

# JACKSONVILLE AS HUB OF SOUTHERN OREGON PICTURED

Pioneer Mining Town Picturesque—Also Center Lawless and Long, Tedious Trip to Portland

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Resuming a trip by horseback to the towns of the new state of Oregon in 1859, whose seventy-fifth anniversary is being celebrated in Medford this week, our supposed traveler is found at Canyonville, after a trip down the west side road from Portland in all other articles, his ride to the towns of Milwaukie, Oregon City, Hillsboro, Whitefish, Dallas, Marysville, Monroe, Franklin, Lorne, Drain, Elkton, Scottsburg, Umpqua City, Gardiner, Oakland, Umpqua, Winchester, Roseburg and Canyonville was told. We now find him leaving for Jacksonville.

Riding out of hospitable little Canyonville at an early hour, he would push on through the mountains over the stage road pass and down to Rogue River, where he would have been forced to stop to rest his jaded horse.

Miners Are Seen  
A short ride in the cold, spiritless morning air would have given him glimpses of bearded, hooded miners swinging their packs lustily before he reached that Mecca of southern Oregon, Jacksonville. Here he would have found, for the first and last time on his trip, the lawless, irresponsible ruffians and gamblers that marred the early history of other western states. Jacksonville, however, was not complaining. Brick stores dotted the business section, saloons and gambling joints were filled to overflowing, and the hastily erected tents or frame houses that served as sleeping quarters for the gold-maddened pioneers were growing rapidly.

Loafing about the streets and in the saloons, the traveler would have heard much talk of the danger of water shortage in the mines, chatter of new strikes, and low-voiced comment on the ever-present threat of Indian attack. He would have found that rough, greedy, often violent miners do not mix well with the Indians, who, in turn feel that they are being defrauded of their lands and rights. Being unable to get a room and bed in the over-crowded town, he would probably leave the saloons and miners and retire to the haven of some convenient livery stable for the night.

Must Carry Supplies  
Being a person of strong character, our traveler, putting aside visions of sudden wealth, would again mount his reared horse and ride on to the pleasant little town of Ashland. Here, if he were wise and listened to the counsel of the grey-bearded pioneer in the general store, he purchased a stock of food to take with him on his long ride over Dead Indian mountain to Little Butte creek, where he might share a bed with some adventurous miner who had pushed his way far ahead of the others.

After a hearty breakfast of flapjacks and venison steak, eaten in the light of a campfire, he would have ridden on in the early dawn toward Lake of the Woods and Upper Klamath lake, both of which he would have skirted before he turned back to the north and east on his long trek over the Calapoia mountains. On the edge of Upper Klamath lake he would have spent the night, possibly rolled in his saddle blanket beside a roaring fire and possibly in the rude log cabin of some trapper.

Crater Lake Unknown  
On the thirteenth day, he would have ridden high into the Calapoia mountains, through the dripping forest, and spent the night on the

## Fairies Tell Jubilee Plans



Fairies are hovering around Patriarchal Geo. Herschberger, well known pioneer miner of southern Oregon. The young ladies, Florence Harwood (left) and Glenda Goldard (right) will take part in a children's pageant to be presented Monday, June 4, in connection with the coronation of Anne Whitaker of Eugene, Ore., as the Queen Mother of Oregon's Diamond Jubilee celebration in Medford and Jacksonville from June 3 to 9. The Queen Mother is the daughter of the first governor of Oregon, who served from 1859 to 1862.

## Cowboy Champ in Action



They don't come too strong or too wild for Chuck Wilson, Tucson, Ariz., holder of the Canadian cowboy championship, who will be one of the many contenders for prize money offered in the famous Norman Cowan roundup, one of the numerous features of Oregon's Diamond Jubilee celebration in Medford and Jacksonville much of this week to take part in the roundup, which also has a string of 30 bucking horses, a number of which have never been ridden.

bank of the Umpqua river, serenely unconscious of the fact that back of him, in those same mountains, lay the marvelous beauties of Crater lake, as yet unseen by any white man. After two more days, he would have skirted the Coburg hills and arrived in the little town of Coburg late in the evening of the fifteenth day. Leaving the foothills the next morning, he would have forded the MacKenzie and Willamette and visited snug, muddy Eugene, a town of 1,000, proud of her 43 places of business and her two institutions of higher learning, one college (existing) and one (projected) university. He might have spent the night in the "very excellent hotel conducted by Heatherly and Bailey" before riding back to Coburg and on through Brownsville to Lebanon, where he would have spent another night.

On the eighteenth day of his wanderings he would have passed through Seio and Stayton, before reaching Silverton. Leaving Silverton, he would have ridden to Salem, the capital of the new state, and inspected the machinery of government. A short ride from Salem would have put him in Molalla, the last stop of the journey.

## DESCRIBE BIRTH OF EDUCATION IN PIONEER OREGON

Many Obstacles Overcome in Struggle to Provide Schools—Academies Well Attended Early Days

By LENORE WALLS  
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Seventy-five years ago this February on the eve of Oregon's admission to the union as a state, which is being celebrated in Medford this week, education was far different from education today. There were difficulties to be surmounted which the primary pupil plodding his way to school through miles of snow in winter and soft mud in spring to learn his A B C's shared with the academy pupil who, very likely, paid tuition to stay during the term, or the university student, who was extremely fortunate to be able to attend at all. Each school represented a step in the attainment of a desire to the girl or boy of '59 who earnestly wanted an education and too often meant that parents sacrificed their own actual needs or comforts so that their children might grow to be intellectual men and women.

One Teacher Schools  
The public grammar schools in 1859 numbered 239 with 245 teachers and 8,158 pupils. Thus in almost all instances the school had but one teacher, but carelessness with data resulted in little wholly reliable information being recorded. Many schools, however, were held, it is known, in the homes of residents centrally located in a community, or in a small one-room cabin which was also utilized as a "meeting house." Mrs. C. S. Williams, of Eugene, recalls that the first school house in Lane county had been built nine years before, or in 1850, at Pleasant Hill. In the small country school, classes were held from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon and the different pupils studied from 80 to 100 different books during the day. All eight grades were conducted in one room with the teacher alternating the classes. The average school year was four months and since many pupils helped their parents on farms, it was only during the winter months that they could attend school. Teachers were paid on the average of \$84.12 for the four months or \$21.00 per month.

Academies Well Attended  
The academies, even though they charged tuition, were well attended in 1859. Except for university training the academy was a complete educational institution, since a department for primary grades was included and a student might enter the academy and remain through the eight primary grades and four years of high school. Tualatin academy and Pacific university, located at Forest Grove, was a school offering not only primary and high school work but also university training. In 1859 the school consisted of two buildings, the library containing 5,000 volumes and 800 pamphlets and "valuable philosophical apparatus." The school year lasted nine months

## Carson to Visit During Jubilee



MAYOR JOSEPH CARSON of Portland, member of the state committee of Oregon's Diamond Jubilee celebration, will be in Medford and Jacksonville, this week. A herd of twenty in statehood anniversary observances. He is one of numerous dignitaries who will be in southern Oregon during the celebration.

and was divided into three terms. Tuition for the college was \$52.00 per annum; in the academy department \$6 or \$8 per quarter; rooms were \$10 per annum; board \$2.50 to \$3 per week and board and lodging \$3 to \$3.50 per week. It was not until four years later, in 1863, that the first student was graduated. This was Harvey Scott, for many years editor of the Oregonian, who received his A. B. degree at that time.

Courses and Texts  
Santiam academy was located at Lebanon in Linn county. The school year was divided into four sessions of 11 weeks each. Subjects taught were spelling, reading, arithmetic and Smith's geography and declamation for \$8 per term; algebra, philosophy, geometry and chemistry, \$7 per term; languages, Latin, Greek and French, \$8 per term and ornamental needlework, \$2 per term. The window panes and most of the furnishings in the buildings had been brought by way of Cape Horn several years before. The school bell tolled the death of Abraham Lincoln in 1865.

The influence of the Methodist church is paramount in the history of Umpqua academy. It was Father Wilbur who established and built a school of nearly four years earlier at the present site of Wilbur. The school was also used as a church. "Students came from all around, Garden Valley, Dardenelles, Camas Swale, Cole's Valley, Winchester, Yreka (California), Scottsburg and Jacksonville.

In 1859 the trustees were: Messrs. James Wilbur, James Rayner, Hon. M. P. Deady, A. R. Flint, B. J. Grubbe, Willis Jenkins, R. Hill, John Kuykendall and William Royal. Being assembly a missionary school, "prayers with reading and Scriptures were attended in the chapel by every student morning and evening of every day except on Saturday and Sunday. The students were also required to attend public service at least once a month, on the Sabbath."

Old Educational Centers  
Other academies which were functioning in 1859 were La Creole academy institute, at Dallas; Jefferson institute at Jefferson; Rainier seminary, established in the vicinity of Rainier in Columbia county by the Methodists in 1858; and the Young ladies high school, the location of which is uncertain, as is likewise the Oregon City seminary and J. Keeler's school. Corvallis institute had been established by the Baptists

in Corvallis only three years before. In 1856, "but difficulties" prevented its success." The Montville institute founded by the Congregational Missionaries at Washington Butte in Linn county was chartered two years before, in 1857. It, too, was short-lived. The Trinity school was established as a boys' school by the convocation of the Protestant Episcopal church in Oregon in 1856 and was located two miles above Milwaukie on the west bank of the Willamette river. Albany academy, established by the Presbyterians in Albany five years earlier, in 1854, had been "superseceded in 1866 by Albany institute, which developed into Albany college in 1867." The following were trustees in 1859: Thomas Randall, DeLazon Smith, Dennis Beach, Edward Geary, J. P. Tate, R. H. Crawford, Walter Monteith, John Smith and James H. Foster.

Still another religious sect figured in early education in Oregon. In 1858,

one year before, Sublimity college was established by the Church of the United Brethren of Christ, but as it was beset with financial difficulties from the first it soon closed, was reopened and finally discontinued altogether.

New Schools Starting  
There were three academies established in 1859. Yoncalla institute chartered on January 21 of that year had the following as trustees: E. S. Applegate, Lindsey Applegate, John Long, W. H. Wilson and James Miller. Butteville institute, incorporated on January 20, 1859, was located at Butteville in Marion county. The trustees were: G. L. Curry, Ely Cooley, G. Cone, J. W. Grim, A. R. Dimla, George Hobler, F. W. Geer, F. X. Mathieu, J. C. Geer and George Sarcoue. Sheridan academy was established by the Methodists, but little is known concerning it beyond this fact and some people have even claimed knowledge of such a school.

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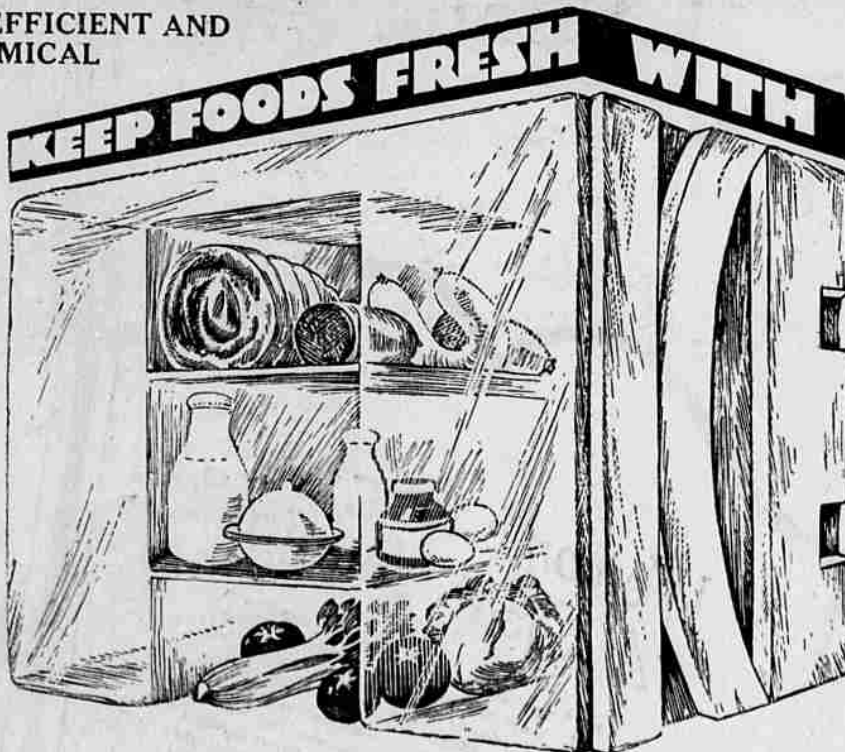
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