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Josephine County

U.S. county

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Josephine County, Oregon

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1.1 Ethnic history

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History [edit]

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The discovery of rich placers at Sailor Diggings (later known as Waldo) in 1852 and the resulting gold rush brought the first settlers to this region. Several U.S. Army forts were maintained in the county and many engagements during the Rogue River Indian War (1855–1858) took place within its boundaries. In 1851, a group of prospectors moved to the Illinois Valley and made the first discovery of gold in Southern Oregon. In this group was Floyd Rollins and his daughter, Josephine Rollins Ort, after whom the county is named.^[3] On January 22, 1856, a bill was passed by the territorial legislature separating what is now Josephine County from Jackson County. The bill made Sailor Diggings (later known as Waldo) the county seat.^[4] It was the nineteenth, and last, county created before statehood.^[Citation needed]

Josephine County is one of the 36 counties in the U.S. state of Oregon. As of the 2010 census, the population was 82,713.^[1] The

county seat is Grants Pass.^[2] The county is probably named after a stream in the area called Josephine Creek, which in turn is

probably named after Virginia Josephine Rollins Ort. Josephine County comprises the Grants Pass, OR Metropolitan Statistical

Area, which is included in the Medford-Grants Pass, OR Combined Statistical Area.

In 1885, the county seat was relocated to Kerby, where the county's first jail was built.^[5] In 1885, the Oregon Legislature adjusted the boundary between Jackson and Josephine County, making Grants Pass a part of Josephine County. This was done primarily to have a railroad head within the new county.^[6] In June 1886 the voters of Josephine County considered three towns for the new county seat. These were: Kerby, Wilderville and Grants Pass. Grants Pass won with 116 votes out of the 716 ballots cast.^[6][7]

In the 1920s, the county improved its tourist facilities.^[8] In 1922, the Grants Pass Cavemen booster club was created, where members dressed in furs and wielded clubs at events. Events organized by the club ranged from simply blocking traffic, to bidding on the construction of the San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge (at a cost of 23,756,000 deer hides), to initiating politicians into their club including Mark Hatfield and Thomas E. Dewey during his 1948 presidential campaign. Russian newspapers used images of the Grants Pass Cavemen to show 'how the rich "cavort" in America.^[9] Although bridges had been built across the Rogue River by the 1920s, ferries were still used to convey people and cars across. The first Grants Pass bridge was destroyed by a flood in 1890.^[10] The first newspaper in Josephine County was the *Argus*, which began publication on March 13, 1885. It lasted only a few months, but the *Grants Pass Courier* began three weeks later.^[11] The Illinois Valley News published in Cave Junction started in 1937 and is still a paper of record in Josephine County publishing every Wednesday. In 1897, the first legal hanging took place in Josephine County. Lemson W. Melson ^[12] confessed to the murder of Charles Perry while the noose was around his neck.^[13]

Ethnic history [edit]

Although several tribes of Native Americans lived in the area from which Josephine County was created, most of their members had been moved to the reservation at Grand Ronde by the end of the Rogue River Indian War. Soon afterwards all Indians in

southwest Oregon, with the exception of a few small bands, were moved to the Coast reservation (later known as the Siletz Reservation).^[7] Josephine County was also the home to a large Chinese population. Most had come to the area to work gold claims purchased from whites no longer interested in working them. Even though they could not own land, they had to pay a tax to mine gold, and were usually relegated to inferior claims.

Josephine County Courthouse in Grants Pass



Coordinates: 🥥 42°22′N 123°34′W

Country State	United States		
Founded	January 22, 1856		
Seat	Grants Pass		
Largest city	Grants Pass		
Area			
• Total	1,642 sq mi (4,250 km ²)		
• Land	1,640 sq mi (4,200 km ²)		
• Water	2.2 sq mi (6 km ²) 0.1%%		
Population (2010)			
• Total	82,713		
• Estimate (2019)	87,487		
Density	50/sq mi (20/km ²)		
Time zone	UTC-8 (Pacific)		
Summer (DST)	UTC-7 (PDT)		
Congressional districts	2nd, 4th		
Website	www.co.josephine.or .us成		

Geography [edit]

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 1,642 square miles (4,250 km²), of which 1,640 square miles (4,200 km²) is land and 2.2 square miles (5.7 km²) (0.1%) is water.^[14]

Adjacent counties [edit]

- Douglas County (north)
- Jackson County (east)
- Siskiyou County, California (south)
- Del Norte County, California (southwest)
- Curry County (west)

National protected areas [edit]

- Oregon Caves National Monument
- Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest (part)

Demographics [edit]

2000 census [edit]

As of the census^[20] of 2000, there were 75,726 people, 31,000 households, and 21,359 families residing in the county. The population density was 46 people per square mile (18/km²). There were 33,239 housing units at an average density of 20 per square mile (8/km²). The racial makeup of the county was 93.90% White, 0.27% Black or African American, 1.25% Native American, 0.63% Asian, 0.11% Pacific Islander, 1.17% from other races, and 2.68% from two or more races. 4.26% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 18.5% were of German, 14.3% English, 10.4% Irish and 9.3% American ancestry according to Census 2000. 95.6% spoke English and 2.8% Spanish as their first language.

There were 31,000 households, out of which 26.90% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 54.40% were married couples living together, 10.40% had a female householder with no husband present, and 31.10% were non-families. 25.40% of all households were made up of individuals, and 12.10% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.41 and the average family size was 2.85.

In the county, the population was spread out, with 23.10% under the age of 18, 6.50% from 18 to 24, 23.20% from 25 to 44, 27.20% from 45 to 64, and 20.10% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 43 years. For every 100 females there were 94.60 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.10 males.

The median income for a household in the county was \$31,229, and the median income for a family was \$36,894. Males had a median income of \$30,798 versus \$22,734 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$17,234. About 11.30% of families and 15.00% of the population were below the poverty line, including 21.10% of those under age 18 and 6.80% of those age 65 or over.

2010 census [edit]

As of the 2010 United States Census, there were 82,713 people, 34,646 households, and 22,498 families residing in the county.^[21] The population density was 50.4 inhabitants per square mile (19.5/km²). There were 38,001 housing units at an average density of 23.2 per square mile (9.0/km²).^[22] The racial makeup of the county was 92.4% white, 1.4% American Indian, 0.8% Asian, 0.4% black or African American, 0.2% Pacific islander, 1.5% from other races, and 3.2% from two or more races. Those of Hispanic or Latino origin made up 6.3% of the population.^[21] In terms of ancestry, 26.3% were German, 15.6% were Irish, 15.5% were English, 5.5% were Italian, and 5.5% were American.^[23]

Of the 34,646 households, 25.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 49.2% were married couples living together, 11.0% had a female householder with no husband present, 35.1% were non-families, and 28.3% of all households were made up of individuals. The average household size was 2.34 and the average family size was 2.82. The median age was 47.3 years.^[21]

The median income for a household in the county was \$38,035 and the median income for a family was \$48,180. Males had a median income of \$38,675 versus \$27,926 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$21,539. About 13.5% of families and 17.8% of the population were below the poverty line, including 27.3% of those under age 18 and 9.1% of those age 65 or over.^[24]

Communities [edit]

Cities [edit]

- Cave Junction
- Grants Pass (county seat)

Census-designated places [edit]

- Kerby
- Merlin
- New Hope
- Redwood
- Selma
- Takilma

Historical population					
Census	Pop.	<u>%±</u>			
1860	1,623	_			
1870	1,204	-25.8%			
1880	2,485	106.4%			
1890	4,878	96.3%			
1900	7,517	54.1%			
1910	9,567	27.3%			
1920	7,655	-20.0%			
1930	11,498	50.2%			
1940	16,301	41.8%			
1950	26,542	62.8%			
1960	29,917	12.7%			
1970	35,746	19.5%			
1980	58,855	64.6%			
1990	62,649	6.4%			
2000	75,726	20.9%			
2010	82,713	9.2%			
2019 (est.)	87,487 ^[15]	5.8%			
U.S. Decennial Census ^[16] 1790-1960 ^[17] 1900-1990 ^[18] 1990-2000 ^[19] 2010-2019 ^[1]					

O'Brien		• Willian	Williams		
Unincorporated commu	unities [edit]				
Dryden	Greenback	Leland	Sunny Valley	Wonder	
• Fruitdale (former)	Harbeck (former)	Murphy	Waldo		
Galice	Holland	Placer	Wilderville		
Golden	 Hugo 	 Pleasant Valley 	Wolf Creek		

Economy [edit]

Most of the commercial activity during the territorial period centered on gold mining and the supply of provisions to miners. Miners had been active in the Rogue and Illinois valleys since 1851. By the late 1850s, however, gold mining was beginning to decline and population dwindled as well. In 1859, gold was discovered along the Fraser River in British Columbia and numerous people left Josephine County to search for valuable claims there.

Josephine County shares the Rogue Valley and Applegate Valley wine appellations with Jackson County. The U.S. government owns the majority of the land within the county boundaries, with the Bureau of Land Management owning 28% of the lands within the county boundaries, most of which are Oregon and California Railroad lands, and the Forest Service owning 39%.

Grants Pass is now the departure point for most Rogue River scenic waterway guided fishing and boat trips, one of the destinations being Hellgate canyon. The Illinois River, one of the Rogue's tributaries, has also been designated a scenic waterway.

Transportation [edit]

Initially, freight was brought into Josephine County by pack train. As the trails improved, freight wagons were used. Stage coaches were the primary mode of transportation until 1914, when auto stages took over, halving the time from Crescent City to Grants Pass from 24 to 12 hours.^[25]

In 1883, the Oregon and California Railroad reached Grants Pass, in Jackson County at the time.^[26] The first through train from Portland, Oregon arrived in Grants Pass on Christmas Eve of 1883. Due to delays in completing a railroad through the Siskiyou Mountains, the first train from California didn't arrive until 1887. Josephine County was served by the Oregon and California Railroad.^[27] In 1923, commercial flight in Josephine County began when airplanes began taking off from the American Legion Air Field. The airfield has since been replaced by an industrial park.^[28]

Politics [edit]

Josephine County has been among the most consistently Republican counties in Oregon with regard to Presidential elections. In 1964, it was along with Malheur County one of two Oregon counties to give a majority to Barry Goldwater.^[29] The last Democratic candidate to win the county was Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936,^[30] and the solitary Democrat since 1900 to win an absolute majority was Roosevelt in 1932. Prior to the 1890s, Josephine was a generally Democratic county as the Rogue Valley and adjacent areas, like the San Joaquin Valley in California, had considerable anti-Union sympathies.^[31]

With the exception of a small area in and to the east of metropolitan Grants Pass that lies in the Second District, Josephine County lies within Oregon's 4th congressional district, which also includes the more liberal Eugene metropolitan area and has thus been represented by Democrat Peter A. DeFazio since 1987. Within the Oregon State Senate, Josephine County is split between the 1st District (northwestern half) represented by Republican Dallas Heard, and the 2nd District (southeastern half) represented by Republican Herman Baertschiger, Jr. In the Oregon House of Representatives, Josephine County is split between four districts. The northwestern part adjacent to Curry County lies in the 1st District represented by Republican Gary Leif. The majority of Josephine County, including the core of Grants Pass, lies within the 3rd District represented by Republican Carl Wilson, whilst outlying areas of the city and rural areas eastward to Jackson County are in the 4th district represented by Republican Duane Stark.

In 2004 Democrat Dennis Kucinich spoke publicly while campaigning in Josephine County, making appearances in both Grants Pass and Cave Junction. Robert Kennedy made a campaign stop in Grants Pass in late May 1968 at the conclusion of a whistle stop campaign tour by train originating in Portland. Kennedy spoke to a crowd of several hundred in a supermarket parking lot on the site of the former Southern Pacific passenger station which had been demolished some years previously just a week before his assassination in California June 5, 1968.^[32]

Presidential elections results

[show]

Libraries [edit]

In May 2007, all libraries in Josephine County were closed due to lack of county government funding. In September 2007, committed community members formed Josephine Community Libraries, Inc., a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization. On December 20, 2008, the Grants Pass library opened again. On September 5, 2009, the Illinois Valley library was reopened. On November 7, 2009, the Williams library was reopened. With the reopening of the Wolf Creek branch on December 19, 2009, all four library branches in Josephine County were restored. Josephine Community Libraries, Inc. (JCLI) is a nonprofit, nongovernmental library system serving the 82,000 residents of Josephine County. In May 2017, citizens placed a measure on the ballot to permanently fund the libraries, which passed by 53 percent of the vote. For 10 years, the libraries were supported by generous donations and the heroic contributions of more than 360 volunteers annually. Now, JCLI is committed to a seamless transition of library services to the newly formed library district and is working to support the district effort until the anticipated transition is completed in 2018.^[34]

See also [edit]

• National Register of Historic Places listings in Josephine County, Oregon

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- Places adjacent to Josephine County, Oregon
 [show]

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 Municipalities and communities of Josephine County, Oregon, United States
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 V·T·E
 State of Oregon
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