

| <b>Name</b>                        | <b>Proposed Street Name</b> | <b>Summary/How they impact their community</b>  | <b>Oregon Connection</b> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Beatrice Morrow Cannady            | Cannady                     | Edited Oregon's largest African American newspaper, founding member of NAACP (1913). A fierce advocate for equality and regularly protested segregation in business and government.   | Yes                      |
| York (Lewis and Clark explorer)    | York                        | An explorer on Lewis and Clark expedition, was enslaved to William Clark. After the expedition, was not freed until 20 years later. He was a huge help to the expedition, however, did not get his recognition or freedom after the expedition. African American explorer challenging racial barriers despite physical abuse and extended enslavement | Yes                      |
| Kalapuyans (Native American tribe) | Kalapuya                    | Suffered catastrophic population decline due to new diseases. The tribe uses cultural resilience and ongoing efforts to preserve their traditions and ancestral land.   | Yes                      |
| Tualatin (Native American tribe)   | Tualatin                    | An extension of the Kalapuyans, faced significant challenges during the European settlements, but persisted in maintaining cultural identity and advocating for recognition/rights in the modern era. The tribe uses cultural resilience and ongoing efforts to similarly preserve their traditions and ancestral land.                               | Yes                      |
| Willie Beatrice Barrow             | Barrow                      | Co-founder of operation People United to Save (later Serve) Humanity (PUSH), became first women executive director as PUSH's CEO, was also the godmother of Barack Obama. She lived in Portland and helped build one of the first black churches. She fought for black rights in America through hard work in her company PUSH.                       | Yes                      |
| William "Bill" Lipscomb McCoy      | Mccoy                       | First African American elected to Oregon Legislature.   | Yes                      |
| Teresa Alonso Leon                 | Leon                        | Serves in the State Legislature.  | Yes                      |
| Beverly Cleary                     | Cleary                      | Oregon children's book author.  | Yes                      |
| Avel Louise Gordly                 | Gordly                      | First African American woman elected to Oregon Legislature.   | Yes                      |

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| Kayse Jama              | Jama       | Somalian Immigrant helping similar immigrants seeking refuge.   | Yes |
| Aaron Woods             | Woods      | Veteran and Wilsonville's State Senator   | Yes |
| Julie Fitzgerald        | Fitzgerald | Ninth Mayor of Wilsonville  | Yes |
| Mercedes Deiz           | Deiz       | First African American Woman to practice law in Oregon and First African American Woman to be appointed as a Judge in Oregon.   | Yes |
| Kathryn Harrison        | Harrison   | Former member of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Tribal Council  | Yes |
| Minoru Yasui            | Yasui      | Japanese American Lawyer who fought against laws targeting Japanese Americans following World War 2.  | Yes |
| Annabelle Jaramillo     | Jaramillo  | One of the first Latinas to hold elected office in Oregon.  | Yes |
| Robert Holmes           | Holmes     | One of about 50 slaves brought to Oregon from Missouri. He filed a habeas corpus suit against the slave owner.  | Yes |
| Maria Luisa Alanis Ruiz | Ruiz       | Latina American Feminist thought leader.  | Yes |
| Letitia Carson          | Carson     | Fought for land rights promised to her (Black freed slave) and became the only Black woman in Oregon to successfully secure a land claim under the Homestead Act (1862).  | Yes |
| Edith Green             | Green      | Member of Congress; significant work on Elementary and Secondary School Education Act 1965 (improving opportunities for disadvantaged children) and played a key role of the passage of Title IX (prohibiting sex discrimination in federally funded education programs). | Yes |
| William Hilliard        | Hilliard   | Made the Oregonian the first mainstream newspaper to bar sports team names that are racial slurs in 1992 and became the Oregonian's first African American editor.  | Yes |
| Robin Holmes            | Holmes     | Freed slave fought a legal battle to free his four children   | Yes |
| Esther Pole Lovejoy     | Lovejoy    | Focus on public health and prevented an outbreak of the bubonic plague in 1907-1908.  | Yes |
| Sonny Montes            | Montes     | Worked in the education system  | Yes |

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| Maurine Brown Neuberger             | Neuberger | Oregon's first woman to serve in the United States Senate. Neuberger advocated for education and sponsored legislation for consumers. She also sponsored legislation that would have given equal pay for equal work for women and men.   | Yes |
| Ava Helen Pauling                   | Pauling   | She is credited with introducing her husband, Linus Pauling, to the field of peace studies, for which he received the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.  | Yes |
| Harriet Resmond                     | Resmond   | Redmond resided in Portland during a time when Oregon's laws and constitution were written to prevent Black Americans from living or owning property in the state. Portland society barred Redmond from the women's rights groups frequented by white suffragists. She instead organized meetings and lectures on suffrage at Mt. Olivet First Baptist Church and in 1912 served as president of the Colored Women's Equal Suffrage Association. She took progressive positions on many issues, including the rights of women and Native Americans, nuclear nonproliferation, and health care. | Yes |
| Elizabeth Furse                     | Furse     | She took progressive positions on many issues, including the rights of women and Native Americans, nuclear nonproliferation, and health care.  | Yes |
| Susan B. Anthony                    | Anthony   | She began her career in activism as an anti-slavery abolitionist, as an abolitionist, she gained fame for her impassioned speeches railing against slavery, a rare activity for women of her time. Though she was avidly antislavery, Anthony did not always support racially universal suffrage. She worked for over 50 years to attain woman suffrage; however Anthony would not live to see the passage of the 19th Amendment.  | No  |
| Gertude "Zitkala-Sa" Simmons Bonnin | Bonnin    | She left the reservation as a child to attend a Quaker boarding school. Though she enjoyed learning to read, write, and play European music, Zitkala-Ša mourned for the culture which she felt stripped from her by forced assimilation.   | Yes |
| Louise Bryant                       | Bryant    | She illustrated for the Oregon Monthly and Oregon Spectator. She also contributed writings to leftist publications like The Masses. She fought for feminism and against cultural criticism.  | Yes |

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| Lucy Burns            | Burnes   | Fought against women's suffrage. Was arrested protesting for suffrage in front of parliament. Returned to the U.S. in 1913 and founded the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. Burns was among the "Silent Sentinels" who picketed in front of the White House in 1917.   | Yes |
| Carrie Chapman Catt   | Catt     | Fought for woman's rights. She founded the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and left NAWSA for a time, traveling and spreading her message abroad. Catt would return to the U.S. and resume presidency of NAWSA from 1915 to 1920. During her tenure she created the "Winning Plan" which coordinated the drive for the 19th Amendment with state suffrage campaigns.  | No  |
| Kathryn Clarke        | Clarke   | Clarke was the first woman to serve in the Oregon State Senate and made national headlines as an example of the progress women were making in government because of gaining the vote. Following her election, she worked for her Douglas County constituents by supporting bills that amended county boundaries and raised salaries for county employees. Later that same year, Clarke began pushing for a federal amendment for women's voting rights as a member of the Oregon branch of Alice Paul's Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. | Yes |
| Frederick Douglass    | Douglass | Douglass freed himself from slavery, becoming a national leader for the causes of equality, suffrage, and the abolition of slavery.   | No  |
| Abigail Scott Duniway | Duniway  | She wrote prolifically, publishing stories and serialized novels through her weekly newspaper, The New Northwest, devoted to women's issues and voting rights. Duniway worked to convince men through humor, wit, and gentle persuasion rather than marches and outspoken resistance. Her conservative approach was lauded by some but considered ineffective by many younger and more radical suffragists.   | Yes |

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| Marie Equi, M.D | Equi   | Equi's views were galvanized in 1913 after witnessing a brutal police crackdown on Portland's working-class women during a strike at a cannery. After this she regularly marched with the poorest in demand for better conditions, aligned herself with the International Workers of the World, and declared her views as radically socialist and anarchist. A believer in women's reproductive rights, she also provided access to contraceptives and performed abortions.  | Yes |
| Sara Bard Field | Field  | While performing missionary work in India and Burma, she witnessed the suffering caused by colonialism and exacerbated by income inequality. Returning to the U.S., Field applied her faith by opening a kindergarten and soup kitchen. Opposed by wealthy Christians, Field and her family fled to Portland in 1910 from their increasingly hostile Cincinnati parish. Following the 1912 victory in Oregon, she campaigned for suffrage in Nevada and the United States at large.  | Yes |
| Betty Gram      | Gram   | Among the 41 "Silent Sentinels" arrested twice while picketing in front of the White House in November 1917. Betty and her sister Alice, a 22-year-old journalist, were charged with obstructing traffic during their nonviolent protest. Once jailed, Alice and Betty joined a hunger strike along with other women arrested in Washington D.C. who were engaging in the struggle for national woman suffrage. The authorities responded by sending in doctors to force-feed the protestors against their will. The sister's efforts succeeded in the end, and the strikers were freed after two weeks. | Yes |
| Hellen Keller   | Keller | Fought against ableism and was an idol of people with disabilities. Keller lost her sight and hearing before she was two. She learned to read braille, communicate through sign as well as speech, and graduated from Radcliffe College in 1904. She was the first deaf-blind person to earn a bachelor's degree. After college Keller became a renowned speaker and author, gaining fame advocating for her community. Best remembered as an activist for disabled peoples, Keller also spoke out for woman suffrage, birth control, and pacifism.  | No  |

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| Adelina "Nina" Isabel Emilia Luna Otero-Warren, | Otero-Warren | Wealthy, educated, and affable, Otero-Warren was active in New Mexico politics as well as the woman suffrage movement. Otero-Warren drew the attention of Alice Paul, who chose her to head New Mexico's chapter of the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage. In the inter-war years Otero-Warren also served as superintendent of Santa Fe County schools and inspector of Indian schools.   | No |
| Alice Paul                                      | Paul         | Paul obtained a master's degree in sociology and a PhD in economics and earned a law degree in 1922. During her studies in England, Paul was involved with the British suffrage movement. Returning to the U.S. in 1910, Paul worked with the National American Woman Suffrage Association.   | No |
| Wendell Phillips                                | Phillips     | In the 1850s, Phillips used his oratory and writing skills to build support for woman suffrage throughout his native New England. He was an active member of the National Woman's Rights Central Committee, and a colleague of Susan B. Anthony. In advocating for women's property rights, Phillips worked to upend the social order whereby women and girls were the living property of their fathers and husbands. A vocal advocate for the Civil War, Phillips celebrated the Union victory and the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments. Unusual for most white Americans of the era, he argued that those amendments also granted citizenship to Native Americans. | No |
| Jeanette Rankin                                 | Rankin       | She involved herself in the growing woman suffrage movement. After college she traveled east to help organize and lobby for woman suffrage organizations. She became president of the Montana Women's Suffrage Association and national field secretary of the NAWSA. In 1911, Rankin became the first woman to argue for woman suffrage to Montana's state Legislature, helping to pass the measure in 1914. In 1916, Rankin ran for U.S. Congress as a progressive Republican on a platform of peace and social welfare.  | No |

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| Harriet "Hattie" Redmond | Redmond  | The daughter of freed slaves, Redmond resided in Portland during a time when Oregon's laws and constitution were written to prevent Black Americans from living or owning property in the state. Undeterred, Redmond struggled for acceptance and representation. Portland society barred Redmond from the women's rights groups frequented by white suffragists. She instead organized meetings and lectures on suffrage at Mt. Olivet First Baptist Church and in 1912 served as president of the Colored Women's Equal Suffrage Association.  | Yes |
| Tye Leung Schulze        | Schulze  | Born to a Chinese American family in San Francisco, grew up in a racially segregated society. She and other native-born Americans of Asian descent were forced into ethnically segregated neighborhoods, separate schools, and denied access to many jobs. As a teenager Leung Schulze escaped an arranged marriage by taking asylum in a Presbyterian Mission. In time she became an advocate for her community – working with the Mission to end the sexual slavery of other Chinese women in the U.S. 1910, Leung Schulze took the civil service exam and became the first Chinese American woman to work for the federal government. | No  |
| Anna Howard M.D Shaw     | Shaw     | Ordained as the first woman minister of the Methodist Protestant Church. She was also a prominent advocate for the temperance movement and dedicated to the cause of woman suffrage. Shaw believed that prohibiting alcohol and all its associated ills could only be done by enfranchising women with voting rights. In 1904, Shaw became president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, leaving a mixed legacy.  | No  |
| Mary Burnett Talbert     | Talbert  | Talbert was an educator, activist, international human rights proponent, and one of the best-known African Americans of her time.  | No  |
| Mary Anna Cooke Thompson | Thompson | She aimed to organize and empower local black women as voters in the system that had previously disavowed her sex and race. She helped build networks with activists outside Oregon. Weeks helped to organize a 1914 meeting for women of color to support the Republican party which was popular with African Americans until the Great Depression.   | Yes |

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| Lizzie Weeks                   | Weeks      | She aimed to organize and empower local black women as voters in the system that had previously disavowed her sex and race. She helped build networks with activists outside Oregon. Weeks helped to organize a 1914 meeting for women of color to support the Republican party which was popular with African Americans until the Great Depression. These women would go on to find the Colored Women's Republican Club and they elected Weeks as its president. The club's chief aim under Weeks' leadership was getting African American women registered to vote.                  | Yes |
| Ida B. Wells-Barn              | Wells-Barn | In the 1890s, Wells-Barnett used her journalism skills to campaign against domestic terrorism in the form of lynching after a friend was murdered by a white mob. . Wells-Barnett explained that southern men often got away with murdering African American men by allegedly defending the honor of white women. She often had poor relations with white female suffragists, whom she alleged fanned the flames of racial violence. There was little love lost, and many of these white women were unwilling to open the suffrage movement to Wells-Barnett and other women of color. | Yes |
| Robin and Polly Holmes         | Holmes     | Robin and Polly had five children and Ford granted them and their infant freedom but kept their other four children as slaves. Recognizing that Ford would not willingly free the surviving children, Robin began an unprecedented legal battle to get custody of his children. The case worked its way through lower courts and finally reached the bench of Chief Justice George A. Williams of the Oregon Territory Supreme Court, who ruled in Holmes' favor declaring that slavery could not exist in Oregon without special legislation to protect it.                           | Yes |
| Mary jane Holmes Shipley Drake | Drake      | After Robin and Polly freed their children from Ford, Mary Jane Holmes voluntarily remained with the Fords as a servant for another four years. For required that Rueben Shipley, a former slave from Missouri, pay him to marry Mary Jane even though she had been previously freed. Mary Jane and Reuben had six children and became well-respected members of the community. She outlived two husbands and five of her children.  | Yes |



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| Louis (Lewis) Alexander Southworth | Southworth              | Born into slavery, took up careers such as mining for gold and violin to buy his freedom. After Louis bought his freedom, James Southworth circulated a petition in Lane County to protect "slave property." The petition made its way to the state legislature, but it was not adopted, and Louis was free from Southworth.   | Yes |
| Maria and Johnson                  | <i>No surname found</i> | Maria and Johnson were identified in the will of Richard Linville who passed away. Maria and Johnson's last names were not specifically mentioned in the will. There is no indication of maria and Johnson's race despite being slaves.  | Yes |
| Monimia Travers                    | Travers                 | Monimia Travers was born in Virginia around 1801 and was brought to Fort Vancouver by Captain Llewellyn Jones prior to 1850. In a manumission (the act of a slave owner setting their slave free) document recorded in May 1851, Jones states he is giving her "...freedom unconditionally, and she is in all respects free to go and do as may seem to her most to her advantage, without let or hindrance from me, my agents, heirs or assigns." There is no legitimate proof of reason as to why captain Jones freed her.   | Yes |
| George Washington Bush             | Bush                    | In 1844, Bush and his family, along with four white families, including his friend Michael Simmons, left Missouri and headed west on the Oregon Trail. However, the provisional government set up in the Oregon Territory had enacted legislation preventing Blacks from settling or owning land. As a result, Bush and his party traveled north. When the Washington Territory was formed in 1853, many of the new legislators knew and were friends with the Bush family. They voted unanimously for a resolution urging Congress to give the Bushes ownership of their land, which was granted in 1855. | Yes |
| Rose and John Jackson              | Jackson                 | Rose came to Oregon in 1849, as a slave of Dr. William Allen. Rose traveled with his family, in a vented box, and was freed when they got to Oregon. She is credited with helping the family survive the first winter by working as a laundress to bring in money.   | No  |

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| George Washington   | Washington | <p>George Washington was one of the early Black settlers in the Pacific Northwest who overcame prejudice and discrimination to play a crucial role in settling the Washington Territory. While living in Missouri, the Cochran's petitioned the state on George's behalf and he was given full rights as a citizen, except for the right to vote. In 1850, George and the Cochran's moved to the Oregon Territory. They first settled in Oregon City, but because of the laws prohibiting Blacks from settling in Oregon and owning land, they decided to cross the Columbia River to the Northern Oregon Territory. The Cochran's purchased land under their name, near the confluence of the Chehalis and Skookumchuck Rivers. A petition was mounted by the citizens in the area to allow George Washington to remain in the territory. When the Washington Territory was created in 1853, the new territory's statutes did not prohibit Blacks from owning land. George purchased the Cochran's land and additional property.</p> | Yes |
| Tom Davis           | Davis      | <p>Tom Davis was brought to Oregon from Missouri as "chattel" by the widow Aravilla Waldo. According to accounts of his life, his grandmother died on the trail to Oregon and a sister named Susan died "later" in Salem. Tom first appears in the 1870 census, but his race is listed as white. The subsequent censuses, from 1880-1930, do list his race as Black. In most of these records it also indicates that he was able to read and write. Since it was generally illegal for slaves to be taught these skills, one is left to assume these are skills he may have acquired after coming to Oregon. He worked as a cook in several capacities, from working in the dining car for the railroad to working for a private family.</p>  | Yes |
| Allen Ervin Flowers | Flowers    | <p>Flowers came to Portland in 1865 and was one of the very few Blacks to own land in early Portland. He purchased acreage near Mt. Scott where he raised horses and raspberries. Flowers also owned land in northeast Portland in the vicinity of the present-day Toyota of Portland car dealership. He became Portland's first Black developer when he constructed a road on NE Schuyler so that his wife, Louisa Matilda (Thacker), could wheel her baby buggy to Union Avenue, which was the only through street to the river at that time.</p>   | Yes |

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| Morris Thomas and Jane Snowden     | Thomas and Snowden | Is the subject of an 1854 petition, signed by 128 citizens, asking that he and his family be allowed to remain in Oregon despite the law excluding Blacks from residing in the Territory. Morris married Mrs. Jane Snowden in Multnomah County in 1851..One account indicates that Jane returned to Missouri in 1852 to purchase a son, Billy, and bring him to Oregon. A journal entry in the early Washington County records indicates that Jane recorded the purchase of her son for \$500 (\$15,742 in today's dollars) from David Snowden. The recording of this fact was intended to provide proof that he was no longer a slave. | Yes |
| Abner Hunt Francis                 | Francis            | Abner Hunt Francis and his brother O. B. Francis were unsuccessfully targeted for expulsion under Oregon's 1849 Exclusion Law. A petition drive was mounted by citizens of the Oregon Territory to allow an exemption for the family. Over 200 individuals signed the petition, which was presented to the Legislature and received a vigorous debate before being tabled.  | Yes |
| Mathews Family                     |                    |   |     |
| Ellender Penelope "Nellie" Mathews | Mathews            | A child of a slave, she married another slave despite it being illegal to do so. She had to leave the state after being freed due to a rule stating slaves couldn't stay in the same state after 90 days of being freed, so she left with her children to Oregon.   | Yes |
| John Dudley Mathews                | Mathews            | He was the first born of "Nellie" Matthews and was taught to read and write by his father and slave owner, Byron Dudley Mask, despite the fact that teaching slaves these skills was specifically prohibited by law in North Carolina. John does not appear to be listed with his mother in the 1830 census and the assumption is that he and his brother may have been living elsewhere. Sometime after the family was granted their freedom in 1830, he moved to Tennessee. In October of 1837, he married Eliza Rachel Wooley. Although the records are inconsistent, it would appear that Eliza was white and they had 15 children. | Yes |

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| Susan/Susanna "Sucky" Mathews | Mathews | When Susan moved to Oregon with her extended family, Mr. Johnson did not accompany her. Upon arriving in Jackson County, Susan and her sister Amanda became part of the booming mining community in the Jacksonville area. Susan had a daughter in 1854, whose father is listed as French, and two more children were born before she "married" George Weeks. She had several children from this relationship. In the 1880 census Susan is listed as divorced. No marriage or divorce records can be found. Susan had 12 children in all.   | Yes |
| Drury Mathews                 | Mathews | He married Mary Catherine "Jenny" Martel in Marion County about 1863, but no record of the marriage can be found in either the early Marion County records or the transcribed Catholic Church records of the time. Mary was the daughter of former Hudson Bay Company employee, Octave Martel, and a native woman, Marie, from the Okanogan tribe. Drury is listed in the 1865 Marion County census, but around 1872, the family moved to the Cowlitz Prairie in Lewis County, Washington Territory. That area had a large number of mixed-race families. Drury and Mary had 12 children: | Yes |
| Carson Family                 |         |   |     |

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| Letitia Carson | Carson | <p>Letitia came to Oregon as a slave or former slave in 1845 with David Carson. David Carson died in Benton County in 1852, and in February 1854, Letitia filed suit against the executor of the estate. According to her filing, David had promised that if she would live and work for him during the remainder of his life "he would make me his sole heir or that he would give me his entire property" upon his death. However, this was not put in writing. Letitia went to court seeking \$7,450 for seven years of work, plus the value of livestock and other property to which she claimed she was entitled. On May 12, 1855, a jury of Letitia Carson's former Benton County peers (all white males) determined that Letitia was due \$300 for her services to David Carson and another \$229.50 to cover court costs and legal fees. Sixteen months later, on October 25, 1856, a federal judge and local jury awarded her an additional \$1399.75, including \$199.75 for costs and fees, for the unlawful sale of her cattle. In May 1862, U.S. President Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act into law. That law did not bar, by race, who could be homesteaders. On June 17, 1863, Letitia Carson filed a claim for 160 acres on South Myrtle Creek in Douglas County, Oregon. She filed as a "widow" and single mother of two children. Although the Act included "freed slaves," Letitia didn't identify herself as such. On October 1, 1869, Letitia Carson's claim was certified by President Ulysses S. Grant, making her the only Black woman in Oregon to successfully secure a claim.</p> | Yes |
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| Martha Jane Carson           | Carson | <p>Some census records indicate that Martha Jane Carson was born in the Rocky Mountains in 1845 during her parents (David and Letitia Carson) trip from Missouri to Oregon. After her father's death, she, her mother, and younger brother moved to Douglas County. On November 26, 1864, Martha bore a daughter, Mary Alice. Mary Alice is listed with the surname Bingham in numerous records, and it is believed that she was the daughter of Solomon Bingham who also lived in Douglas County during this time.</p> <p>On January 19, 1868, Martha married Narcisse Lavadour, who was the son of retired Hudson Bay employee, Joseph Lavadour and a Native American woman, Lisette, of the Walla Walla tribe. Martha and Narcisse continued to live in Douglas County until 1886 when they moved to the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Narcisse took an allotment of land on the reservation. Narcisse and Martha had ten children.</p> | No  |
| Adam "Andrew Jackson" Carson | Carson | <p>He moved to Douglas County with his mother and sister sometime before 1860 and is listed as living with his mother in the 1870 census. He continued to live in Douglas County until his death in 1922, but he is not found in the census again until 1910. Jack farmed in the Canyonville area and is referred to as being very well known for his skill as a horse trainer. He never married and the informant on his death certificate is his niece. The certificate lists his father as white from "a southern state" and his mother is entered as "full blood Negro." His probate files listed real property valued at \$1,500 and personal property at \$250. "Jack" is buried in the Stephens Cemetery in Myrtle Creek, next to his mother.</p>   | Yes |

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| Hannah and Eliza Gorman    | Gorman      | <p>Hannah Gorman and her daughter Eliza, came to the Oregon Territory in 1844 as slaves of Major John Thorp, a farmer born in Kentucky. The records show some discrepancy in their ages, but Hannah was thought to be about 24 and Eliza about ten when they embarked on their journey west. We have also seen ages of 36 and six, respectively. They settled in Polk County between Independence and Corvallis. It is hard to determine when they were freed or when the decision was made to change their names to Gorman, but at some point, in the 1850s, Hannah and Eliza went south to Benton County. They were industrious women, Eliza an accomplished seamstress and Hannah a laundress. In 1857, they bought two lots on NW Fourth Street in Corvallis, from William F. Dixon and his wife. They built a small home on one of the lots, and later, in 1858 and 1866, Hannah and Eliza purchased two additional lots. This is significant because in 1857, Oregon adopted its Constitution and its exclusionary clause.</p> | Yes |
| William (John) Livingstone | Livingstone | <p>William Livingstone was born into slavery in Missouri in 1836. By 1863, Livingstone was freed during the Civil War by his owner, Judge Joseph Ringo. In 1864, he came to Oregon as a free man with former owner Ringo and his family. Livingstone was also a successful farmer, landowner, and a prominent member of the State Grange. He bought and sold property on multiple occasions in the Clackamas County area and beyond. In July of 1884, Livingstone became the mortgage holder for some property in Oregon City for two other local residents, Duncan Cameron and J.E. Coates, for a total sum of \$1599.00 plus interest. Later this transaction became part of a legal dispute when Livingstone sold the mortgage to a Mr. Driggs, who took Cameron and Coates to court for non-payment.</p>   | Yes |

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| Rachel Belden Brooks   | Brooks                       | Rachel was a slave but received her freedom sometime in the early 1860s and she married Nathan Brooks on September 15, 1863. Nathan was a 70-year-old widower who had five children from a previous marriage. Rachel already had two sons. On the evening of January 9, 1865, Daniel Delaney, Sr. was shot and killed by George Beale and George Baker. Delaney, Sr. had amassed a small fortune and there were rumors of buried treasure in his house or somewhere on the property. According to Beale's testimony, they conspired to kill Delaney, Sr. for his money. After the death of Daniel Delaney, Rachel sued the estate in civil court for the sum of \$10,333.30 for payment for services and work for her and her son Noah Newman, for a combined total of 27 years and 10 months. She was awarded \$1,000, with the argument that because she and her son were housed and fed at the Delaney's, it negated any additional cost of payment for work. | Yes |
| William P. Gorman Elizabeth Johnson Waterford; Jackson "Jack" Bonter | Gorman, Waterford and Bonter | Bonter grew up as a slave. The Johnson's wanted to adopt her. The request was granted in January of 1872. Rosetta was listed as 1 year, 11 months.   | Yes |
| America Waldo Bogle and Richard Arthur Bogle                         | Bogle                        | Her parentage was most likely a slave mother and one of the Waldo brothers who were businessmen and slave owners in Missouri. America came to the Oregon Territory on one of the early wagon trains. Upon arrival she lived with the family of Daniel Waldo who staked his claim east of Salem, in what is now known as Waldo Hills. On January 1, 1863, America married Jamaican immigrant Richard Bogle, a successful barber in Salem. Soon after they wed, they moved to Walla Walla in the Washington Territory. Richard opened a well-respected barbershop on Main Street. The Bogles also became successful and wealthy as ranchers. Richard was one of the founders of the Walla Walla Building and Loan Association.   | Yes |



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| Amanda Gardiner Johnson and Benjamin Johnson | Johnson | Amanda Gardiner Johnson was a slave gifted to Lydia Corum as a wedding present when she married Anderson Deckard. In 1853, the Deckard's decided to come to Oregon and offered Amanda her freedom if she wanted to remain in Missouri. She elected instead to travel over the Oregon Trail with the family. Free in Oregon, Amanda lived with the Deckard's until 1858, when she went to Albany and secured work at the J.H. Foster home. In 1870, she married a former slave and blacksmith, Benjamin Johnson. | Yes |
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Additional Names for Consideration:

- Chief Kiesno
  - Kiesno
  - Connected to Oregon (Y)
  - Chief Kiesno was the last Multnomah Chief before removal of indigenous people to reservations. He had notable political influence among other tribes in the region and was respected by the fur trade industry. He had numerous wives and slaves maintaining his political influence.
  
- Principal Chief Tiacan
  - Tiacan
  - Connected to Oregon (Y)
  - Chief Tiacan, with Second Chief Alquema, was instrumental in negotiating with the federal government during two treaty periods in 1851 and 1855. Their tribe was one of the first to refuse to move from their homelands and negotiated for reservation between the forks of the Santiam River. Other Kalapuya tribes joined with them for these negotiations. Congress refused to ratify the treaties. In 1956, many tribes were forcibly removed from their homelands.
  
- Second Chief Alquema
  - Alquema
  - See above
  
- Martin High Bear
  - High Bear
  - Connected to Oregon (Y)
  - Martin High Bear was an Indigenous traditional healer who worked to restore the legalization of Lakota spiritual practices. He advocated for the access of Lakota spiritual ceremonies for all people. He helped found the non-profit Wisdom of the Elders in Portland in 1993 to record and preserve traditional cultural values and oral history/prophecy and to educate all people about traditional Indigenous cultures.
  
- Victoria Howard

- Howard
  - Connected to Oregon (Y)
  - Victorian (Wishikin) Wacheno Howard was a teller of Clackamas Chinook narratives and traditions which were later transcribed and published as one of the richest records of the Indigenous northwest Oregon story telling art. She was born on the Grand Ronde Reservation to parents with different tribal affiliations. Her narratives represent the multitribal and multilingual complexities of her life and of the lives of others on the Grand Ronde Reservation. She inspired the documentation and preservation of the Clackamas language.
- Jacqueline S. “Jackie” Taylor
    - Taylor
    - Connected to Oregon (Y)
    - Jackie Taylor was born in Oklahoma and was a member of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. She served in the Oregon state legislature, representing the North Oregon Coast, in the 1990s. Her career centered on education, environmental, disability-related, and housing justice.