Jackson County

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Coordinates: 42.42°N 122.74°W



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Jackson County is one of the 36 counties in the U.S. state of Oregon. As of the 2010 census, the population was 203,206.^[1]

The county seat is Medford. [2][3] The county is named for Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States. [4] Jackson County comprises the Medford, OR Metropolitan Statistical Area.

the county seat since 1927.^[5]

There are 11 incorporated cities and 34 unincorporated communities in Jackson County; the largest is Medford, which has been

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1850s, the Klickitats from the north raided the area.

U.S. county From clockwise: Jackson County Courthouse and Office Building, Medford Mormon Temple, Southern Oregon University's Hannon Library, Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Old Jackson County Courthouse Jackson County Headquarters in Medford



Seal

Oregon's location within the U.S. Coordinates: 42°25′N 122°44′W Country United States State Oregon **Founded** January 12, 1852 **Seat** Medford Largest city Medford Area Total 2,802 sq mi (7,260 km²) Land 2,784 sq mi (7,210 km²) Water 18 sq mi (50 km²) 1%% Population (2010)

Total

Density

Time zone

Website

• Estimate (2019)

Summer (DST)

Congressional district

jacksoncountyor.org & Campground in Valley of the Rogue State Park on the banks of the Rogue River adjacent to Interstate 5.[9]

Historical population

Pop.

3,736

4,778

8,154

11,455

13,698

25,756

20,405

32,918

36,213

58,510

73,962

94,533

132,456

146,389

181,269

203,206

U.S. Decennial Census^[13]

1790-1960^[14] 1900-1990^[15] 1990-2000^[16] 2010-2019^[1]

2019 (est.) 220,944^[12]

%±

27.9%

70.7%

40.5%

19.6%

88.0%

-20.8%

61.3%

10.0%

61.6%

26.4%

27.8%

40.1% 10.5%

23.8%

12.1%

Census

1860

1870

1880

1890

1900

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

203,206

220,944

2nd

80/sq mi (30/km²)

UTC-8 (Pacific)

UTC-7 (PDT)

The Territorial Legislature created Jackson County on January 12, 1852, from the southwestern portion of Lane County and the unorganized area south of Douglas and Umpqua Counties. It included lands which now lie in Coos, Curry, Josephine, Klamath

and Lake Counties. Gold discoveries in the Illinois River valley and the Rogue River valley near Jacksonville in 1852, and the completion of a wagon road connecting the county with California to the south and Douglas County to the north led to an influx

Modoc, Shasta, Takelma, Latgawa, and Umpqua Indian tribes are all native to the region of present Jackson County. Prior to the

of non-native settlers. Conflict between the miners and Native Americans led to war in 1853, which continued intermittently until the final defeat of the last band under chiefs John and George by a combined force of regular army and civilians May 29, 1856 at Big Bend on the Illinois River. The Native Americans had received the worse of the fighting throughout this conflict, and as they began to

surrender, they were herded to existing reservations, beginning in January 1856 when one group was marched to the Grand

Ronde Indian Reservation west of Salem. Over the following months, other groups were forced to leave until by May 1857 almost all of the Shasta, Takelma, and Latgawas tribes had been relocated to the Siletz Reservation, where they remained. Jacksonville was designated as the first county seat in 1853. However, Jacksonville declined due to diminishing returns in the local goldfields and the construction in the 1880s of the Oregon and California Railroad. This railroad bypassed Jacksonville and instead went through Medford, located five miles (8 km) east of Jacksonville. Medford's prospects improved because of the location of the railroad and the accompanying commerce and development as Jacksonville continued its steady decline. Jacksonville fended off suggestions to move the county seat until 1927 when Medford was finally selected as the county seat.

In March 2004, Jackson County became the first of an eventual 35 counties in Oregon to implement a voluntary plan of

many landowners, under threat of liability if their property is involved in a fire.

fireproofing homes situated on properties zoned as part of the forestland-urban interface. This requires homeowners to maintain

a 30' or greater firebreak around their structures, and affects 12,000 homeowners. In 2007, this plan becomes mandatory for

On May 15, 2007, residents voted not to reopen the county's 15 libraries, which had been closed since April 6 due to a shortage of funds. [6] This was the largest library closure in the history of the United States. [7] The libraries were reopened, with reduced hours, on October 24, 2007.[8] Geography [edit]

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 2,802 square miles (7,260 km²), of which 2,784 square

miles (7,210 km²) is land and 18 square miles (47 km²) (0.6%) is water. [10] A portion of the Umpqua National Forest is in

Located entirely within Jackson County is Bear Creek and its watershed, a tributary of the Rogue River.[11] The population

centers of Medford, Ashland, Phoenix, Talent, and Central Point are located along the stream. It connects with the Rogue River

near the Upper and Lower Table Rock lava formations.

Jackson County.

Adjacent counties [edit] Douglas County (north) Klamath County (east)

National protected areas [edit]

Josephine County (west)

 Klamath National Forest (part) Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest (part)

Crater Lake National Park (part)

• Siskiyou County, California (south)

Cascade–Siskiyou National Monument

- Umpqua National Forest (part)
- Demographics [edit] 2000 census [edit]
- As of the census^[17] of 2000, there were 181,269 people, 71,532 households, and 48,427 families living in the county. The population density was 65 people per square mile (25/km²). There were 75,737 housing units at an average density of 27 per square mile (10/km²). The racial makeup of

Of the 71,532 households, 30.30% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 53.20% were married couples living together, 10.50% had a

2010 census [edit]

those age 65 or over.[21]

Communities [edit]

Cities [edit]

• Eagle Point Gold Hill

Jacksonville

being a person who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.48 and the average family size was 2.95. The age distribution of the county's population was 24.40% under the age of 18, 8.70% from 18 to 24, 25.50% from 25 to 44, 25.40% from 45 to 64, and 16.00% 65 years of age or older. The median age was 39 years. For every 100 females there were 94.60 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.70 males. The median income for a household in the county was \$36,461, and the median income for a family was \$43,675. Males had a median income of \$32,720 compared to \$23,690 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$19,498. 8.90% of families and 12.50% of the population

the county was 91.65% White, 0.40% Black or African American, 1.09% Native American, 0.90% Asian, 0.18% Pacific Islander, 2.88% from other

races, and 2.91% from two or more races. 6.69% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 17.4% were of German, 12.9% English,

female householder with no husband present, and 32.30% were non-families. 25.10% of all households were made up of one individual, 11.00%

10.2% Irish and 8.8% United States or American ancestry. 92.7% spoke only English at home, while 5.6% spoke Spanish.

were below the poverty line, including 16.30% of those under age 18 and 6.90% of those age 65 or over.

density was 73.0 inhabitants per square mile (28.2/km²). There were 90,937 housing units at an average density of 32.7 per square mile (12.6/km²).[19] The racial makeup of the county was 88.7% white, 1.2% Asian, 1.2% American Indian, 0.7% black or African American, 0.3% Pacific islander, 4.5% from other races, and 3.5% from two or more races. Those of Hispanic or Latino origin made up 10.7% of the population. [18] In terms of ancestry, 19.9% were German, 14.4% were English, 14.1% were Irish, and 5.3% were American.^[20]

Of the 83,076 households, 28.7% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 48.4% were married couples living together, 11.0% had a

As of the 2010 United States Census, there were 203,206 people, 83,076 households, and 53,460 families living in the county. [18] The population

female householder with no husband present, 35.6% were non-families, and 27.7% of all households were made up of individuals. The average household size was 2.40 and the average family size was 2.91. The median age was 42.1 years.[18] The median income for a household in the county was \$44,142 and the median income for a family was \$53,739. Males had a median income of \$40,435 versus \$30,632 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$24,410. About 9.9% of families and 14.0% of the population were below the poverty line, including 19.0% of those under age 18 and 7.4% of

Four Corners

McKee Bridge

Lake Creek

Lincoln

McLeod

 Medford (county seat) Ashland Butte Falls Phoenix Central Point Rogue River

Shady Cove

Talent

Census-designated places [edit] Prospect Foots Creek

Trail White City Wimer

Ruch

- Applegate Beagle Bitter Lick
- Brownsboro • Buckhorn Springs
- Copper

Unincorporated communities [edit]

Buncom

Climax

Colestin

Dardanelles

Cascade Gorge

Politics [edit]

Former communities [edit]

carrying the county by fewer than 500 votes. In 2018, Jackson County voted for Republican Knute Buehler for Governor and Democrat Val Hoyle for Labor Commissioner. In 2016, it voted for Republicans Bud Pierce for Governor,

Republican Greg Walden. In the Oregon House of Representatives, Jackson County is divided between five districts, which are together represented by four Republicans and one Democrat (Pam Marsh of Ashland). In the Oregon State Senate, Jackson County is divided between the 1st, 2nd, and 28th Districts, all represented by Republicans, and the 3rd District, represented by a Democrat.

Presidential election results

Points of interest [edit]

Bear Creek Greenway [edit]

Main article: Bear Creek Greenway

during the warmer spring and summer months.^[25]

Economy [edit] The county's principal industries are healthcare, agriculture, lumber, manufacturing, and tourism.^[23] Jackson County has over 10,000 acres (40 km²) of orchards and shares with Josephine County the Rogue Valley and Applegate wine appellations. Soapstone, a substance used in art sculpture, is mined in Jackson County.^[24]

The Bear Creek Greenway is the area on both sides of Bear Creek running from Ashland to Central Point. The Greenway's most popular feature is the bike path which runs from

Ashland north towards Medford. Eventually it will be a 21-mile (34 km) paved link between Ashland and Central Point. The bike path is very popular with cyclists and skaters, especially

In the United States House of Representatives, Jackson County lies within Oregon's 2nd congressional district, which has a Cook Partisan Voting Index of R+11 and is represented by

Main article: Oregon Vortex

Oregon Vortex [edit]

Main article: Bigfoot trap

Bigfoot trap [edit]

The Oregon Vortex is a roadside attraction that opened to tourists in 1930, located on Sardine Creek in Gold Hill. It consists of a number of interesting effects, which are gravity hill optical illusions, but which the attraction's proprietors propose are the result of paranormal properties of the area.

See also [edit] • Beekman Native Plant Arboretum Oregon Shakespeare Festival Southern Oregon Land Conservancy Britt Festival

Southern Oregon University

Notes [edit]

External links [edit]

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This page was last edited on 6 March 2021, at 16:19 (UTC).

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WorldCat Identities: Iccn-n80013190 ₪

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Mountain View

Persist

Provolt

- Pinehurst Rock Point

Rogue Elk

Sams Valley

Seven Oaks

Steamboat

Starvation Heights

- absolute majority in Jackson County since Lyndon Johnson's landslide in 1964, although Bill Clinton in 1992 and Barack Obama in 2008 both obtained narrow pluralities—in both cases, Dennis Richardson for Secretary of State, Jeff Gudman for Treasurer, and Daniel Zene Crowe for Attorney General, as well as Democrat Ron Wyden for U.S. Senate.

• Table Rock

Union Creek

[show]

Tolo

As is typical of southwestern Oregon, Jackson County leans toward the Republican Party in presidential elections, although the presence of a substantial student body at Ashland means Democrats get a larger proportion of the vote in statewide elections than in any other county south of the Willamette Valley. No Democratic presidential candidate has won an

What is believed to be the world's only Bigfoot trap is located in the Siskiyou National Forest in the southern part of the county. The trap was originally built in 1974 by the North American Wildlife Research Team (NAWRT), a now-defunct organization based in Eugene, Oregon to capture the legendary hominid Bigfoot (or Sasquatch) that is said to inhabit the forests of the Pacific Northwest. In recent years it has become a major tourist attraction.

Pacific Crest Trail [edit] The Pacific Crest Trail, officially designated as the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT), passes through Jackson County. [26]

Jackson County Sheriff's Office (Oregon)

 Southern Oregon Speedway National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory Medford School District • National Register of Historic Places listings in Jackson County, Oregon · Ashland School District

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Categories: Oregon counties | Jackson County, Oregon | 1852 establishments in Oregon Territory | Populated places established in 1852

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