

Mementos of Indian Wars, Peace Signing, Now Shown at Museum

Gun, Buckskin Suit And Big Peace Pipe Recall Treaty Time

History of Colonel John Ross Related

A new exhibit, recently added to the Jacksonville Museum, includes mementos of one of the most dramatic events in the history of southern Oregon — the signing of the treaty of peace between the U. S. Army and the Rogue Indians.

The treaty was signed near lower Table Rock, just south of the Rogue river near Medford. The mementos of the event now being shown by the museum include a buckskin suit, rifle, pictures and part of the peace pipe smoked at the historic treaty conference. They were the property of Col. John Ross, interpreter during the sessions, and an early-day valley resident after whom Ross lane west of Medford is named.

The items were made available for display at the museum by Mrs. William Skyrman, Central Point, a granddaughter of Colonel Ross.

"See" History
The exhibit is one more display in a growing collection of valuable historic objects which is making the Jacksonville Museum one of the show places of southern Oregon. Increasing use is being made of the opportunities to "see" history, not only by tourists but by school children.

The Museum is operated through Jackson county tax money and is open without charge to the public seven days a week.

School heads are recognizing the benefits to students through the study of these historical displays and each new history class in schools throughout the county is taken through the Museum. That the children are interested is shown by their close attention when the curator conducts them through. Indian legends are told and other stories of historical nature are related.

From Other Counties
This spring has shown an increased interest on the part of schools, with many coming from other counties, making an all-day trip and picnicking during their visit on the museum lawn. Recently students from O'Brien, Selma, Myrtle Creek, Myrtle Point, Riddle, Merlin and Kerby have visited the museum.

Students from Hornbrook, Calif., also have been there, and the history classes at Southern Oregon college call at the institution.

The museum was opened less than two years ago, on July 2, 1950, and was dedicated in August during the 1950 Jacksonville Jubilee.

Since that time more than 64,200 persons have visited, an indication of its value both for educational purposes and as a tourist attraction. On the average, some 300 more persons visited there during each month this year, than in the first year it was opened.

Also Society
The institution is not only a museum, but also a historical society, and is so recognized by the American Association for State and Local History in Washington D. C. Because of the manner in which exhibits are placed and cared for, and because of techniques of cataloging and keeping of reference materials, the institution has been given the national Award of Merit.

Curators from the New York state and New York City museums, who examined this museum before making the award, said that "the people of this area are fortunate in having such a museum where every display is carefully thought out and the history of this vicinity is told through the displays themselves."

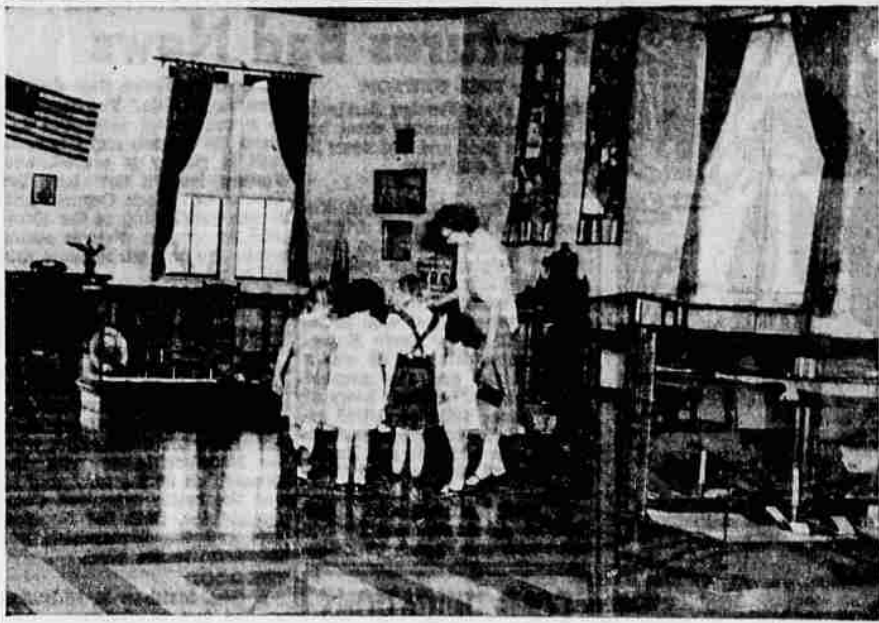
Requests for reference material, received from all parts of the United States, are filled through research of the Jacksonville Museum files by the curator, Mrs. Myrtle P. Lee.

In its less than two years of existence, the establishment has been a rich source of pleasure and accurate information. Beyond this is the value of the preservation of pioneer southern Oregon and other western Americana. Because exhibits are well cared for and because they are serving good purposes, many persons are presenting or loaning the Museum their family heirlooms.

Ross' Life
For those interested in Colonel Ross's life Mrs. Lee has furnished the following information.

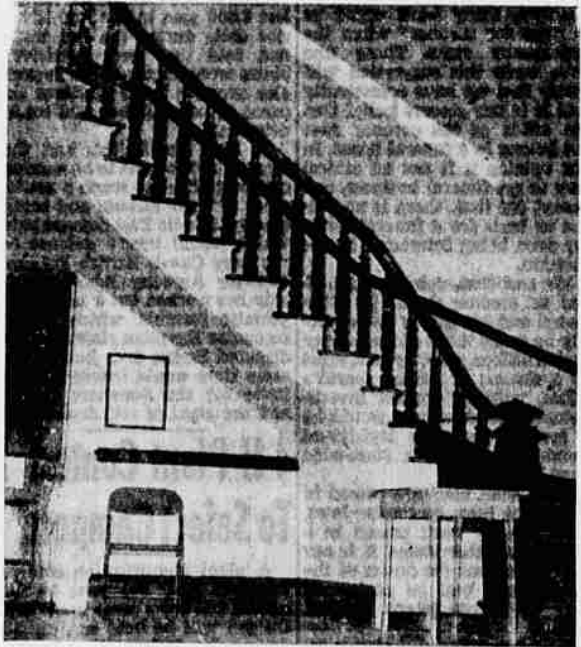
He was born Feb. 15, 1818 in Madison county, Ohio, later moving to Indiana and Illinois. When he was 23, he was married but the marriage was terminated quickly by the death of his young wife, only eight months after their wedding.

Since the great Oregon country was a topic on everyone's



BIG DISPLAY ROOM—Shown above is the main display room on the second floor of the Jacksonville Museum, the former Jackson county courthouse. The spacious, airy room has been completely renovated for use as a museum, and is painted with cream colored walls, and a light blue ceiling with gold trim. At the far left is the circuit court bench used by the late Judge H. K. Hanna of the Jackson

county circuit court, and presented to the museum by his son of the same name, the present presiding judge of the circuit court. The museum has become an increasingly important tourist attraction in the area, and has been visited by ever-growing numbers of children, both in family groups and as members of school parties, some of them from considerable distances.



STAIRWAY GRACES MUSEUM—The unique double stairway at the Jacksonville Museum is one of the attractions of the old county courthouse. It winds gracefully from both sides of the entrance to the courtroom on the second floor, now the main display room of the museum. Shown above are the well-proportioned curves of the north section of the staircase. The custodian's office is at left, and the registration table is at the foot of the stairs. Curved stairs of this type are rare today.

tongue, John England Ross organized a company to cross the plains in 1847. He served as captain of the outfit and at the John Day river his train overtook another, the Warrens. This group had been robbed of everything, and Ross traded his clothing to the Indians for provisions to give the destitute party and combined the train with his.

When he arrived at The Dalles, Ross was penniless and there obtained a job at \$1 a day on a boat which took emigrants downriver.

In November of that year, 1847, he went to Oregon City to open a butcher shop, but the Cayuse war broke out and he enlisted in the first volunteer company. He was made a second lieutenant and went to the Mission station at The Dalles. Later he was promoted to captain.

Following the fighting he heeded the call of gold in California and left for Feather river where he mined until the fall of 1849 and then returned to Oregon. In 1850 he again went to California and was one of the first to discover gold on Scotts river. From California he came to Canyon creek in Josephine county, Oregon, in 1851, and also was one of the first to find gold there.

Returns to Shop
Returning to his idea of operating a butcher shop, he came to Jacksonville in January, 1852, but again he reentered service because of an Indian uprising in the Klamath country. He raised a company of 30 men and went to the rescue of emigrants who were attacked at Bloody point and Tule Lake, and later he joined with Ben Wright's company at Clear lake. On this trip

14 emigrants were buried. Ross and his men paid their own expenses on this trip and received only the thanks of the Oregon territorial legislature in return.

In January, 1853, a Methodist minister named Gilbert married Miss Elizabeth Hopwood and John England Ross at Jacksonville—the first marriage in this pioneer town. The old Ross house on Ross lane was their permanent home.

Rogue War
The Rogue Indian war of 1853 broke out in August and Ross was placed in command of two battalions of mounted volunteers. His battalion, with those of Colonel Alden, took part in several skirmishes and just before the battle of Evans creek, General Joseph Lane, governor of the Oregon territory, arrived to take command of the entire Army forces. Colonel Alden suffered, severe wounds during the fighting and General Lane was wounded by a rifle bullet.

When the Indians learned that General Lane was directing the fighting, they asked to talk with him. The general went into their camp and found many wounded Indians, and saw them burning their dead. He was told they were tired of fighting, and wished peace.

He outlined to Chief Jo of the Rogues, and his brothers, Sam and Jim, the plan of a treaty to which they agreed. A meeting was arranged for September and the ground was chosen for the council. It was on the south side of Rogue river. The Indians camped directly opposite the cliffs of Table Rock. General Lane's camp was in the valley a mile away on the spot where

Ft. Lane later was established.

Ask for Ross
J. W. Nesmith was appointed interpreter by General Lane but the Indians would not deal with him. They asked for Captain Ross to work with the treaty party.

On the fourth of September, 1853, the preliminary council was held and General Lane exacted a hostage, the son of Chief Jo. This proved to be a wise move. Old Limpy, of the Applegate tribe of Rogue Indians, tried to break up the council but Chief Jo's son was security enough against a rebellion.

The treaty was entered into September 10, 1853. It was at this treaty that Colonel Ross wore the buckskin suit and received the redwood burl peace pipe bowl for his work as interpreter.

Ross was elevated to the rank of colonel in the 9th regiment by Gov. John W. Davis, in 1854; and appointed brigadier general of the first brigade of the Oregon militia by Gov. L. F. Grover in December, 1872.

Following the Modoc wars, he came home to serve his state in numerous ways. His home always has been pointed out with pride, for he served his country both long and well.

Excellent Condition
The Ross collection on display at the Museum is in excellent condition. General Ross killed the deer from which the buckskin suit was made. He cut the pattern, made the entire suit and lined it with red flannel. With the exceptions of wear and some moth-eaten parts, the flannel is still intact. The buckskin, with the good care it has received through the years, is still pliable and soft.

In one of the trouser legs is a mend where an Indian arrow pierced the colonel's thigh. At the first meeting of the Southern Oregon Pioneer society in 1877, Colonel Ross fastened the pioneer badge, also of buckskin, on the collar of the suit and there it remains.

His gun he carried with him through all the Indian wars. When the treaty with the Rogue Indians was completed, the peace pipe was smoked by the Indian chiefs and General Lane. This pipe was made especially for the occasion and the bowl of the pipe was polished to a high finish by a soldier at Ft. Lane. As a token of appreciation for his services at the treaty-making, Colonel Ross was given the bowl of the peace pipe, someone else receiving the stem.

Capt. Jack's Gun
Also with Mrs. Skyrman's Ross collection on exhibit at the



NEWEST HISTORIC DISPLAY The most recently acquired historic display at the Jacksonville Museum is shown above. It comprises mementos of the signing of the peace treaty which ended the Indian wars in this area. At right is the buckskin suit made and worn by Col. John Ross (after whom Ross lane is named) who was the interpreter at the peace conference. In the foreground is the rifle Colonel Ross used throughout the wars. At left center is the bowl of the big, redwood-burl peace pipe, made especially for the peace signing, and which was

presented to Colonel Ross as a token of his services as interpreter. Colonel (later General of militia) Ross and his wife are shown in the pictures at the rear of the display case, and in front used throughout the wars. At left center is the and a highly-decorated rifle used by Captain Jack, a notorious and hot-headed young sub-chief of the Modoc Indians. The display is in one of the downstairs showrooms of the museum, and was made available to the museum through the courtesy of Mrs. William Skyrman, Central Point, Colonel Ross' granddaughter.

Dedication of Science Building Highlights UO 75th Anniversary

Eugene—(U.P.)—A new science building is being dedicated this weekend at the University of Oregon in Eugene—one of the highlights of the university's 75th annual anniversary celebration.

The dedication ceremonies began Friday with an official inspection tour by the State Board of Higher Education. Gov. Douglas McKay and Dr. Alan Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, participated in the afternoon's ceremonies, and Dr. Waterman gave the main address Friday night.

Three of the nation's outstanding scientists were on Saturday's program. They are Dr. G. W. Beadle, chairman of the division of biology at the California Institute of Technology; Dr. S. K. Allison, head of the Institute of Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago, and Dr. G. Ross Robertson, professor of chemistry at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Seminars by the visiting scientists and special demonstrations were held Saturday for the public.

The new \$1,600,000 science building marks a new period in

Museum is a gun once owned by Captain Jack, hot-headed young Indian sub-chief of the Modoc wars.

Colonel Ross served in every principal engagement of the Modoc Indian war in the Klamath country, Mary, sister of Captain Jack, left the gun now on display with Evan Reams Sr., who operated a store at Klamath Falls, then Linkville, according to historical information passed on to the Ross relatives.

The sister never returned for the gun and because of his service in the Modoc wars, Reams presented Captain Jack's gun to the colonel. This gun was taken by Captain Jack from a United States Army officer.

On the butt of this gun in metal inlays are designs of a cat and a saucer of milk; a moon; a star; and other objects.

Washington County Names Taft Delegates

Ephrata—(U.P.)—Grant county Republicans chose five Taft delegates Friday night at their county convention here.

Officially, the five were to go to the state convention at Spokane unopposed, but all unofficially expressed preference for the Ohio senator as the Republican presidential nominee.

They also passed several resolutions, one opposing a Columbia Valley Authority.

Motorists on German speed-days are quickly "paged" by displaying their names on signs along the routes and bringing them to a telephone at the nearest rest station.

SUNDAY HEALTH CHATS

By Dr. Frank J. Hanes

Today I thought I'd say just a little bit about Gastric Ulcers. Sunday, for most of us, is the day that we rest and have our biggest meal of the week. Maybe it isn't always the biggest but we enjoy it more, we're relaxed, and it seems a little larger. But to a person suffering with ulcers it presents somewhat of a problem. They know that if they eat everything they want they'll have to "pay for it." And so, depending on how well they feel, they either eat heartily or resign themselves to foods that agree with them.

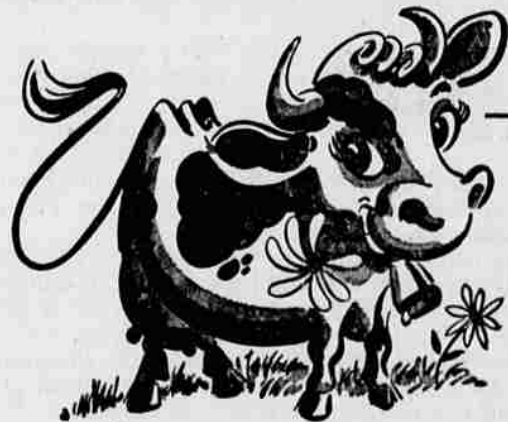
The symptoms of Gastric Ulcers range from a mild stomach upset after eating, to the vomiting of blood. In between these two extremes there lies quite a variety of symptoms: pain in the abdomen at a certain time after eating, a burning sensation in the stomach, belching or vomiting sour food, headache, depression, etc.

The cause of Gastric Ulcers is well known; the glands in the stomach secrete more acid than is necessary for the digestion of a meal. The consequent hyper-acidity eats into the stomach wall and produces the ulcer. But why do the glands secrete too much acid? Well, the function of these glands are controlled by their nerve supply. And if this nerve supply is interfered with or altered, the glands will not function normally.

By re-establishing the normal nerve supply, through Chiropractic methods, and making slight changes in the diet, Gastric Ulcers can be treated quite effectively. Also, the patient does not lose part of his stomach through surgery or have to use an animal's stomach as a substitute.

Today I'm going to use my own, whole, ulcer free, stomach to digest some of the best fried chicken in Southern Oregon.

Dr. Frank J. Hanes, Chiropractic Physician, 138 Oak Street, Central Point, Ore.—Adv.



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