

Planes, trains and automobiles... 1919-1937

1919

R. C. Dement started Security Bank in Myrtle Point. Three large firebells were installed around Coquille, which could be activated by the telephone operator.

1920

Coquille population now, 642; Myrtle Point totals 934; County has 22,254. Seven Oerding brothers completed their first sawmill located near the Southern Pacific Depot in Coquille.

1921

Coquille High School built on the corner of Tenth Street and W. Central where it stands until the early 1970's.

1922

Lounsbury Ford started in 1922 by Archie Walker and new Fords cost only \$284. Riverboat captain William (Bill) Panter moved to Bandon.

1925

A movie company from Hollywood came to Myrtle Point to film a portion of a logging picture (silent movie) called "The Ancient Highway."

1926

Lincoln School on East Tenth Street is built and serves as a junior high school for many years. Riverboat "Charm" made its last run, thus ending the riverboat way of life. A modern concrete building was constructed for the Sentinel office at the corner of First and Willard (now Birch).

1929

First National Bank held up, posse formed.

1930

Coquille population numbers 2,732; Myrtle Point totals 1,362; Coos County now has 28,373 recorded in census. Bill Barrow establishes own drugstore.

1932

Temperatures in Coquille reached record lows in early December. Thermometers read 10.5 degrees above zero and the Coquille River was covered in a sheet of ice that was thick enough to walk across in some areas. While residents insisted that there had been more ice on the rivers in 1888, colder temperatures hadn't been recorded since 1924.

1933

Sixteen-year-old Raymond Frye was found guilty of



Soon, everyone will have one ~ Haley Laird lounges on the hood of this automobile; Bill Weekly is in the driver's seat. Circa 1917, in Myrtle Point.

murder in the first degree in late December. On October 30, 1933, Frye shot 45-year-old H.U. Blackman. He first denied the charge, then stated that he had mistaken Blackman for a deer. His testimony was proven to be false as Blackman was obviously shot once in the head at close range and once in the shoulder from a distance. The victim was found by a local man who had heard gunshots and on his investigation, came across Frye burying the victim.

1934

Stories of drilling begin appearing in the Sentinel in March, 1934. An oil drill in the Fat Elk area was showing great promise after 1,650 feet had been drilled. Indications of oil and gas were still strong, but drilling at that depth proved to be a difficult task. Two weeks later, gas was bubbling out of the hole in the ground. By late July, it was stated that the well would produce enough gas to fulfill the city's needs. Plans to pipe the gas into the city were not commenced until the next year. Several other companies also made plans to drill at that time in various areas around the community.

1935

N. and H.B. Jameson of Chicago's Arrow Mill Co.

Stated in June that they would build a battery separator plant in Coquille. Construction began quickly and went on throughout the year. They decided Coquille was the most advantageous place to build the plant because of its location in the center of the lumber and logging activities in southwestern Oregon with rail and water transportation available. Also, Smith-Wood Products Inc. mill at Coquille was built (later known as Georgia Pacific).

1936

In April of 1936, Kermit Shaw, a police officer of the Coquille Police Department, established a fingerprint bureau in Coquille. So began the system of taking the fingerprints of those who were arrested and keeping them on file. At that time, there were only two other fingerprint bureaus in the state of Oregon: one in Salem and one in Portland.

1937

After the main residential section of Bandon was eliminated by flames and transformed into ash in September of the previous year, one house stood strong. That was until early February of 1937, when the last house standing fell victim to a fiery death. The Wade family, residents of the house, were unharmed in the fire.



SETTING THE STANDARD

We at United Valley Christian Academy are committed to maintaining the highest academic standards while remaining mindful of the individual, God-given gifts and talents of each student.

UVCA strives to provide each student with a quality, well-rounded academic program that will best prepare him or her for life.

Students are challenged to exercise their knowledge in practical, everyday living and by reaching out to those in our community. United Valley Christian Academy is an independent, interdenominational school. Class sizes do not exceed 15 students per class room in first through eighth grades. Kindergarten does not exceed 12 students. We invite you to come visit our school.

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