GREAT ESCAPE

Early in 2011, the road was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The route closely follows an ancient Native American trail that skirted the lava flows. In 1862, Felix Scott (namesake of the nearby Scott Lake and Scott Mountain) and a crew of 50 men traversed the trail to bring supplies to gold miners in Idaho. This route was bone-jarringly rough for wagon trains, however, and an easier route was identified in 1866, tracing the approximate location of today's highway. It became a free county road in 1898, and a state highway in 1917. Portions of Scott's old road are still maintained and used by hikers and horse riders.

This is actually still a seismically active area, though don't let that stop you from enjoying the scenery. Belknap Crater erupted 1,800 years ago, Little Belknap Crater erupted 1,700 years ago, and Collier Cone erupted a mere 400 years ago. The lava flowed over the low hills and around the larger ones, resulting in an interesting "island" effect of two hills that are surrounded by lava.

The area is rich in history. Human habitation began 12,000 years ago. A historical marker near the observatory marks a more recent event: Pioneer mailman John Templeton Craig lived near the summit of the pass. Craig carried mail from McKenzie Bridge to Camp Polk, near Sisters. However, in December 1877, a sudden storm prevented Craig from delivering the Christmas mail, and he was found frozen to death inside his cabin.





Highway 242 begins at the junction with OR 126 near the town of McKenzie Bridge, and ends at the junction with U.S. Highway 20 and OR 126 at Sisters. The entire highway can be driven in just a couple of hours; for a little longer of a drive, complete the 82-mile loop that connects 242 with OR 126. Last year, the road was closed to traffic on October 25; by June 2011, 30-foot tall snowdrifts gave way to patches of icy snow. By June 22, one lane was cleared to

allow pedestrians and bicyclists a chance to enjoy the road before it was opened again to car travel nearly a month later, on July 15.

Whether you plan to drive the whole loop or just part of it, make the Dee Wright Observatory a stop on your trip. The half-milelong Lava River Trail begins at the observatory—the rubble-strewn landscape is inhospitable to trees, so there is no shade, but the paved path is easy to follow for a 30-minute walk through the lava beds, with interpretive panels along the way. While walking, you can explore lava gutters, small lava tubes, and other features of this unique corner of Oregon.



This bronze compass was placed on top of the Dee Wright Observatory in 1937, above left. It enhances the panoramic view by identifying the locations, names, and elevations of numerous Cascade peaks. Scott Lake, below, and the North and Middle Sisters as seen from the summit of McKenzie Pass, above right.

