

CENSUS FIGURES OF STATE YEARS AGO INTERESTING

Few Specialists in State—
Employment of Pioneers
Listed—Little Change in
Population Centers

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Oregon is 75 years old and the event is being celebrated in Medford this week. The diamond anniversary is a good time to take a look at the state as it was when admitted to the union in 1859. The United States census for 1860 gives a very complete record of where the 52,000 people of Oregon lived, their ages, and their occupations. A good picture of the newborn state can be drawn from this material.

Most of the people had stayed close to the rivers until the year covered by the census. Freight was shipped by river boat whenever possible, and the Columbia, Willamette, Tualatin, Yamhill, Santiam, and Marys rivers were chief routes of travel. All the more heavily settled counties and the largest towns (except Jacksonville) were in the valleys of these rivers.

Marion county had the largest population in 1860, as there were 7,088 people there. Linn county with a population of 6,772 was the second; Lane, which was as far up the Willamette as a boat could be taken without many portages, was third with 4,780, and Multnomah with 4,150 was fourth. In 1930, when the last census was taken Multnomah was, of course, the largest county, Marion was second, Lane third, and Linn had fallen to ninth place. Coos county which was third from the bottom of the list in 1860, and Klamath county which had not been formed at that time, both have a larger number of residents now than Linn does.

Towns Hold Steady
There has been little shift in the relative size of the larger towns and cities of the state, and Portland, Salem and Eugene head both lists in the order named. Astoria, which was in fourth place in 1860, has been pushed back to sixth, since its disastrous fire, by the "new" towns of Klamath Falls and Medford.

The occupations reported in the census of 75 years ago show that there were very few specialists, and that the people had to depend upon their own work far more than they do at the present time. The story about getting a hair cut every Christmas and Fourth of July may not have been far from fact in 1860, since there were only 22 barbers in the state. It must have been more important to get a drink, as the census lists 32 barkeepers.

There were only two showmen and 17 actors to entertain the people, and their reading needs had to be taken care of by five editors and three booksellers. There was little time for reading or amusements in these pioneer days. The 48 printers listed by the census takers probably put out some pamphlets and books, but from the way that they were listed most of their work was probably advertising and job work such as printing hand bills for the three auctioneers who were working here at that time. At present there are 194 newspaper editors in the state and 59 more on other periodicals. That is a sizable increase over the five who were here in 1860.

Here Keeps Many Busy
The horse was an important animal in this pioneer country. Livery stables and feeding barns were not

Old Peace Pipe at Jubilee



Nearly a hundred years old but still usable, the old peace pipe used at the end of the first Rogue River Indian war in 1853 tasted pretty good to George Herschberger, pioneer southern Oregon miner, shown receiving a light from Miss Arvilla Burns, who with the miner will take part in program events of Oregon's Diamond Jubilee celebration in Medford and Jacksonville next June 3 to 5, observing Oregon's 75th anniversary of statehood.

as thick as garages and filling stations are today. But there was a total of 775 men listed for those jobs. The largest number were blacksmiths, 343 of them, but there were 135 wheelwrights, 119 teamsters, 58 saddlers, 49 harness makers, 27 drivers, 18 livery stable keepers, nine coach makers, six hostlers, five horse dealers, four curriers, and two farriers in the state.

In 1830 there were 19,277 men getting their living from forest work, while in 1860 there were only 74 lumbermen, 45 sawyers, and 21 wood cutters. The forests were not yet the important source of income to the people of the state that they became in later years.

People baked their own bread when the state was young and only 30 bakers found work to do. When the last census was taken there were 2,280 of them. The improved methods and machinery used in 1930 had so increased the amount of work that each man could do that every work-

er probably put out as many loaves of bread a day as the whole 30 did in 1860.

Increase in Hotels
A traveler in the early days had 74 hotels to give him sleeping room for the night. There are 300 hotels in the state now, and he would have a much easier time of it since there are now enough rooms for more than 52,000 people—the entire population of the state in 1860. This traveler would find that he had to use some other way to travel than the steam railroad since the only piece of track in the state was three miles long and ran around a rapids in the Columbia river. At the present time there are 3,456 miles of track and 14,970 men working for the railroad companies.

Other figures for the first and seventy-fifth years of the state's history would show many more changes and they could all be traced to the same cause. In 1859 Oregon was a frontier state, but the years between then and 1934 it has grown up.

OREGON COLLEGES RECEIVE SUPPORT EARLY SETTLERS

Pioneers Earnest in Desire
Higher Education—
Churches Play Prominent
Part in Early Schools

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Education in Oregon in 1859, during the February days when the subject uppermost in the minds of the pioneers was the establishment of that statehood whose seventy-fifth anniversary is being celebrated this year, is a story of success and defeat, joy and disappointment. Primary education jacked organization with great schools being held in the homes of residents or in small cabins. The common schools, in all but six instances, had but one teacher, who taught all eight grades. The academies (high schools) to which tuition was charged, were more prosperous. In 1859, they numbered 19. But the Oregon pioneers were dauntless and ambitious, and 75 years ago the Oregon country boasted of four well-equipped colleges.

In the establishment of these colleges, the church played a prominent part. The Baptists were the organizers of McMinnville college in 1857 and by 1859 the school had prospered to the extent that a president, Rev. G. Chandler, had been employed a year before at a salary of \$1,200 per year and an assistant at \$50 per month. The school was chartered in 1859. Its board consisted of 21 members and the tuition charged was \$44 per term. Requirement for admission was a completed study of

Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, the Aeneid, the Iliad and algebra to the equation of the second degree. The school is now known as Linfield college.

Fires Cause Discouragement
Columbia college had been established by the Oregon Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church six years earlier at Eugene. The school had an unfortunate history in that it was twice destroyed by fire and twice rebuilt and it is doubtful whether it was in existence even as early as 1859.

Bethel college, which was founded by the "Disciples of Christ" in the Bethel hills of Polk county in 1855 as an academy, later offered college curricula and became an institution of higher learning. A calendar for the year 1859-60 called the school "Bethel Collegiate Institute" and names Nathaniel Hudson, A. M., and Levi Rowland, A. M., as professors. The college year was divided into four quarters of 11 weeks each with commencement on the Fourth of July. The fees were: commercial and English branches, \$5; English analysis, higher arithmetic, bookkeeping, history and elementary algebra, \$6; natural philosophy, botany, geography, chemistry, intellectual and moral philosophy, rhetoric and logic, elementary geography, surveying and algebra, \$8; and higher mathematics, Latin, Greek and French, \$10. "School books were sold at the college building for cash prices." Trustees for that year were G. O. Burnett, Amos Harvey, Sanford Watson, W. L. Adams, A. V. McCarty, A. H. Prier, J. H. Robb, J. W. Downer and S. M. Gilmore. "The building was a large two-story structure and contained 47 large glass windows." The college was subsequently discontinued.

Williamette Is Founded
The history of Williamette university is intensely interesting and is typical of the educational efforts of the Oregon pioneers. It had been established in 1834 by Jason Lee, as Methodist missionary, as the Oregon Mission Manual Labor school and is believed to have been incorporated in 1855. The school prospered and by 1859 had a graduation class of one, Miss Emily T. York, who received a degree of bachelor of science. At that time, F. S. Hoyt was principal and president. As near as can be ascertained the trustees in that year were David Leslie, William Roberts, George Abernathy, W. H. Wilson, Alanson Beers, Thomas H. Fearn, Francis S. Hoyt, James H. Wilbur, Calvin S. Kingsley, John Plinn, E. M. Barnum, L. F. Grover, B. F. Harding, Samuel Burch, Francis Fletcher, Jeremiah Balaton, J. D. Boon, Joseph Holman, James R. Robb, Cyrus Olney, Asabel Bush and Samuel Parker. The subsequent history of Williamette university is well-known to Oregonians.

The Union University association was founded as a school in Eugene one year before and in 1859, the trustees were: R. Robe, A. A. Smith, A. S. Coston, G. Gallison, S. Ellsworth, W. S. Brock, W. W. Mitchell, Hon. Joseph Lane, E. E. Hart, H. Shaw, E. P. Skinner, D. R. Christian, J. L. Bromley, J. Teal, L. Danforth, J. Brannin, L. Hall, G. Johnson, James Kinney, L. S. Rogers, William Gulliford, N. G. Coleman, Jacob Jones, Thomas Smith, I. Latahaw, and J. Keller. "The University of Oregon developed out of this school." It was not until 1878 that the first university class was graduated. West Union institute which had been incorporated in 1858 was located in Washington county and was partially controlled by the Baptist church.

Corvallis college, incorporated Jan. 20, 1858, by the territorial legislature, was destined to become our State Agricultural college. In 1859 the school was in complete charge of the Methodist Episcopal church with the following as trustees: J. B. Cougle, B. W. Wilson, J. A. Hanna, J. C. Avery, W. F. Dixon and W. L. Cardwell. Monmouth university is another school established through the far-reaching efforts of the church. In 1851, at the instigation of Cyrus Himes, a group of pioneers came to the Oregon country from Monmouth, Ill., established a small town near the present site of Monmouth, giving it that name "in fond remembrance of their old home." The university was founded on April 13, 1841, and in 1858 a school house costing \$5,000 was erected. Little is known of the

Champ in Jubilee Rodeo



The world's champion cowboy, Clay Carr, will take part in Norman Cowan's famous roundup to be presented at the fairgrounds Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons during Oregon's Diamond Jubilee celebration. Carr is only one of many well known riders who will be on hand to compete for cash prizes to be awarded every afternoon. A special roundup attraction will be presented Saturday night.

status of the university in the year 1859 but it is to be believed that it 1872. The university is, of course, now known as the state normal school.

Everybody

Is Welcome in Medford
This Week for the—
Oregon Diamond Jubilee!

A GREAT COUNTRY is glad to have you as its guest for the official observance of the 75th birthday of this state. We are gratified that this community was chosen to celebrate this significant occasion and the people of Medford and the Rogue River Valley have contributed wholeheartedly in personal effort and financial assistance to assure its success. Brilliant displays and pageants will show the substantial progress of Oregon during the past 75 years. We take pride in the knowledge that this company has had a part in the development of the state during the past few decades.

A Cordial Invitation

Visitors from other sections of Oregon and out-of-state guests are cordially invited to make our offices their headquarters while in Medford for the Jubilee. The members of our organizations are at your service.



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