

DAYS GONE

HISTORICAL MARKERS

Peter Skene Ogden - "Fur Trade Warrior"

Historical Marker found at the Old Pioneer Cemetery in the Cascade Wilderness.

Peter Skene Ogden (1790 - 1854) was one of the first white men to explore Central Oregon. In 1826, working as a trapper, Ogden explored from Walla Walla Washington through Oregon along the Deschutes River, all the way to Mount Shasta, the highest peak in California. During the fur-trade wars, he had a reputation for violence and committed many murders which he deemed "a necessary part of living in the Northwest."

Grotto Caves - "The Buried Caves"

Historical Marker found at the Grotto Caves in the Cascade Wilderness.

Discovered in 1907, the Grotto Caves were found to be the dumping grounds for local doctor and serial killer Joseph Walker. Located in Farewell, Walker made a living treating pioneers and settlers in the region, many of whom he murdered for reasons unknown.

Joseph Walker was believed to have killed over two dozen people, including one young child, before he disappeared in 1905, prior to the cave's discovery. Although there are many rumors, the fate of the infamous Farewell doctor is still uncertain.

Caldera Reservoir - "Bombs in the River"

Historical Marker found at the Caldera Reservoir in the Cascade Wilderness.

On June 1, 1980, a violent protest erupted along the banks of the Caldera Hydro Dam, ending in several deaths. Built in 1968, the Caldera Hydro Dam and Reservoir were centers of controversy with "extremist conservation group" Earth First. The dam's disruption of local salmon runs through the Caldera River began a long, escalated conflict that resulted in four deaths, ten injuries, and the attempted bombing of the dam.

Rainbow Falls - "Path of the Spirits"

Historical Marker found at Rainbow Falls in the Cascade Wilderness.

Rainbow Falls is considered sacred ground by the local indigenous population, believing that the rainbows cast by the naturally falling water were "paths of the spirits." In 1846, local settlers and pioneers sought to build a brewery on the land and were met with aggression from indigenous tribesmen, sparking a violent conflict along the river. Three tribe warriors died to keep the sacred ground untouched, but the Falls were lost to the US Government when they signed a peace treaty with the nation.

Now, Rainbow Falls has been returned to the indigenous people after receiving historical landmark status in 1975.

Peaceful Lake - "Battle on the Misty Lake"

Historical Marker found at Peaceful Lake in the Cascade Wilderness.

The Battle of Peaceful Lake - September 1, 1845

During Oregon's settlement, rising tension between the pioneers and the indigenous people of the region erupted in a battle at Peaceful Lake. As a group of peaceful tribesmen moved east, pioneers attacked, believing them to be warriors. They chased the indigenous people along the river and toward Peaceful Lake, killing several and injuring many. Once they caught up to the tribe and realized their error, they retreated in shame, leaving the wounded behind.

Teller Cabin - "The Horror House"

Historical Marker found at Teller Cabin in the Cascade Wilderness.

On May 18, 1857, Jessup Teller - pioneer and fur trapper - and his family were slaughtered in their sleep by locals to the region. Jessup Teller settled in the area in 1851 and, after being driven from the local settlements, attempted to clear the land to profit from it, killing almost a dozen indigenous people in the process. His brutal methodologies made quick enemies of the indigenous peoples and the local settlers, who retaliated by killing Teller and desecrating the home. The cabin stands as a reminder of Oregon's brutal and bloody history with its indigenous population.

Belknap Crater - "Belknap's Volcano"

Historical Marker found in Belknap Crater in the Belknap Wilderness.

Belknap Crater stands today as one of the few Holocene-era (11,700YA - Present) examples of the process which built the High Cascade Platform during the Pleistocene (2.6 million - 11,700YA). This crater is a small shield volcano - a type of volcano built almost entirely out of fluid magma flows. Usually large in size and low in profile, shield volcanos are caused by the highly fluid lava they erupt, which travels farther and accumulates in broad sheets, building the shield volcano's distinctive capped form. Belknap Crater is now a dormant volcano, its last eruption being in 480CE.

Salome Hot Springs - "The Salt Springs"

Historical Marker found at the Salome Hot Springs in the Belknap Wilderness.

Founded in 1879, the Salome Hot Springs were built by Rollin Simeon Belknap, who claimed the land with plans to build a resort over the popular tourist location. Salome Hot Springs has long been a landmark of the area since. Famous for the extreme temperatures of the mineral water (185-195F), the spring emits 60 gallons of hot water per minute, which is heated beneath the earth by running close to lava beds. Salome was at one time called the Salt Springs because of its mineral salt content. Archaeological finds and dating have placed Salome's Native American presence back 8,000 years. Though Salome's history has been a rocky one, it remains a staple of the Belknap region.

Belknap Caves - "The Lava River Caves"

Historical Marker found in the Belknap Caves in the Belknap Wilderness.

The Belknap Caves were formed nearly 80,000 years ago by lava flows. Lava flows from volcanic eruptions tend to become channeled into a few main streams. The overflows of lava from these streams often cool and solidify, creating stacked layers of lava around the flow. After many hours or days, the lava melts downward, into the ground, giving the tube a taller, narrower cross-section. After the eruption subsides and the flows harden, these lava tubes become a cave, sometimes with remnants of the ebbing lava flow preserved.

McKenzie Pass - "Robber's Pass"

Historical Marker found along McKenzie Pass in the Belknap Wilderness.

McKenzie Pass is a mountain pass with a storied history. Once used by pioneers during the settlement of Oregon, this pass became a popular spot for highwaymen, especially during the dangerous winters, who would rob the wagons attempting to cross. In 1879, John B. Waldo, American politician and local explorer, was traveling through the pass when he was stopped by bandits. Feigning ignorance of the area, he asked them for help getting to the summit pass, and the bandits complied. Legend has it, that by the time they reached the pass, Waldo was able to part with them without conflict, due to his amicable nature.

Indigenous Petroglyphs - "Stories in Stone"

Historical Marker found at Shadow Lake in the Belknap Wilderness.

Dating back 7,500 years ago, these rock-carved petroglyphs stand as a reminder of Oregon's rich and vibrant history, well before its settlement. Petroglyphs are an interesting form of art, created by removing part of a rock surface, usually through picking, carving, or abrading. These particular glyphs were done by the indigenous population, which are now part of the reservation here in Oregon.

Memorial of the Unknown Mailman - "Pioneer Mailman"

Historical Marker found at the John Craig Memorial in the Belknap Wilderness.

The Unknown Mailman was a postmaster who had been delivering mail from Willamette Valley to Eastern Oregon. While attempting to ski Christmas mail over the McKenzie Pass in the winter of 1877, he froze by his mail pouch in his shack atop the pass. Neither rain nor snow could stop this legendary and mysterious postmaster from delivering his mail, and though he was never identified, he is still known throughout Oregon for his dedication.

Three Fingered Jack Viewpoint - "Old Hot Fingers"

Historical Marker found at the Three Fingered Jack Viewpoint in the Belknap Wilderness.

Three Fingered Jack is a Pleistocene-era volcano in the Cascade Range. It's a glaciated shield volcano -- a type of volcano formed around fluid magma flows -- and consists mostly of basaltic andesite lava, a type of volcanic rock containing around 55% silica. It's currently regarded as extinct. Sources agree that the volcano was first summited in 1923, but disagree who summited it. Some say it was a group of six boys from Farewell, Oregon, others claim it was members of the Mazama tribe.

The Lava Arch - "Lava River Cave"

Historical Marker found at the Lava Arch in the Belknap Wilderness.

A lava tube is a natural conduit formed by flowing lava which moves beneath the hardened surface of a lava flow. Tubes can be actively draining lava from a volcano during an eruption, or can be extinct, meaning the lava flow has ceased, the rock has cooled, and a cave-like channel remains. This lava tube - called the Lava Arch - is one of the shortest lava tubes in the Cascade Range.

Berley Lake - "The Moon Country"

Historical Marker found at Berley Lake in the Lost Lake Valley.

In 1964, NASA sent a team of astronauts to Central Oregon in order to study volcanic geology to prepare for Apollo 15's trip on the moon, believing the High Desert to be similar to the moon's surface. One of the astronauts came to Farewell for lunar landing training and was given a sliver of Central Oregon lava rock to leave on the moon's surface by his host. The astronaut took this piece of Oregon with him and left it behind on the surface of the moon, where it remains to this day.

Moon Trees - "Grown from Outer Space"

Historical Marker found at Iron Mike's Camp in the Lost Lake Valley.

With the flight of Apollo 14, 500 seeds were taken into orbit around the moon. Upon return to Earth, these "Moon Trees" were scattered around the United States, with six of them in Oregon, with hope that they would germinate after traveling to space. The experiment was successful and the trees grew and flourished on their return. Many

of these trees are still alive today, including the one donated and planted here at Lost Lake.

Metolius Lava Cave - "Distillery Cave"

Historical Marker found at the Metolius Lava Cave in the Lost Lake Valley.

The Timber Boom of 1916 brought many lumberjacks to the Farewell region, all seeking to get in on the prospering industry. Unfortunately, they all came to find that alcohol had been banned in Oregon as part of the Prohibition. Unable to live without it, many lumberjacks used local caves and lava tubes to make moonshine without getting caught. When these "distillery caves" were found later, many of them still contained evidence of alcohol production dating back to the Prohibition Era.

Architectural Memorial - "The Community Builder"

Historical Marker found in Sherman's Camp in the Lost Lake Valley.

This famed architect was an American folk poet and Central Oregon pioneer who served in the Spanish-American war. Later in his life, he moved to Central Oregon and built nearly every bridge between Farewell and Crescent, as well as over thirty log cabins. He was a key builder of the Sherman's Camp County Courthouse, where it remains a historic monument to the rustic art of the late 19th and early 20th century American architectural movements.

Booker-Hicks Logging Camp - "The Wandering Timber Town"

Historical Marker found at the Booker-Hicks Logging Camp in the Crater Lake Wilderness.

Booker-Hicks Lumber Company was one of Farewell's two largest logging companies, back when lumber was a more lucrative business. In order to provide comfortable living situations for their loggers, they built wandering Logging Towns that would pick up and move around once all the trees were cut down. These logging towns popped up in 1932 and have been wandering with the Lumber Company ever since.

Camp Pioneer - "The Grand Campsite"

Historical Marker found in Camp Pioneer in the Lost Lake Wilderness.

Camp Pioneer is a retreat and meeting spot for the Campfire Cadets and was founded in 1923 by the Campfire Cadet Organization. Formed on July 10, 1915, the Campfire Cadets is a nationwide organization built to provide the youth of America with comradery, fellowship opportunities, and long-lasting friendship. Camp Pioneer has served as a yearly meeting spot for Central Oregon's Campfire Cadet crews, and has been a staple in the Campfire community since.

Lost Cabin Mine - "The Goldmine"

Historical Marker found at the Lost Cabin Mine in the Crater Lake Wilderness.

According to Oregon legend dating back to the height of the California Gold Rush, the Lost Cabin Mine was the site of immeasurable wealth and prosperity. In the town of Yreka, CA, an Oregon man spent his gold with wild abandon, leading the locals to investigate where he was getting it in pursuit of greater wealth. Their search led them to Central Oregon, and while they didn't find the gold they were promised, they were the first white settlers to discover the jewel of Crater Lake. This mine has been named in honor of that legend, which still remains a mystery to this day.

Crater Lake - "The Volcanic Lake"

Historical Marker found at the Crater Lake Visitor's Center in the Crater Lake Wilderness.

Crater Lake is a United States National Monument and caldera lake, famous for its deep blue color and the clarity of its water. The caldera that makes up this lake was formed around 7,700 years ago by the eruption and collapse of Mount Mazama. Lava eruptions later created Wizard Island, along with the other volcanic features that make up this lake. With no rivers flowing in or out of Crater Lake, the waters are replaced every 250 years by significant rain and snow fall. At 1,949 feet of water, Crater Lake is the deepest in the United States, and third deepest in the world.

Crater Lake - "The Native American Legend"

Historical Marker found along the rim of Crater Lake.

The indigenous tribes of Central Oregon have long regarded Crater Lake as a sacred site. According to legend, the lake was formed when Skell, the Sky God, and Llao, the God of the Underworld, fought, destroying Mount

Mazama in the battle. When the lake was first discovered by the indigenous people, it became a site of spiritual journey, where warriors and hunters would bathe in its waters for strength. But after a Brave killed a creature within the lake while bathing in it and died soon after, the strength its waters gave their warriors waned, and the indigenous people knew that all who looked upon its waters would die as well.

Outlaw Memorial - "The Oregon Legend"

Historical Marker found in Marion Forks in the Belknap Wilderness.

The Oregon Legend (1849 - 1893) was an infamous outlaw and gunfighter of the American West. Infamous for his crimes, he was a hot blooded horse thief who shot and killed a local Deputy and wounded the County Sheriff while stealing horses from the indigenous people, thus sending him to prison. Later in his life, he cleaned up his act, leading him to gain fame for foiling a train robbery, which earned him a lifetime pass on the railroad. He loved to play pranks on others, and would often ride through the town drunk on the back of his horse, stealing as much as he could and paying back what was stolen once he sobered up. This hotel and saloon still stands as one of the last locations where he drank while on the back of his horse, a local ruffian and legend.

Captain Jack - "The Modoc Warrior"

Historical Marker found in in the Belknap Crater in Belknap.

Kintpuash (1837 - 1873), also known as "Captain Jack," was a Chief of the Modoc Tribe of California and Oregon. Leading a band of Native Americans from the Klamath Reservation to return to their lands in California, he held the resistance against United States Soldiers from 1872 to 1873 in the Modoc War.

Kintpuash's name in the Modoc language means "Strikes the water brashly."

Iron Butte Meteorite - "Gift from the Sky"

Historical Marker found near the Sugarpine Butte in the Iron Butte Valley.

The Iron Butte Meteorite is an iron-and-nickel meteorite that was discovered in this exact spot in 1902. It's the

largest meteorite found in North America, as well as the sixth largest in the world. As there is no impact crater at this site, researchers believe that the meteorite landed in Canada and was transported here during the last Ice Age (around 13,000 years ago). It was long held sacred by the indigenous peoples of Iron Butte.

The meteorite remained in this spot for years until it was stolen in 1906. After being recovered, it was moved to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, NY, where it remains today.

The 45th Parallel - "The Halfway Point"

Historical Marker found near Ripplebrook in the Lost Lake Wilderness.

The 45th Parallel North is often called the halfway point between the Equator and the North Pole. It's a circle of latitude that is 45 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane, and crosses Europe, Asia, and North America. At this latitude, the sun is visible for nearly 16 hours during the summer solstice, and 9 hours during the winter solstice. This marker stands along the exact line on the equatorial plane that marks the 45th parallel in Central Oregon.

Crater Lake - "The Old Man of the Lake"

Historical Marker found near the rim of Crater Lake.

The Old Man of the Lake is a 30 foot tree trunk within the waters of Crater Lake, that has been present since around 1896. The cold water of Crater Lake has allowed for the slow decomposition of the wood, nearly preserving it. The stump was first noted by Joseph S. Diller in his publication of the first geology of Crater Lake in 1902, and carbon dating places it around 450 years old. The tree itself is most likely hemlock. While it's unknown where the Old Man came from, it does move around the lake quite consistently, bobbing along the surface of the water.

Mazama Village - "The New Deal Projects"

Historical Marker found in Mazama Village in the Crater Lake Wilderness.

During the 1930s, when faced with a growing unemployment crisis, the president began a set of relief programs called the New Deal Projects, which provided work opportunities for the unemployed. One such project was

called the Emergency Conservation Work Act (ECW), which created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a conservation army for manual labor. Working alongside skilled architects, and funded by the Public Works Administration, the CCC were put in place at parks all over the country, in order to reconstruct and beautify our nation's National Parks.

In exchange for housing, food, and a small wage, CCC workers worked on anything from roads, trails, reforestation, and revegetation, to small-scale construction work like building stations, warehouses, halls, parking lots, and campgrounds. Thanks to the tireless efforts of these young workers, we have the still-standing Mazama Village, a more beautiful Crater Lake, and a more magnificent country.

Mazama Falls - "The Silent Falls"

Historical Marker found near Mazama Falls in the Crater Lake Wilderness.

Though unassuming at first glance, Mazama Falls plays an important role in the local lore of Central Oregon. According to legend, if you can pass the falls without making a sound, then you'll be blessed with good luck. But make even the slightest noise and you'll be cursed with misfortune. For this reason, you can find many locals passing and observing the falls in silence, each with their own tales of prosperity and disaster.

Some say that Mazama Falls is the site of a brutal massacre, the land soaked with innocent blood. Or that early settlers took shelter in the cave and died of starvation, cursing the land in their passing. Though none of these stories have been proven true, travellers near and far come to see the beauty of Mazama Falls and watch on in silence.

The Phantom Ship - "The Ghost on the Water"

Historical Marker found near Phantom Ship in Crater Lake.

Phantom Ship is a natural rock formation pillar in Crater Lake that resembles a ghost ship, especially in foggy conditions. The island is formed from andesite rock that dates from around 400,000 years ago.

Camp Adair - "The War Games"

Historical Marker found near the Cloudcap Overlook in the Crater Lake Wilderness.

Camp Adair was a United States Army division military training facility. During its highest period of use, it was home to nearly 40,000 people, making it the second largest city in Oregon at the time. The camp was eventually scrapped following World War II, with a portion of the site converted to the Adair Air Force Station in 1957.

Camp Adair is most famous for its Central Oregon war-games Campaign for World War II soldiers in 1943, known as the Oregon Maneuver. The games were designed to test US Army units prior to deployment, and involved nearly 100,000 men. Following the completion of the Maneuver, the troops were deployed to assist Allied Forces in the European and Pacific theatres of war.

Gentleman Bandit Memorial - "Poetic Justice"

Historical Marker found near Chemult Community College in the Highway 97 Corridor.

The Gentleman Bandit (1829 - 1888) was a famous gentleman stagecoach robber noted for two things: the poetic messages he left behind after two of his robberies, and the fact that he never robbed stagecoach passengers, just the bank they were traveling with. While most stagecoach drivers and passengers were happy to fork over their wealth when confronted with a bandit, especially since it meant keeping their lives, the Gentleman Bandit never robbed them, though he did use that fear of death to his advantage. Eventually, he was caught and sent to prison. After his release, little is known of what happened to him. While some believe he retired peacefully, others theorize that he might have gone east to make another shot at robbery.

Bill "the Grey Fox" Miner - "Oregon's Worst Bandit"

Historical Marker found in Chemult in the Highway 97 Corridor.

Bill "the Grey Fox" Miner (1847 - 1913) is a noted American criminal known as one of the worst outlaws of his time. After every attempted heist in his life, he was almost always caught afterward, and he spent 34 of his 66 years alive in prison. Originally a stagecoach robber, the Grey Fox decided to switch to train robbery after their invention made his previous job obsolete. His first train robbery was a disaster, and it was here at Chemult Station that he was captured and sent to prison. The Grey Fox was known for his polite banditry, and is purported to be the originator of the phrase, "Hands up!"

The Stagecoach Legend - "Rushing for Gold"

Historical Marker found in Chemult in the Highway 97 Corridor.

The Stagecoach Legend (1812 - 1879) was one of the greatest stagecoach drivers in American history, as well as one of the first transgender people to vote in a presidential election in California. Assigned female at birth, he was reared in an orphanage in New England where he ran away as a youth, changing his name and transitioning to male. It was there that he was adopted by a rancher, who trained him as a stable hand. Following the California Gold Rush, he moved to California where he became a famed stagecoach driver. Though he spent most of his life in California, he often drove people from California to Oregon and back on what is now known as Highway 97. He often stopped in this spot to drop off or pick up new passengers.

Japanese Balloon Bomb - "The Casualties of War"

Historical Marker found near McLoughlin Farm in the Highway 97 Corridor.

This marker stands as a memorial to honor the lives lost to the Japanese Balloon Bomb campaign of 1945, which claimed the lives of six people at this very spot. These deaths were the only World War II US combat casualties in the 45 states. A Sunday School teacher, her husband, and five 13-14 year old students were driving along this road, when the balloon made contact, killing them instantly.

The balloons were part of Japan's FuGo campaign. In all, Japan released around 9,000 balloons, 342 of which reached the United States.

Margaret Alice Miller - "The Guardian Angel"

Historical Marker found in the Old Pioneer Cemetery in the Cascade Wilderness.

Margaret Alice Miller

1892 - 1941

Beloved Mother, Daughter, Sister, and Friend

Margaret Alice Miller was a beloved member of the Marion Forks community, as well as one of its founding members. Mother to Joseph Miller, the first mayor of Marion Forks,

Margaret worked tirelessly to build the town that stands strong today, a testament to her work.

Moving from Portland to Marion Forks when Joseph purchased the once-small homestead in 1923, Margaret and Joseph developed the land into a community for the Forest Department and its road crews. The property quickly grew into Marion Forks, of which Joseph became its first mayor.

Margaret died the way she lived: fearless, tireless, and adventurous. Gored by a buck while on a hunting trip with her son, she passed in the night, ever fighting to live and see her community flourish and prosper.

She's preceded by her son, Joseph Miller, and by her beloved community, of which she'll always be protecting as its guardian angel.

"Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for you are with me." Psalm 23:4

Devil's Lake - "View of the Cascades"

Historical Marker found overlooking Devil's Lake in the Iron Butte Valley.

The Cascade Range is one of North America's major mountain ranges, extending from Lassen Peak in Northern California to the Nicola and Thompson Rivers in British Columbia, Canada. The range is 700 miles long and 80 miles wide, its highest peak being Mount Rainier at 14,441 feet. The Cascades are also a part of the Pacific Ocean's Ring of Fire, a ring of 452 volcanoes that contribute to a series of oceanic trenches, volcanic arcs, volcanic belts, and plate movements. All of the eruptions in the US within the last 200 years have come from these volcanoes, the last being the eruption of Mount St. Helens in 2008.

NW - Iron Butte

NE - Three-Fingered Jack, Mt. Jefferson

E - Mt. Thielsen, Mt. Washington

SE - Mt. Bachelor

S - Diamond Peak

SW - Iron Mountain

Waldo Lake - "The Oregon Conservationist"

Historical Marker found at Waldo Lake in the Iron Butte Valley.

John B. Waldo (1844 - 1907) was an American politician, Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court, and an unsung hero of the Pacific Northwest. Born in Oregon to immigrant parents from Missouri, he dedicated his life to the state and to its conservation. Exploring as much of the region as he could - especially the Cascades - Waldo lobbied to have Oregon preserved as national parkland. There are many stories about John B. Waldo and his love of the Cascades, and he left his mark on the region long before explorers attempted to do the same. After this death, Waldo Lake was named in his honor.

Snowbrush Ranch - "The First Alpaca Farm"

Historical Marker found at Snowbrush Ranch in the Iron Butte Valley.

Snowbrush Ranch has been in operation for over 30 years, since opening its doors as the first alpaca farm in Oregon. First brought over from Peru in the 1980s, alpaca ranching has become a lucrative pastime in Central Oregon, where they're raised for both their fiber production and for their companionship. The high desert climate of Central Oregon is especially perfect for raising, breeding, and ranching alpaca, providing the perfect atmosphere for the industry to blossom.

Iron Butte Ranch - "The Summer Marsh"

Historical Marker found at the Iron Butte Ranch & Golf Course in the Iron Butte Valley.

The Iron Butte Ranch area is one rich with Central Oregon history. Around 15,000 years ago, early Americans migrated into the area, creating what is now known as Iron Butte. Marshland turned to meadow and in the 1800s, American settlers populated the land with cattle ranches. Originally used to raise cattle, horses, and sheep, Iron Butte Ranch became a summer home for the original owners, before it was sold in 1970, becoming the resort it now is today. Due to the resort's popularity, development around the area began, creating what is now a thriving community.

Iron Butte - "The Iron Mountain"

Historical Marker found at the Black Mountain Ridge in the Iron Butte Valley.

Iron Butte is an extinct stratovolcano composed of basaltic andesite, or black volcanic rock composed of around 55% silica. It's nearly symmetrical, with no marks of glaciation. Even though it's older than the High Cascades Mountains, it receives less snow due to its lower elevation. Iron Butte was formed during the Pleistocene, and its last eruption was nearly 1.5 million years ago.

Lucky Lad Mine - "The Gold Rush Mine"

Historical Marker found at the Lucky Lad Mines in Lost Lake.

Lucky Lad Mines were first developed in 1904 to mine gold from the mountain during the Oregon Gold Rush. Following an article from the Farewell Tribune and reports of gold found in the area, J.R. Black, a local businessman, built the mines with high hopes of striking gold. Unfortunately, any gold or silver he and his crew found were nearly worthless, and so the mines, like the Farewell Gold Rush, were quickly abandoned. Eventually, the mine was bought by Santiam Industries for its cinnabar.