

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Preserving and Presenting the History of Black Oregonians

As Oregon's only historical society dedicated to preserving and presenting the experiences of Black Oregonians statewide, we're proud to offer exhibits that can be rented and displayed throughout the state.

Rent one of our unique exhibits to showcase in your community.

Racing to Change: Oregon's Civil Rights Years

Racing to Change details the Civil Rights Movement in Oregon during the 1960s and 1970s, a time of cultural and social upheaval, conflict, and change.

The exhibit explores how racist attitudes, policies of exclusion, and the destruction of Black-owned neighborhoods shaped Oregon, and how the Black community worked to overcome these obstacles.

- Dimensions:
 7' tall x 2.5' wide
- Features 8 free standing vinyl banners on metal bases
- Banners retract to fit into a carrying cases that weigh approx. 8 lbs



A CHANGE IS GONNA COME

In the 1950s, Oregon's Black population was scattered around the state. With the passage of a public accommodations law and a fair housing law, job and housing opportunities opened for Black Oregonians. Despite these legal victories, however, repression, discrimination, and racist attitudes were still built into the culture. In many all-white Portland neighborhoods, segregation was maintained by discriminatory laws, intimidation, and violence.

The Black Pioneers

The Black Pioneers shares the stories of the earliest Black settlers in Oregon, both free and enslaved.

This exhibit reveals the stories of early Black pioneers who challenged Oregon's discriminatory laws and laid the foundation for Oregon's future Black communities.



LOUIS SOUTHWORTH

Louis was born in 1830 in Tennessee. His endawer, James Southworth, branght Louis and his mother Paulare to Cregory 1953. Jones and Louis to international strategies and the strategies of the strategies watersteared to fight in the Rogae River Indian wars, having him Chargers' only lowen endaved staffer. Louis played fields and was able to save 50,000 firm his performance to holy his freedword staffer. Southworld traveled extensively as a freeman. He sound a blackmink though and table in Pek County, worked as a seasonal firmer in Benton County, and a Lincola County fleering the save will known across wettern "Uncle Loui", anopele contributed first toreads "or "Uncle Loui", anopele contributed free to them?

RACHEL BROOKS 1829–1910

Rachel was born into Javery in 1829 on the Bielden plantaion in Ternessen. In 1842, David Dollang, St. bought Rachel From the Bielden's for 51000. Her job wold be to provide care for the aling Mr. Delaney on their journey to the Oregon Territory. They arrived in Oregon in 1843 and settled near Turner, in Marion County, Rethel was kept ensitived in Oregon until the enty 18605; adress plant time she gave birth to two children, likely fathered by a member of the Daleney Setimit, Belor, Rachel and Natan Field a 510,000 Mawuit against the Daleney statis for Jacoba wages for Rachel and her children's years of uncomposated service. The court avorded just 3000 on the claim. Despite attempts to exclude them, Black Americans began arriving in Oregon in the 1840s. Their numbers were small; it is estimated that only 3% of Oregon Trail emigrants were Black. Oregon's 1850 census counted just 55 Black men and women.

Nearly all of the Black pioneers who traveled the Oregon Trail did so in the service of white families. Black pioneers were compensated for their labor with a place to live on a white person's land claim. Enslaved Black emigrants were granted their emancipation, but sometimes only years later. Dimensions:
7' tall x 4' wide

 Features 8 free standing vinyl banners on metal bases

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 8 lbs

Letitia Carson: An Enduring Spirit of Hope and Freedom

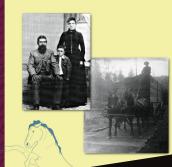
Letitia Carson was a Black Oregon homesteader, farmer and matriarch living in the time of Oregon's exclusion laws.

This exhibit tells the story of Letitia's transition from enslaved woman to landowner, and how her persistence and grit carved pathways for Black and Indigenous Oregonians today.

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 7' tall x 4' wide
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A LASTING LEGACY

"Aunt Tish," as Letitia came to be known, remained a beloved community member until her death in 1888. She was fortunate to see many of her descendants prosper throughout the Pacific Northwest.



Letitia's two children, Martha Jane and Jack, went on to lead fruitful lives. Martha Jane married Narcisse Lavadour, a French Canadian and Walla Walla tribal member. Their family lived on the Umatilla Reservation in eastern Oregon.

Jack stayed in Douglas County, making Myrtle Creek—and later, Canyonville his home. He never married, but was a farmer, horse trainer, and laborer in the timber industry.



TRAVELING EXHIBITS

PRICING PER EXHIBIT

- 1 month: \$1000 per month
- 2 months: \$800 per month
- 3 months: \$700 per month
- 4 months or more: \$500 per month

НОЖ ТО ВООК

To book an exhibit, submit your information using the <u>Hire Our Team form</u> on our website, or email us at hello@oregonblackpioneers.org. Our team will reach out to set it up!