

2/81

THE TABLE ROCK SENTINEL

JOURNAL OF THE SOUTHERN OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

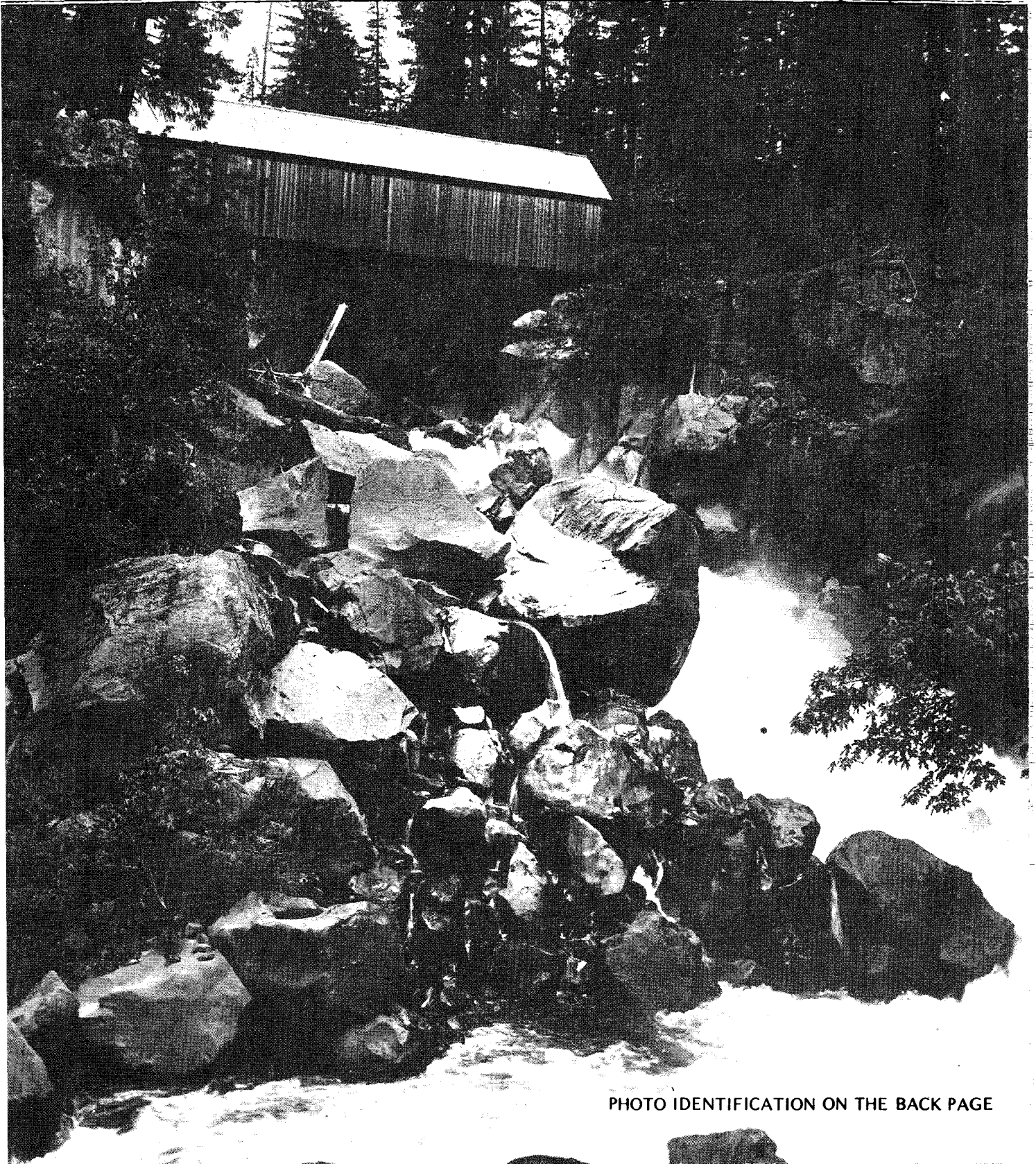


PHOTO IDENTIFICATION ON THE BACK PAGE

Director's Corner

I want to call special attention to the overnight bus tour to Eureka and Ferndale, California, on May 2 and 3. Each member was sent a notice explaining the details. If you did not receive the information, please write or call Joy Nagel at 899-8203.

For those who could not attend the first local showing of "Undermining the Great Depression: Backyard Gold in Jacksonville, Oregon," there will be another showing in March. A special announcement will be sent when the exact date is selected.

Medford's centennial year is 1985. We hope the city officials plan to celebrate the event suitably. You can help now by looking through your scrapbooks, documents, and business records to see if you have anything about Medford. Such a contribution to SOHS will provide invaluable information for future researchers for the centennial. If you are not certain the items you have are of historic interest, notify us and we will assist you.

While Medford is the largest population center in Jackson County, its history has not been so apparent as the other communities. Many interesting things have occurred in Medford in the past 100 years. Some of the more important and interesting may have happened in the last 50, 25, and 10 years. We need to save information and objects now while they are still available. In another 50 to 100 years they may be long gone and forgotten.

The SOHS membership is still hovering around 850. It would be wonderful if by January 1982 the membership would be 1,000. Please consider asking a friend to join. Better still, buy a friend a membership for \$5.00

Senator Mark Hatfield will be the speaker at our annual meeting on June 13th. The meeting is for members only. This year's meeting will be held in the U. S. Hotel Ballroom in Jacksonville approximately at noon. Please mark this meeting on your calendar. Only 200 are permitted into the Ballroom so attendance will be by confirmation. More information will be forthcoming as details are finalized.

Bill Burk

MEMORIAL FUND ESTABLISHED

At the request of several inhabitants of Kensington Square in Medford, a Madeline Inskip Memorial Fund has been established.

Because of her love for the children's museum, and especially for the train display which had previously been on exhibit there, donations to the fund will be expressly used to construct a large display case for re-installation of that railroad exhibit. A memorial plaque dedicated to Mrs. Inskip will be installed on the case.

Contributions may be sent to the Southern Oregon Historical Society, attention Dottie Bailey.

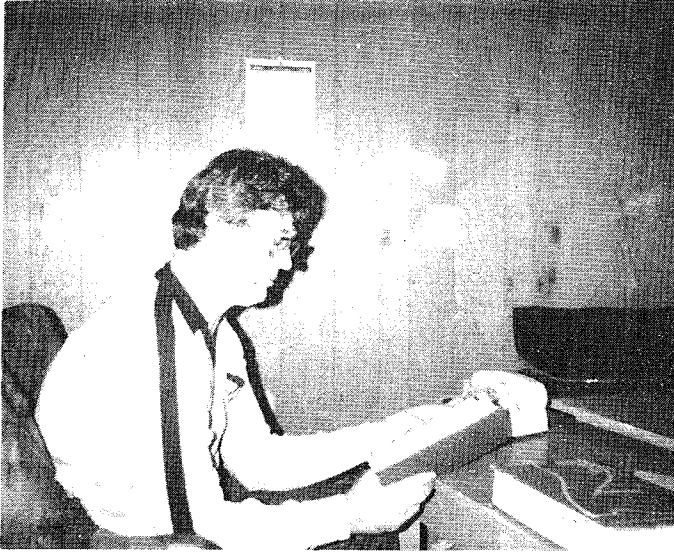
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SOSC INTERN WORKS ON ANDERSON PAPERS



Dave Griffith, pictured here, is a graduate student at Southern Oregon State College and began working as a practicum student in the library on January 14. Dave has taught history at the high school level in Klamath Falls, and is working toward a master's degree in social science secondary education. He is especially interested in history and anthropology.

Dave will continue the work begun by practicum student Sheila Fox-Lambert last fall, arranging, describing, and filing the Anderson Family Papers, which were given to the

Society in September. This is a large and important collection, and will probably keep Dave busy for most of the term.

RESEARCH REVEALS ADDITIONAL DATA ON HOUSE

In the January issue of the Sentinel a house in a previously unidentified photograph was identified as the Horace Pelton house. Recent research by Kay Atwood, local historian and author, reveals that although the property upon which the house was built was originally owned by Horace Pelton, portions had been purchased in 1912 by Henry Van Hoevenberg, Jr., and he had built the house there in 1919. Although the property reverted to the Pelton family in the late 1930's, the house itself should be identified as the Henry Van Hoevenberg house.

STUDENT TO SEEK ORAL HISTORIES

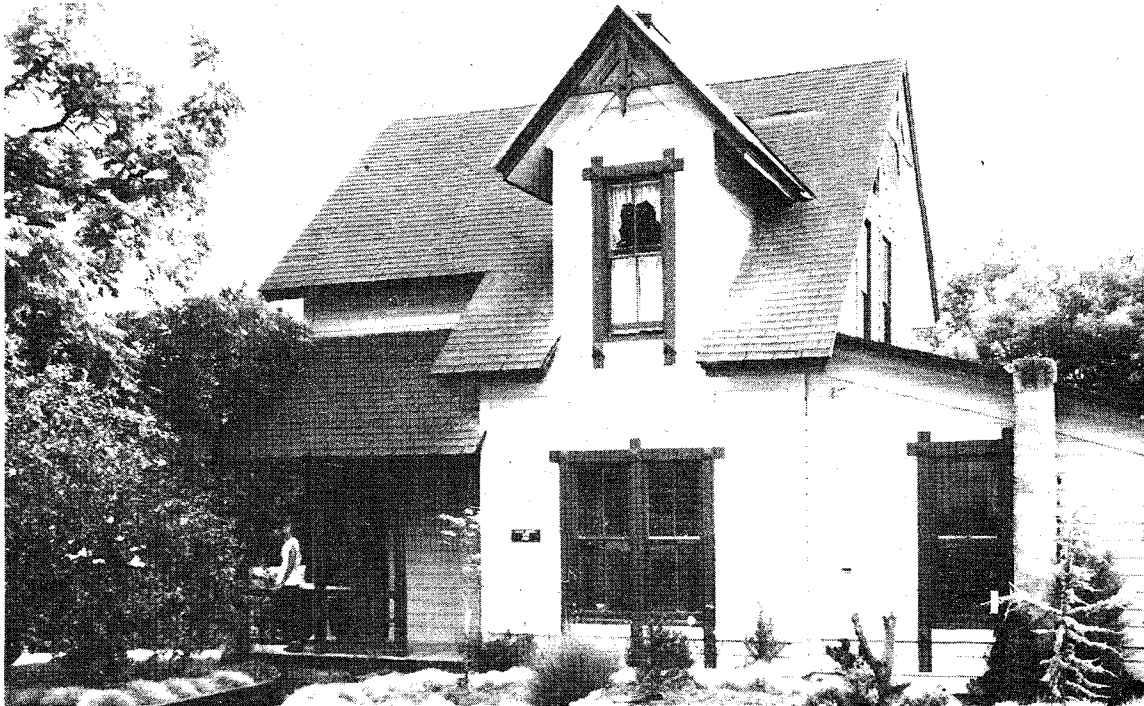


Erma Kyle, shown here, a graduate student at Southern Oregon State College, is participating in the cooperative program between SOSC and SOHS. She is training with Marjorie Edens, historian, to gain techniques in securing oral histories. Her term project will center on the changing attitudes towards the environment. For example, she will attempt to discover what efforts were made to combat water pollution in southern Oregon before the existence of Bear Creek Valley Sanitary Authority in comparison with the efforts made today. Her findings will culminate in a paper which she will write for a class in social research. Copies of her tapes, transcriptions, and the term paper will be given to SOHS.

CAMPBELL HOUSE RECEIVES SOHS MARKER

The application of Jon and Sue Beck for an SOHS marker for the Campbell House, 94 Bush Street, Ashland, was approved on October 19, 1979, and the following is taken from the forms prepared by Kay Atwood.

"The Campbell House in Ashland, Oregon, is one of the community's best examples of Eastern Stick style architecture. Constructed in 1888, the house is in excellent condition and has undergone very little alteration; one exterior chimney and a small back porch have been added over the years. The small, compactly designed building is modest and its steeply pitched roofs, projecting gables, and Stick style decorative elements blend cohesively in an understated manner.



"Orlando Coolidge, a prominent nurseryman in Southern Oregon, constructed the house in 1888 at the rear of his property which faces on North Main Street. The local paper reported the construction of the building which was completed by Mr. Coolidge and a co-worker, George Ogg: 'Orlando Coolidge has a two story residence for rent at the corner of Bush and High Streets.' The cost of the house was \$1500. The following year George Ogg and the Coolidge's daughter Minnie were married, and after a first year in Sacramento moved back to Ashland and into the house on the corner. After a short residence there, and after Orlando Coolidge's death, the couple moved into the Coolidge home which stands next to the Isaac Woolen House on North Main Street. The house at Bush and High Streets had two new owners and then was sold to Richard Posey Campbell in the late teens. Mr. Campbell had come to Ashland in 1906 and worked in real estate and insurance. He was a poet and earned the title, 'Dick Posey, the Riley of the West.' Mr. Posey performed locally and travelled with the Ellison-White Chautauqua and Lyceum Circuits until they were forced out of business by the advent of the movies. Mr. Campbell died in his home in May 1930.

SOHS SPONSORS PREVIEW OF FILM

A newly completed film, "Undermining the Great Depression: Backyard Gold in Jacksonville, Oregon," was previewed on January 9 in the ballroom of the U.S. Hotel. Produced and directed by Jim Likowski and Bonnie Thompson of Portland, the film includes recollections of depression times by Harold Reed, Mrs. A. E. Reinking, Wesley Hartman, Mrs. Thelma McIntyre Roberson, and Aaron Rhoten.

To Southern Oregon Historical Society
In appreciation for your
valuable contribution in the
making of the film

UNDERMINING THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Jim Likowski
Bonnie Thompson
Rainlight Films
Milwaukie, Oregon
January 9, 1981

Although the film is short it enables the speakers to present some interesting and amusing viewpoints of the depression days. A copy of the film will be

deposited at the SOHS library and will be available to the public for viewing.

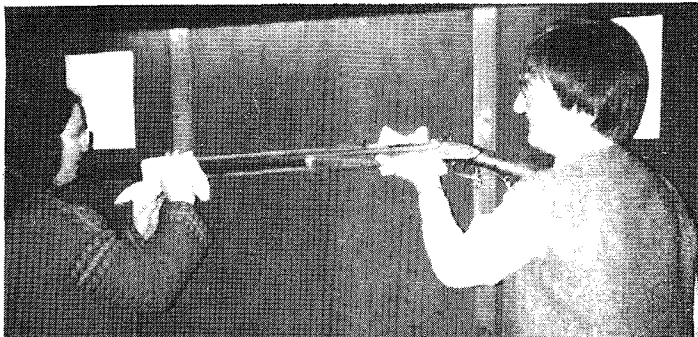
The certificate above is a copy of one presented to the Society for its contribution in making the film. It was accepted by Ida Clearwater in behalf of the Society.

HISTORICAL DATA ADDED TO GUN EXHIBIT

Current activities of Jime Matoush, curator of exhibits, and her aid, Judy Schwartzman, include renovation of the museum's gun display. More detailed history and descriptive information are being included

in identification cards which accompany each gun on exhibit. Jime is pictured with Judy working in the gun room.

One cabinet is now reserved for three guns which were made by John Miller, an early Jacksonville gunsmith who operated a gun shop from 1862 to 1893. For more information on John Miller, see the following feature stories.



SENTINEL PRESENTS SERIES ON

The house in this photograph is the first of a series of features of historic structures which no longer exist. Each issue of the Sentinel will present a reproduction of a building which was razed, destroyed by fire, or fell victim to "progress."

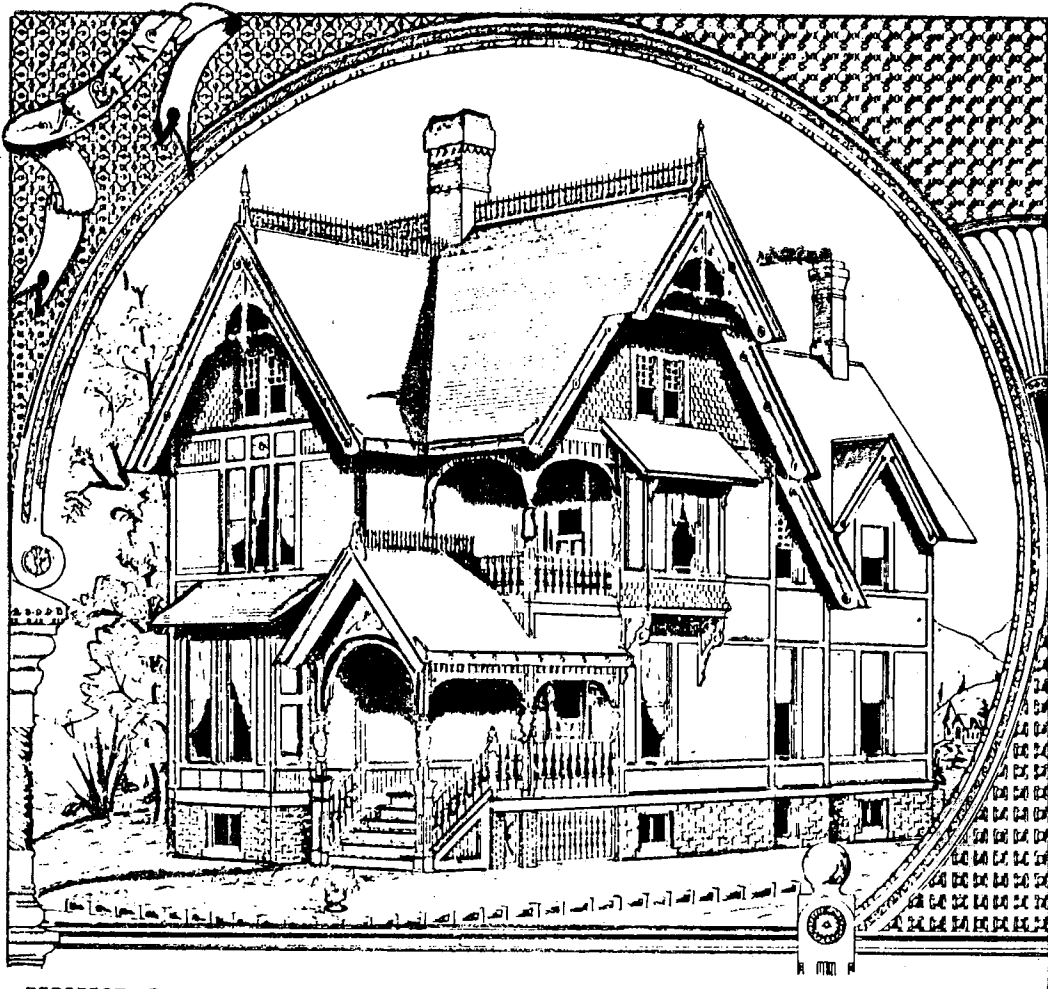


The John Miller House

This house was the John Miller home, located at the corner of Third and Main Street, Jacksonville. Although the second story was destroyed by fire, the first floor exists in a completely remodeled state. The original house was a "catalog house" and plans were purchased from "The Cottage Souvenir," a collection of 200 designs of Artistic Dwellings. The original engraving of the house is duplicated on the facing page, and the following is from "The Cottage Souvenir," by George Barber, Architect: "Design 18, Cost to Build, \$1,800 to \$2,300. This is a very tasty design and one that will work up in better shape than the engraving shows. In this plan the porchroof extends out over the front steps, a feature which adds

LANDMARKS NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE

very much to the convenience and beauty of the design. The plan is for a five-room house, exclusive of hall. The cellar way is under front stairs and is entered from the pantry. A servant's room could be arranged over kitchen and entered by cutting a narrow passage off from bath room. This plan can be enlarged, reduced or changed to front in any direction.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

Recently Built from Our Plans at San Bernardino, Cal.

DESIGN No. 18.

Cost to build, as per description, \$1,800 to \$2,300.

John Miller Becomes Successful Gunsmith

John Miller, a Jacksonville gunsmith and hardware merchant, was born in Bavaria in 1830. He learned the gunsmith trade in Europe and came to the United States in 1850. While living in New Jersey, where he met his wife Mary, he was inspired by stories of the west, and in 1860, via ox-team, they came to Jacksonville.

The importance of wild game, the fear of Indians, and the excellence of his craftsmanship led to success beyond Miller's expectations. The State of Oregon Directory for 1872 contains an advertisement for Miller's "Hunter's Emporium, featuring Patent and Home Made Rifles and Shotguns, Revolvers of the latest patents, Pocket pistols, small, neat, and powerful, and Derringers, the latest and best."

Art Chipman, a local historian, in "The Gun Report," November 1968, stated that, "Miller made many excellent muzzle-loading, percussion rifles during his lifetime, but only a handful are known to be in existence."

EARLY CHINESE IMMIGRANTS ENDURE ADVERSITY

The following is a feature written especially for the Society by Lee Dufur and adapted for the Sentinel by Ray Lewis.

In Chinese communities the Year of the Rooster was officially launched on February 5, 1981. In San Francisco, for example, the celebration has continued for a full week, culminating on February 21 with a traditional street parade and fire works.

These festivities serve as a reminder that although many Chinese came to Jackson and Josephine Counties in the early days of gold mining, they were not, then, accepted into community activities and were, in fact, regarded as "heathen enemies," inferior to the white settlers. It now appears possible that the Chinese actually preferred this separation, and it is probable that they, in turn, considered the rough Oregonians as their inferiors. The Chinese were here because of famine in China, and most of them hoped to find enough gold to enable them to return to their homes and to live there in some comfort. Only a few remained to make Oregon their home.

Chinese miners generally followed behind white miners and gathered over-looked gold dust from abandoned claims. They, nevertheless, had to pay a special tax on all their claims, a tax that was clearly discriminatory and one which was not levied on German, English, or Irish immigrants. Reports indicate that they were frequently ridiculed for their dress and their mode of living, and they were often harassed by thoughtless citizens.

Chinese history in southern Oregon has been poorly recorded, and their names have been corrupted as to pronunciation and spelling. Although their numbers exceeded that of the native Indians, A. G. Walling, in his History of Southern Oregon, published in 1884, devotes 120 pages to Indian wars and less than a page to the Chinese people. He does write, however, that they "minded their own business (an amiable and valuable trait, for which the Chinese are to be commended above all people), worked early and late...[and] let politics, fighting, and all other Caucasian forces of iniquity severely alone."

During the 1880's there was a new influx of Chinese laborers to help build railroads. A certain Wah Chung (pictured on the facing page with his family) was one of these, but he came as a contractor of Chinese laborers. He purchased a store and a restaurant in Ashland. According to Mable Roach Dunlap, a member of an Ashland pioneer family, who was a close friend of the Wah Chungs, recalls that he sent a great deal of money to China to pay for a wife, who clearly was not of the laboring class. Her feet had been bound, and she was unable to walk more than a few steps. Her husband carried her where she wished to go or put her into a taxicab. They had one daughter, Jennie, who was a school mate of Mrs. Dunlap.

Mrs. Dunlap recalls that when a son, Sammy, was born to the Wah Chungs, an elaborate celebration was held. The feast consisted of such delicacies as eels, shrimps, leeks, dried fish heads, and smoked chicken. Festivities included the ringing of gongs, burning of incense, and shooting of firecrackers.

Although most of the Chinese left the area after the railroad was completed, Wah Chung stayed on until his death sometime around 1915. His body was shipped back to China, and his family then moved away from southern Oregon.

(story continued on following page)

CHINESE IMMIGRANT STORY CONTINUED

The photograph is of the Wah Chung family. It is reported that they wore rich Chinese clothing in their home but that Jennie wore American style clothes when attending school.



Nothing remains today of early Jacksonville's Chinatown, once a community of several hundred inhabitants. Except for fragments, history of the Chinese in southern Oregon exists only in the memory of a few remaining pioneers.

ORIGIN OF CORNBREAD RECIPE REVEALED

The recipe for cornbread which was published in the last issue of the Sentinel was originally called "Yan's Corn Bread." Research by Richard Engeman, SOHS librarian on leave at the University of Oregon, for a biography of C. C. Beekman, reveals that Yan was the Beekman's Chinese servant and cook. He may have been indirectly responsible for a number of the recipes in Julia Beekman's cookbooks which are a part of the Beekman Family Papers in the manuscript collection of the University of Oregon in Eugene. Another of Mrs. Beekman's recipes is given on page 10 of this issue.

SECOND BEEKMAN RECIPE FEATURED

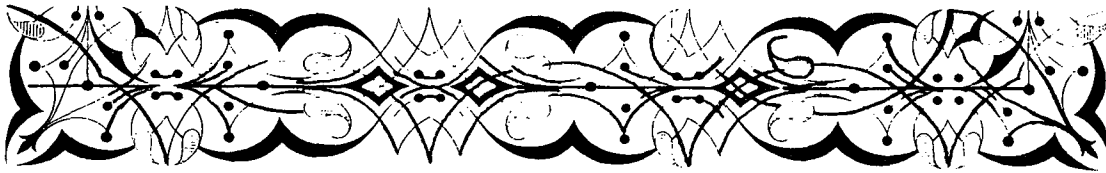
The second in the Sentinel's series of recipes is also from Julia Beekman's collection. The original recipe is reproduced below, followed by comments and revisions by the testers, Renie and Marjorie Edens.

Sherry Wine Pudding

Take one-half a box of gelatine, put to soak in 1/2 coffee cup of Sherry wine in a moderately warm place. Let soak about two hours. Put not quite one quart of milk in a double boiler. When hot add one cup sugar. When sugar is dissolved add the beaten yolks of three eggs, mixing a little of the hot milk with them before stirring in. Have the whites of the eggs beaten very stiff, and as soon as the yolks are cooked, stir in whites, mixing well. Cook about two minutes. Take from the fire and stir the gelatine and wine well throughout it. Pour into molds, wet with water so they will not stick. Set away to cool for 24 hours where it will not be shaken at all. Serve with whipped cream.

Tester's comments: "We used part half-and-half for the milk, as milk used in Mrs. Beekman's time was richer than milk at the market today. One-half box of gelatine is the equivalent of two envelopes, and it certainly doesn't need to soak for 24 hours; twenty minutes is plenty of time. One-half coffee cup is the equivalent of one-half of a standard measuring cup. We found cream sherry to be more compatible with the other ingredients than a dry sherry, although any favorite sherry may be used. The sherry is what flavors this pudding, which is more of a custard than a pudding.

"I enjoyed it for breakfast one morning."

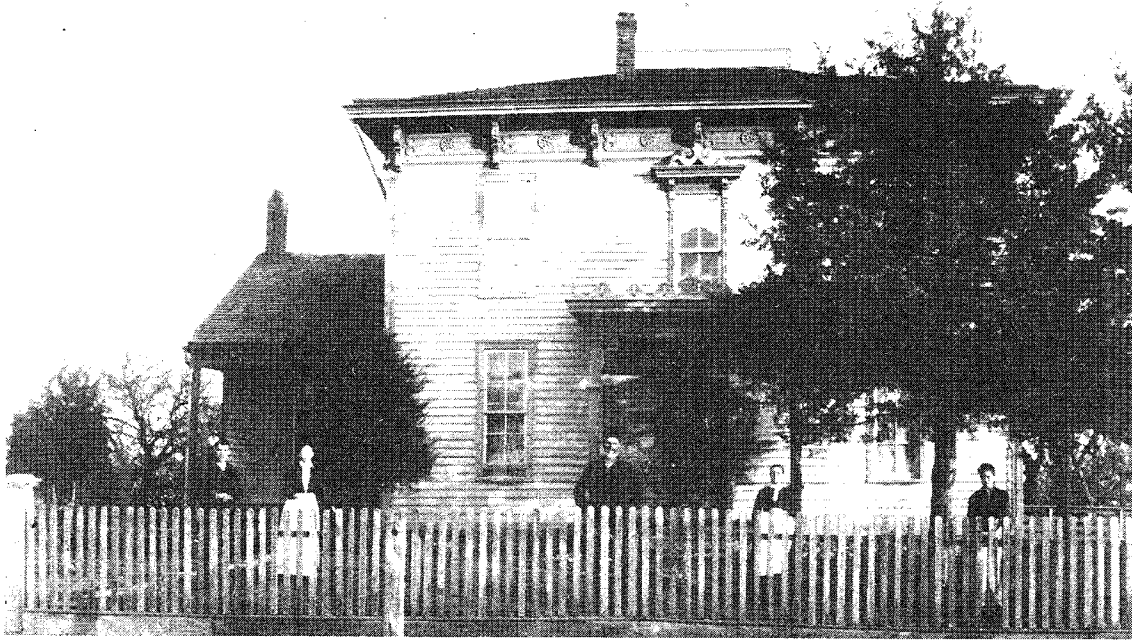


FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHS UNDERGO CLEANING



Pictured at left is Jime Matoush, curator of exhibits, replacing framed photographs which are on exhibit in the hall of the museum. The pictures have been cleaned, renovated, and frames have been waxed. Statistical information has been verified and corrected. Eva Demmer, a museum aid, is assisting her in this project.

LIBRARY SEEKS PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION



If any reader recognizes this house or the people pictured here, please telephone Peggy Haines or Ida Clearwater in the Society's research library.

PUBLICATION REVEALS ORIGIN OF PLACE NAMES

Have you ever wondered how the place where you live received its name? Or the local creek? River? Lake? The state of Oregon is fortunate in having geographic names collected and preserved in the publication entitled Oregon Geographic Names, edited by Lewis McArthur, and published by the Oregon Historical Society. The following is taken from that text on the naming of Applegate River.

"Applegate River. Jackson and Josephine counties. Applegate River and its tributaries rise in the Siskiyou Mountains. It flows into Rogue River west of Grants Pass. The valley through which it flows is known as the Applegate district, and there is a post office called Applegate in Jackson County. Applegate is an honored name in Oregon history. Jesse, Lindsay and Charles Applegate came to Oregon from Missouri in 1843, and for many years were prominent in pioneer affairs. Jesse and Lindsay Applegate went into southern Oregon on an exploring expedition in 1846, particulars of which may be found in Lindsay Applegate's account in Oregon Historical Quarterly, March, 1921, and also in Carey's History of Oregon, page 444. In 1848, Lindsay Applegate was a member of a party of Willamette Valley settlers who visited the Rogue River Valley in southern Oregon on the way to the mines in California. This party prospected on the stream now known as Applegate River, which was named in compliment to Lindsay Applegate."

NEW MEMBERS WELCOMED

The following became members of the Southern Oregon Historical Society in the months of November and December, 1980, and we welcome them.

Geraldine Lewis, Phoenix	Charles A. Pena, Redwood, California
Diane DeBey, Medford	Thelma Mooring, Jacksonville
Hal Hazelrigg, Ashland	Alice Crabb, Jacksonville
Rev. & Mrs. B. J. Holland, Ashland	Mr. & Mrs. Allan Sonin, Riverside, Ca.
Melvin Cardwell, Seattle, Wa.	Mr. & Mrs. Robert G. Bailey, Hayward, Ca.
Florence Fish, Central Point	Cora Moore, Sparta, Missouri
Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Pringle, Medford	Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Sheldon, Phoenix
Tom & Judy Stewart, Jacksonville	Randy & Claudette Yost, Jacksonville
Mr. & Mrs. William Lomasney, Manitowish Waters, Wi.	

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SOUTHERN OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P.O.Box 480-206 N. Fifth St. Jacksonville, Or. 97530- (503) 899-1847

Volume I, Number 2, February 1981

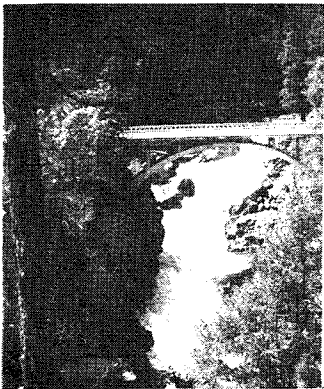
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U.S. HOTEL • RESEARCH LIBRARY • MUSEUM SHOP

ROGUE RIVER BRIDGE FEATURED ON COVER

The covered bridge featured on the first page of this issue spanned Rogue River about one-half mile southwest of Prospect. It was demolished in the early 1920's and was replaced by a "modern" structure, which is, itself, now one of the two surviving examples of early arched-span bridge engineering (pictured here as seen in 1979).



Although Oregon once had more than 450 covered bridges, by 1977 only 56 remained. From 1910 to the beginning of World War II, they were being destroyed at the rate of about eight a year. Jackson County has four of the remaining covered bridges: McKee Bridge, Wimer Bridge, Lost Creek Bridge, and Antelope Creek Bridge. All of these Jackson County bridges have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.