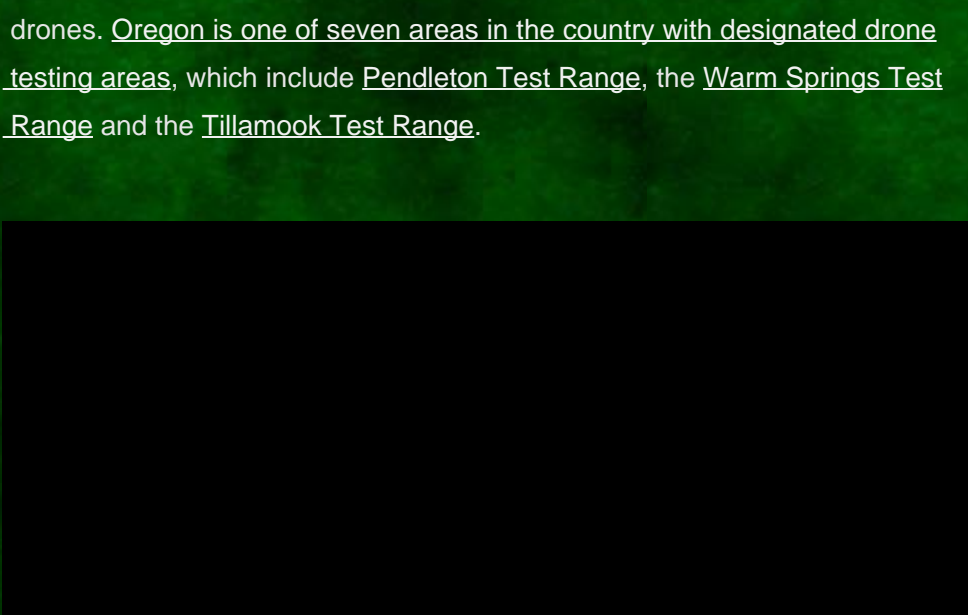


LYLE TO WHITE SALMON

[Klickitat County](#) is a transition zone between the maritime climate of the Pacific Ocean and the arid interior plateau of eastern Washington. Our route cuts through basalt, shaped over milinia by volcanos and ice ages.



The [Klickitat Trail](#) is a 31-mile non-motorized, multiple use trail that follows an old railroad corridor that once linked the towns of Lyle and Goldendale. The [Balfour-Klickitat Trail](#) (4414) meanders near the west bank of the river and [Klickitat County Park](#), a few miles up the east bank, makes a nice picnic spot. The [Columbia Gorge Windsurfers Association](#) is strong here since the wind is funneled through the Gorge.

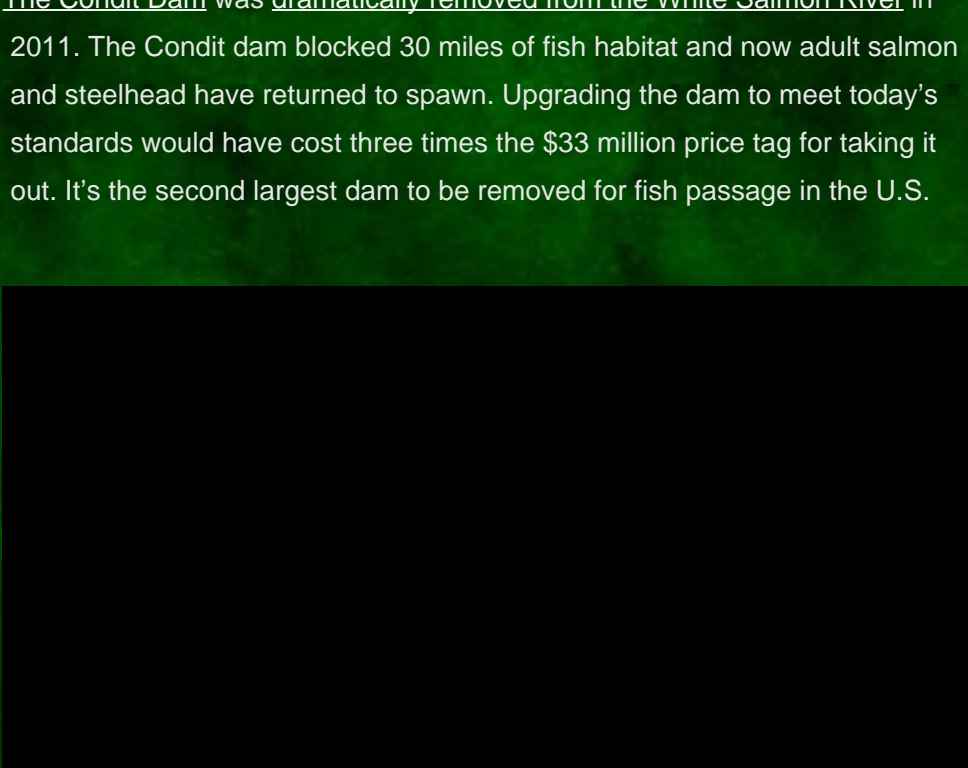


[Klickitat Log & Lumber](#) ran their # 7 steam train up until 1964.

[Bingen](#) is directly across from Hood River and is a great place to watch or participate in water recreation.



The [Port of Bingen](#) has set aside a [picnic spot](#) and a [boat ramp](#) by the river, but the most interesting busines here is [Insitu](#), which makes surveillance drones. Oregon is one of seven areas in the country with designated drone [testing areas](#), which include [Pendleton Test Range](#), the [Warm Springs Test Range](#) and the [Tillamook Test Range](#).

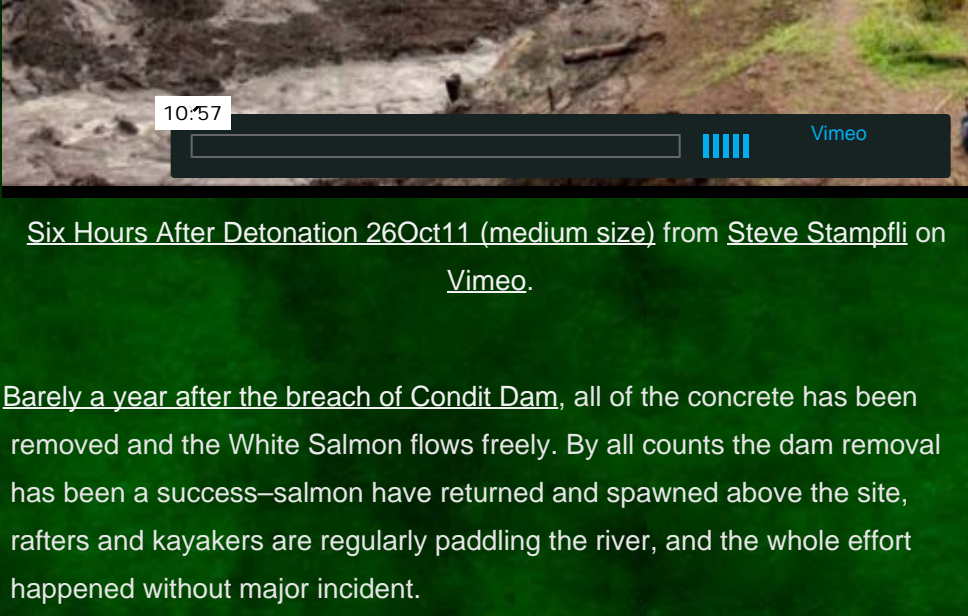


The [Columbia Gorge Kiteboarding Association](#) has more info on Kiteboarding. [Gorge Gradients](#), a kiteboarding school, is at Bingen Point. Several companies offer tandem rides and/or lessons including [Cloudsurf Paragliding](#), [Discover Paragliding](#), [Flystyle Paragliding](#), [Max Roc Paragliding](#), and [Northwest Paragliding](#).



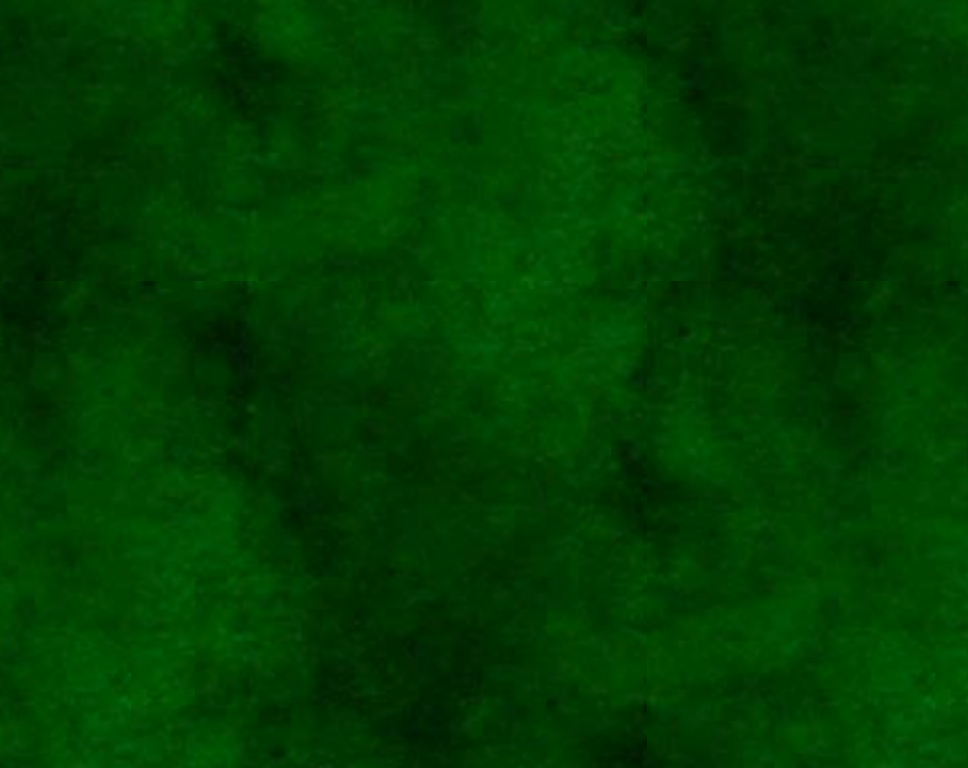
The Gorge funnels the wind making windsurfing popular all along the river. [Windsurfing](#) (Sailboarding) uses a sail on a surfboard. [Kiteboarding](#) utilizes a large kite to propell a surfboard across the water. [Paragliders](#) don't use surfboards — riders fly suspended under a kite. [Powered Paragliding](#) uses a motor for propulsion.

The town of [White Salmon](#) sits on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River and Bingen. Art, restaurants, lodging, and recreational activities bolster the city's retail economy. It was part of the home of the [Klickitat Tribe](#), now a part of the [Yakama Confederated Nations](#).



The [White Salmon River](#) runs [wild and free](#) through a generally inaccessible, deep, basalt-walled gorge, across Class III-V rapids and over two major waterfalls. Raft trips generally are generally offered between early May and early October. A highway trestle bridge over [Husum Falls](#) is probably the most accessible vantage point to watch the action on the river, and you'll often see tourists lining the rail to watch the rafts and kayaks plunge over the falls.

The [Condit Dam](#) was [dramatically removed from the White Salmon River](#) in 2011. The Condit dam blocked 30 miles of fish habitat and now adult salmon and steelhead have returned to spawn. Upgrading the dam to meet today's standards would have cost three times the \$33 million price tag for taking it out. It's the second largest dam to be removed for fish passage in the U.S.



The [White Salmon River](#), near the town of White Salmon, offers some of the best one-day rafting trips in Oregon or Washington. [Zoller's](#), a rafting outfitter, offers trips on the [Klickitat River](#) as well as the [White Salmon River](#). Now, with the removal of the Condit dam, they offer rafting trips on the [Upper](#) and [Lower](#) sections of the White Salmon which compliments their [Middle Gorge trips](#).

The [Elwha Dam](#) near Port Angeles, Washington was the largest dam to be removed.

The [Elwha river mapping project](#) (above) captures images and data from both above and below the water line — in 360 degrees. The fish population appears to be rebounding well there as well.

[Six Hours After Detonation 26Oct11 \(medium size\)](#) from [Steve Stampfli](#) on [Vimeo](#).

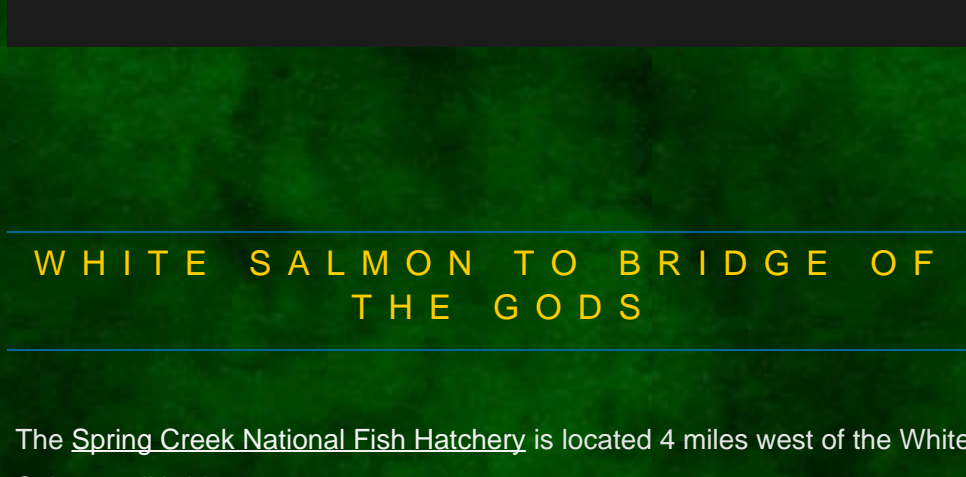
Barely a year after the breach of [Condit Dam](#), all of the concrete has been removed and the White Salmon flows freely. By all counts the dam removal has been a success—salmon have returned and spawned above the site, rafters and kayakers are regularly paddling the river, and the whole effort happened without major incident.

NEXT: [White Salmon to Bridge of the Gods](#)



WHITE SALMON TO BRIDGE OF THE GODS

Heading east, we'll take SR-14 from White Salmon/Bingen Washington to [Stevenson](#) and the [Bridge of the Gods](#), passing through Klickitat and Skamania counties.



There's lots to see, with some of the journey's best vistas.

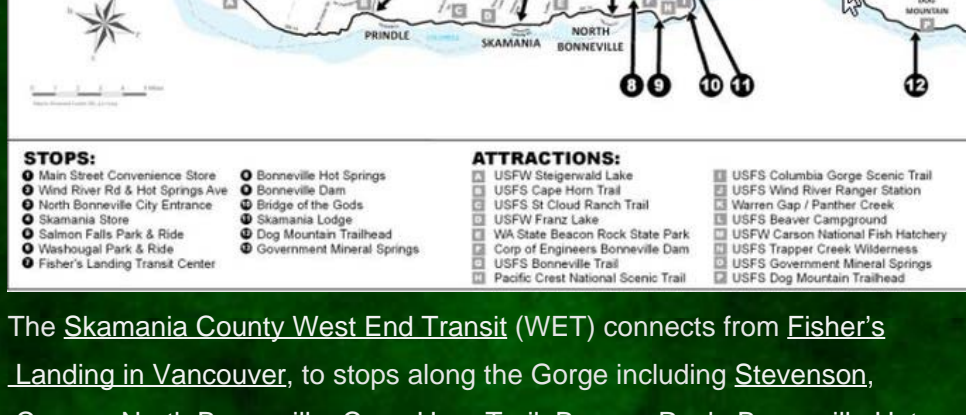


WHITE SALMON TO BRIDGE OF THE GODS

The [Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery](#) is located 4 miles west of the White Salmon toll bridge.

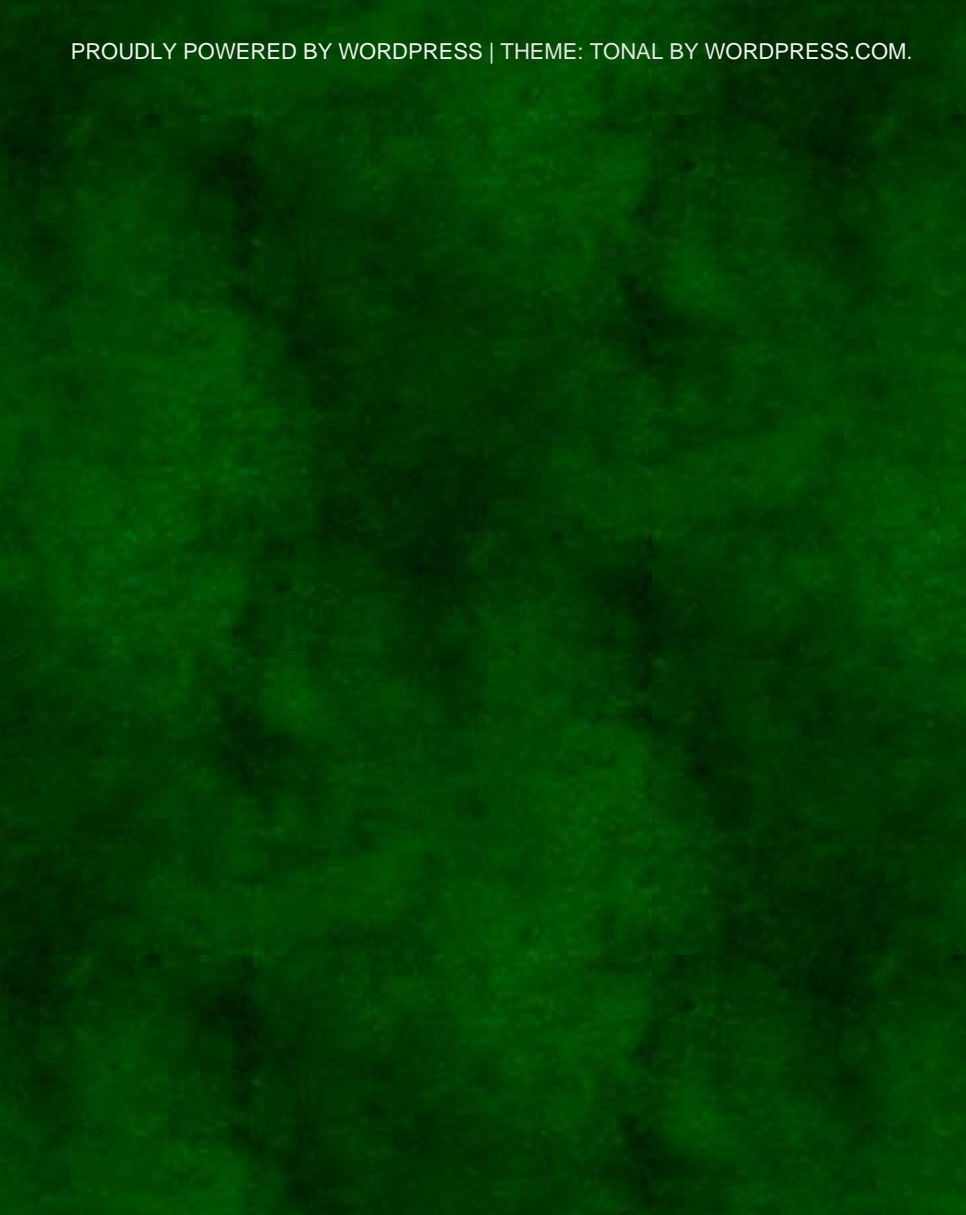


Not only can you learn about local salmon here, but it offers great close up views of wind surfers.



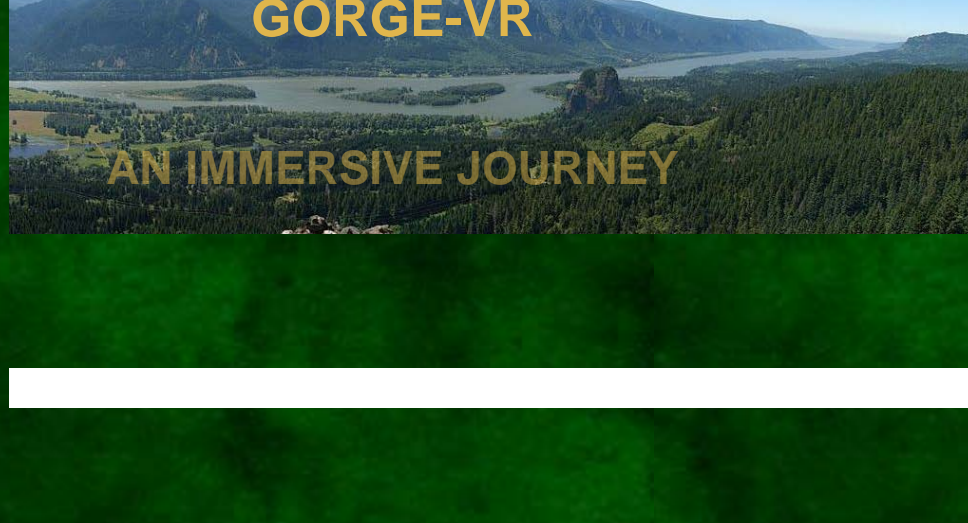
We'll pass [Wind Mountain](#) and [Dog Mountain](#) before approaching [Drano Lake](#), a popular fishing spot for salmon and steelhead about 7 miles west of White Salmon.

[Home Valley Park and Campground](#) is located just off of Highway 14 with overnight camping, beach access, ball fields and a covered Picnic Shelter. The [Wind River Boat Launch](#) in Home Valley, offers river access. [Big Cedars Campground](#) offers rustic campsites suitable for tents and small RV's.



The [Skamania County West End Transit \(WET\)](#) connects from [Fisher's Landing in Vancouver](#), to stops along the Gorge including [Stevenson](#), [Carson](#), [North Bonneville](#), [Cape Horn Trail](#), [Beacon Rock](#), [Bonneville Hot Springs](#), [Bonneville Dam](#), [Pacific Crest Trail](#), [Skamania Lodge](#), [Dog Mountain](#) and the [Trapper Creek Wilderness](#) area. It's only \$2 and leaves three times a day.

NEXT: [Bridge of the Gods to I-205 Bridge](#)



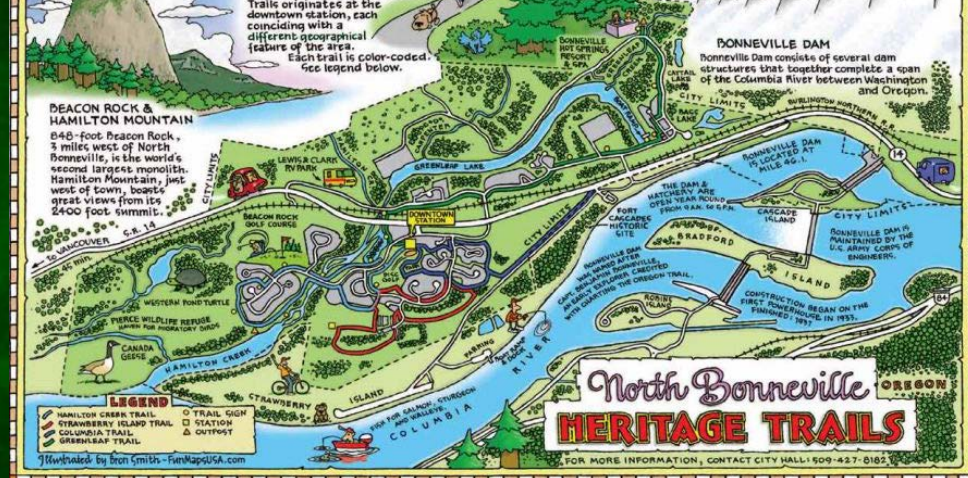
BRIDGE OF THE GODS TO I-205

In this last leg of our trip, we'll pass through [Skamania](#), the [Bridge of the Gods](#), the Washington side of the [Pacific Crest Trail](#), then [North Bonneville](#), [Bonneville Dam](#), [Bonneville Hot Springs](#), [Beacon Rock](#) and [Cape Horn Trail](#), returning at the [Glenn Jackson Memorial Bridge](#), which links Vancouver to Portland.

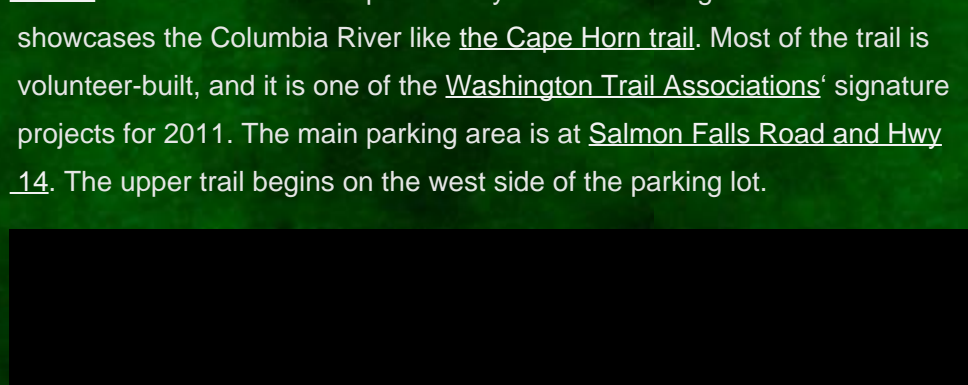


BRIDGE OF THE GODS TO I-205

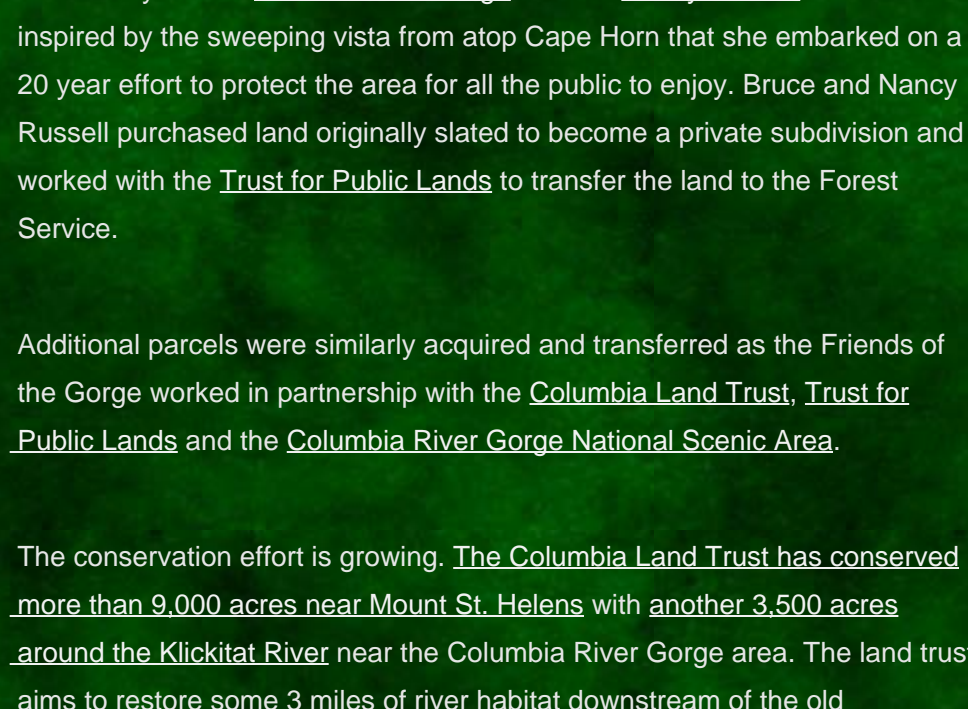
On the east side of the [Bridge of the Gods](#) is [Stevenson](#) and the west side [North Bonneville](#). Near North Bonneville is the [Franz Lake National Wildlife Refuge](#), a true wildlife sanctuary where wildlife and plants remain undisturbed by human activity. The lakes can be observed from a viewing platform just west of Skamania.



[Bonneville Hot Springs Resort](#) near North Bonneville is a popular spa featuring geothermal steam baths, heated from the molten lava of the subduction zone, some 40 miles below. It's been an [historical landmark](#) since [1897](#).

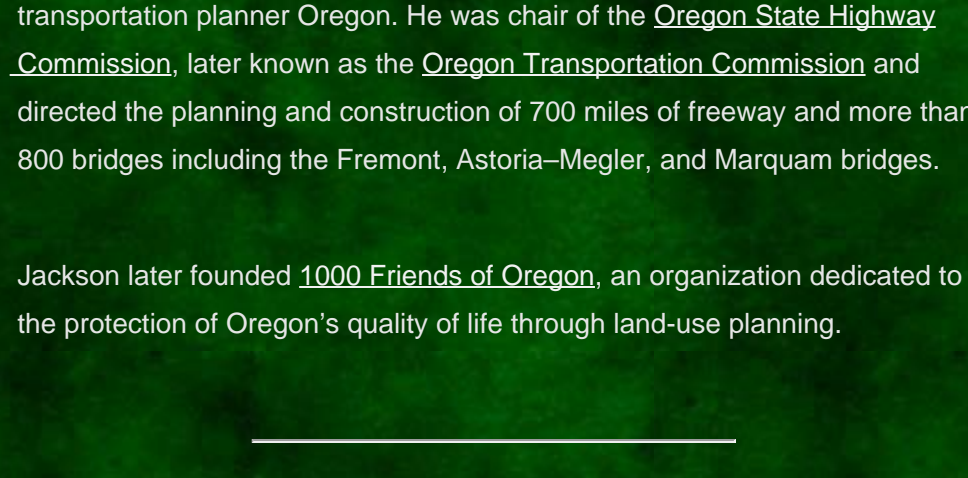


[North Bonneville](#) has 12 miles of community walking/bike path routes around the Gorge. [The Heritage Trails system](#) will eventually consist of four color coded interpretive routes all originating at a common trailhead... the Downtown Trail Station.



Located three miles west of Bonneville Lock and Dam, make sure to stop at [Beacon Rock](#) (MP 35), which is the exposed core of an ancient volcano standing more than 800 feet above the Columbia. The rock is the largest geologic formation of its kind in the nation. Hike to the top for an impressive view where you can see for hundreds of miles in all directions. The adjoining [Beacon Rock State Park](#) offers camping, picnicking and hiking.

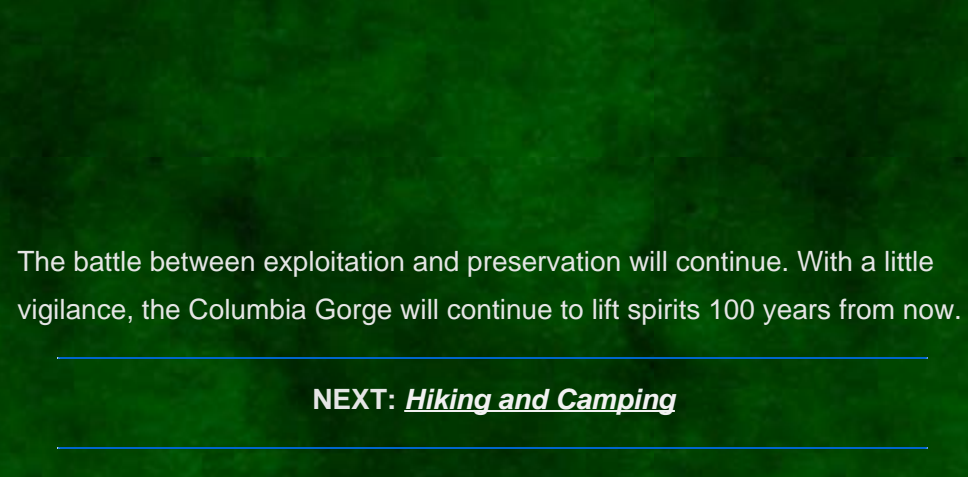
Wildflowers on the south-facing Washington side, [start blooming as early as March](#) and include several species only found in this region. No trail showcases the Columbia River like the [Cape Horn trail](#). Most of the trail is volunteer-built, and it is one of the [Washington Trail Associations'](#) signature projects for 2011. The main parking area is at [Salmon Falls Road and Hwy 14](#). The upper trail begins on the west side of the parking lot.



In the early 1980's [Friends of the Gorge](#) founder [Nancy Russell](#) was so inspired by the sweeping vista from atop [Cape Horn](#) that she embarked on a 20 year effort to protect the area for all the public to enjoy. Bruce and Nancy Russell purchased land originally slated to become a private subdivision and worked with the [Trust for Public Lands](#) to transfer the land to the Forest Service.

Additional parcels were similarly acquired and transferred as the Friends of the Gorge worked in partnership with the [Columbia Land Trust](#), [Trust for Public Lands](#) and the [Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area](#).

The conservation effort is growing. [The Columbia Land Trust](#) has [conserved more than 9,000 acres near Mount St. Helens](#) with another [3,500 acres around the Klickitat River](#) near the Columbia River Gorge area. The land trust aims to restore some 3 miles of river habitat downstream of the old Powerdale Dam in Oregon near Hood River.



We'll end our journey at the [Glenn Jackson Memorial Bridge](#).



[Glenn Jackson](#) (1902 – 1980) was a newspaper man an influential transportation planner Oregon. He was chair of the [Oregon State Highway Commission](#), later known as the [Oregon Transportation Commission](#) and directed the planning and construction of 700 miles of freeway and more than 800 bridges including the Fremont, Astoria–Megler, and Marquam bridges.

Jackson later founded [1000 Friends of Oregon](#), an organization dedicated to the protection of Oregon's quality of life through land-use planning.

Hope you enjoyed our journey through the Columbia River Gorge.

This natural wonder has been [shaped over millennia](#), and over [multiple cataclysmic floods](#) such as the [Missoula Floods](#) 10,000 years ago. It was the [spiritual and trading center for native Americans](#), and has been harnessed as an economic powerhouse for fishing, logging, transportation and electricity that shaped the Northwest. Most recently it has been preserved by visionaries and defended by people of Washington and Oregon who know and love it.

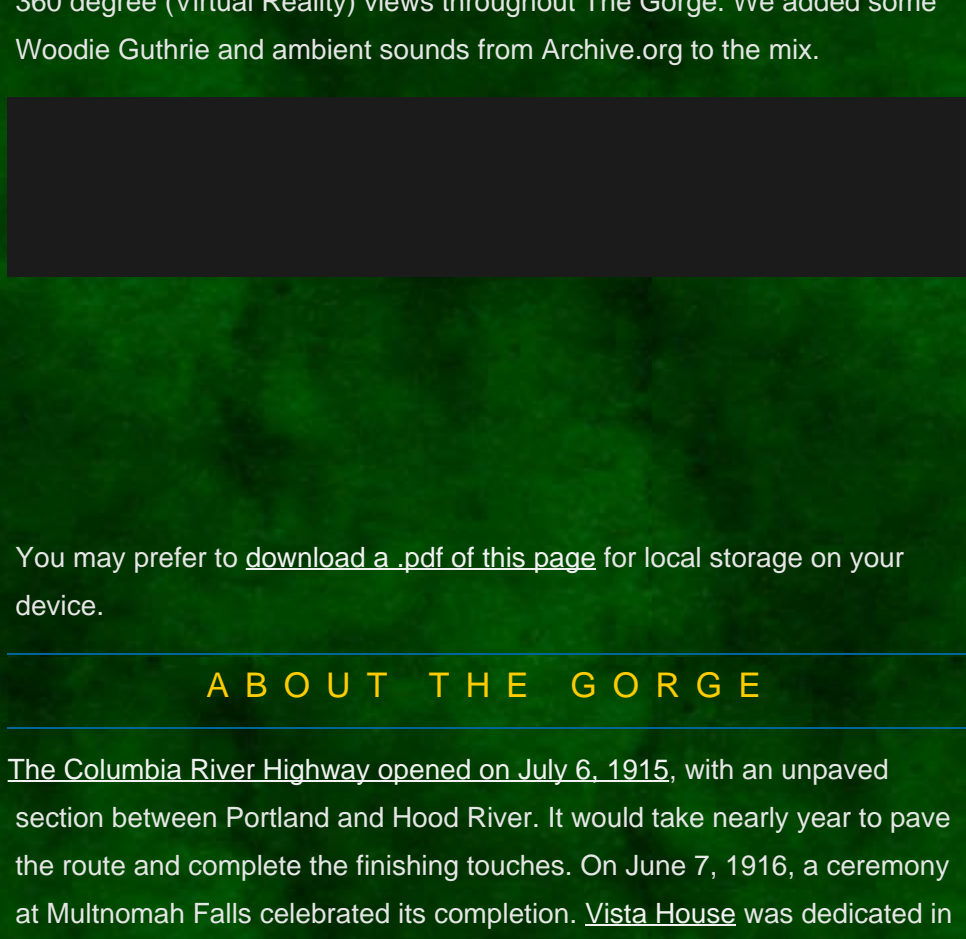
The battle between exploitation and preservation will continue. With a little vigilance, the Columbia Gorge will continue to lift spirits 100 years from now.

NEXT: [Hiking and Camping](#)

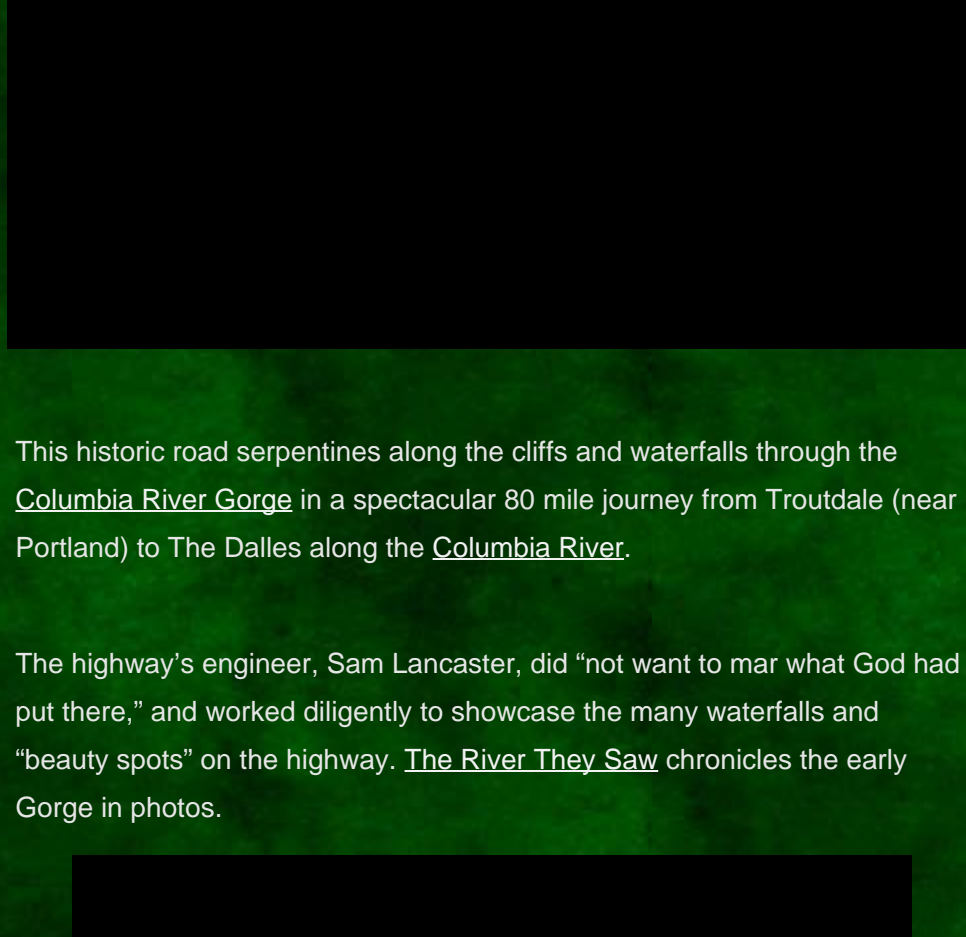


WELCOME

Welcome virtual travelers! The historic *Columbia River Highway*, the first scenic highway in the United States, celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2015.



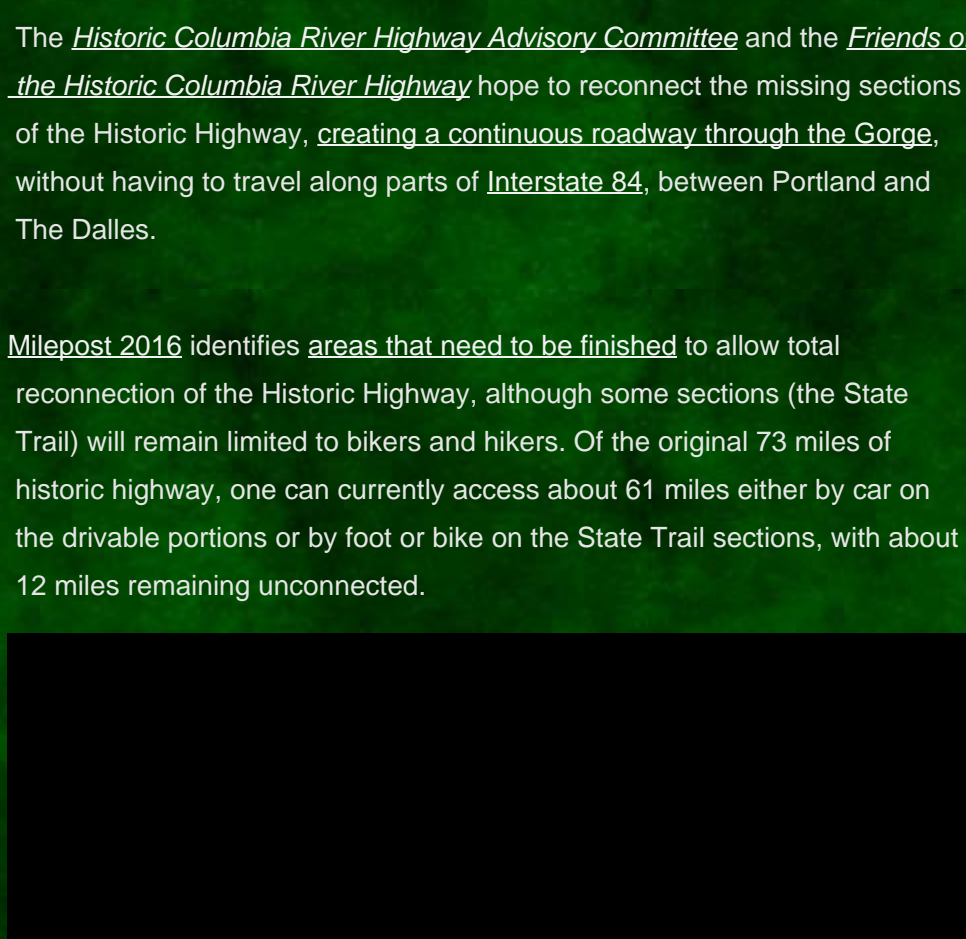
Take this journey with us. We've collected dozens of vintage audio and video clips as well as the latest Photospheres (similar to Streetview), that capture 360 degree (Virtual Reality) views throughout The Gorge. We added some Woodie Guthrie and ambient sounds from Archive.org to the mix.



You may prefer to [download a .pdf of this page](#) for local storage on your device.

ABOUT THE GORGE

The *Columbia River Highway* opened on July 6, 1915, with an unpaved section between Portland and Hood River. It would take nearly year to pave the route and complete the finishing touches. On June 7, 1916, a ceremony at Multnomah Falls celebrated its completion. *Vista House* was dedicated in 1918. From 1916 to 1920 highway construction proceeded in sections east from Hood River to The Dalles.



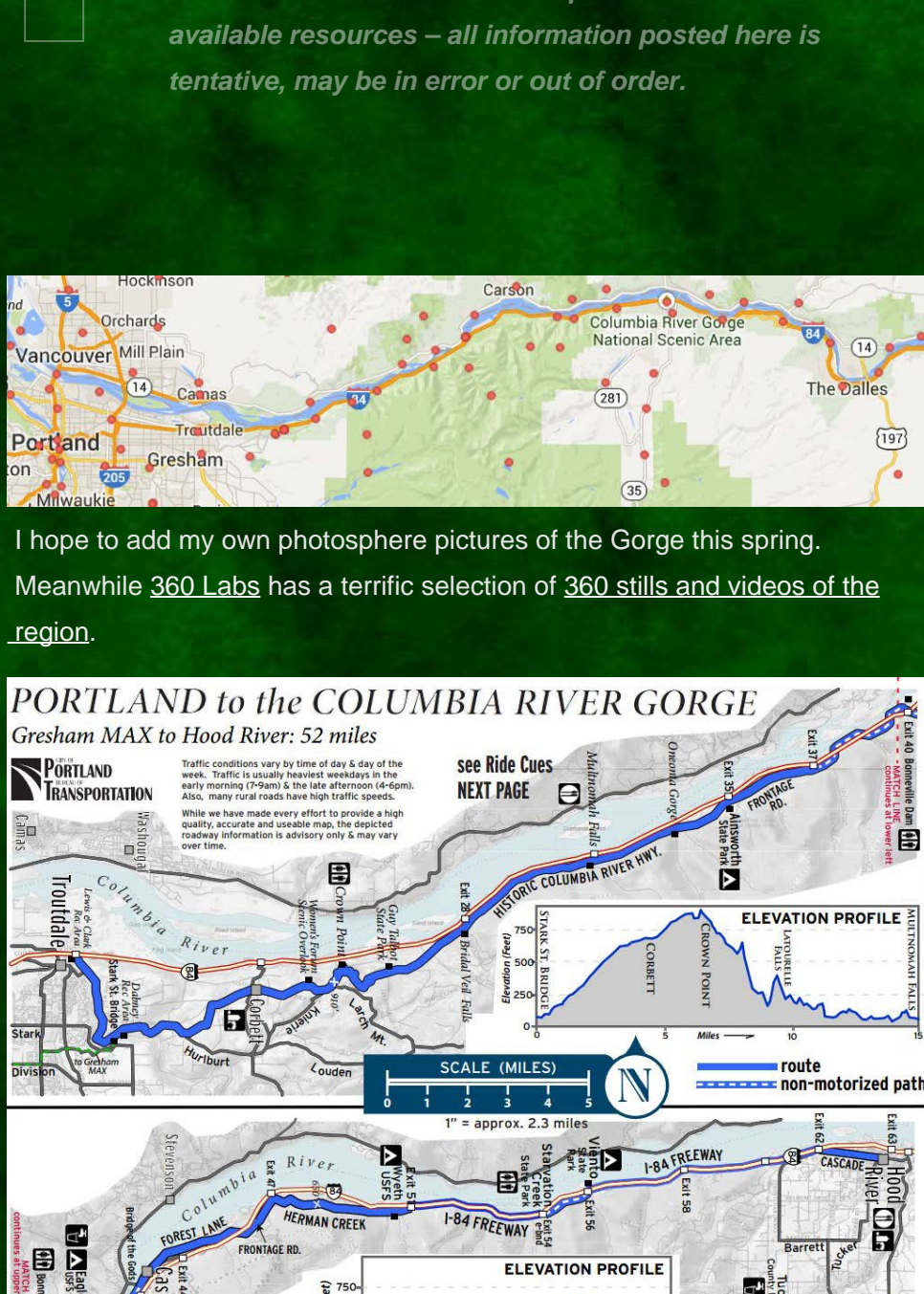
This historic road serpentine along the cliffs and waterfalls through the *Columbia River Gorge* in a spectacular 80 mile journey from Troutdale (near Portland) to The Dalles along the *Columbia River*.

The highway's engineer, Sam Lancaster, did "not want to mar what God had put there," and worked diligently to showcase the many waterfalls and "beauty spots" on the highway. *The River They Saw* chronicles the early Gorge in photos.



The *Historic Columbia River Highway Advisory Committee* and the *Friends of the Historic Columbia River Highway* hope to reconnect the missing sections of the Historic Highway, creating a continuous roadway through the Gorge, without having to travel along parts of *Interstate 84*, between Portland and The Dalles.

Milepost 2016 identifies areas that need to be finished to allow total reconnection of the Historic Highway, although some sections (the State Trail) will remain limited to bikers and hikers. Of the original 73 miles of historic highway, one can currently access about 61 miles either by car on the drivable portions or by foot or bike on the State Trail sections, with about 12 miles remaining unconnected.



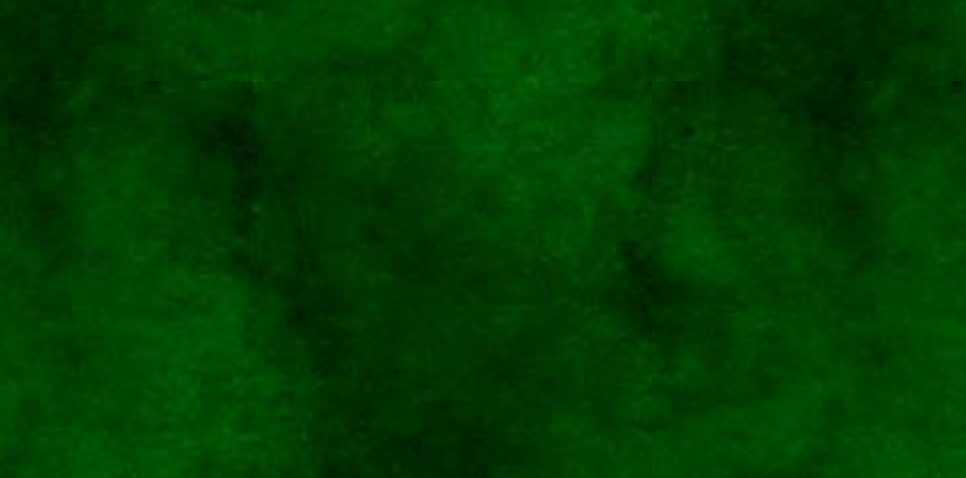
IMMERSIVE SIGHTSEEING

This website provides panoramic images along the Gorge highway, historical anecdotes and current information. You can also view the 360 degree images using Virtual Reality headsets like *Google Cardboard*, a \$20 viewer that, when coupled with a smartphone, provides an immersive experience.

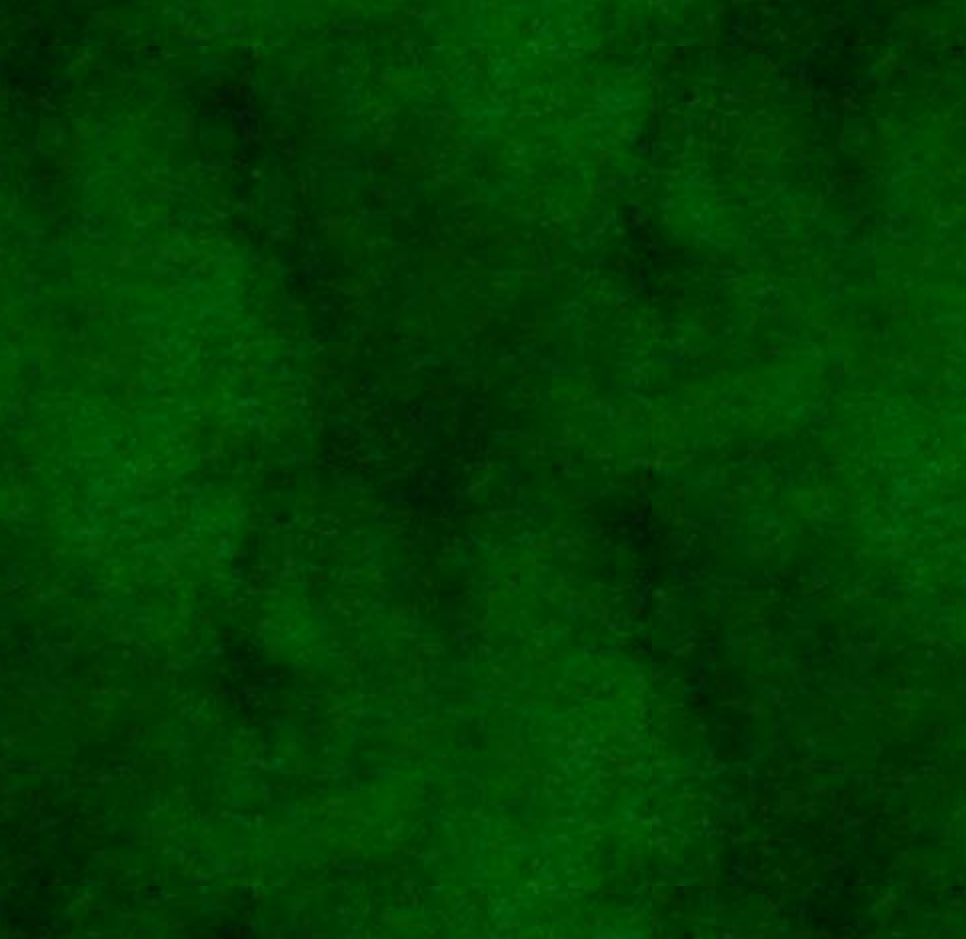
VR Street View in Google Maps



The side-by-side images are similar in concept to popular 19th Century *StereoScopes* or more recent *View-Master* reels – except you can look around in 360 degrees. [Here's an example](#). The Google viewer (with a high-end smartphone) will track your head position, creating the impression that you are there.

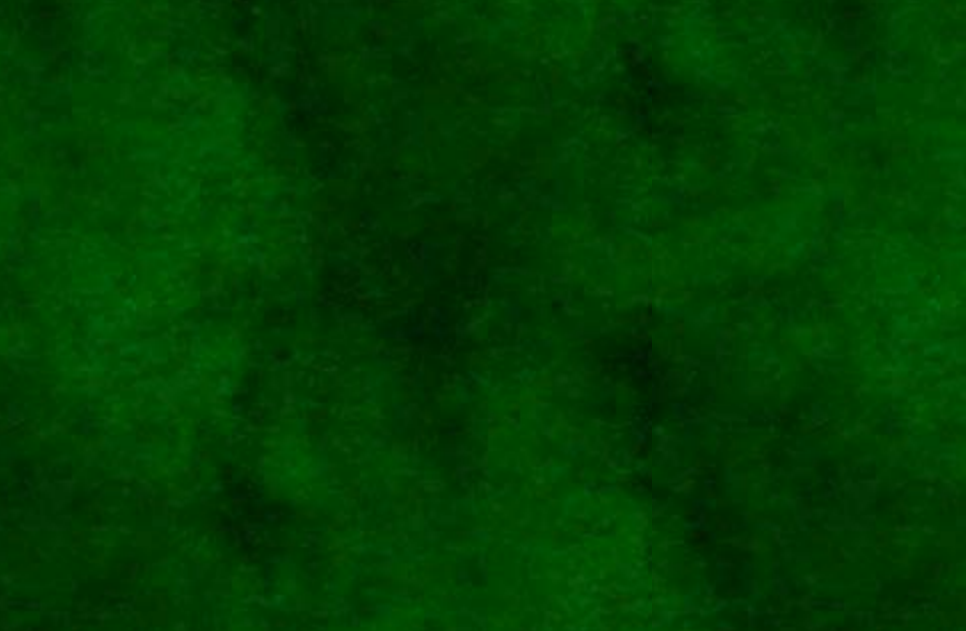


Here are some *Google Chrome Experiments*. In addition to the 360 degree panorama stills, videos using two cameras (with side-by-side video), for 3D trail walking are planned.



You can [search Google for side-by-side stereo video](#) and watch those directly on a smart phone with the *Google Cardboard* holder. The free *VRTube* app also lets you watch 3D and 2D videos and create playlists (both online and local).

NOTE: This website is a draft exploration to discover available resources – all information posted here is tentative, may be in error or out of order.

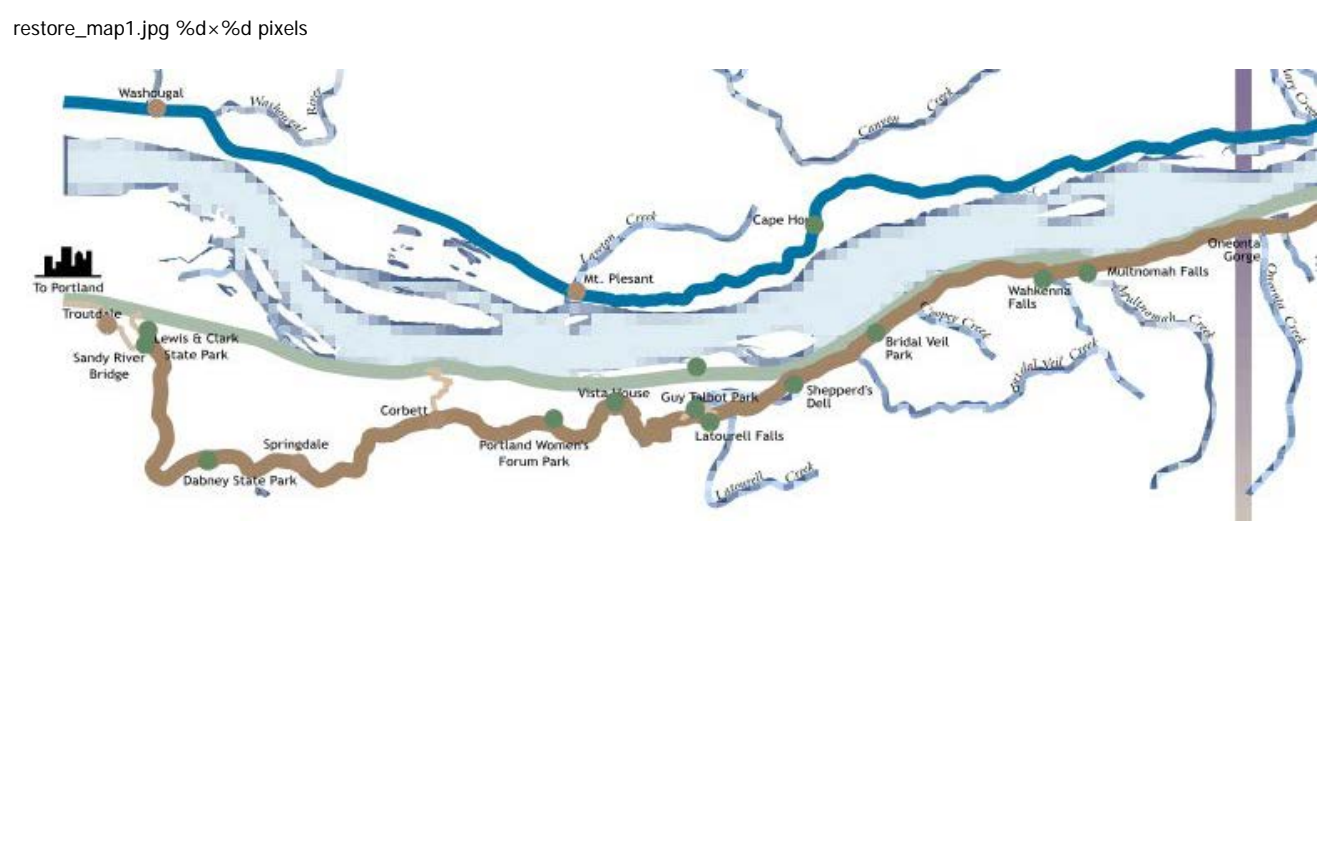


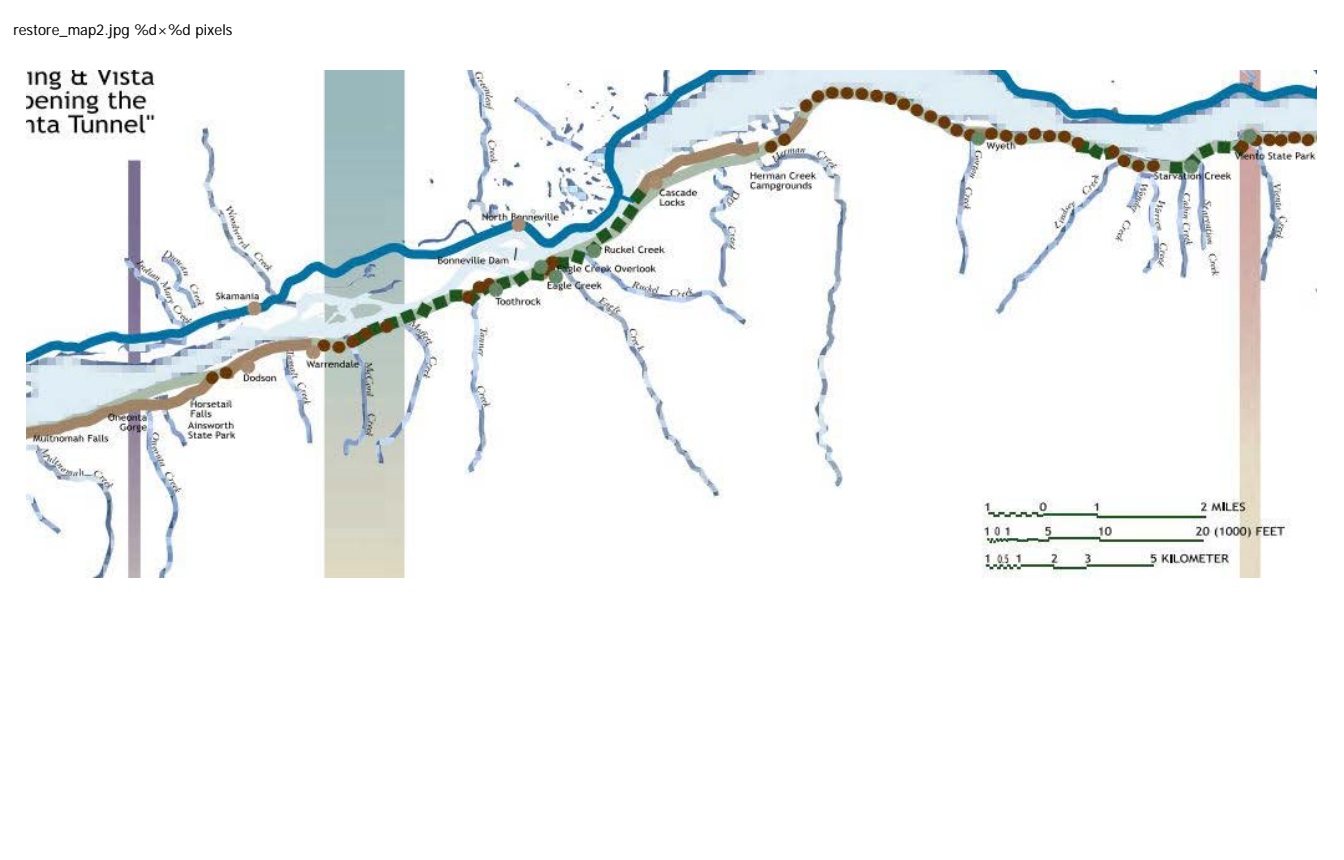
The *Historic Columbia River Highway* provides some of the most spectacular vistas in the Northwest. Let's go!

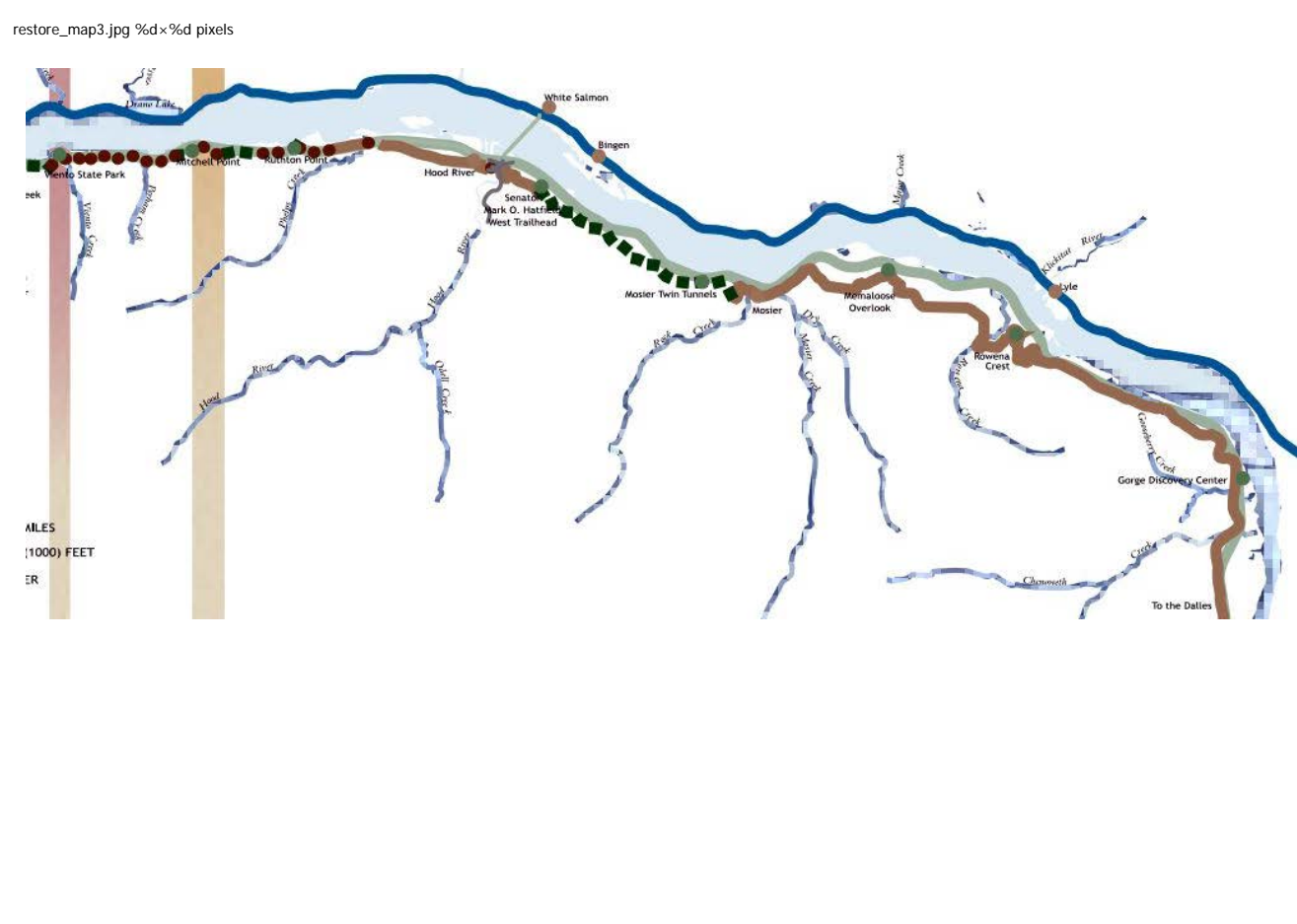
– Sam Churchill, January 2015

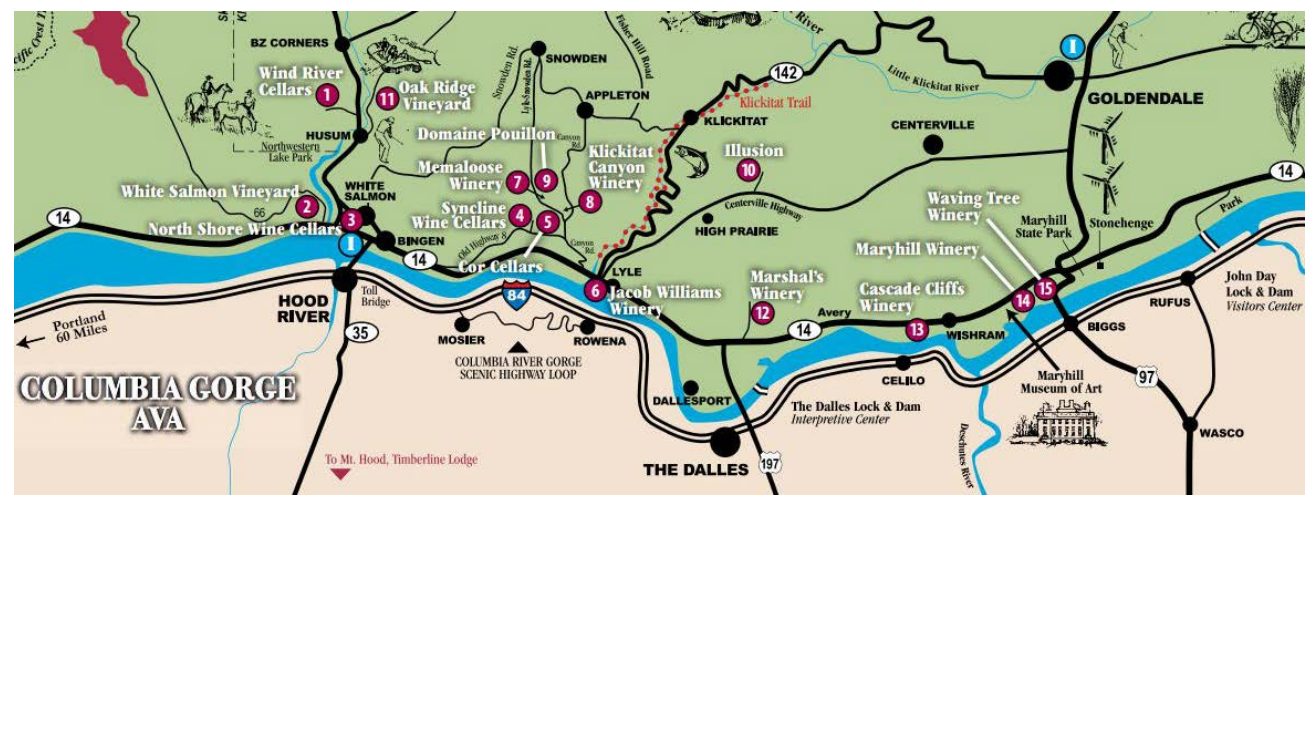
NEXT: *Overview*













BIKING, HIKING & CAMPING

A network of maintained trails provide access to dramatic vistas, lush old-growth conifer forests, meadows of wildflowers and waterfalls.

Friends of the Columbia Gorge
Working to ensure that the beautiful and wild Columbia Gorge remains a place apart, an unspoiled treasure for generations to come.

Friends of the Columbia Gorge
Hikes, Outings, & Stewardship

In Portland:
522 SW Fifth Ave., Suite 720
Portland, OR 97204
503-241-3762

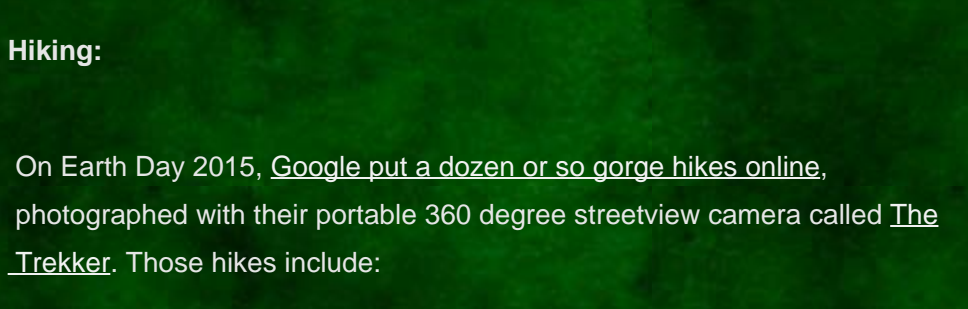
In Hood River:
205 Oak Ave., Suite 17
Hood River, OR 97031
541-386-5268

Friends of the Columbia River Gorge has a 2015 brochure listing hiking events.

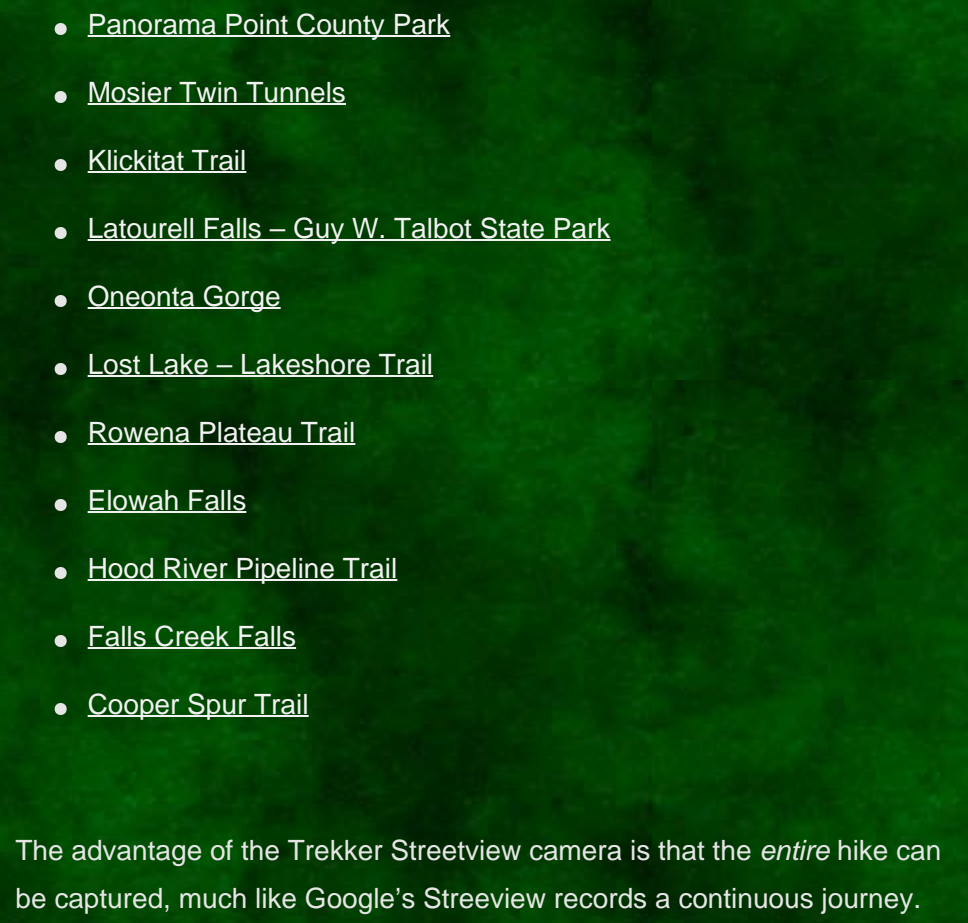
Biking:

The [Columbia Gorge Historic Trail](#), designated for hiking and biking, will eventually extend from [Cascade Locks](#), through [Hood River](#) and terminate at [The Dalles](#) ([Bike Maps](#)). Currently you can bike from Troutdale to Cascade Locks using a combination of the Historic Highway and the [bike trail](#) that goes from [John Yeon State Park](#) to Cascade Locks ([map](#)).

The [Mark O. Hatfield section of trail](#), just east of Hood River, is now complete. This bikeable route goes from Hood River to Mosier, then continues on the existing historic highway. It travels past the spectacular [Rowena Overlook](#), and on to The Dalles, the official terminus of the Historic Highway.



The yellow line in the above map indicates traveling generally restricted to the I-84 freeway. This year's [trail work reports](#) [Terry Richard](#), is a 1.2-mile connection from [Starvation Creek](#) near milepost 55, to Lindsey Creek, near [Viento State Park](#). It's due for completion in 2016.



That still leaves a proposed five-mile, \$32 million project on both sides of [Mitchell Point](#), between Cascade Locks and Hood River. It's tricky because the [Mitchell Point tunnel](#), the one with the 5 "windows", was completely removed by dynamiting to make way for I-84. Only a sheer cliff remains. Funding is still needed for that project.

To summarize, biking routes are now available between Troutdale and Cascade Locks and between Hood River and The Dalles, but work remains "reopening" the route between Cascade Locks/Wyeth to Hood River.

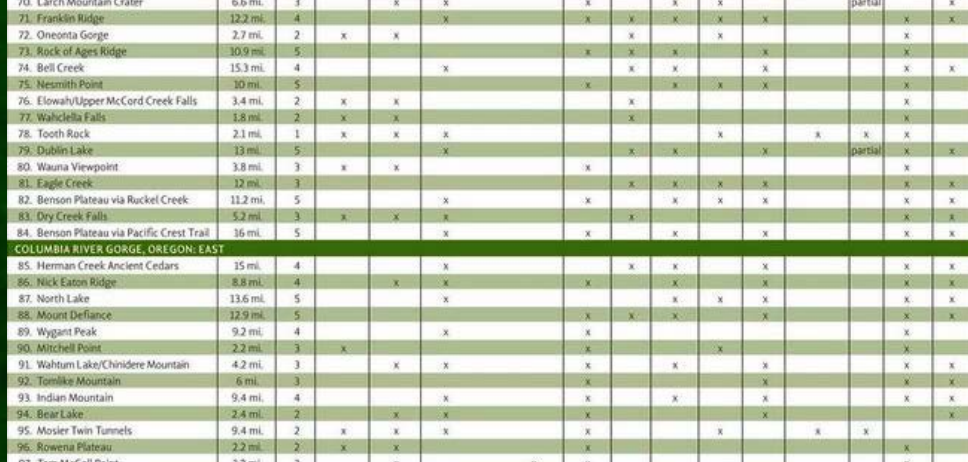
Hiking:

On Earth Day 2015, Google put a dozen or so gorge hikes online, photographed with their portable 360 degree streetview camera called [The Trekker](#). Those hikes include:

- [Wahclella Falls Trail](#)
- [Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail](#)
- [Hood River Waterfront Trail](#)
- [Weldon Wagon Trail](#)
- [Panorama Point County Park](#)
- [Mosier Twin Tunnels](#)
- [Clickitat Trail](#)
- [Latourell Falls – Guy W. Talbot State Park](#)
- [Oneonta Gorge](#)
- [Lost Lake – Lakeshore Trail](#)
- [Rowena Plateau Trail](#)
- [Elowah Falls](#)
- [Hood River Pipeline Trail](#)
- [Falls Creek Falls](#)
- [Cooper Spur Trail](#)

The advantage of the Trekker Streetview camera is that the *entire* hike can be captured, much like Google's Streeview records a continuous journey.

Excellent hiking guides are available at [The Outdoor Project](#), [Friends of the Gorge](#), [Curious Gorge](#), [Oregon Hikers](#), [Portland Hikers](#), [Washington State Parks](#), [Oregon State Parks](#), [US Forest Service Parks](#) and the [Forest Service Day Hiking Guide](#).



[Terry Richards](#), of the [Oregonian](#), compiled his [top 10 trails in Columbia River Gorge](#) for spring and summer hiking. He also lists the [five best hikes on the Washington side](#) and the [10 best hikes in the Gorge for wildflowers](#).

According to [Portland Hikers Fieldguide](#) some of the best hikes include [Latourell Falls](#), [Angel's Rest](#), [Wahkeena Falls](#), [Multnomah Falls](#), [Triple Falls](#), [Ponytail Falls](#) and [Elowah Falls](#).



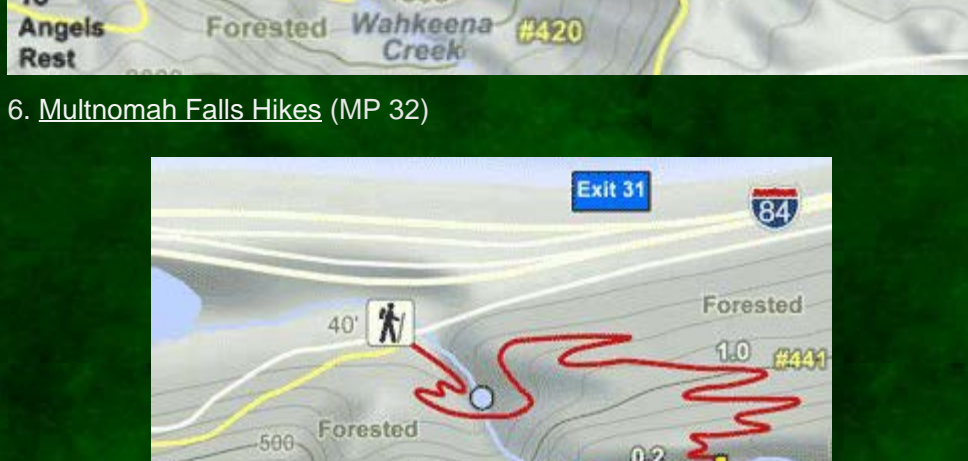
HIKING TRAILS

[Day Hiking Trails](#) and [Backpacking Trails](#) include [Gorge Trail #400](#), a 35 mile trail along the Gorge and [Trail number 438](#), which starts at [Horsetail Falls](#) and winds around to [Ponytail](#), [Oneonta](#), and [Triple falls](#).

[Trail 415](#) (4.8 miles) leads up to [Angel's Rest](#), [#420](#) (2.8 miles) passes by an historic stone arch bridge, [Wahkeena Falls](#) and [Fairy Falls](#), while [#441](#) (6.8 miles), the [Larch Mountain Trailhead](#) will take you up to [Sherrard Point](#), from which can be seen [Mt. Rainier](#), [Mt. St. Helens](#), [Mt. Adams](#), [Mt. Hood](#) and [Mt. Jefferson](#).

The [Forest Service Day Hiking Guide](#) and the [Gorge Bike Map](#) have more details.

People have been discovering the Gorge's waterfalls long before Lewis wrote: "We passed several beautiful cascades which fell from a great height over the stupendous rocks which closes the river on both sides."



Trails also provide insight on the area's geology. About 15,000 years ago and near the end of the last Ice Age, a gigantic flood swept down the river corridor and scoured cliffs. The massive wall of water, estimated to have been 1,200 feet tall, left tributary streams hanging high over the river and produced one of the world's greatest concentrations of waterfalls.

Friends of the Gorge has summary of [Hikes in Oregon and Washington](#). Here are some of the easy to moderate hikes.

- | COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE, OREGON, WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 6.7 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail | Trail |
| 62. Sandy River Delta | 6.7 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 63. Canyon Falls State Park | 2.2 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 64. Linn Canyon Falls | 2.2 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Hike | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65. Bridal Veil Falls | 2.2 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 66. Angel's Rest | 4.8 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 67. Devil's Rest | 8.3 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 68. Multnomah Falls-Wahkeena Falls | 16.9 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 69. Larch Mountain | 16.9 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 70. Larch Mountain-Crest | 16.9 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 71. Franklin Ridge | 12.0 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 72. Oneonta Gorge | 2.7 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 73. North Fork River | 15.3 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 74. Bell Creek | 15.3 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 75. Elsie's | 15.3 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 76. Elsie's Upper McCord Creek Falls | 3.4 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 77. Elsie's Lower | 3.4 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 78. South Fork | 2.1 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 79. Young's Viewpoint | 12.0 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 80. Eagle Creek | 12.0 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 81. Benson Ridge and Red Bull Creek | 12.0 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 82. Gray Creek Falls | 12.0 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 83. Benson Ridge and Red Bull Creek Trail | 12.0 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE, OREGON, EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84. Herman Creek Ancient Cedars | 15 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 85. North Lake | 15.6 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 86. Wilson's | 15.6 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 87. Wilson's Peak | 15.6 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 88. Wilson's Lake-Chondren Mountain | 4.2 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 89. Indian Mountain | 8.6 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 90. Indian Mountain | 8.6 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 91. Bear Lake | 8.6 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 92. Mount Ten-Ten | 14.4 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 93. Roanoke Tunnels | 22.0 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 94. Ten-Mile Falls | 12.0 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 95. Columbia River Heritage Trail | 4.6 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 96. Wallburg | 10.0 mi | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
1. [Latourell Falls](#) (MP 26)
 2. [Shepperds Dell](#) (MP 27)
 3. [Bridal Veil Falls](#) (MP 28)
 4. [Angel's Rest](#) (MP 29)
 5. [Wahkeena Falls](#) (MP 31)
 6. [Multnomah Falls Hikes](#) (MP 32)
 7. [Oneonta Gorge](#) (MP 34)
 8. [Horsetail Falls](#) (MP 35)
 9. [Elowah Falls- Upper McCord](#) (MP 39)



10. [Wahclella Falls \(MP 40\)](#)



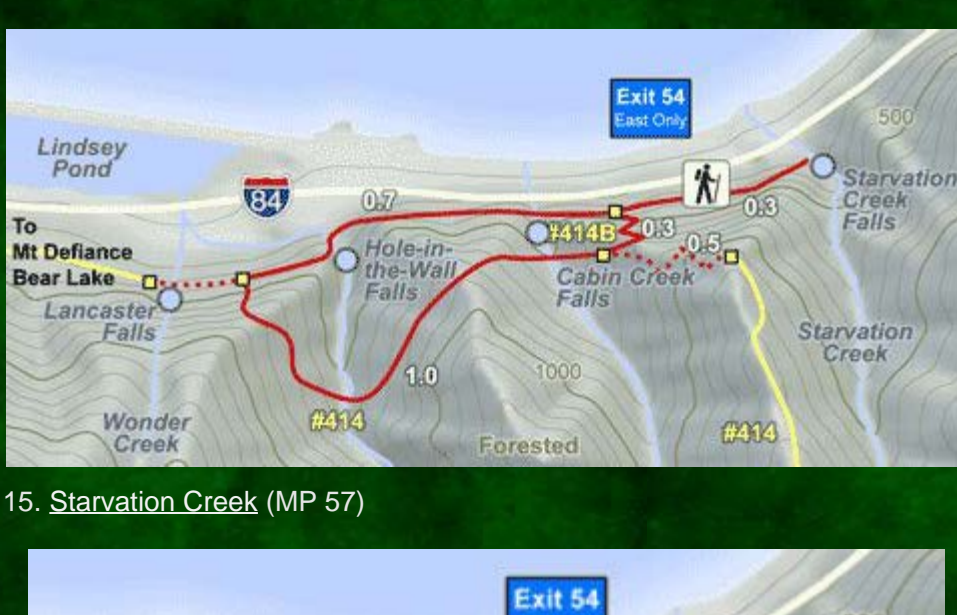
11. [Toothrock \(MP 41\)](#)



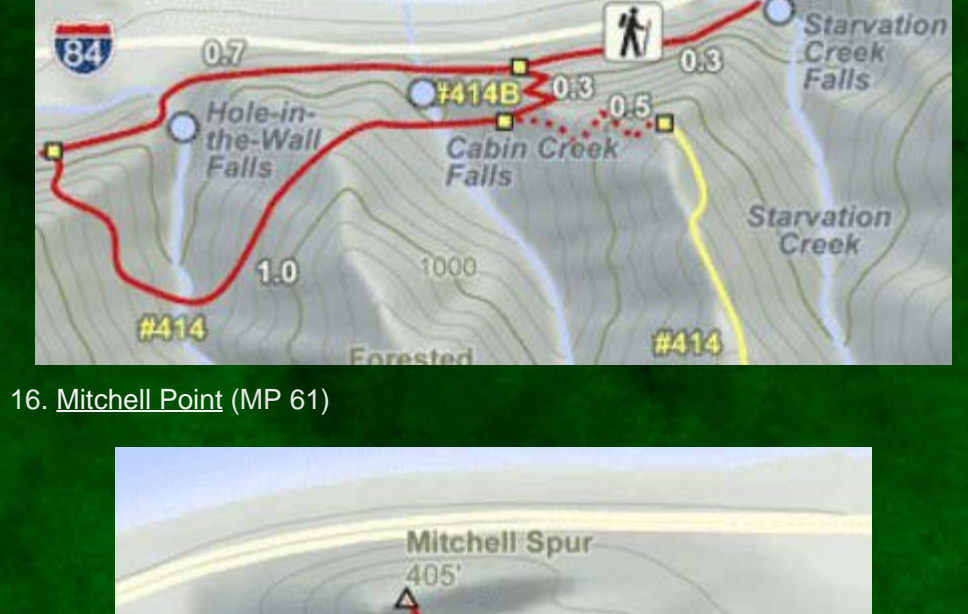
12. [Eagle Creek -Punch Bowl \(MP 43\)](#)



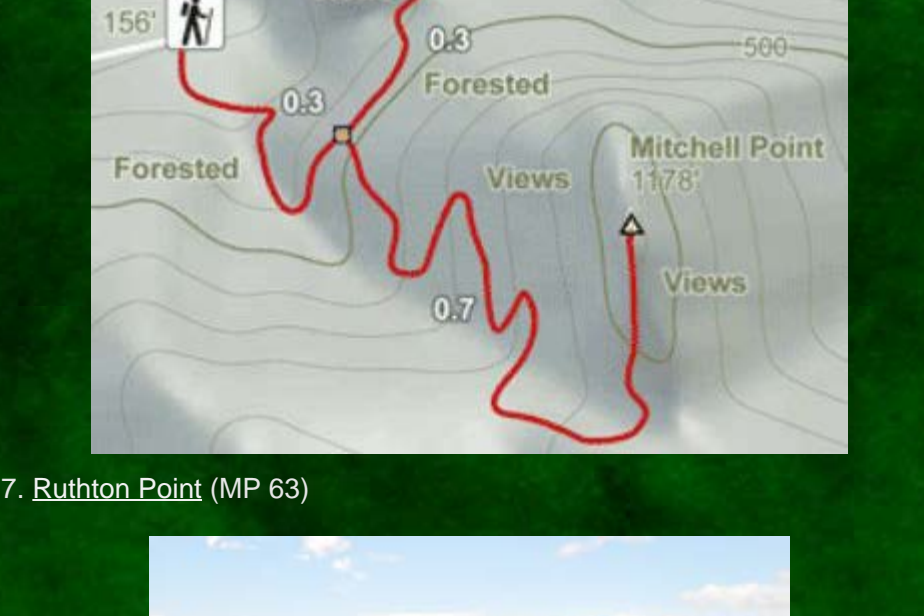
13. [Dry Creek OR \(MP 47\)](#)



14. [Lancaster Falls \(MP 56\)](#)



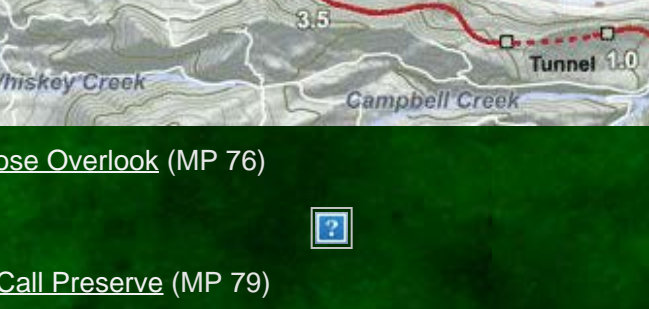
15. [Starvation Creek \(MP 57\)](#)



16. [Mitchell Point \(MP 61\)](#)



17. [Ruthon Point \(MP 63\)](#)

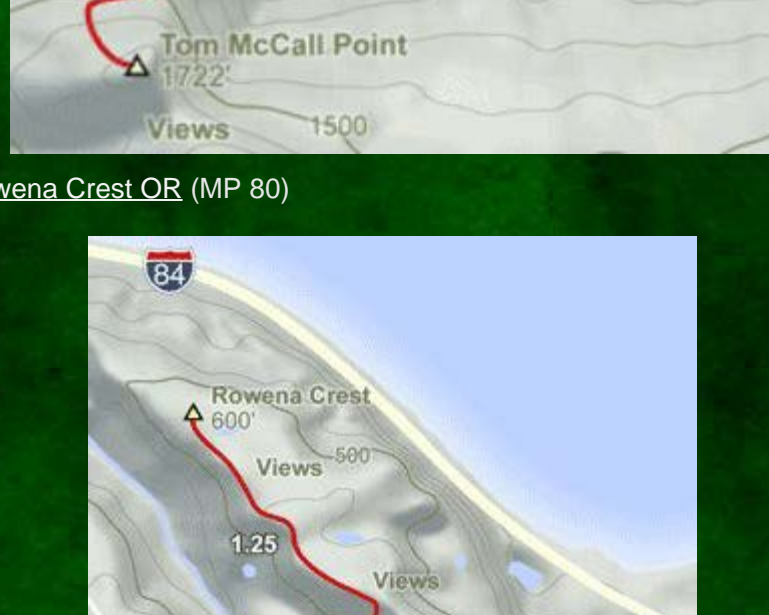


18. [Mosier Twin Tunnels \(MP 72\)](#)

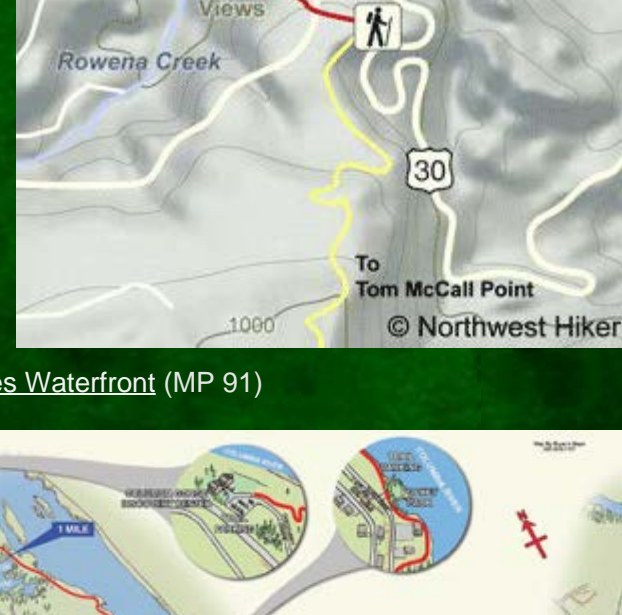


19. [Memaloose Overlook \(MP 76\)](#)

20. [Tom McCall Preserve \(MP 79\)](#)



21. [Rowena Crest OR \(MP 80\)](#)



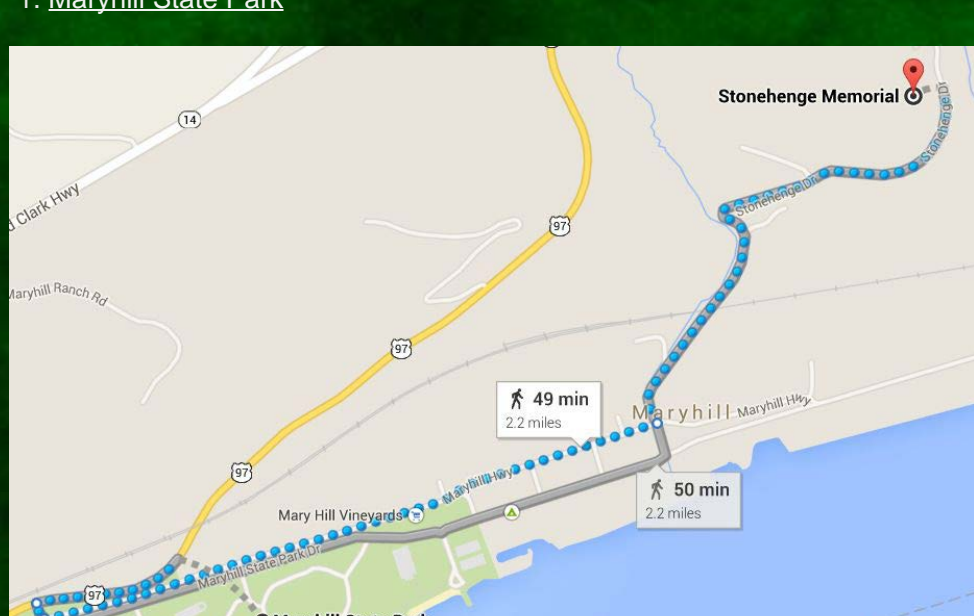
22. [The Dalles Waterfront \(MP 91\)](#)



23. [Celilo Park \(MP 96\)](#)



24. [Maryhill State Park \(MP 96\)](#)



25. [Horse Thief Falls \(MP 96\)](#)



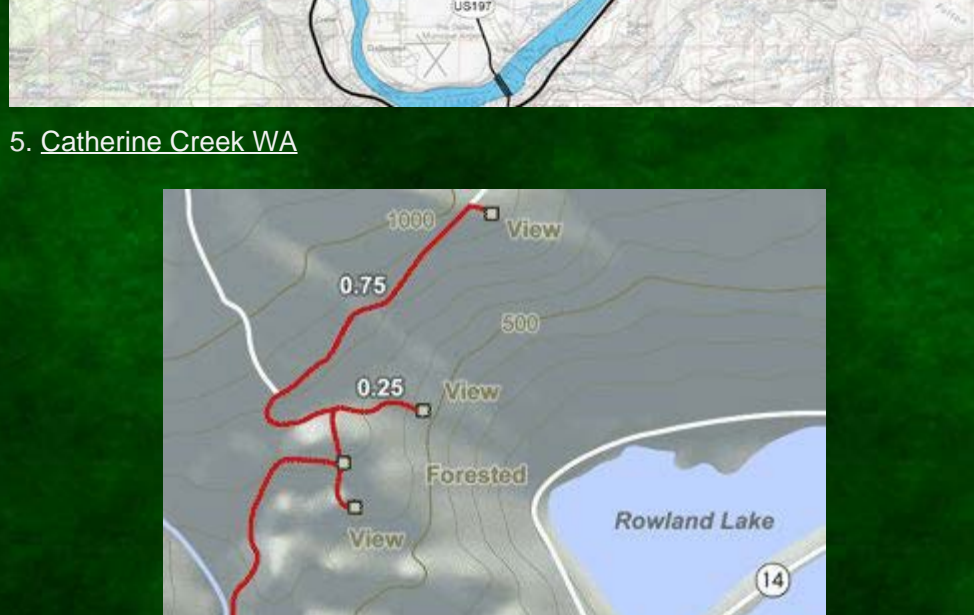
26. [Doug's Beach \(MP 96\)](#)



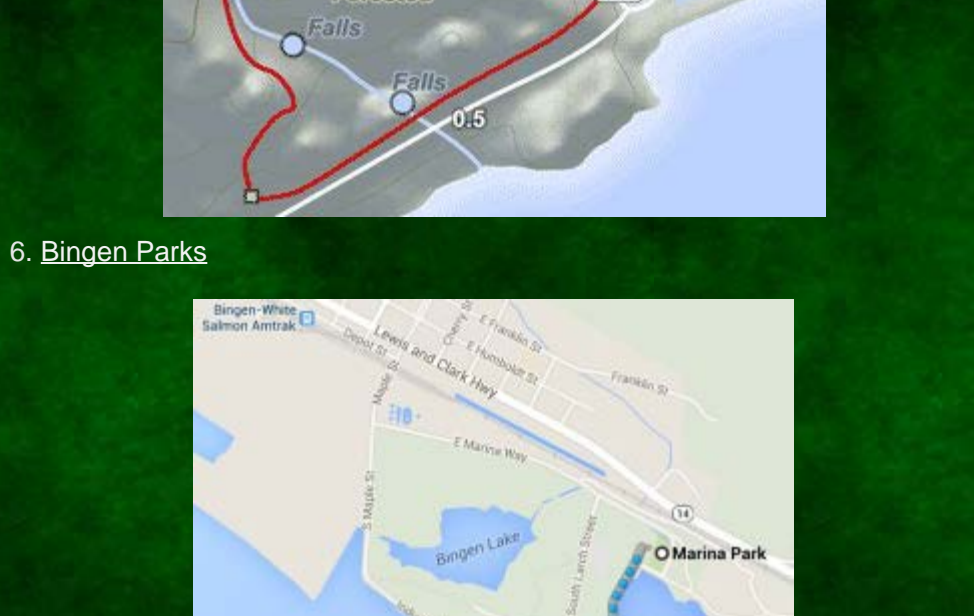
27. [The Klickitat Trail \(MP 96\)](#)



28. [Catherine Creek WA \(MP 96\)](#)



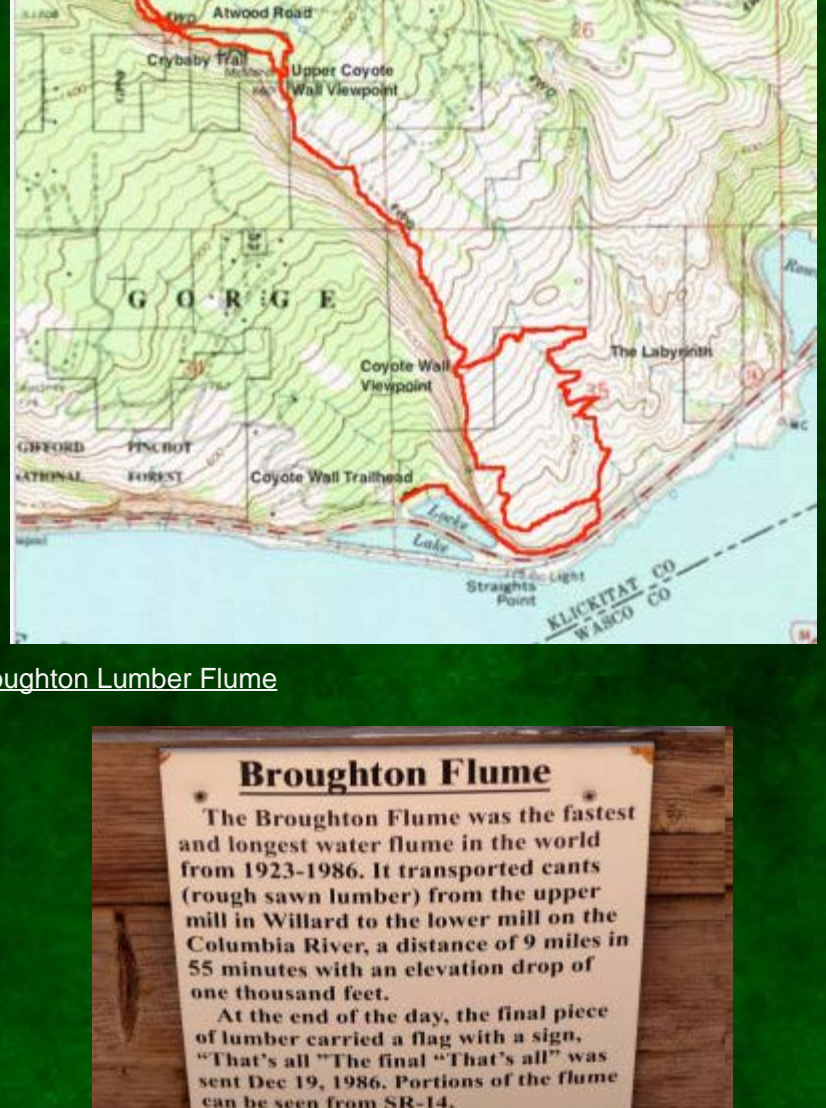
29. [Bingen Parks \(MP 96\)](#)



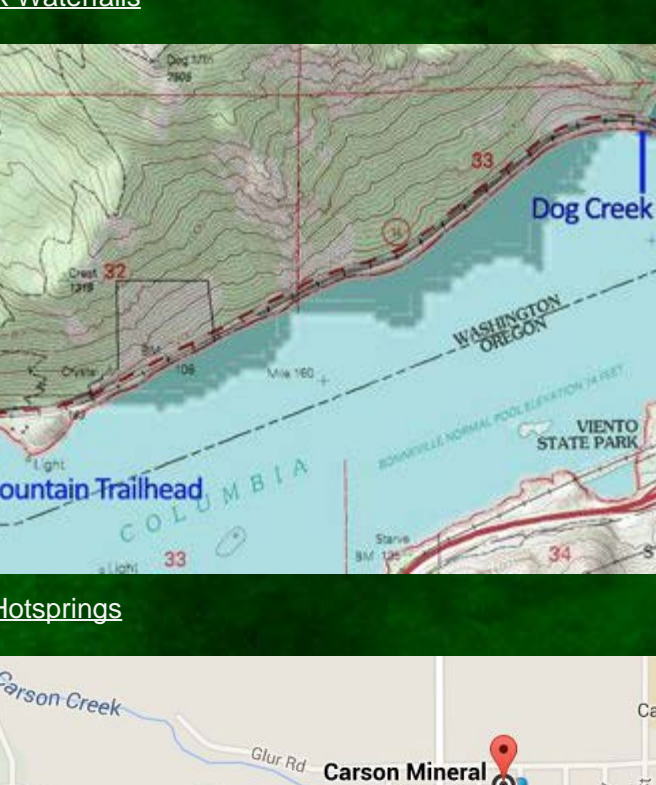
30. [White Salmon River Trails \(MP 96\)](#)

31. [White Salmon River Trails \(MP 96\)](#)

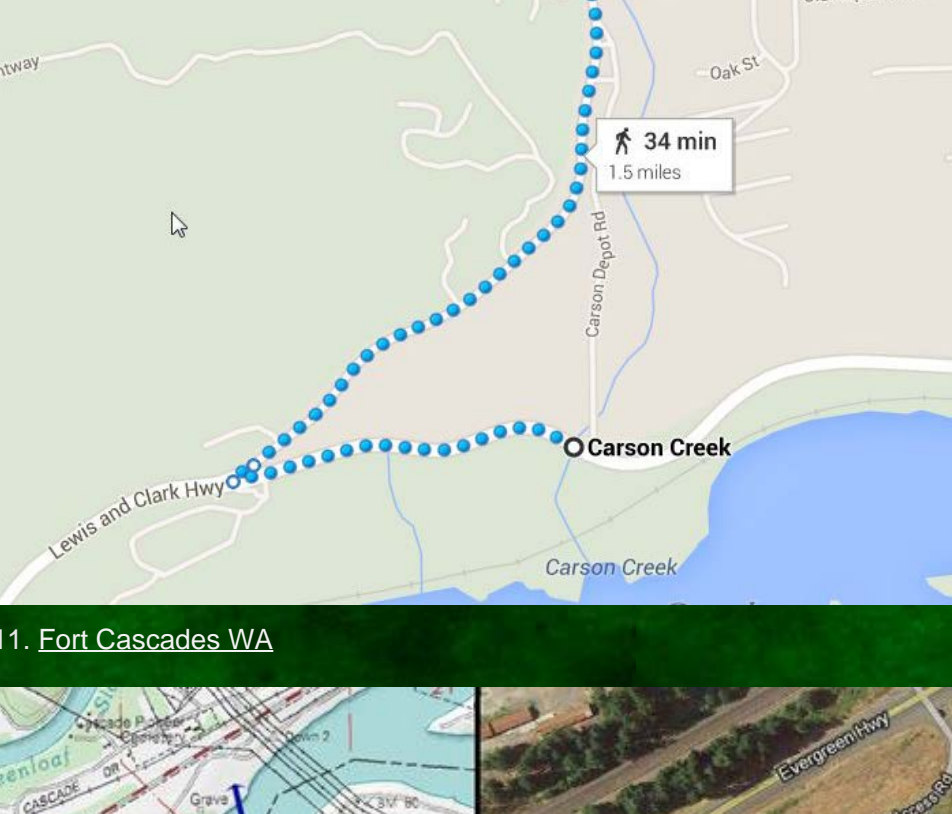
32. [White Salmon River Trails \(MP 96\)](#)



8. Broughton Lumber Flume



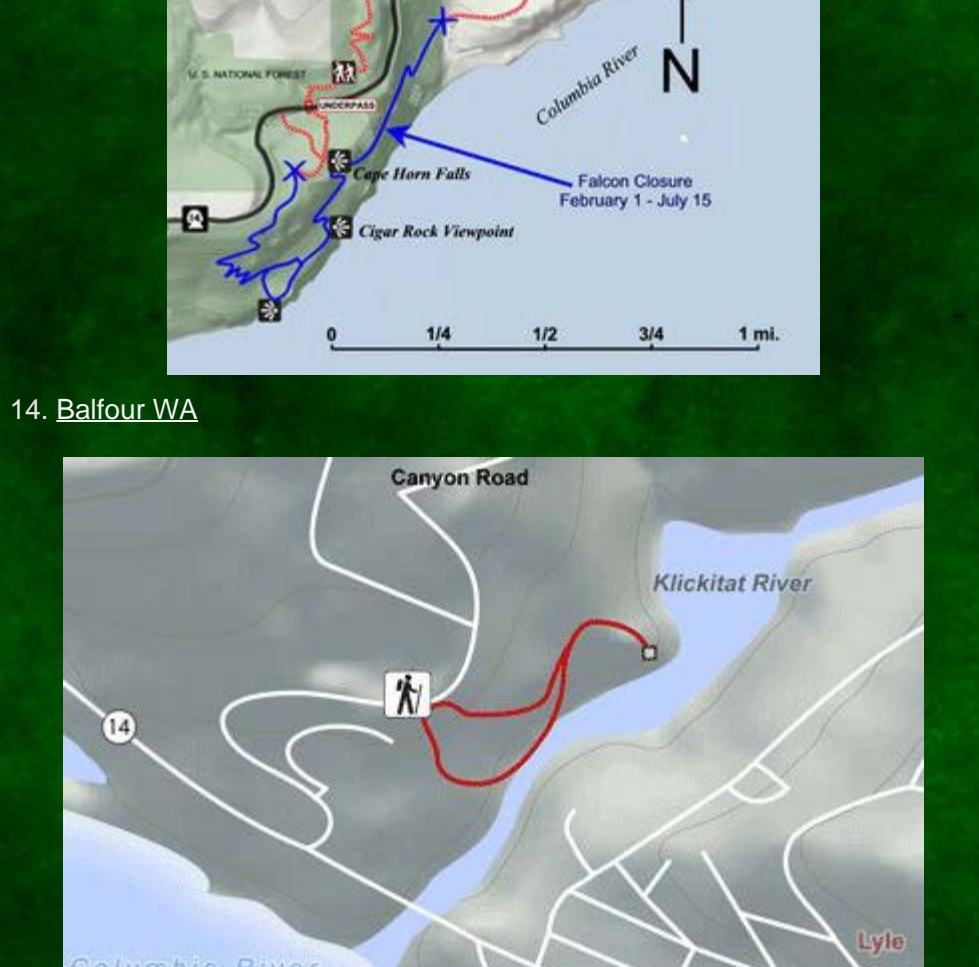
9. Dog Creek Waterfalls



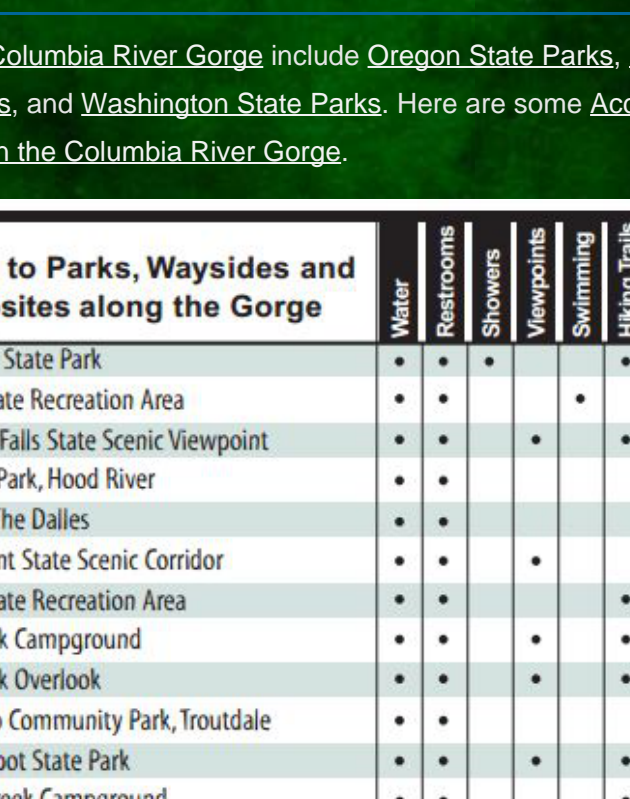
10. Carson Hot Springs



11. Fort Cascades WA



12. Beacon Rock WA



13. Cape Horn WA



14. Balfour WA



CAMPING

Parks in the Columbia River Gorge include Oregon State Parks, US Forest Service Parks, and Washington State Parks. Here are some Accessible Adventures in the Columbia River Gorge.

Index to Parks, Waysides and Campsites along the Gorge		Water	Restrooms	Showers	Viewpoints	Swimming	Hiking Trails	Camping	Picnicking	Phone
Oregon Parks	Ainsworth State Park	•	•	•				•	•	
	Benson State Recreation Area	•	•			•			•	
	Bridal Veil Falls State Scenic Viewpoint				•				•	
	Children's Park, Hood River	•	•							
	City Park, The Dalles	•	•						•	
	Crown Point State Scenic Corridor	•	•		•				•	
	Dabney State Recreation Area	•	•			•		•	•	
	Eagle Creek Campground	•	•	•	•			•	•	•
	Eagle Creek Overlook	•	•		•			•	•	•
	Glenn Otto Community Park, Troutdale	•	•							•
	Guy W. Talbot State Park	•	•	•			•	•	•	
	Herman Creek Campground	•	•			•		•	•	
	Jackson Park, Hood River	•	•						•	
	John B. Yeon State Scenic Corridor				•		•			
	KOA Campground, Cascade Locks	•	•	•		•		•	•	
	Koberg Beach State Recreation Site	•	•						•	
	Lewis & Clark State Recreation Site	•	•					•	•	
	Marine Park, RV/Campground, Cascade Locks	•	•	•	•			•	•	•
	Mayer State Park	•	•	•		•		•	•	•
	Memaloose State Park	•	•	•				•	•	•
	Mitchell Point Overlook	•	•				•			•
	Multnomah Falls and Lodge	•	•							•
	Panorama Point County Park, Hood River	•	•		•				•	
	Port Marina & Sailpark, Hood River	•	•	•	•			•	•	•
	Portland Women's Forum State Scenic Viewpoint	•	•		•					
	Riverfront Park, The Dalles	•	•		•				•	
	Rooster Rock State Park	•	•		•				•	•
	Seufert Park, The Dalles	•	•							
	Sheppard's Dell State Natural Area				•		•			
	Sorosis Park, The Dalles	•	•		•				•	
	Starvation Creek State Park	•	•							
	Thompson Park, The Dalles	•	•				•		•	
	Tucker County Park, south of Hood River	•	•			•		•	•	
	Viento State Park	•	•					•	•	•
	Wyeth Campground	•	•		•			•	•	•
Washington Parks	Beacon Rock State Park	•	•	•	•			•	•	•
	Bingen Point & Marina, Bingen	•	•			•				
	Bonneville City Park, N. Bonneville	•	•					•	•	
	Catherine Creek Trail	•	•			•				
	Chamberlain Lake Rest Area	•	•					•		
	Daubenspeck Park, Bingen	•	•						•	
	Doug's Beach State Park	•	•		•					
	Forest Home Park, Camas									•
	Franz Lake Wildlife Scenic Viewpoint				•					
	Hamilton Island Recreation Area		•			•			•	
	Hathaway Park, Washougal		•	•						
	Home Valley Park, Home Valley	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Horsethief Lake State Park	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Marine Park, Vancouver	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Rhinegarten Park, White Salmon	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Rock Creek Park, Stevenson	•	•	•	•	•				•
	Sams-Walker Day Use Area				•	•			•	
	St. Cloud Park		•	•	•	•				
	Swell City		•		•	•			•	•
	Teo Park, Stevenson	•	•		•			•	•	
	Wintler Park, Vancouver	•	•		•					

NEXT: [Mileage Index](#)



GORGE-VR

AN IMMERSIVE JOURNEY

WELCOME

Welcome virtual travelers! The historic Columbia River Highway, the first scenic highway in the United States, celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2015.



Take this journey with us. We've collected dozens of vintage audio and video clips as well as the latest Photospheres (similar to Streetview), that capture 360 degree (Virtual Reality) views throughout The Gorge. We added some Woodie Guthrie and ambient sounds from Archive.org to the mix.

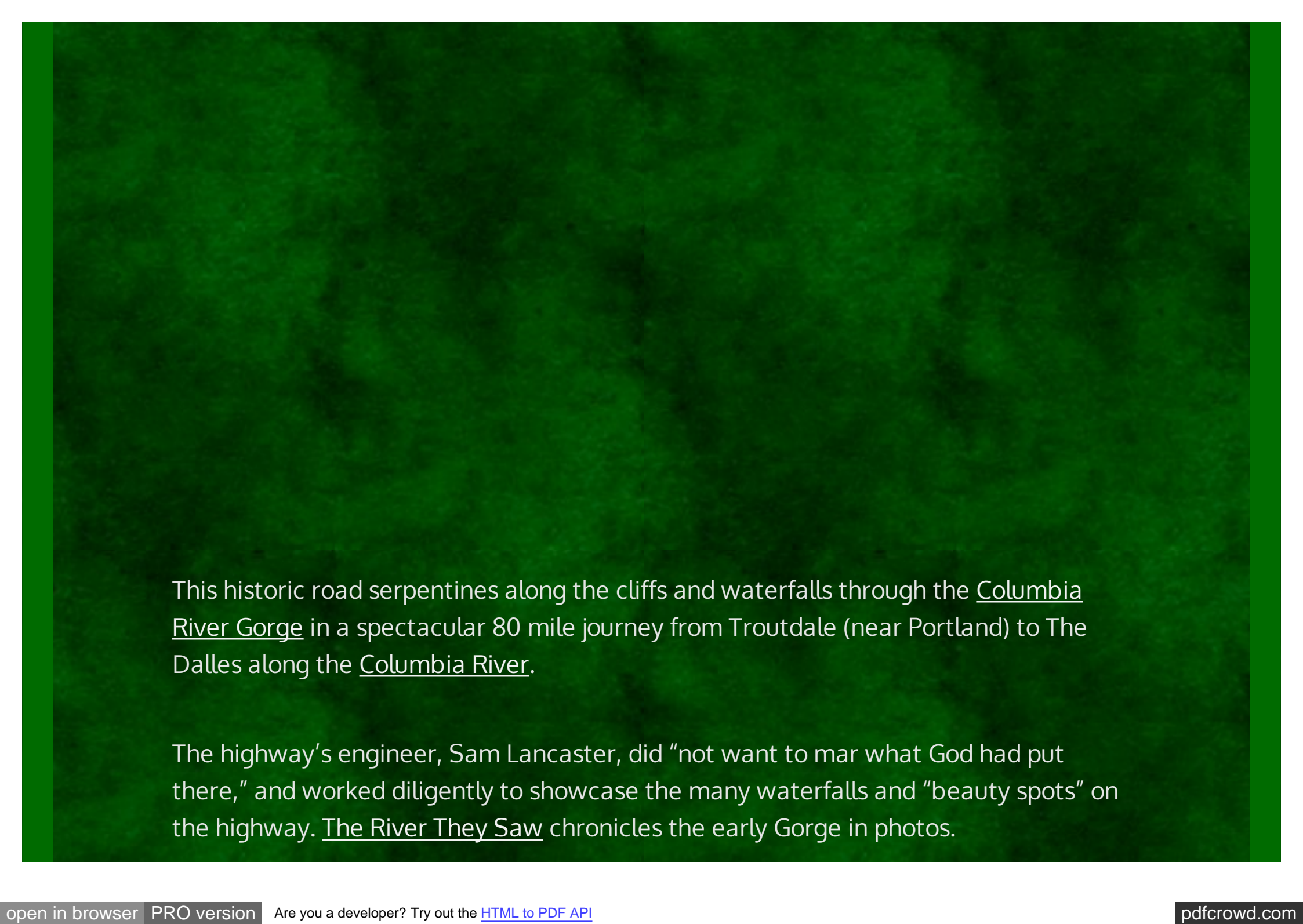
<http://www.gorgevr.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Roll-On-Columbia.mp3>

http://www.gorgevr.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Mozart_CosFanTutteK588-Overture.mp3

<http://www.gorgevr.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/01-RainSong.mp3>

A B O U T T H E G O R G E

The Columbia River Highway opened on July 6, 1915, with an unpaved section between Portland and Hood River. It would take nearly year to pave the route and complete the finishing touches. On June 7, 1916, a ceremony at Multnomah Falls celebrated its completion. Vista House was dedicated in 1918. From 1916 to 1920 highway construction proceeded in sections east from Hood River to The Dalles.



This historic road serpentine along the cliffs and waterfalls through the Columbia River Gorge in a spectacular 80 mile journey from Troutdale (near Portland) to The Dalles along the Columbia River.

The highway's engineer, Sam Lancaster, did "not want to mar what God had put there," and worked diligently to showcase the many waterfalls and "beauty spots" on the highway. The River They Saw chronicles the early Gorge in photos.

The Historic Columbia River Highway Advisory Committee and the Friends of the Historic Columbia River Highway hope to reconnect the missing sections of the Historic Highway, creating a continuous roadway through the Gorge, without having to travel along parts of Interstate 84, between Portland and The Dalles.

Milepost 2016 identifies areas that need to be finished to allow total reconnection of the Historic Highway, although some sections (the State Trail) will remain limited to bikers and hikers. Of the original 73 miles of historic highway, one can currently

access about 61 miles either by car on the drivable portions or by foot or bike on the State Trail sections, with about 12 miles remaining unconnected.

I M M E R S I V E S I G H T S E E I N G

This website provides panoramic images along the Gorge highway, historical anecdotes and current information. You can also view the 360 degree images using Virtual Reality headsets like [Google Cardboard](#), a \$20 viewer that, when coupled with a smartphone, provides an immersive experience.

VR Street View in Google Maps



The side-by-side images are similar in concept to popular 19th Century [StereoScopes](#) or more recent [View-Master](#) reels – except you can look around in 360 degrees. [Here's an example](#). The Google viewer (with a high-end smartphone) will track your head position, creating the impression that you are there.



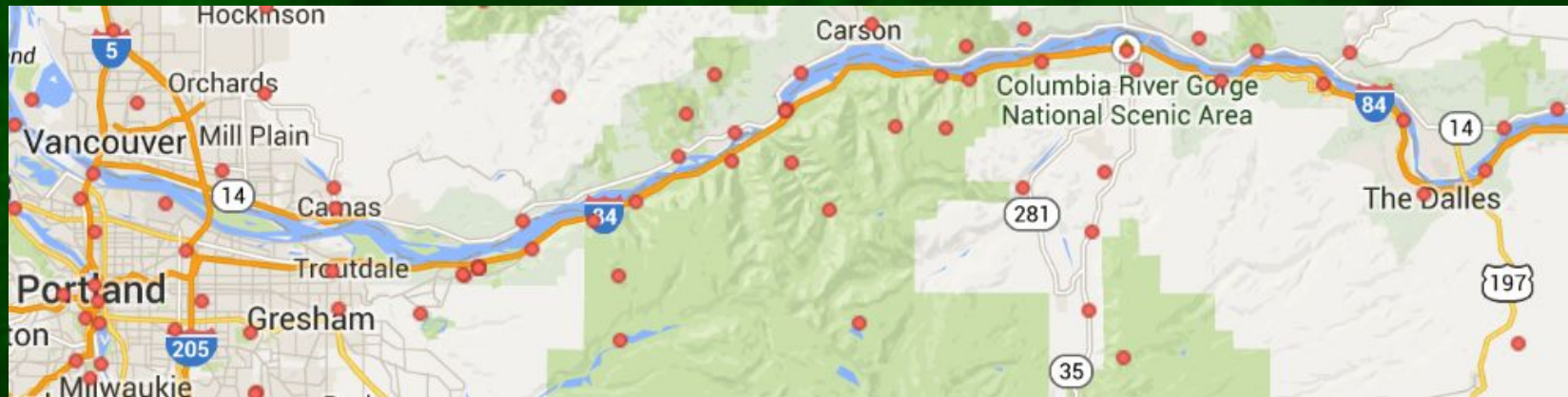
Here are some [Google Chrome Experiments](#). In addition to the 360 degree panorama stills, videos using two cameras (with side-by-side video), for 3D trail walking are planned.



You can [search Google](#) for [side-by-side stereo video](#) and watch those directly on a smart phone with the [Google Cardboard](#) holder. The free [VRTube](#) app also lets you watch 3D and 2D videos and create playlists (both online and local).

”

NOTE: This website is a draft exploration to discover available resources – all information posted here is tentative, may be in error or out of order.



I hope to add my own photosphere pictures of the Gorge this spring. Meanwhile [360 Labs](#) has a terrific selection of [360 stills and videos of the region](#).

PORTLAND to the COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

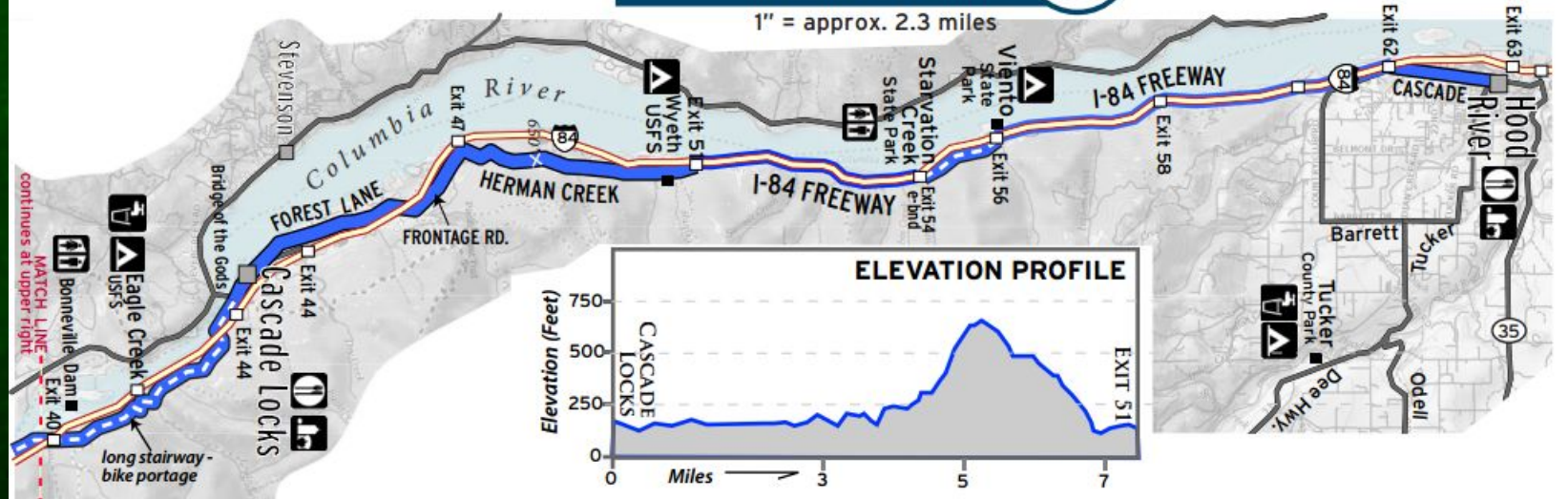
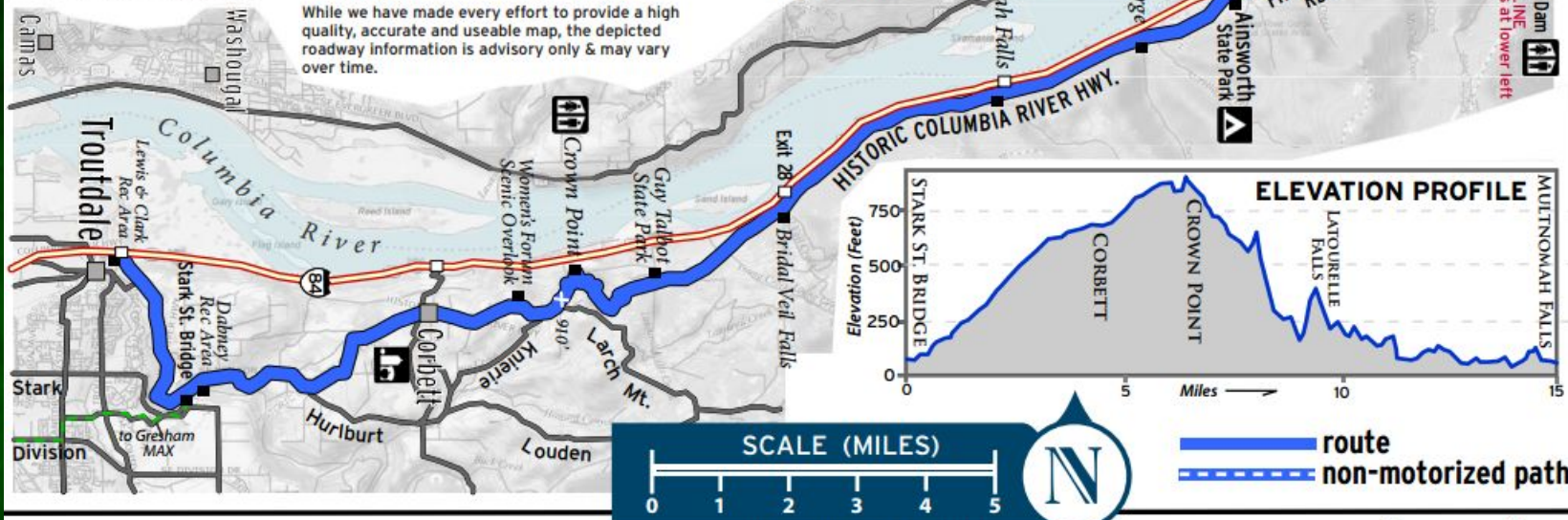
Gresham MAX to Hood River: 52 miles



Traffic conditions vary by time of day & day of the week. Traffic is usually heaviest weekdays in the early morning (7-9am) & the late afternoon (4-6pm). Also, many rural roads have high traffic speeds.

While we have made every effort to provide a high quality, accurate and useable map, the depicted roadway information is advisory only & may vary over time.

see Ride Cues
NEXT PAGE



A Portland to Hood River Bike Map shows some of that journey is restricted to hiking and biking only.



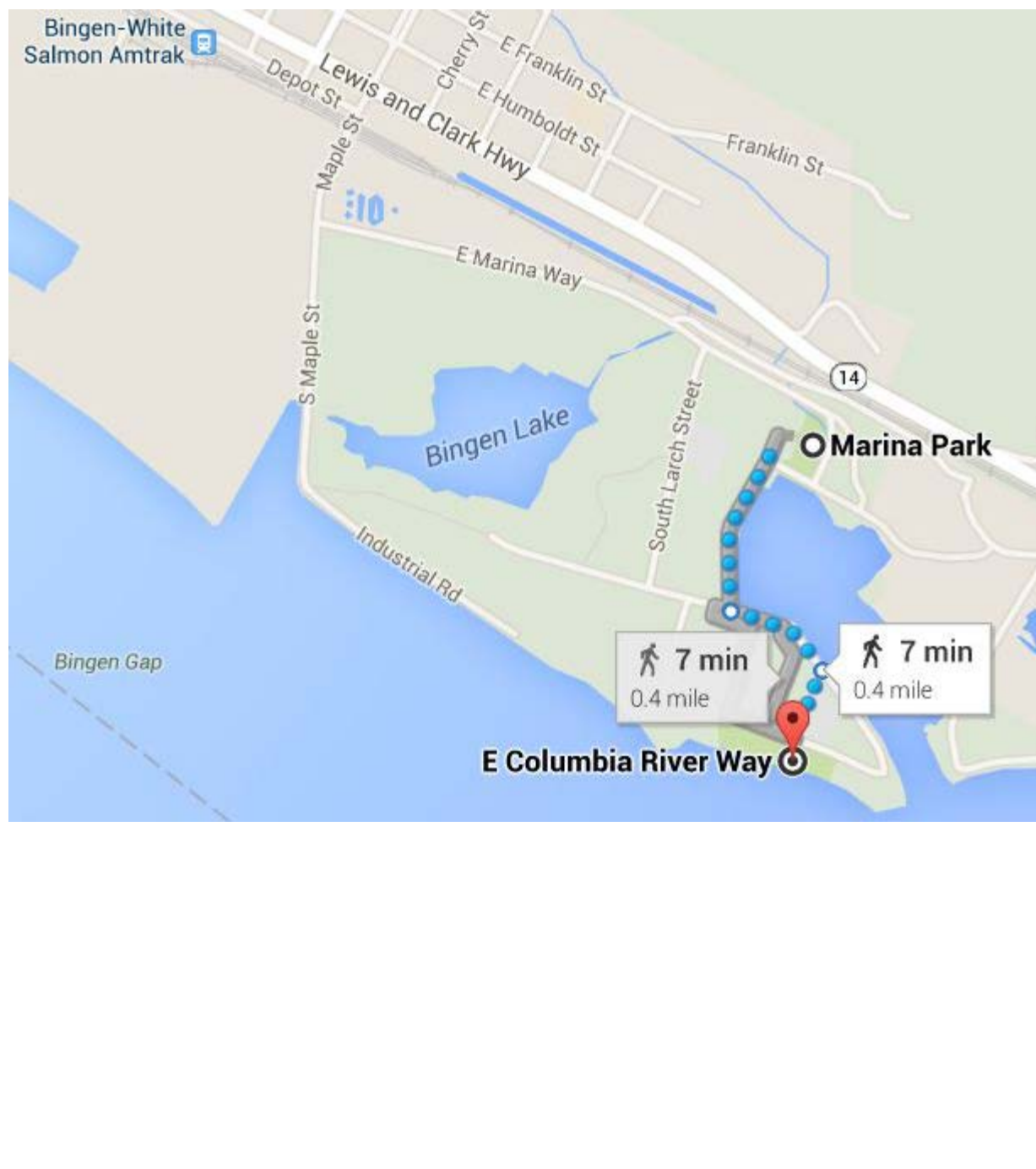
The Historic Columbia River Highway provides some of the most spectacular vistas in the Northwest. Let's go!

- Sam Churchill, January 2015

NEXT: Overview

PROUDLY POWERED BY WORDPRESS | THEME: TONAL BY WORDPRESS.COM.







MILEAGE INDEX

OREGON SIDE : TROUTDALE TO THE DALLES

Sections 1 & 2: Troutdale to Vista House		
Milepost	Feature	I-84 Exit
14	Troutdale	Exit 17
15	Glenn Otto Park	Exit 17
16.7	Dabney State Park	Exit 17
21	Corbett Store	Exit 22
22	Chanticleer Point	Exit 22
24	Vista House	Exit 22

Section 3: Vista House to Multnomah Falls		
Milepost	Feature	I-84 Exit
26	Guy Talbot State Park	Exit 22
26.5	Latourell Falls Trail	Exit 22
27.5	Shepperd's Dell	Exit 22
27.5	Angel's Rest Hike	Exit 22
28.5	Bridal Veil Falls	Exit 28
29	Bridal Veil town	Exit 31
31.6	Wahkeena Falls	Exit 28
32	Multnomah Falls	Exit 31

Section 4: Mult Falls to Cascade Locks		
Milepost	Feature	I-84 Exit
34.3	Oneonta Gorge Creek Bridge	Exit 31
34.3	Oneonta Gorge	Exit 31
34.4	Oneonta Tunnel	Exit 35
35	Horsetail Falls	Exit 35
36	Ainsworth State Park	Exit 35
36	Rock of Ages	Bike Trail
36	Dodson	Exit 35
38.5	John Yeon Scenic Corridor	Exit/Enter 40
38.5	Flowah Falls	Bike Trail
41	Bonneville Visitor Ctr	Exit 40
41	Navigation Locks	Exit 40
42	Wauna Point	Exit 41
43.6	Eagle Creek Trail	Exit 41
43.6	Eagle Creek Hatchery	Exit 41
45	Bridge of the Gods	Exit 44
45	Cascade Locks	Exit 44

Section 5: Cascade Locks to Hood River		
Milepost	Feature	I-84 Exit
45	Cascade Locks (MP 45)	Exit 44
46	CL Marine Park (MP)	Exit 44
48	Port Bike Park	Exit 44
52	Wyeth Campground	Exit 47
56	Lancaster Falls	Exit 54
57	Starvation Creek State Pk	Exit 54
58	Viento State Park	Exit 56
60	Mitchell Point Viaduct	Exit 58 to Trail
61	Mitchell Point	Exit 58
63	Ruthton Point	Exit 59
64	Columbia Gorge Hotel	Exit 62
65	Hood River	Exit 62
66	County Museum	Exit 63
66	WAAM Air Museum	Exit 63
67	Mt Hood Railroad	Exit 64

Section 6: Hood River to Mosier OR		
Milepost	Feature	I-84 Exit
66.8	Hood River Bridge	Exit 64
68	Hatfield Trailhead West	Exit 64
72	Mosier Twin Tunnels	Trail Section
73	Mosier	Exit 69

Section 7: Mosier to The Dallas		
Milepost	Feature	I-84 Exit
75	Memaloose Overlook	Exit 69
78	Mayer State Park	Exit 76
79.0	Rowena Falls	Exit 76
80	Rowena Crest	Exit 76
81	Rowena Loops	Exit 76
82	Rowena	Exit 82
86	Gorge Discovery Ctr	Exit 86
87	River Front Trail	Exit 87
90	The Dalles	Exit 90

Section 8: The Dalles to Biggs Junction		
Milepost	Feature	I-84 Exit
91	Riverfront Park	Exit 91
92	Dalles Bridge	Exit 92
93	Dalles Dam	Exit 93
95	Celilo Park	Exit 95
97	Biggs Junction	Exit 97
97	Sam Hill Memorial Bridge	Exit 97

WASHINGTON SIDE : MARYHILL TO I - 205

Section 9: Biggs Junction to Lyle		
Miles to I-205	Feature	Road
119 Mi	Goldendale Observatory	SR-14
108 Mi	Stone Henge	SR-14
105 Mi	Maryhill Museum	SR-14
100 Mi	Wishram	SR-14

Section 10: Lyle to White Salmon		
Miles to I-205	Feature	Road
70	Lyle	SR-14
68 Mi	Lyle to White Salmon Rd	SR-14
65 Mi	Memaloose Island	SR-14
60	Bingen Park Flume	SR-14
58	White Salmon/HR Bridge	SR-14

Section 11: White Salmon to Bridge of the Gods		
Miles to I-205	Feature	Road
56	White Salmon River	SR-14
54	Broughton Lumber	SR-14
51	Drano Lake	SR-14
43	Carson Hotsprings	SR-14
40	Stevenson	SR-14
36	Bridge of the Gods	SR-14

Section 12: Bridge of the Gods to I-205		
Miles to I-205	Feature	Road
32	North Bonneville	SR-14
28	Beacon Rock	SR-14
26	Skamania	SR-14
20	Cape Horn	SR-14
8	Washougal	SR-14
7.3	Camas	SR-14
0 Miles	I-205 Bridge	SR-14

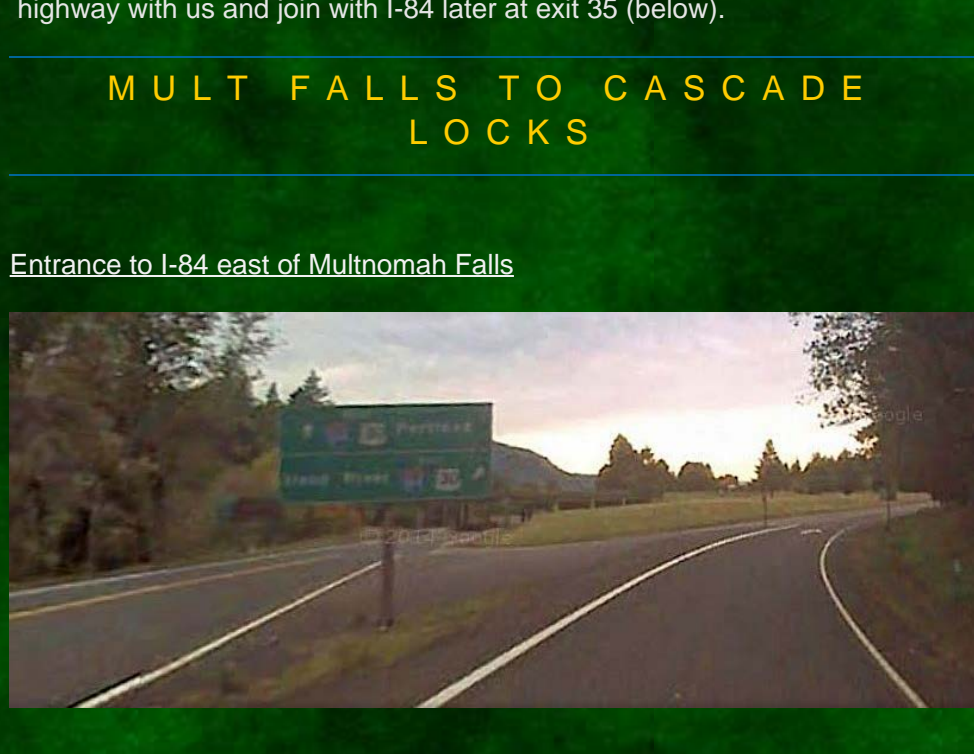
NEXT: *Other Resources*



MULT FALLS TO CASCADE LOCKS

We're staying on the historic highway, heading east from Multnomah Falls. We can drive a large part of this section, but bikers can go all the way to Cascade Locks using the newly refurbished Historic Trail.

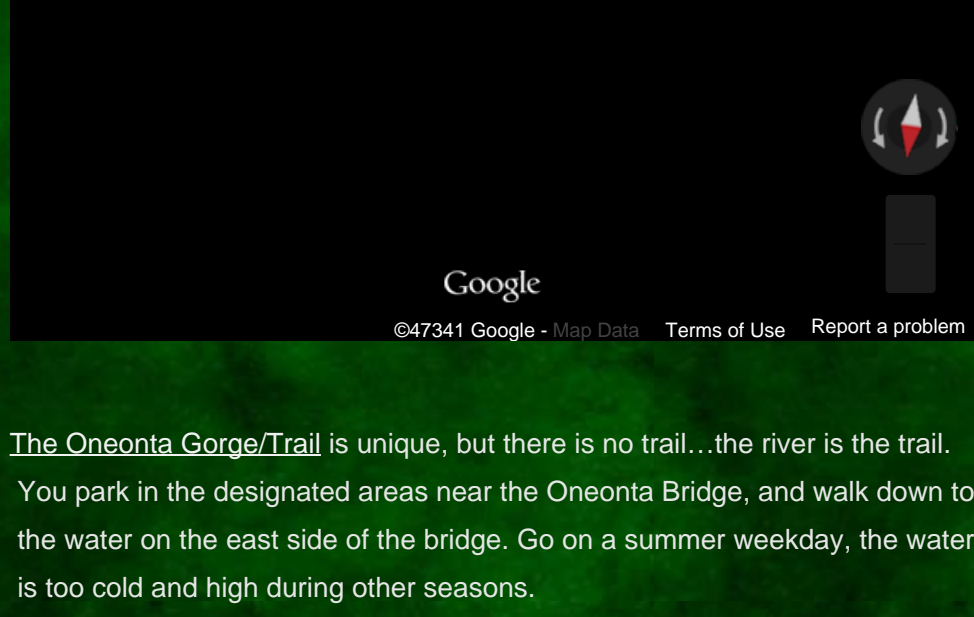
On this leg we'll see [The Oneonta Gorge](#), [Oneonta Falls](#) and pass through the [Oneonta Tunnel](#). Other attractions include [Horsetail Falls](#), [Ainsworth State Park](#), [Elowah Falls](#), [Starvation Creek Rest Area](#) and [Trailhead](#), [Bonneville Lock and Dam](#) and [The city of Cascade Locks](#).



Although Interstate 84 has an exit and parking for visiting Multnomah Falls, the two highways don't connect at Multnomah Falls. You'll have to back track a few miles west to get on the Interstate, or continue East on the historic highway with us and join with I-84 later at exit 35 (below).

MULT FALLS TO CASCADE LOCKS

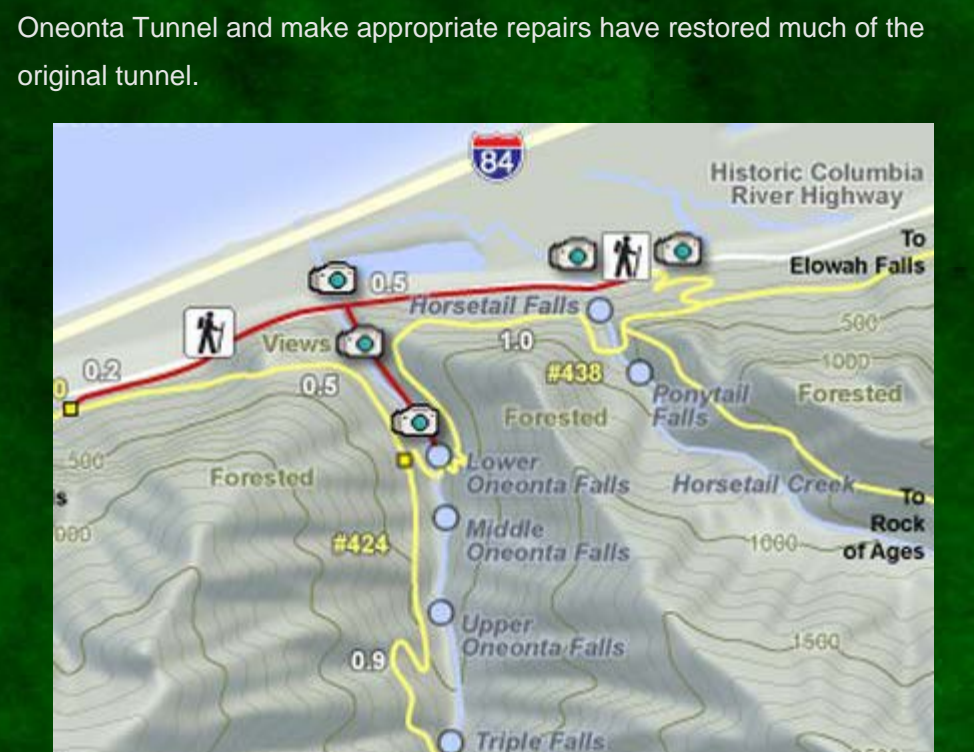
[Entrance to I-84 east of Multnomah Falls](#)



25. The Oneonta Gorge (milepost 34)

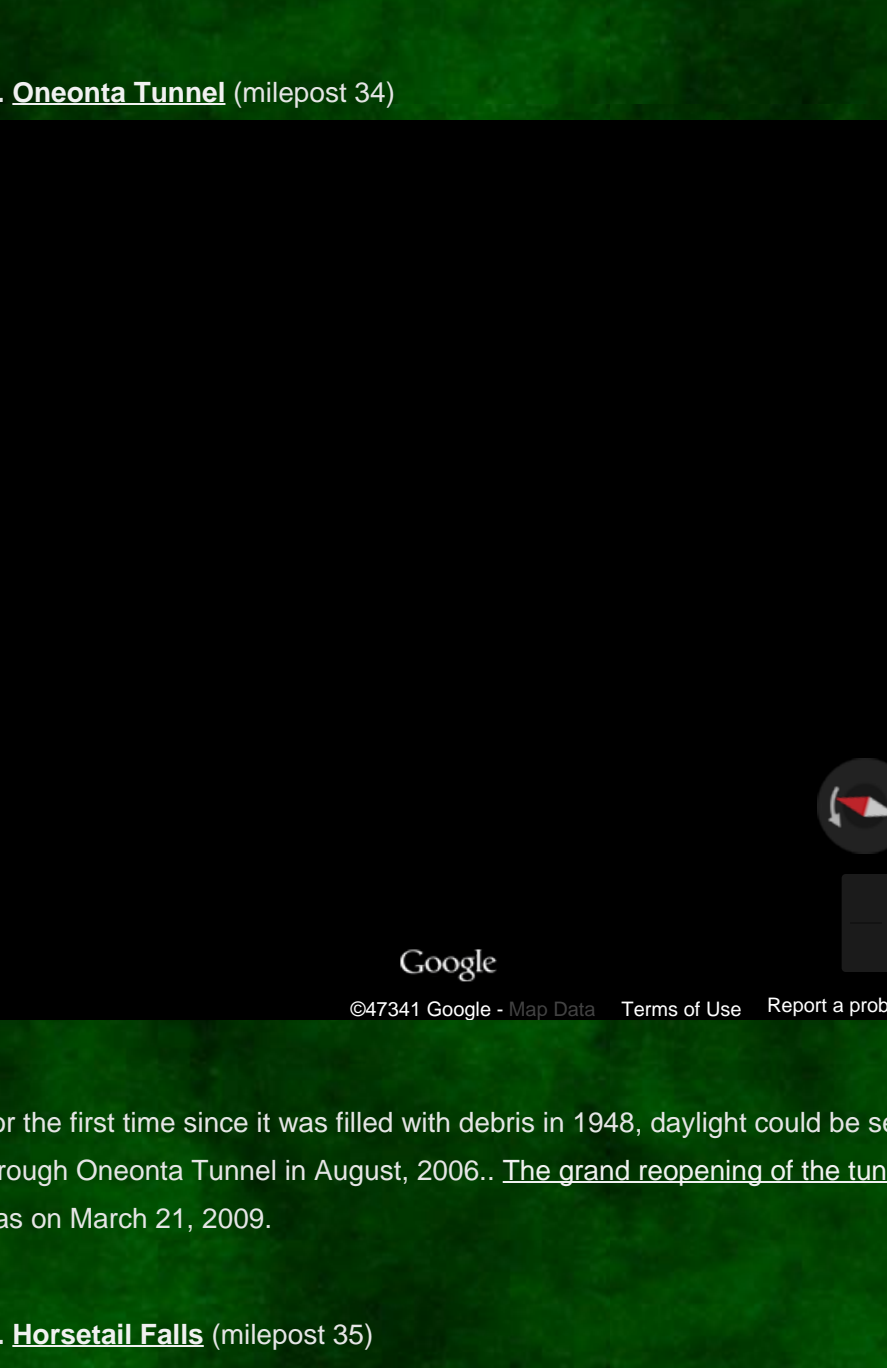


The [Oneonta Gorge/Trail](#) is unique, but there is no trail...the river is the trail. You park in the designated areas near the Oneonta Bridge, and walk down to the water on the east side of the bridge. Go on a summer weekday, the water is too cold and high during other seasons.

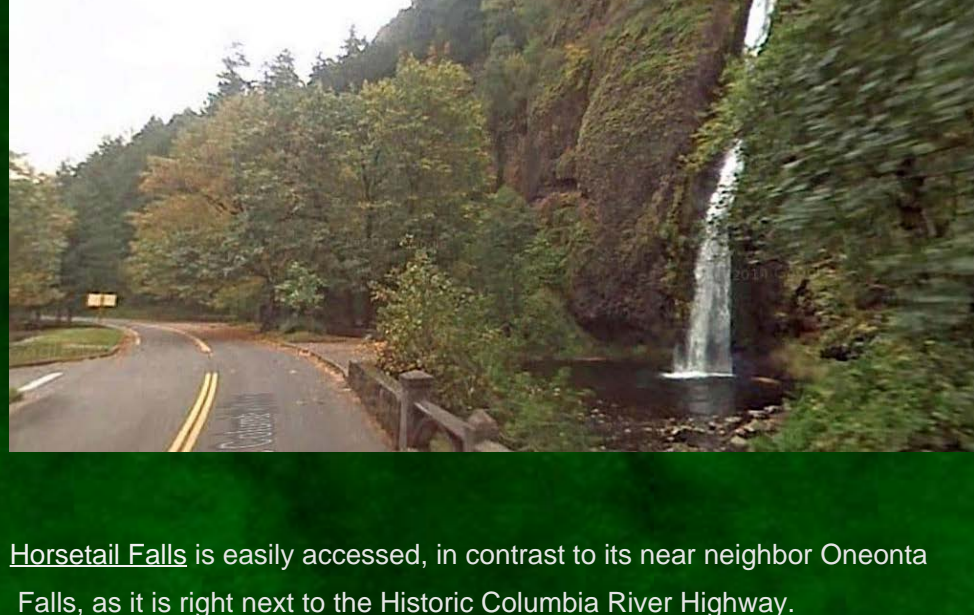


[Lower Oneonta Falls](#) can only be seen by walking upstream from the creek's outlet at the Historic Columbia River Highway. [The upper falls](#) are about 1 mile upstream from the middle falls and require scrambling up the creek or climbing down a canyon wall to view. The fourth falls which is "[Triple falls](#)" can be seen from a vantage point on the upper trails in the canyon.

It's a [1.5 miles round trip to bridge](#). In recent years funds to unearth the Oneonta Tunnel and make appropriate repairs have restored much of the original tunnel.



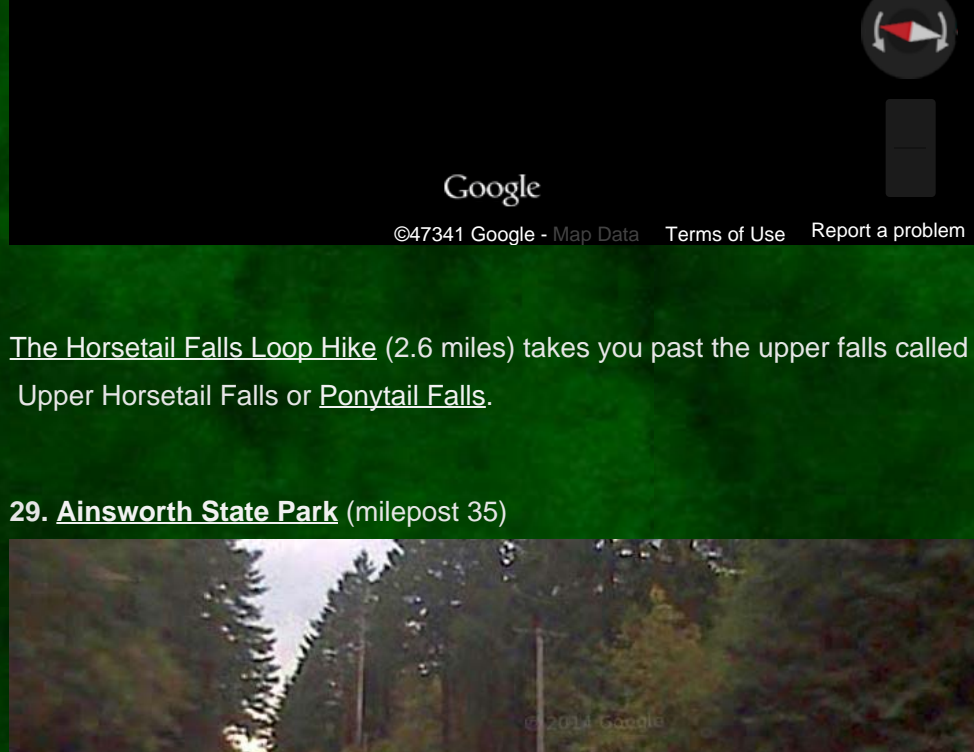
26. Parking for Oneonta Trailhead (milepost 34)



Hikes terminating here include the [Bell Creek Loop Hike](#) (14.5 miles round trip), [Horsetail Falls Loop Hike](#) (2.6 mile loop), [Larch Mountain/Oneonta Trail Hike](#) (17.2 miles round trip), [Nesmith-Oneonta Traverse Hike](#) (14 miles one way) and the [Triple Falls Hike](#) (3.2 miles round trip).

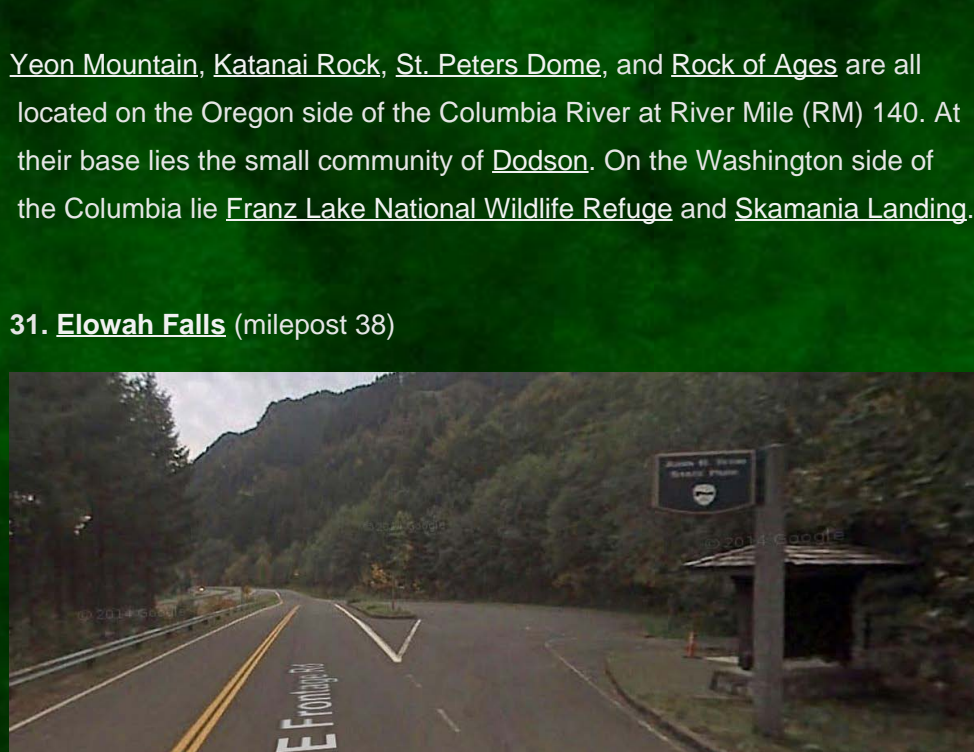


27. Oneonta Tunnel (milepost 34)

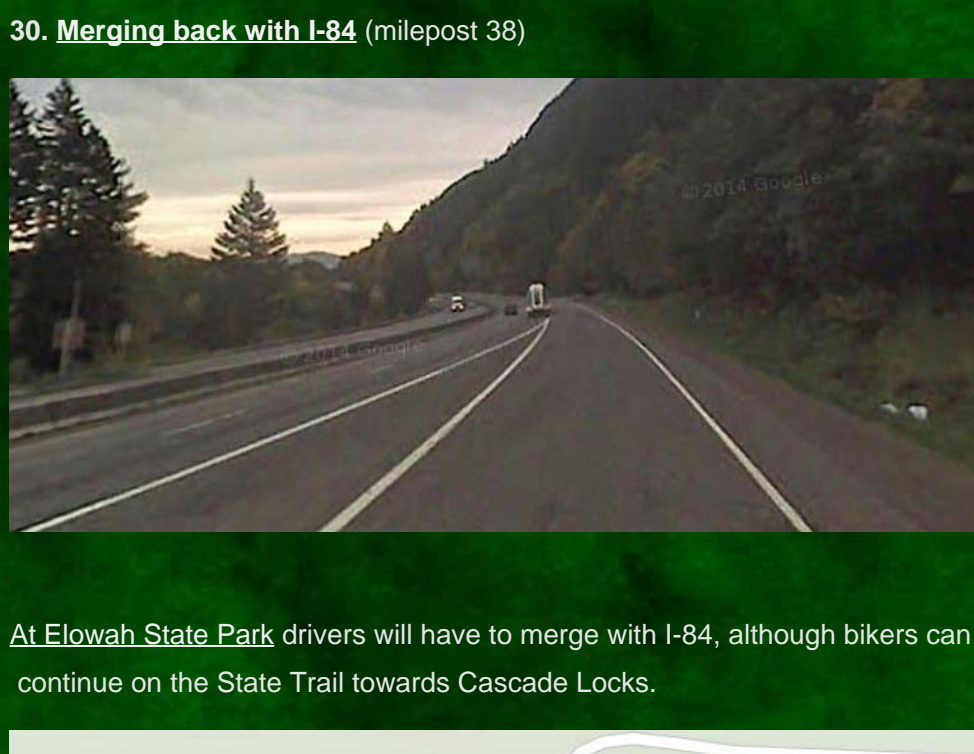


For the first time since it was filled with debris in 1948, daylight could be seen through Oneonta Tunnel in August, 2006.. [The grand reopening of the tunnel](#) was on March 21, 2009.

28. Horsetail Falls (milepost 35)

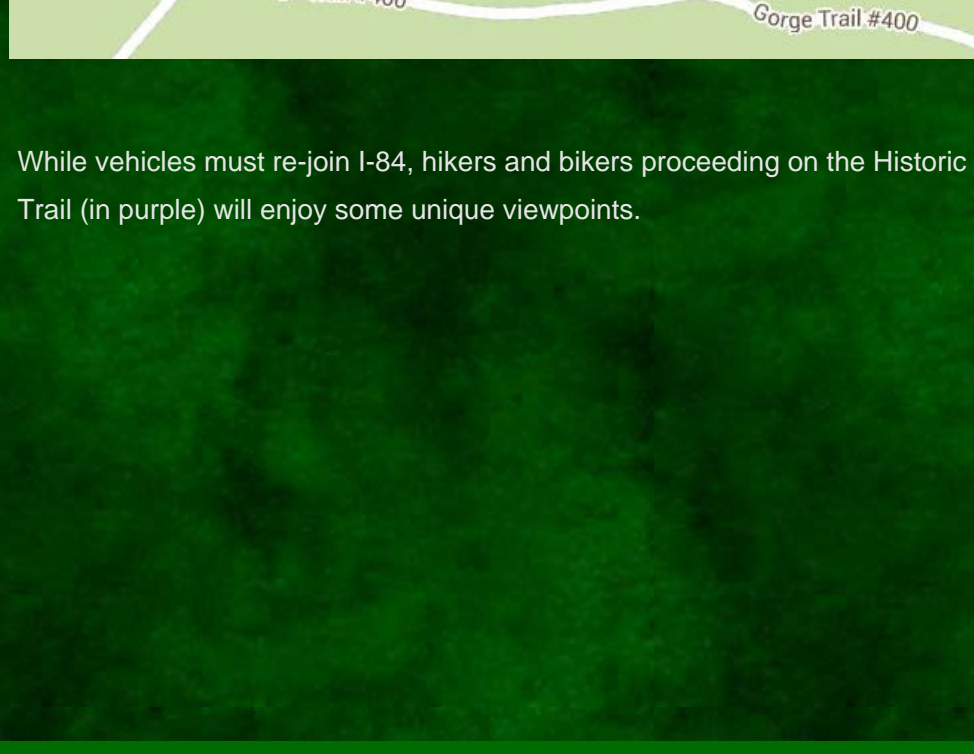


[Horsetail Falls](#) is easily accessed, in contrast to its near neighbor Oneonta Falls, as it is right next to the Historic Columbia River Highway.



[The Horsetail Falls Loop Hike](#) (2.6 miles) takes you past the upper falls called Upper Horsetail Falls or [Ponytail Falls](#).

29. Ainsworth State Park (milepost 35)



Ainsworth State Park is equal parts waterfall wonderland, hiker's playground and camper's delight. [The Nesmith Point trail](#) (10.6 miles round trip), will take you to a splendid view of [St. Peter's Dome](#), a majestic basalt monolith rising 2,000 feet above the mighty Columbia River. This hike starts in the [John B Yeon State Park parking lot](#). This place might be the highest-theft lot in the gorge. Leave your valuable things at home!

[Yeon Mountain](#), [Katanai Rock](#), [St. Peters Dome](#), and [Rock of Ages](#) are all located on the Oregon side of the Columbia River at River Mile (RM) 140. At their base lies the small community of [Dodson](#). On the Washington side of the Columbia lie [Franz Lake National Wildlife Refuge](#) and [Skamania Landing](#).

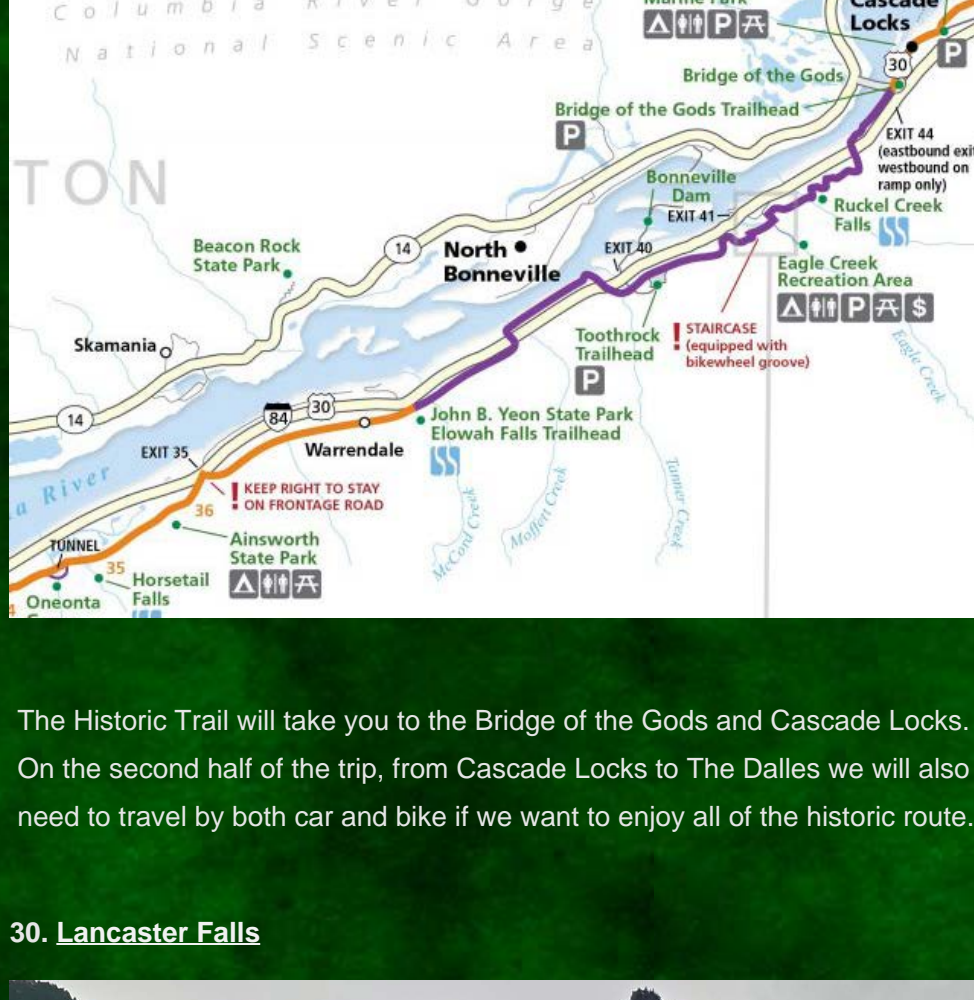
31. Elowah Falls (milepost 38)

Elowah Falls flows year round, but are best in the late winter and spring, like many others in the area. The cliffs on either side of the falls are flanked with the colorful yellow-green lichen. McCord Creek crashes into a huge amphitheater made up of several distinct lava flows. This is a fairly easy hike, appropriate for most beginners. There is a small amount of climbing with a summit in the middle. Consider combining this hike with the Upper McCord Creek Falls Hike.

30. Merging back with I-84 (milepost 38)

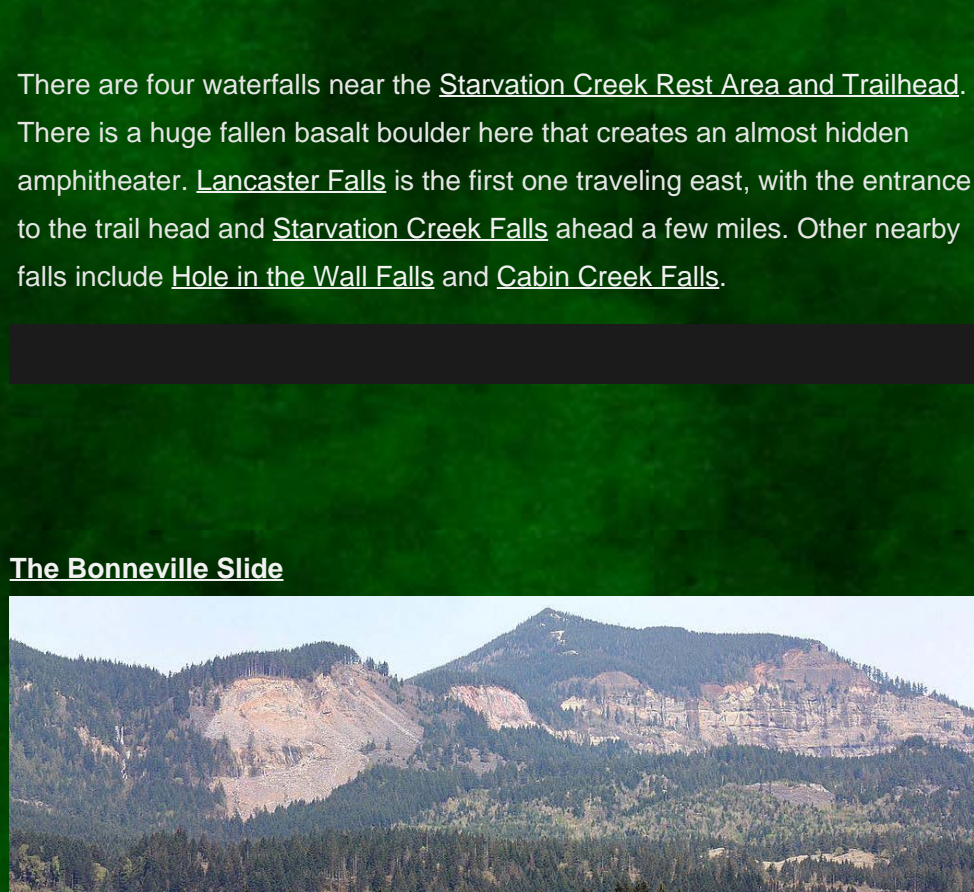
At [Elowah State Park](#) drivers will have to merge with I-84, although bikers can continue on the State Trail towards Cascade Locks.

While vehicles must re-join I-84, hikers and bikers proceeding on the Historic Trail (in purple) will enjoy some unique viewpoints.



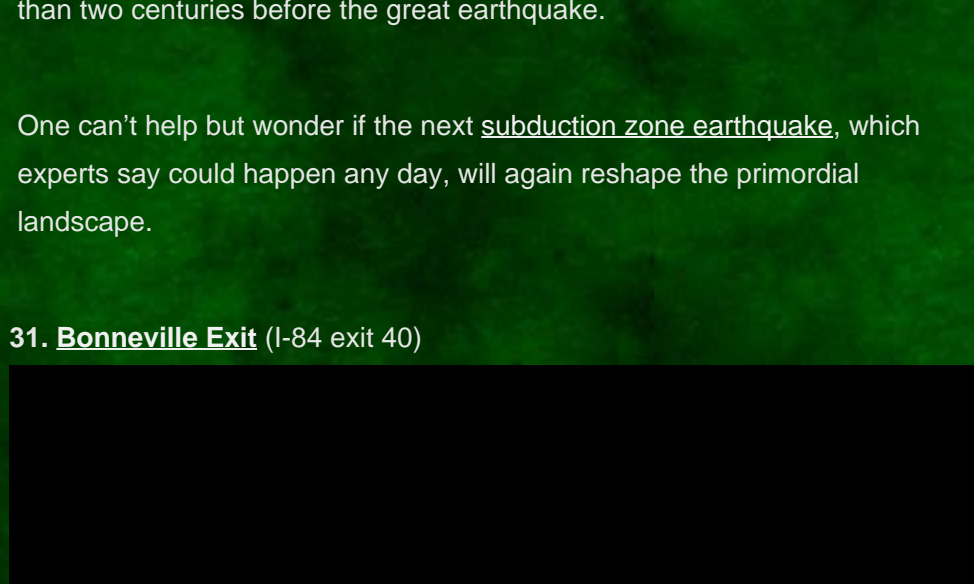
The Historic Trail will take you to the Bridge of the Gods and Cascade Locks. On the second half of the trip, from Cascade Locks to The Dalles we will also need to travel by both car and bike if we want to enjoy all of the historic route.

30. Lancaster Falls



There are four waterfalls near the Starvation Creek Rest Area and Trailhead. There is a huge fallen basalt boulder here that creates an almost hidden amphitheater. Lancaster Falls is the first one traveling east, with the entrance to the trail head and Starvation Creek Falls ahead a few miles. Other nearby falls include Hole in the Wall Falls and Cabin Creek Falls.

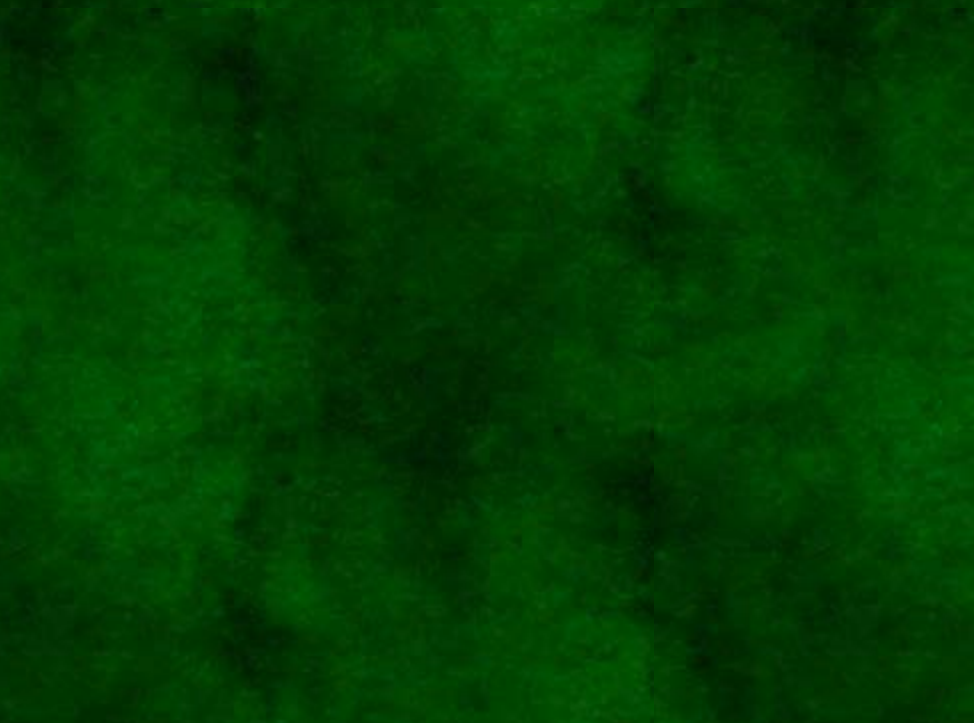
The Bonneville Slide



The Pacific Northwest is seismically active with the Juan de Fuca Plate capable of producing megathrust earthquakes. The last one was the 1700 Cascadia earthquake which produced a tsunami in Japan and may have temporarily blocked the Columbia River at this point with the Bonneville Slide. It's near the Bridge of the Gods on the Washington side. More recent investigations, however, indicate the landslide occurred around 1450, more than two centuries before the great earthquake.

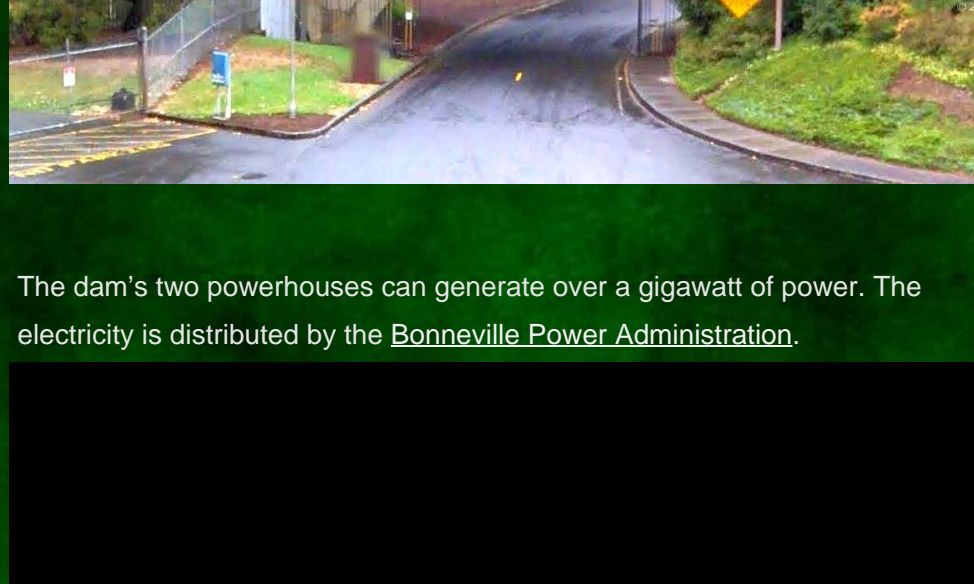
One can't help but wonder if the next subduction zone earthquake, which experts say could happen any day, will again reshape the primordial landscape.

31. Bonneville Exit (I-84 exit 40)

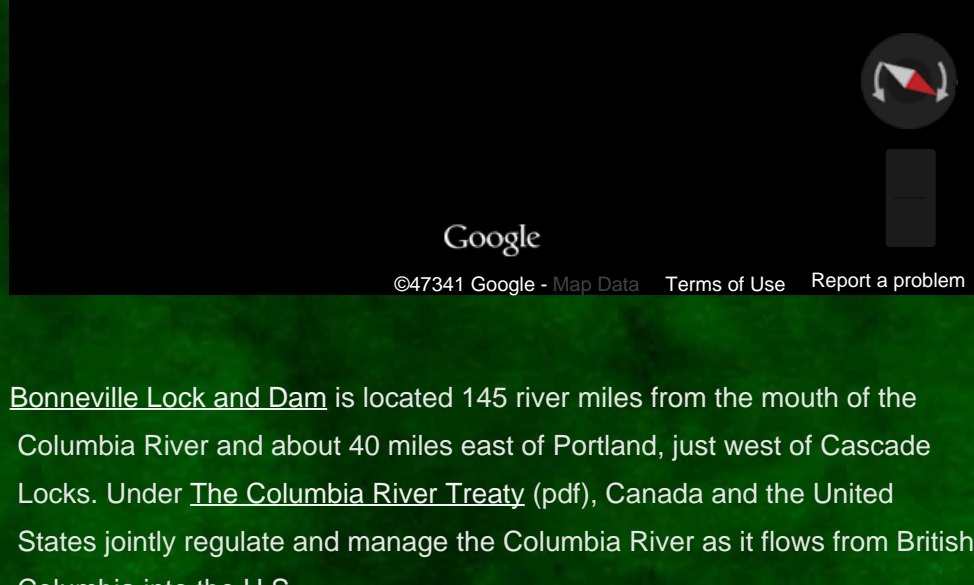


The city of Bonneville is best known as the site of Bonneville Dam, the last major dam on the Columbia. Take exit 40 to check it out.

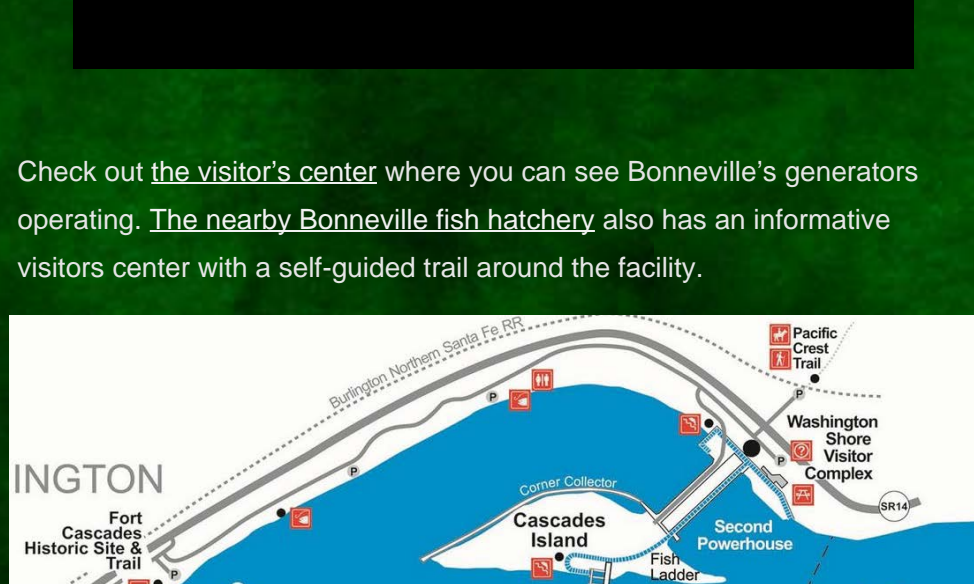
Prior to this damming of the river, the Cascade Locks and Canal were constructed, allowing ships to pass the Cascades Rapids, located several miles upstream of Bonneville.



The dam's two powerhouses can generate over a gigawatt of power. The electricity is distributed by the Bonneville Power Administration.



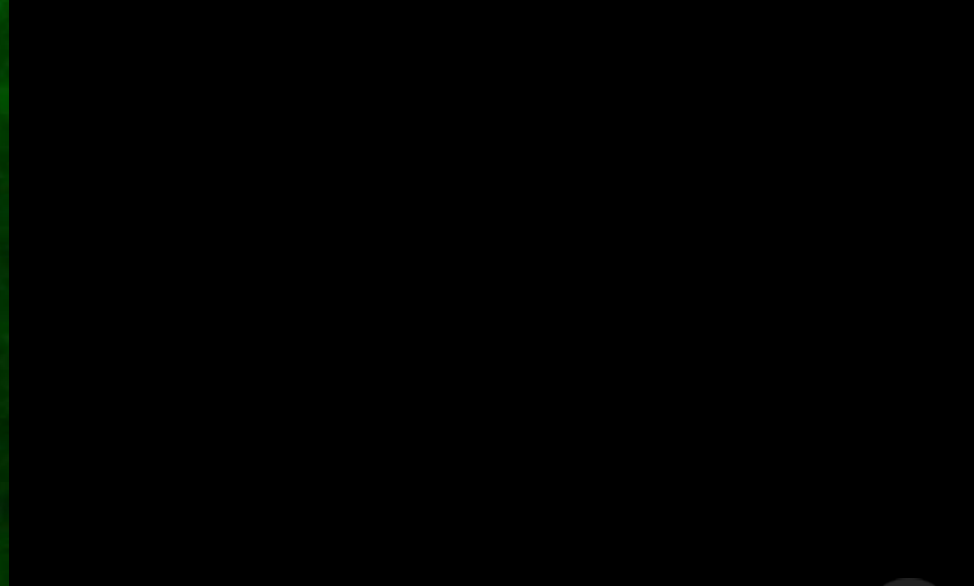
Bonneville Lock and Dam is located 145 river miles from the mouth of the Columbia River and about 40 miles east of Portland, just west of Cascade Locks. Under The Columbia River Treaty (pdf), Canada and the United States jointly regulate and manage the Columbia River as it flows from British Columbia into the U.S.



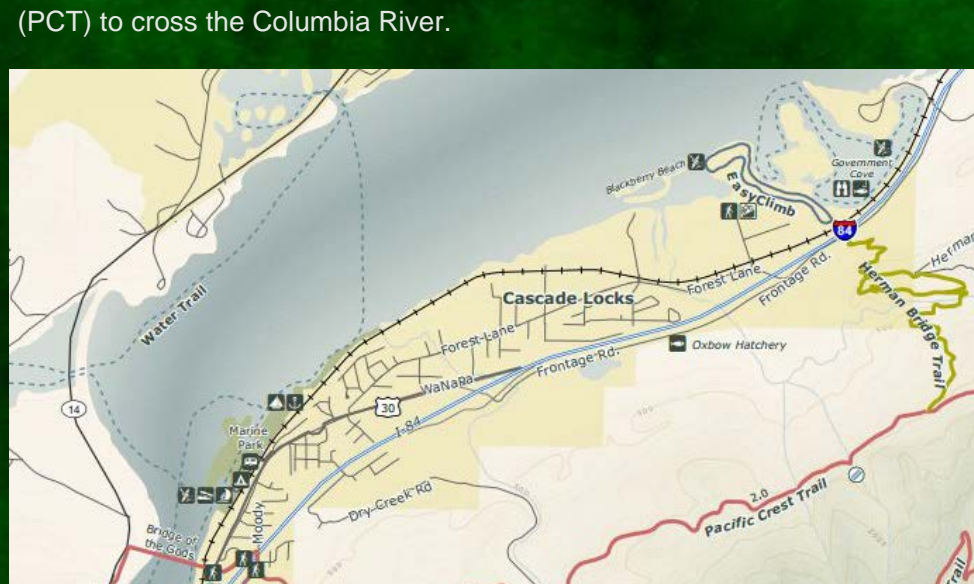
Check out the visitor's center where you can see Bonneville's generators operating. The nearby Bonneville fish hatchery also has an informative visitors center with a self-guided trail around the facility.



35. Cascade Locks Exit (I-84 exit 44)



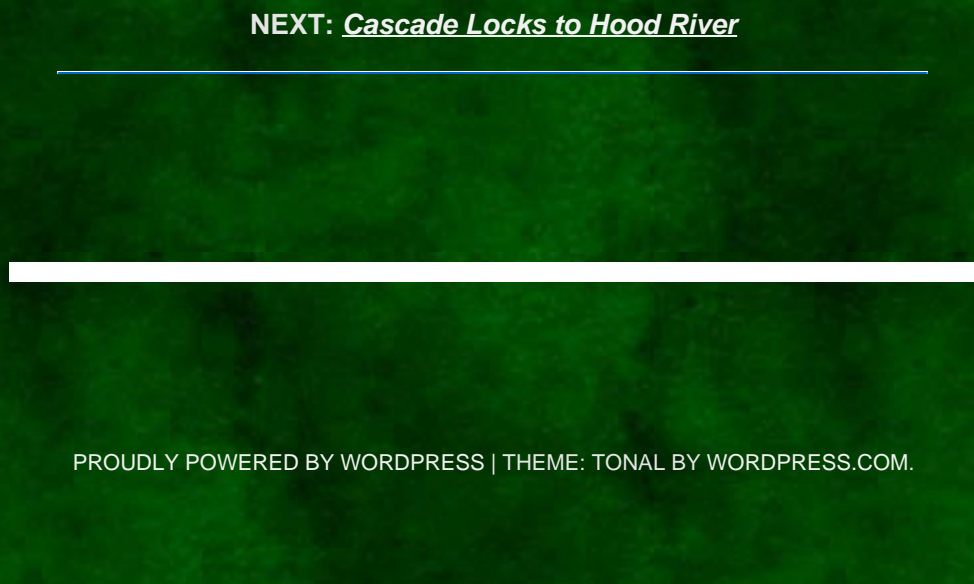
The city of Cascade Locks took its name from a set of locks built to improve navigation past the Rapids. The city is located just upstream from the Bridge of the Gods, which spans the Columbia River.



Cascade Locks is used frequently by hikers along the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) to cross the Columbia River.



Cascade Locks is the lowest point along the trail, which runs from the Mexican border in California to the Canadian border in Washington.



PTC is 2,663 mi (4,286 km) long and ranges in elevation from just above sea level at the Oregon–Washington border to 13,153 feet in the Sierra Nevadas. Cheryl Strayed wrote *Wild: From Lost to Found on the Pacific Crest Trail* a best seller about her experiences on the trail.

NEXT: Cascade Locks to Hood River