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Physical and Economic Geography of Oregon

The History of Redmond

The Community and Oregon Progress

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Physical and Economic Geography of Oregon

[The first condition that must be fulfilled if the people of a local or commonwealth community are to score the largest measure of real progress is that they have fully at command the body of knowledge of their region that scientific investigation has disclosed. In every natural environment there are favoring factors that the enlightened can avail themselves of and which will tremendously multiply the fruits of their labors and again there are sure to be other factors that will thwart the most strenuous and patient endeavors for success unless there is the insight that counsels procedures that obviate disaster.

The following paper by the head of the Department of Geology of the University of Oregon is the first of a series that will systematically cover the geography of Oregon and will include the vital up-to-date scientifically organized data now available that the people of Oregon need to have at hand to make the most of their regional home surroundings.

This planned exposition of the scientific facts of physical Oregon will be an integral part of the comprehensive survey preliminary to a program for Oregon progress.—Editor Commonwealth Review.]

"The sun and the moon, the right and left eye of all History are Chronology and Geography. . . ."—Hakluyt.

INTRODUCTION

The trend of modern geography has taken on two definite aspects: one, regional, and the other, human. Meaning by this combination of its lines of development full insight into the play of the physical factors upon both the smaller and larger groups as will enable the people of these primary and commonwealth communities to establish themselves permanently and be richly at home in their respective regions. Yet there is still doubt in the minds of many as to just what the content, or core, of geography is, and owing to the fact that this has not been definitely stated, many people, including some professors in American universities other than those engaged in the teaching of geography, have looked askance at the subject and have felt that it was merely a

hodge-podge of miscellaneous information that could not be placed in any one particular pigeonhole of university organization. This attitude is the result, in part, of ignorance of the subject, but also is due to the inability or unwillingness of geographers to place their subject definitely and concretely before their colleagues.

Civilizations, to grow, must strike their roots deep and have widely ramifying relations to their home regions. So the body of knowledge through which this can be effected is the peer of any, and geography applied is the increasingly scientific ordering by human groups of their relations to their regional environments. The older European peoples, and, to a somewhat less extent, our fellow countrymen on the Atlantic side of the continent have realized this, but here in the West we have hardly had time as yet to stop and take such inventories. We have been too busy blazing a way through the wilderness to afford time for scientific interpretations of what most of us have taken as a matter of course.

The blending of the regional and the human aspects of the subject furnishes us with the central theme of geography, which is human ecology, if we may borrow a word from biology meaning the interaction of the organism and its environment. Right away some one will say, "But this is sociology!" Perhaps it is, but it is the facts of sociology tied to the terrain. This is not always done in sociology.

The basis of modern geography is now, and must always be, geology and physiography. This will at once be made apparent on a little study of the subject. "All the world's a stage," and the structure and composition of this stage is paramount in a study of the foundation of the superstructure of civilization. The only people the writer has ever seen build the top of the house first and later place it on the foundation are the Filipinos, but normally most people, for substantial construction, build the foundation first and then erect the superstructure. This is what we propose to do in a study of Oregon—study the foundation and then a scientific and rational discussion of the development of Oregon can follow.

However, we cannot be content with a mere discussion of the geomorphology, or land form description, of the Oregon country. We must of necessity treat of the human response in all the

various activities of life to these physiographic influences. This, of course, will cause us to impinge upon related branches of knowledge. Prof. N. M. Fenneman, one of the leading geographers of the United States, in an article in the Geographical Review, 1919, discussed the "circumference of geography," in which he showed very clearly how geography *synthesizes* a half dozen or more related sciences. Some of these we may mention in passing because this will throw light upon the purpose and general plan of the series of papers of which this is an introduction. In this one word, synthesis, lies the real potency of geography. So many of the other sciences are content with analysis, which, of course, must precede synthesis, or the *putting together* of data, that the science, or department of study, that will attempt to correlate what the others have found out is of incalculable value. Geography does not preempt this field, of course, but it does, perhaps, perform this function more completely than any other.

That part of geology which is of primary importance in geography we call physiography. This is the surface expression of the geologic structure. It is a broader term than topography. It is the interpretation of topography. Likewise, that part of meteorology which geography makes use of we call climatology. Similarly in the case of biology, we have bio-geography, or the geographical distribution of life. A goodly portion of economics, also, must surrender data and general principles for the use of geography, all of which are embodied in economic geography. In the quotation at the beginning of this paper the connection between history and geography has been stated, but we can specify somewhat more concisely and say that that part of history that deals with political changes, boundaries of countries, etc., is useful to us, and we call this political geography. Astronomy and mathematics give us mathematical geography and cartography. We might, and do, borrow from other sciences but these are the principal contributors to geography. So in this project of bringing Oregon under the searchlight of modern geography, special chapters will be devoted to subjects primarily belonging to other fields.

One other important component of geography, which has been neglected in latter years, but which is the *sine qua non* for securing the full utility of geography, is *place* geography. The older texts and treatises, perhaps, overemphasized location to the

exclusion of the why and wherefore of today. Of course, we now recognize that both aspects of the subject are of vital importance. A certain definite knowledge of places cannot be supplanted by anything else. So in our studies we shall have a great deal to say about the map of Oregon, its name and places.

In the early years of schooling, the pupil is apt, in the reaction in favor of the so-called "practical" to get too much about corn and pigs, iron-ore and timber, and not enough about places. There will be time enough when the student comes to college or high school to get the economic aspects of the subject; the fundamentals must be acquired early. It is a serious commentary on our teaching of geography when a pupil comes to the university and doesn't know the difference between latitude and longitude, or says that "the Danube is a river in India," or that "Louvain is situated on the island of Yap."

The method of treatment adopted in the following chapters we shall call the scientific promotion method, as contrasted with the booster form of treatment. The discussion to follow will take up within the limits of the available information, and to the best of the ability of the undersigned, a scientific analysis of the geography of Oregon, even a philosophic interpretation of this, if you will, and, finally, conclude with suggestions as to the best methods of utilizing our natural regions and resources. This is just the opposite of the usual method, which nearly always has a commercial motif. While we shall not deliberately and intentionally disparage, we shall certainly not overlook our weaknesses. It is only through a fearless facing of the facts and a recognition of deficiencies, that we can overcome any shortcomings and build on a bigger scale. In the recent hearings in Portland before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in connection with the railway merger case, where the State of Oregon was arrayed against the two great railroads of this part of the country, the spectators at these hearings had an opportunity to hear the most exhaustive inventory of the physical features and resources of those parts of Oregon involved in the discussion perhaps ever afforded. As one expert after another was called to the stand and searchingly questioned with reference to the facts about each of the regions involved, one could realize how scientific Big Business is. Any attempts to paint conditions in over-lurid colors were immediately

counteracted by the remorseless display of the cold facts. It is only by the scientific method, with its passion to see and report things as they actually are, that we can work our way out of the present somewhat muddled conditions in our country. In this case let's give our own locality, our Oregon home, the full benefit of the facts and method that the scientific research of all times, and from whatever source, have made available.

Before giving the Table of Contents of the chapters to follow, we should like to cite eight or ten concrete illustrations which will help to illuminate this subject and give the reader the point of view of the writer. He has selected at random a number of topics, all of which are of general and particular interest to the people of Oregon.

The first of these is the matter of Oregon's geographic position. This was ably discussed some years ago in an obscure paper, and later in a brief paragraph or two in a book on the history of the Pacific Northwest by Dr. Joseph Schafer, formerly professor of history at the University of Oregon. In this Doctor Schafer pointed out the importance of the Western Ocean in Oregon's development. Even in the short time since Doctor Schafer analyzed this situation, Oregon has reached out across the great Western Ocean for her markets and raw materials. One great dictum of history and geography is this: the oceans are the units, the connecting links, while the continents are the barriers. In spite of all sentiment, the writer is willing to predict that as time goes on there will be less and less contact between the people of Oregon and the people of New York, and more intercourse with the peoples of the Orient. To persons living on the Pacifir Coast, who have traveled in the Orient, this seems to be a matter almost axiomatic. And so with this in mind the writer would like to suggest that it would be much more advantageous in the matter of commerce, to say nothing of many other ways, if we could devise some means of settling the Japanese question so as not to give offense to those people. The Japanese and the Oregonians, confronting each other on opposite shores of the Pacific, with a multitude of possibilities of mutual aid, are inextricably bound together and we must, sooner or later, recognize this fact.

Another illustration could be taken from the early settlements of the pioneers in Oregon as influenced by the physical

features. This is too large to be gone into here, but it has been definitely shown by one of our advanced students working on this subject how clearly the topography and resources of Oregon have influenced every line of migration into the state and every settlement therein. The old Oregon Trail was blazed tens and hundreds of thousands of years ago, before the first pioneer ever set foot upon it, and the future history of the Willamette Valley was sketched far back in the Pleistocene—yes, even more remotely than that—at the time of the birth of the Puget Trough—at least as far back as the Miocene Period in geologic history.

When we come to the topic of climate, we are touching upon a tender subject. It has been the habit of many Oregonians for some decades to apologize for our rain. Recently a few people have come to the conclusion, and they have been helped in this by the recent serious situation in California, that in this matter of rain, Oregon need offer no apologies—in fact, she is entitled to shout from the housetops, and broadcast via radio, the matter of her rainfall all over the world. As a matter of fact, with the exception of one or two places in Oregon, on the coast, this state has not an excessive rainfall. In order to dispel any illusions in this matter, the writer would like to make this statement—that while in the Willamette Valley the average rainfall is about forty inches for the year, this is not in excess of the rainfall over much of the southeastern United States, of northern France, eastern Brazil, or southeastern Australia. It might not be impertinent to note here in passing that the world's record for annual rainfall is held by a place called Cherropongee, in Assam, southeastern Asia, with a rainfall of over nine hundred inches a year, and the rainfall record for a given twenty-four hour period is held by Baguio, in the Philippines—thirty-nine inches in twenty-four hours. So we can dispose of this rain bogey without further ado. In the chapter on climate this subject will be elaborated in greater detail and in a more scientific way.

Eastern Oregon affords us a splendid example of the importance of geologic structure and water resources. Very worthy attempts are being made to reclaim eastern Oregon by means of irrigation water. These projects at most can reclaim only a small portion of the land because the amount of water which can be diverted from streams is relatively small. The future of much of

eastern Oregon depends on *ground* water—that is, deep rock water. We haven't yet begun the most scientific utilization of our water resources in Oregon. In this regard the Australians have gone far ahead of us and we must approach this problem in the very near future along the same lines. It will have to be done with the help of geologists because the impounding of ground water depends absolutely upon the geologic structure. The United States Geological Survey has been carrying on a limited amount of work of this kind in this state for many years, but we venture the assertion that the great majority of citizens of this state do not know by whom this work is carried on, or, for that matter, anything about it. At a recent meeting of the legislature an important piece of work that had been begun by the State Bureau of Mines and Geology in the Fort Rock country had to be abandoned because of lack of appropriation. This was, in the opinion of the writer, a penny-wise and pound-foolish piece of legislation. Inasmuch as this work depends upon the geology of the country, the geologists are in the best position to know what a serious mistake this was, and it is the duty of the geologist to call the attention of the people to this. The deepest artesian well that the state has been able to bore as yet was a little over two hundred feet, and when we state that the deepest boring for water in Australia is seven thousand feet, and they have scores of wells over three thousand feet, we can realize how little Oregon has done in this important matter.

Closely associated with a discussion of water resources is that of the soils. It is the common view of the layman that western Oregon is more fertile than eastern Oregon. As a matter of fact, it is not. The soils of eastern Oregon are very much more fertile than those of western Oregon. Arid, or semi-arid soils, are almost always more fertile than humid soils. It isn't water that makes a soil fertile. A soil may be fertile without any water being present. The fertility of the soil may be lost by the leaching by too much water of the soluble materials valuable to the plant. This is a subject which will be treated more fully in later chapters; we shall have to be content with this statement for the time being. The annual yield of wheat per acre in the Willamette Valley is about fifteen bushels. In eastern Oregon the yield is nearer one hundred. Even in Germany, where the soils are generally poorer,

but scientifically fertilized, the yield is close to thirty-five, in some cases, sixty. The trouble with much of the western Oregon land is that it is worn out and the farmer wont take good advice from his agricultural college.

The problem of alkali soils has come in for a great deal of discussion and study in the last few years. In this connection, the investigators at the Oregon Agricultural College, and particularly the erperimenters in the stations associated with the College, have done most valuable work in this direction. The alkali soils of Oregon can be reclaimed but they can be reclaimed only by the utilization of up-to-date scientific methods.

Another much talked about theme among those interested in the development of Oregon is the matter of iron and steel manufacture, and recently the State Bureau of Mines and Geology issued a pamphlet describing what appears to be a fair deposit of iron ore near Scappoose. A fairly complete analysis of this situation will be a theme of one of the succeeding chapters. The proper and economic utilization of this deposit depends upon a number of factors, several of which are geographic. It is a far cry from Scappoose to Hankow, China, but you must make the trans-Pacific leap if you are going to start an iron industry on the Pacific Coast.

It has long been known in a very general way that there was a rather unique settlement of Basques in southeastern Oregon, but very few persons have had any definite information as to these people or even the region in which they live. Last summer the writer spent several weeks in that region and found them a most interesting and thrifty people. A more complete discussion of this element in Oregon's population will come in the general discussion of Oregon's population.

In studying and advertising our resources, we are wont to overemphasize our timber resources and entirely overlook the by-products of the forests. With the help of Mr. N. M. McDuff, Chief Forester of the Cascade National Forest, and Mr. R. L. Porter, a student, the writer has compiled a great deal of information dealing with this subject which should completely change our general point of view with reference to our forest resources.

In concluding this introductory chapter, the writer begs leave

to submit the Table of Contents of his treatise of the physical and economic geography of Oregon, which it is expected will follow, chapter by chapter, in the order given. In closing he would beg the indulgence of the reading public inasmuch as this is almost the first attempt of this kind to be made, so far as he knows, in this state. Some nine years ago a splendid little manual in the shape of the Oregon Almanac was issued by the Oregon State Immigration Commission, which covered its field very well, but which, of course, is now quite out of date. Also, he desires the constructive criticism of all persons interested in the scientific promotion and future development of Oregon. Criticism of the right kind will hurt no one. What we are after here is the facts in order that we may finally, after much revision and much addition of material, tell the story of Oregon from the physical side in the best way possible.

And now, just this last word to fellow Oregonians. Our forefathers came across the deserts and great stretches of wilderness into a "land overflowing with milk and honey." Our ability to retain this land and make homes for our children depends upon the wisest utilization of its natural resources. In the past we have been ruthlessly despoiling this fair land—this sort of thing *must* give way to development. If we do not see that this is done, there will be one inevitable result—hardship and suffering—yes, even this may happen—a wiser and more frugal race may supplant us! History, which the great auto manufacturer tells us is "bunk," records similar endings to fair lands and thoughtless people.

As the concluding chapter of the forthcoming series of topics, the writer will venture some concrete suggestions looking toward a broad constructive scheme of state development.

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The History of Redmond

By Mildred E. Smith

The valley of the Deschutes, before it was filled so as to produce the broad, generally level surface which is at present its most conspicuous feature, was from twenty to thirty miles wide in the region west of the Paulina mountains and Powell Buttes, but perhaps had a less width further north. This large valley, as may be judged from the character of the portions of its bordering slopes now exposed to view, was produced largely by erosion, and was at least eight hundred feet lower in its central part than the widely extended sheet of basalt forming the surface of the present plain

The material which partly fills the old valley consists largely of water-laid volcanio dust and lapilli of which sections of seven hundred feet in depth are exposed along the lower portion of the canyon of Crooked river and in the adjacent portion of that of the Deschutes river. The total depth of this deposit, however, is yet unknown as its bottom is not exposed. After the volcanic dust and lapilli, together with minor quantities of sand and clay were deposited, a sheet of basaltic lava in general about eighty feet thick was spread out on this surface. Possibly two or more sheets of lava were formed at about the same time which are so similar that their recognition is difficult and they appear to represent but a single outpouring.

After a lava covering was given to the deep deposits of current bedded volcanic dust, lapilli and sand, Deschutes river and its tributary, Crooked river, displaced from their former courses, flowed across the plain and excavated canyons, which for many miles near their junction are at least eight hundred feet deep, and in general about a mile wide. A nameless stream flowed northwest from the Great Sandy Desert to the southeast and also cut deeply into the lava-plain and its underlying deposit of loose material, and joined the Deschutes about fourteen miles south of the locality where Crooked river now comes in. Following the period of erosion during which not only the main streams of the region but also their tributaries cut deep canyons, came another considerable discharge of basaltic lava which entered the canyons

in the regions where Deschutes and Crooked rivers now mingle their waters, and filled them to a depth of over five hundred feet. There are thus at least five important episodes in the history of the Deschutes plain that are clearly legible in its present topography.

This is one of the most remarkable instances known of a river struggling as it were, to maintain its right-of-way against the opposition offered by stupendous showers of downpourings of volcanic dust and lapilli and by vast outflows of lava which hardened into dense resistant rock. The time occupied in the excavation of the outer canyons was probably not great, as the material in these which was excavated, with the exception of the covering sheet, was loose and incoherent but the inner canyons in places, and for distances, in several instances, of at least two or three miles, were cut in hard, compact basalt and their erosion to a depth of five hundred fifty feet must have required many thousand years.

The Desehutes basin lies within the boundaries of a region which is believed to contain the most extensive lava beds in the world. These beds cover the north portion of California and Nevada, central Oregon, eastern Washington and southern Idaho. It is estimated that the area of these lava flows is in the neighborhood of two hundred fifty thousand square miles and that no less than one hundred and fifty thousand cubic miles of rock has been erupted and spread out on the earth's surface. The flows range in age from the earlier portion of the Tertiary period down to recent time.

Glacial action was common over a considerable portion of at least the eastern slopes of the Cascades during the glacial period, and there is some evidence that it extends as far down as the town of Sisters in that locality. Suttle lake, northwest of Sisters, was clearly formed from the glacial moraines deposited at the foot of a glacier. Results of glacial action are also apparent in the vicinity of Paulina lakes.

It is certain that at some comparatively recent time in the past, rainfall in the region has far exceeded that of the present. There are numbers of canyons, many of them several hundred feet deep, which now rarely show more than a trickling stream of water even in the early spring months at the time of melting snows.

Mingled with many lava flows are beds of tuff, often fifty to one hundred feet or more in thickness, formed from volcanic ash and sand thrown out and subsequently solidified under pressure. Mr. I. C. Russell, of the University of Minnesota, describes Powell Buttes as a "hard resultant rhyolithic tuff, with perhaps some quartzite," and says that it is a "remnant of an ancient upland which was deeply eroded before coming to the surface of the extensive basaltic flows which now form the floor over an extensive portion of the valley of the Deschutes."

It was in the early sixties when favorable reports were sent out of this country by soldiers who were stationed at Fort Polk on Squaw Creek near the present Sisters for the purpose of quelling slight Indian troubles. It was not long until the hardy pioneers of the Willamette valley had blazed trails east across the Cascades and south from The Dalles into the very heart of central Oregon.

These pioneers found a land of promise in the unending stretches of bunch grass, sheltered valleys and streams rich in possibilities for power and irrigation. To the east and west were the forests of the Blue mountains and the Cascades, to the south was an unexplored country of grazing land. On the north the Columbia river was an open gateway to the markets of the world.

Naturally, with such a wealth of bunch grass, the first industry was stock raising. Horses first claimed the attention of the settlers; cattle came in numbers later and then sheep. Deer and antelope were so plentiful that a season's supply of meat could be obtained with little effort. As the winters were mild and nature provided such an abundance of forage it was not necessary for these early settlers to provide hay for their stock.

Oregon City, Salem, Albany and The Dalles were the market places for central Oregon. Each summer the stock that was ready for market would be driven overland to these points and a supply of provisions for the ensuing year was hauled back by wagon.

From the beginning the country developed rapidly. However, this was more true of the eastern section of the Deschutes valley than the western and northern parts. A mail express route was established between The Dalles and Prineville, the schedule time for the trip being four days.

As more people settled, the range became scarcer and attention was turned to the preparation of fields for grain and grass

culture. Alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley and rye all proved successful considering the amount of rainfall and that no irrigation systems had so far been installed. The demonstration that grain could be cultivated profitably on some of the dry land areas of this region marked a new era in the growth of population as land was homesteaded that had been considered suitable only for grazing purposes.

It was in 1905 that a man named F. T. Redmond pitched his tent out on a little sage flat in the middle of this lonely desert about midway between the post office of O'Neil in the lower Crooked river valley and Tetherow's bridge on the Deschutes river. The middle-aged man and his wife had been school teachers in North Dakota until the longing to "come west" became so irresistible as to cause them to give up good positions and start toward Oregon. They traveled through central Oregon and with the aid of the blue prints of the company that was then beginning reclamation of a large body of land in the Deschutes river valley between the towns of Prineville and Bend, selected an irrigable farm in the lower desert.

The Redmonds took a long look into the future before they located. At that time there was talk of extending the Shaniko railroad further south into the heart of central Oregon. They selected land on the projected big irrigation canal and at a point which they thought could not be missed very far by a railroad. The promised extension proved to be all talk and Shaniko, on a bleak and rocky ridge, remained the terminus. Also the irrigation company did not fulfill its promises and the Redmonds, the first purchasers of Carey Act irrigated land in Central Oregon, were forced to haul water from the Deschutes river four miles away for more than a year.

The promises of Redmond as a town were seen even this early, for the Redmond's ranch out on the desert was a very popular place for the travelers and the stockmen as they made their lonely drives and rides.

In the fall of 1906 some officials of the Central Oregon Irrigation company conceived the idea of establishing a desert town. The town was located on the line of the main irrigation ditch leading south from the Deschutes river near Bend, and in the heart of what has become one of the largest single bodies of irrigable

land in the northwest. The exact location of the town was by chance. There happened to be a vacant section of school land not included with the tract that was segregated for reclamation under the terms of the Carey Act. It also happened that this school section adjoined the Redmond farm established a year previously. As an appropriate tribute to the pioneering qualities of these early settlers the new desert town was named Redmond. The men interested in establishing the town organized the Redmond Townsite company.

When the news of the possibilities of this newly opened land began to spread it attracted homeseekers and as the country began to be settled there was a demand for a trading place. Redmond, being the center of this region, became the logical place.

The town was platted and in the summer and early fall of the same year the first buildings were constructed. They consisted of a general merchandise store, a hotel, a hardware store and the Townsite company's office.

In 1907 a well was drilled and a pump installed that supplied water for the city, although only a few pipe lines were laid and most of the people had to come to the well with pails to get their water. By 1910 the ones who had looked forward to seeing Redmond an organized factor in the development of Central Oregon saw their dream come true and the city of Redmond was incorporated. Although there were only 216 people there, they proved to be the progressive energetic type, and before the year was over a number of new enterprises had found their place in the little city.

A band was organized, a laundry and lumber yard were started. A voluntary fire department was organized by the business men, a chemical engine purchased and a jail built.

August 1910, a ten-thousand gallon tank, owned by the Crook County Water, Light & Power Company of Redmond, was received and placed in position. This was used to store water pumped to it by a gas engine from a well. In October of the same year the city bought the plant from the Crook County Water, Light and Power company and pipes were laid in the business district.

Early in the history of Redmond a Miss Laura Jones started a movement for a public libary. Books were collected from people then living there and use was made of the state "loan libraries."

In 1910 a library association was formed with twenty members. Use was made again of the state library and donations. The library consisted of one hundred twenty-eight volumes, the fee charged was fifty cents per year.

The following year, 1911, proved to be one of the most important in the history of Redmond as it marked the coming of the railroad. It was in November that regular passenger and freight service was inaugurated. Both the Oregon Trunk and O. W. R. & N lines sensed the rich possibilities of the Central Oregon country and these two lines are penetrating the Redmond district north and south. This filled one of the biggest needs of this district—easy access to markets—and a number of new industries sprung up.

In January, 1911, electric lights were installed in the business district and in a few of the homes. Power was furnished by the Deschutes Power company at Cline Falls, about four miles west of Redmond on the Deschutes river.

In 1912 a fire completely destroyed four business houses. Later a stone, fireproof building was erected where the others stood.

A gravity water system was well under way now, a reservoir being constructed on Forked Horn Butte, about two miles from Redmond. The population this year, taken from a city census, was eight hundred. As it was a new country attracting home-seekers, who, more often than not, had but little money, a building and loan association was formed to enable some to build when it would have been impossible otherwise. It was this year that the editor of a small paper at Laidlaw (now Tumalo) realized that Redmond was where he would be able to find the richest field in Central Oregon and moved his office there and started the Redmond *Spokesman*.

During the next few years many improvements were made in the city. A number of comfortable and modern fireproof business houses were built. Owing to the rapid growth since the last census was taken it is estimated that the population of Redmond is now nearly 1200 people. Many advantages are offered here that are not found in most places; as an example, irrigation water rights cover the 200 acres on which the town is located. Buyers of lots may, by payment of $8.50 per lot, secure a perpetual water right for irrigation with a maintenance fee of $.50 per year.

Owners of this water right are also permitted during the irrigating season the use of the city water system without reading the meter.

A new water system has just been completed by the city at a cost of $90,000.00 operated electrically by city-owned equipment costing $10,000.00. The line from the power plant to the pumping plant is also owned by the city. A fire pressure is assured by the gravity flow from a 1,000,000-gallon reservoir having a 200-foot head. New hydrants, hose and fire-fighting equipment added to this reduces fire hazards to the minimum. The city will build this year about four miles of cement walks and has a large program in sight for future date.

Located at the junction of The Dalles-California and McKenzie highways is Redmond's very up-to-date auto camp ground. The rates are fifty cents a day with free water, wood and lights.

It was in 1910 that Redmond held the first Potato Show which in reality was a small fair. There was also a county fair held each year at Prineville, so when, in 1915, the county was divided and Redmond was put in the new county, Deschutes, they immediately changed the name of the Potato Show to the Deschutes County Fair, thus establishing the county fair at Redmond.

Soon after the war American Legion post No. 44 was organized and has continued to be very active in community affairs. It was named the Ray Johnson post in memory of a Redmond high school boy who lost his life while in the service.

Although Redmond is not in the timber district and does not rely on it to any great extent, the lumber industry has its part in Redmond's industrial growth. Besides a lumber yard with complete line of kiln dried lumber, it has a planing and resawing mill and a pencil-slat factory. The juniper tree, of use mostly as fuel and fence posts in the past, has been found valuable for high grade pencil slats which can be made at a very low cost. The pencil slat factory is owned by a number of Redmond business men.

To take care of the cream from the dairy cows in the surrounding country, Redmond has two creameries and a cheese factory.

With the beginning of a town the people realized the need of a school. It was late in 1906 when Redmond was just a few rough shacks and tents that they met and discussed the problem. There was no district formed, hence no way of collecting money to equip

a building or hire a teacher. The outcome was that the Townsite company erected a small one-room building and a teacher was hired and paid by the parents of the few pupils.

By the next year, a school district was formed and a tax raised to support the school. It was moved this year to a room in a building on the main street, the other part of the first floor being used for a store and the second floor for a town hall. In 1907 and 1908 the school was held in a small square house situated on the corner of Seventh and F streets.

With the settling of the country it was found necessary to have more room and another teacher. Bonds were issued and a four-room, two-story building was constructed. It was planned so as to be added to later, as the city's pioneers were sure that their town was to grow.

The year 1910 marks the beginning of the Redmond high school. As two rooms would not accommodate both grades and high school, a room was rented above a hardware store, where the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth grades were taught. A Mr. J. A. Thompson was hired as principal of the schools and was also high school teacher. However, before the year was out, it was found necessary to add another teacher to the corps, and a Mr. E. C. Parks, a rancher residing near Redmond, was obtained. He began hearing recitations in one end of the room while Mr. Thompson heard some in the other.

A special school election was held October 19, 1910 to vote on the issuing of $5,000.00 of school bonds. The vote carried 24 to 1. This was to establish a high school and to levy a five-mill-on-the dollar tax for general school purposes. During the summer a six-room addition to the school was built and the duties of the two instructors of the high school were lightened by dropping the sixth grade from the high school auditorium.

Redmond high school held its first graduation exercises in 1913, the first class consisting of two pupils. The year 1914-1915 was also an important one in the growth of the Redmond schools. A domestic science teacher was added to the faculty and the seventh grade was dropped from the high school rooms. With this arrangement it was made possible to offer the students selective courses. This was followed by the standardization of the school by the state.

The following summer, 1915, the present union high school

district was organized consisting of Redmond and eleven surrounding districts. This enabled the directors to drop the eighth grade from the duties of the high school instructors, secure another teacher and add several hundred dollars worth of equipment. A new building was erected on one corner of the school grounds for the domestic science and art and manual training courses. Also new equipment for the commercial department was added. Two larger high schools in the union district which could qualify were made branch high schools. The first to qualify was the Terrebonne high school.

It happened this same year that at a commercial club smoker a suggestion was made that a gymnasium be constructed for the Redmond schools by the business men. This met the approval of all and in a few days the present site was accepted as a gift from Mr. W. E. Young. The dimensions of the gymnasium are 42x100 feet with a stage thirty feet deep and twenty-four feet across the front. This, with the ten-foot space in front occupied by equipment rooms, leaves a sixty-foot playing floor.

At the rear end of the "gym" is a basement containing dressing rooms, lockers, toilets and shower baths. Thus Redmond took the lead in athletic facilities for the high school youth of Central Oregon. This building also serves as a place where not only Redmond but Central Oregon people as a whole may meet and make merry or meditate in convention.

With the consolidation of these twelve districts, forming the Redmond Union high school, came a very serious problem, that of finding living places for the out-of-town students. Of course, a number found places where they could work for their board, but many did not wish to do this.

The gravity of the situation was realized by the business men and in consequence a number of them organized what they called the Redmond Union High School Improvement corporation. They sold stock and in 1920 built a high school dormitory costing $10,000.00. It was divided into two and three-room apartments with lights and hot water in each room and a reception room on the first floor. There is a matron in charge of the girls who live in the dormitory. A minimum rent of $6.25 per pupil a month is charged. Again did Redmond show her foresightedness and faith in her future. She is unique in being one of the very few places in the United States which has a high school dormitory.

As the school had made such a remarkable growth, the old building became too small and it was difficult to obtain the most efficient results for this reason. As in every instance, Redmond realized the need, and set about at once to work for a new building. A bond election was held and as a result in 1921 a $100,000.00 building was started. It was completed and ready for use in January, 1922. The site for the school was donated to the union high school by the Redmond Commercial club. It is fully equipped for modern vocational courses. It has fireproof stairways, vapor vacuum heating, Simplex window sashes, Radiant lights in every room, electric clock, intercommunicating telephone system, besides much other equipment of the most modern schools. Courses offered are college preparatory, commercial, home making, teachers' training and Smith-Hughes agriculture. The enrollment in ten years grew from two to one hundred and forty-eight, the latter being the enrollment in 1922.

The grade school is now using the rooms formerly occupied by the high school, as well as the rooms they have always used. The grade building is valued at 127,000.00 and offers standard grade courses with music and art in all grades and manual training and domestic science in the seventh and eighth grades.

The social and athletic sides of the school have played an important part in its history. Occasional concerts and operettas are given by the high school glee club of twenty-four mixed voices selected from the students. The student body is organized into two literary societies and much interesting and helpful work has been done by them. A number of the students have always taken an active part in debating and with the aid of different instructors have done work which deserves a great deal of commendation.

Redmond's schools have always been very successful in football, basketball and track and taken a very active interest in the Central Oregon track and field meet. This affair was started as a horse-racing contest, later some athletics were added. The benefits of the well directed athletics were recognized by school officials in Redmond and arrangements were made for yearly contests, the horse racing being dropped from the program. This was held for three counties, Deschutes, Jefferson and Crook. Later, contests in stenography, and declamation were added to the list. It is held now one day in May each year at either Bend, Madras, Prineville or Redmond.

Redmond union high school is now open to students from fourteen school districts in Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson counties. The area of the district is 500 square miles and the valuation is $2,720,000. This is one more feature which helps to make Redmond the hub city of Central Oregon.

Only second to the school in importance was the question of religious meetings. It was in the small residence which was used temporarily as a school building where the first religious services in Redmond were held in November, 1905. It was a community Sunday School which met each Sunday afternoon at two o'clock and studied the International Sunday School lessons. Rev. J. G. George, supported by the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian church, who was stationed at Laidlaw, now Tumalo, came and offered to preach each Sunday after the Sunday School hour. There was no church organized at this time and those who attended the services were principally Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. In January, the people moved to a hall over a store building. Later when a regular school building was built the church services were held in the upper room.

The Presbyterian church was organized November 6, 1906 with about twenty charter members. The Methodist church was organized a little later but they held what was called a "Class Meeting" before the Presbyterian church was organized. The Baptists organized somewhat later than the other two churches. After the Presbyterians and Methodists organized they continued the community meetings, each denomination having its minister every alternate Sunday. This arrangement was quite successful.

In 1910 the Methodists built their church and left the others. At present the following organizations hold regular services: Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterian, Christian Science and Catholic.

It can readily be seen that the natural advantages found in Central Oregon have caused this immediate section to become populated with a class of citizens that have built up a center that is rapidly becoming noted for its endeavor to obtain those things which are worth while and a place in which to bring up their children in such a way that they will become a credit to the country in which they live and to their parents who have fought for all the good things which they enjoy Its citizens are on the alert to welcome the newcomer and assist him in becoming a fixture in one of the best communities that lies out-of-doors.

The Community and Oregon Progress

By F. G. YOUNG

Civilized peoples have raised their lives from the level of savagery through series of epoch-making inventions and creative achievements. Representative among those in the material realm were the invention of fire, the domestication and breeding up of some animals, the invention of the wheel, the smelting of ores, the invention of the steam engine—stationary and locomotive—and of power machinery, of the dynamo and the electric motor, of the telephone, the internal combustion motor, the airplane and radio communication. Among those creations of theirs that have mainly an ideational and conceptual basis were predicative speech, the family as an institution, the concept of a Supreme Being and the provision of the church to maintain the worship of Him, the introduction of money, the city state, civil law, the national state, the Copernican system, the law of universal gravitation, the hypothesis of evolution, the public and private corporation, the craft guild and the trade union—to mention but a few of the salient aids man's mind has devised and defined to make his life more humanly interesting and to add to his power as a co-worker with his Creator.

Antecedent to the consummation of each of the more recent of these epoch-making aids to his rise, maturing conditions or factors had been in gradual preparation and the consciousness of need had become keen. But once the finishing stroke of synthesis for the perfecting a new creation had been given by a Solon, a Newton or a Darwin, the leverage for progress was ushered into the circle of human institutional achievments with the prospect of carrying a major role in the human drama thenceforth.

Viewing in perspective a succession of entrees or introductions of these new accelerators of the pace of progress we see the comprehending minds of the progressive human stocks given through these new discoveries a new set as to their world views. Among salient instances of such mental readjustments were those occasioned by the demonstration of the sun as center of our universe rather than the earth, by the conception of the origin of

species through a process of variation and natural selection instead of by special creation. Or if, on the other hand, one of these innovations affects directly the practical relations or affairs of life as did the rise of nationalities to supplant the loyalties to feudal lords in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries, or the superseding largely of the firm as the business unit by the corporation in the 19th, such a shift involved the realization in its more fundamental traits of a new social order. Either a largely revised world-view or a profundly modified social order were thus regularly the outcomes of the readjustments occasioned by the new systems of ideas or new institutional rearrangements.

Suppose now we focus on the process of development or life history of just one of these epoch-making changes. The period just antecedent to the consummation of one of them always exhibits an accumulation of a number of seemingly unrelated minor contributions in the advancement of science or the progress of invention and there develops among the more discerning a felt need for unifying or correlating these. The aids received by Darwin from Malthus and Lyell and by George Stephenson from Watt and others are cases in point. The achieving mind grasps all the accumulated details, brings them into relationship and penetrates to their underlying unity and then human thought, relationship and life are brought to a higher plane.

Let us now leave aside that line of discovery or creation that achieves a new world view, typified by the work of a Copernicus or a Darwin, and center our attention on the type that effects changes in major aspects of our social organization—such as were occasioned in turn by the development of the city state, the national state, the craft guild, the chartered city, or the trade union. Each of these was of the nature of a new organ for the body politic for its higher functioning. Developing social changes through the centuries seemed to necessitate the creation after a considerable interval of a new major feature of social organization. But our social life tempo has been greatly accelerated during the last century and a half. Changes are now transpiring in one century that required the span of from fifteen to forty centuries to effect. This shorter interval between epoch-making gains is easily accounted for. In place of universal serfdom we have the functioning of the alert craftsmen and tradesmen. Instead of

unrestricted despotism we began to have here and there the free city as the nursery of liberty and the home of the fine arts and the university. It was not strange that these forces with others of the same tenor conspired to bring about the downfall of the feudal lord and the incoming of the national state. All that I am concerned here to suggest is that with the conjunction at the present time of equally dynamic influences at work as were those at the opening of the modern era as thorough-going social transformation should be in order as when feudalism gave place to nationalism.

We have not merely the legal enfranchisement, but what amounts to a social and economic emancipation, of woman; through the paved highway, the auto, the perfected airplane and radio communication a revolutionary advance in transportation and communication; through the generally established eight-hour day, the advancing prohibition of child labor a new quota of vitality reserved for the real ends of life; the universal availability of electricity for the carrying of all energy loads and effecting relief from endless drudgery; the expanding recognition of the imperative need of systematically continued or adult education for the success of democracy; the recently achieved adequacy of medical science for large public health improvement and the rapidly strengthening espousal by the medical profession of that responsibility. Why should not such an array of the potentialities for life enhancement and life enrichment engender an adapted social organ for their full utilization and administration? This host of cultural agencies and achieving forces has thus recently been entered into the arena of western life. Like new wine these threaten to burst the traditional institutional bottles.

The problem of social reorganization is that of bringing these recent humanizing winnings that represent a surging pent up power and potentiality of propitious achievement into orderly coordination and expression or functioning. If they were natural forces newly discovered and brought under control we should speak of "harnessing them." But as they are essentially human resources newly released the problem is rather that of investing them with social imagination and intelligence and imbuing them with practical social purposes, scientifically directed.

An ordered list of them will aid towards suggesting an organic

working unity of them through which we may have constituted a largely new and redeemed social order.

1. The hurrying and scurrying up and down, hither and yon across our land that the paved highway and auto have let loose is as yet mainly an aimless search and wandering. When the novelty is gone and curiosity satisfied the flow of returns will diminish. But this new opportunity for real diversion and enlightenment will with intelligent interpreting use yield ever increasing returns.

2. Enfranchised womanhood, with whom the removal of inequalities under the law became a signal for a gradual unshackling of the bonds of restrictive custom, represents an accession to the human resources of progress amounting to a doubling.

3. The idea that all human life in its best estate is a school, and must be, or our civilization shipwrecks, has crowned the project of continued or adult education as the concern for the center of the stage with every people.

4. The move at the recent session of the American Library Association to develop a working program for making the library really effective for universal adult education is but a specific exhibit of this rising tide of consciousness, that continuing adult education needs to be a suggestion with every citizen as recurring and impelling as that which drives to the daily bread-winning task. This further reveals that in the blossoming expression of this twentieth century life expansion the rejuvenated library and the reanimated school will probably furnish the main axis.

5. The movement for the universal realization of the eight-hour day and the purpose to make the prohibition of child labor effective in this country through an amendment to the national constitution is a hint that the idea is dawning that labor is for life and not that the life of the masses is for labor, winning profit for the few. Here we have reserved regularly a daily quota of vitality available for making habitual this new bent for life enrichment. Is there an outstanding and alluring objective upon which this residue can with edifying result lavish itself?

6. In the practically universal availability of electric energy for every household a new and most amenable and tractable servant and burden bearer is at hand. The release from drudgery this will afford opens still wider the door of opportunity for a new and edifying life objective.

7. There is a growing realization of the stake each community has in well-ordered facilities for recreation, in the presence of conditions that stimulate the taste for the beautiful; in a regnant enlightened public opinion that sways every one into an habitual choice of the right and just. A community process and establishment that neglects any of these elements under modern distracting conditions does so at its peril. And yet how many communities have fit occasions for the expression of their traditions, spirit and ideals and ample and rightly supervised parks and playgrounds? In how many is there a pervading spirit and discipline that impels a striving to add to the community's beauty and to enhance the honor of its name?

The influx of seven such inspiriting impulsions as those enumerated above should bring something of a pentecostal experience to all peoples really assimilating them. Fully utilized they should yield something like a new dispensation. The making of the electric current an almost gratuitous household servant, the investing woman with a status that commands opportunities and suggests responsibilities the equal with those of man, the conserving of the plasticity and vitality of youth wholly for growth and the keeping of the capacities of adults plastic and charged with the spirit of perpetual youth through each individual's dedicating a quota of every day's vitality to mental growth and recreation, and along with this clearing of the way, the provision of the agencies for the actual realization of this ideal in the universality of the soliciting resources of the library, the university and the playground. Thus through all these means together an equally enriching leisure will be ensured to every citizen. Through these jointly, once they are given free rein, the common life of all, which is the matrix of the community, is transformed. But actually to realize the renewal of this common life, or the development of the resources of modern community, it must have expression in a process and towards an objective that will kindle into coordinated action all of these twentieth century resources. The active and really functioning loyalty that will bring all these resources into play will get us farthest and will give life fulfillment. The complete assimilation of the spiritual abundance of present day life so that strength, depth and beauty of personality and community will appear—that is our problem.

Imbuement with this adequate new community loyalty does not mean that there shall be any remission or abatement of our wonted loyalty to nation, commonwealth, church, city, school or corporation. It means a deeper and richer seed bed and a warmer sun for a revitalizing all of these. Suppose we note how the traditional loyalty to the national state and to the city germinated. When back in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries interest centered directly on security, peace and justice, which sway of the feudal lord violated, the response to the monarch representing the state was controlling. Or a little earlier when concern for trade and industry at population centers and for local autonomy was stressed the claim of the city was brought into the foreground. And with the development of science and the arts the city had the advantage for becoming the sponsor also for health, education and largely all the amenities of life. It is not strange then that a modern city with a consciously visioned plan and with a university really leading it should loom large as a focus of community interest however rudimentary the community process in it may remain. In a unique way and under unique conditions the city was the all in all with the ancient Greek. The freeman of the ancient Greek city cherished a most ardent sentiment for his city because of his appreciation of the opportunities for edifying association it afforded him. His city was that one all-inclusive whole that stimulated his worship and inspired his best genius to minister to it with creations of insurpassable beauty.

As the dweller in the modern city comes to appreciate it as the main organ through which the elements of life enrichment are mainly to be realized his city will inspire a warmer and more compelling sentiment and become the symbol to evoke the best in his nature. But alas, the foundational parts of the structure of our modern cities took shape while the philosophy of crass individualism and the consequent *laissez faire* policy reigned, and before the concept of the city as having a high degree of interdependence between its parts that characterize an organism obtained. The controlling features of the city were taking shape while the technique of commerce and industry was rudimentary and, of course, before the astounding requirements of auto traffic and travel could be foreseen. Science, engineering and invention had not made available the modern conveniences. The rationale

of the control of public health was little understood and the imperative need to conserve a normal tone to the individual human's life, especially in youth, through contact with nature was quite unappreciated. Thus the perduring elements of the structure of our cities represented in their street systems, lack of adequate open spaces, and the older buildings are primitive misfits. Our prevailing attitude towards our unescapable interests in the city is barbarous and benighted. The city structure and our behavior towards the city, that we have as it were inherited, render the city as we have it on our hands quite unadapted for an organism through which the twentieth century community process can have expression. Only through gradual but quite complete renovation can it become the home of the modern community soul. The city as a going concern must be visualized by all. Through aerial photographs, through mapping of every featuring system in it, through surveys of its functionings, a comprehensive grasp of its life as a whole will be developed as a basis for replanning. It is in this study, this zeal in the utilizing of the light and the civic purpose of twentieth century living that the modern community process has its expression. This community conception and process is thus that collective creative impulse availing itself of the accumulated richness of modern social heredity for the continuous imbuing and remolding of all social institutions for expanding human service.

The physical conformation of the typical modern city is thus in need of a large measure of reconstruction if any considerable portion of its people are not to be deprived of the inalienable twentieth resources for living. Furthermore, as a great hives of democracy it is implied that the swarming occupants shall participate in clearly visioned roles of municipal management or they stultify their human nature. How is this? Congregated in the large cities in the hundreds of thousands, and in the largest in millions, with consequent multiplication of common interests and interdependent needs, a situation arises that the uaided human mind cannot visualize. The average citizen cannot, therefore, get his bearings for the exercise of intelligent judgment on vital problems of policy submitted to him affecting his schools, facilities of transportation and communication and the maintenance of conditions of health and safety. Muddling, waste and corruption are

inevitable for the city as a whole, but the fate of the individual citizen as such is even worse. He is habituating himself to blind, heedless conduct in his civic responsibilities. This continued and democracy is not only unsafe but doomed.

We have given hostages to democracy and have through commercial industrial expansion of our material civilization taken on the city as the dominant type of our community. It behooves us then to supply the human mind and nature with the means for making democracy and the large city feasible and salutary. Conditions must be created to make it possible for the citizen to use his intelligence ever more effectively in meeting his civic responsibilities. This he will achieve only as he gains mastery of a key to the distracting confusion around, a capability and disposition to get an ordered and comprehensive grasp of the city community, this community which alone equips him with the content of his intelligence and through its suggestion and pressure forms the mental habits that constitute his personality. This key that opens the door and points the pathway to mental and moral competency for twentieth century citizenship will be of the nature of a civic laboratory which the educational, the library and the press activities cooperate to form and through which this civic light is kindled in the consciousness of the people. Through these he is led to make fullest use of his intelligence and heritage of cultural resources. His capacities are liberated and expanded. His intelligence is refined and trained.

Fortunately the stage of development of Oregon community conditions, except in its metropolitan center, does not involve a city wilderness community problem. There are within our community areas few encumbering misfit structural fixtures requiring arduous labors of clearance and readjustment. Nor is the number of people massed at the different population centers such as to render difficult real community association. We have, of course, as all civilized commonwealths have, a multitude of civic and service associations and these are federated into state, national and international units. The prime factor characterizing our community problem is that the major portion of our people dwell in the open country, in villages, in small towns and in cities in the first stage of growth above. Our project then is that of developing a community process that is 100 per cent efficient in availing itself in such an environment of our twentieth social heritage.

That the rate of progress in the Oregon communities has been creditable is probably best brought to mind through recalling that the oldest were founded less than ninety years ago. During the first few decades of the occupation of the Willamette and other Oregon valleys the more striking changes in the landscape would be a mill placed at a natural water site, becoming the nucleus of a cluster of houses, shops and stores, with a school and a church or two. In the wide stretches of the valley between there were scattered cabins connected by trails faintly traced. In the span of about half-a-century intervening between then and now our communities as we now have them, many with their thousands and some with tens of thousands, equipped with facilities of a modern standard of living, have been realized. This was encompassed through imitating the institutional arrangements and achievements of the more advanced outside world. In the past the Oregon communities have been in the role of catching up. From now on with some solid advantages in their type of population, in climate and other resources, to have the consciousness of being really alive it devolves upon them to make returns in cultural contributions to the world at large to whom until now they have essentially been debtors.

The Oregon community as a whole has the basic elements essential for raising itself to the place of a creditor community. In the proportion of her youth that throng her high schools and colleges and the relative sizes of the graduating classes that are turned out into the non-academic world there is evidence of a generous appreciation of the fact that life fulfillment is through education. In the development and intensive use of the library facilities throughout the state there is an outstanding exhibit of the expansion of the movement for adult education. In the strong pulse of civic activity in its women's clubs, service organizations and alert press there is a token of the normal use of the growing reserve of vitality and leisure. In all this we have an exhibit of a strong pressure forward. But of necessity it must retain a large factor of "sheer strength and awkwardness" except in so far as each area of common interests develops effective equipment and procedure for using fully the available intelligence of our time and the clear teaching of its own experience.

There is first the area of common interests in the local com-

munity. This coincides quite closely with the district of the consolidated school, the library, and the distributing unit of the public utilities available. Among the larger circles of common interest we have the county, the commonwealth, the nation and the world. These wider areal units are of the nature of federated communities. To these wider community units in the course of the progressive centuries many erstwhile local interests were committed. But it is mainly with the local community of continuous personal association in which center life's really nurturing interests that we are mainly concerned.

Much as the powerful industrial enterprises depend on their laboratories to hold their own in the race of world competition so each local community must have its civic laboratory to marshall the data and foster in each citizen's mind the best habits for expanding and refining his intelligence. In this the consolidated school, the library system of the state, the state institutions of higher education and research, the press—all availing themselves of the highest arts of graphic and dramatic representation and exposition—will collaborate. The Federal Council of Citizenship Training with its "community score card" contributes a valuable device.