

Name	Proposed Street Name	Social Justice	Sex	Summary/How they impact their community	Oregon Connection	Alive	Link to Info
Beatrice Morrow Cannady	Cannady	Racism	F	Edited Oregon's largest African American newspaper, Founding member of NAACP (1913). A fierce advocate for equality and regularly protested against segregation in business and government.	Yes	Dead (1889-1974)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/cannady.aspx#:~:text=Cannady%20is%20considered%20one%20of,People%20(NAACP)%20in%201913.
York (Lewis and Clark explorer)	York	Racism	M	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	Dead (1770-1815)	https://lewis-clark.org/people/york/york-in-journals/
Kalapuyans (Native American tribe)	Kalapuya	Indigenous Tribe	N/A	Suffered catastrophic population decline due to new diseases. The tribe uses cultural resilience and ongoing efforts to preserve their traditions and ancestral land.	Yes	N/A	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/kalapuyan_peoples/
Tualatin (Native American tribe)	Tualatin	Indigenous Tribe	N/A	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	N/A	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/tualatin_peoples/
Willie Beatrice Barrow	Barrow	Racism/sexism	F	Co-founder of operation 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	Dead (1924-2015)	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Willie_Barrow
William "Bill" Lipscomb McCoy	Mccoy	Racism/ Economic	M	First African American elected to Oregon Legislature	Yes	Dead (1877-1948)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/mccoy-william/
Teresa Alonso Leon	Leon	Immigrants Rights	F	Serves in the State Legislature	Yes	Alive (Born 1975)	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teresa_Alonso_Leon
Beverly Cleary	Cleary	N/A	F	Oregon children's book author	Yes	Dead (1916-2021)	https://www.beverlycleary.com/
Avel Louise Gordly	Gordly	Civil Rights/ Mental Health	F	First African American woman elected to Oregon Legislature	Yes	Alive (Born 1947)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/gordly_avel_1947/
Kayse Jama	Jama	Immigrants Rights/ Economic	M	Somalian Immigrant helping similar immigrants seeking refuge	Yes	Alive (Birth N/A)	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/Jama/Pages/biography.aspx

Aaron Woods	Woods	Committed to DEI	M	Veteran, Wilsonville's State Senator	Yes	Alive (Birth N/A)	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/woods/Pages/biography.aspx
Julie Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald	N/A	F	Ninth Mayor of Wilsonville	Yes	Alive (Birth N/A)	https://www.ci.wilsonville.or.us/directory-listing/julie-fitzgerald#:~:text=Julie%20Fitzgerald%20was%20elected
Mercedes Deiz	Deiz	Legal equality and community Empowerment	F	First African American Woman to practice law in Oregon and First African American Woman to be appointed as a Judge in Oregon	Yes	Dead (1917-2005)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/deiz-mercedes/
Kathryn Harrison	Harrison	Native American Rights/ Appreciation	F	Former member of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Tribal Council	Yes	Dead (1942-2023)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/harrison_kathryn_1924_/#:~:text=Harrison%20served%20on%20the%20Tribal,Reservation%20Restoration%20Act%20of%201988.
Minoru Yasui	Yasui	Japanese American Rights	M	Japanese American Lawyer who fought against laws targeting Japanese Americans following World War 2	Yes	Dead (1916-1986)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/yasui_minoru_1916_1986/
Annabelle Jaramillo	Jaramillo	Minority Rights/LGBTQ Rights	F	One of the first Latinas to hold elected office in Oregon	Yes	Alive (Born 1940)	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annabelle_Jaramillo
Robert Holmes	Holmes	African American Rights	M	One of about 50 slaves brought to Oregon from Missouri. He filed a habeas corpus suit against the slave owner.	Yes	Dead (1852-N/A)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/holmes_v._ford/
Maria Luisa Alanis Ruiz	Ruiz	Women's Rights	F	Latina American Feminist thought leader	Yes	Alive (1948)	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Luisa_Alanis_Ruiz
Letitia Carson	Carson	Racism	F	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	Dead (1815-1888)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/carson-letitia.aspx
Edith Green	Green	Women's Rights/ Education	F	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	Dead (1910-1987)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/green_edith_starrett_1910_1987/
William Hilliard	Hilliard	Minority Rights/Employment	M	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	Dead (1927-2017)	https://6www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/hilliard-william-1927/

Robin Holmes	Holmes	African American Rights	M	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	Dead (N/A)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/holmes-robin.aspx
Esther Pole Lovejoy	Lovejoy	Health Care	F	Focus on public health and prevented an outbreak of the bubonic plague in 1907-1908.	Yes	Dead (1869-1967)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/lovejoy_esther_clayson_pohl_1869_1967/
Sonny Montes	Montes	Mexican Recognition/ Activism	M	Worked in the education system	Yes	Alive (1966)	https://wou.edu/ceclc/about-ceclc/our-founders/
Maurine Brown Neuberger	Neuberger	Education/ Consumer Advocate	F	Oregon's first woman to serve in the United States Senate. Both she and her husband were reelected in 1952, the first married couple to serve together in a state legislature	Yes	Dead (1906-2000)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/neuberger_maurine_1907_2000/
Ava Helen Pauling	Pauling	Human Rights	F	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	Dead (1903-1981)	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ava_Helen_Pauling
Harriet Resmond	Resmond	African American Rights	F	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. She 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	Dead (1862-1952)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/redmond.aspx
Elizabeth Furse	Furse	Women's Rights/ Native American Rights/ Health Care	F	She took progressive positions on many issues, including the rights of women and Native Americans, nuclear nonproliferation, and health care.	Yes	Dead (1936-2021)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/furse-elizabeth/
Names from the Secretary of State Website (Suffrage Movement and Black Americans to provide more options to Committee)							
Anthony, Susan B	Anthony	Women's Rights	F	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. NOTE: Has a past of being slightly racist, stating that African American women are less deserving of rights than white women.	No	Dead (1820-1906)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/anthony.aspx

Gertude "Zitkala-Sa" Simmons Bonnin	Bonnin	Native American Rights/ Appreciation	F	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	Dead (1876- 1938)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/bonnin.aspx
Louise Bryant	Bryant	Women's Rights/ Against Cultural Criticism	F	She illustrated for the Oregon Monthly and Oregon Spectator and also contributed writings to leftist publications like The Masses. She fights for feminism and against cultural criticism.	Yes	Dead (1885- 1936)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/bryant.aspx
Lucy Burns	Burns	Women's Rights	F	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. They staged hunger strikes in protest to their sentencing.	Yes	Dead (1879- 1966)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/burns.aspx
Carrie Chapman Catt	Catt	Women's Rights	F	She founded the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. 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. NOTE: Has a past of being slightly racist, stating that African American women are less deserving of rights than white women.	No	Dead (1859- 1947)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/catt.aspx
Kathryn Clarke	Clarke	Women's Rights	F	Clarke was the first woman to serve in the Oregon state Senate. 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	Dead (1873- 1940)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/clarke.aspx
Frederick Douglass	Douglass	African American Rights	M	Douglass freed himself from slavery, becoming a national leader for the causes of equality, suffrage, and the abolition of slavery. NOTE: Could be seen as sexist due to his delay of passing a bill for women's rights.	No	Dead (1818-1895)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/douglass.aspx
Abigail Scott Duniway	Duniway	Women's Rights	F	She , published 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.	Yes	Dead (1834- 1915)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/duniway.aspx

Marie Equi, M.D	Equi	Women's Reproductive Rights	F	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. NOTE: Performed abortions, abortions are a controversial, political topic.	Yes	Dead (1872-1952)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/equi.aspx
Sara Bard Field	Field	Women's Rights	F	In 1915, suffrage leader Alice Paul chose Field to take a petition of 500,000 signatures advocating woman suffrage by car to President Wilson at the White House. She spoke at the 1916 National Woman's Party convention and in support of Anna Henrietta Martin's bid for the U.S. Senate, purportedly suggesting the campaign slogan "No votes, no babies!"	Yes	Dead (1882-1974)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/field.aspx
Betty Gram	Gram	Women's Rights	F	Among the 41 "Silent Sentinels" arrested 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. They were released by a judge after warning them of the dangers of revolutionary activity. Undeterred, the sisters returned to the picket line that same day. They were again arrested for obstructing traffic, and this time sentenced to serve 30 days at the Occoquan Workhouse. 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	Dead (1893-1969)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/gram.aspx
Hellen Keller	Keller	Disability recognition	F	Fought against ableism and was an idol for 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	Dead (1880-1968)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/keller.aspx

Adelina "Nina" Isabel Emilia Luna Otero-Warren,	Otero-Warren	Women's Rights/Mexican Rights and Native American Rights	F	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	Dead (1881-1965)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/otero-warren.aspx
Alice Paul	Paul	Women's rights	F	Paul obtained a master's degree in sociology and a PhD in economics and also 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	Dead (1885-1977)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/paul.aspx
Wendell Phillips	Phillips	Native American Rights/ African American Rights/African American Rights	M	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	Dead (1811-1884)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/phillips.aspx
Jeanette Rankin	Rankin	Women's Rights	F	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	Dead (1880-1973)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/rankin.aspx
Harriet "Hattie" Redmond	Redmond	African American Rights	F	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	Dead (1862-1952)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/redmond.aspx

Tye Leung Schulze	Schulze	Women's Rights	F	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	Dead (1887-1972)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/schulze.aspx
M.D Reverend Anna Howard Shaw	Shaw	Women's Rights	F	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 of 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	Dead (1847-1919)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/shaw.aspx
Mary Burnett Talbert	Talbert	Women's Rights/African American Rights	F	Talbert was an educator, activist, international human rights proponent, and one of the best-known African Americans of her time.	No	Dead (1866-1923)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/talbert.aspx
Mary Anna Cooke Thompson	Thompson	Women's Rights	F	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	Dead (1825-1919)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/thompson.aspx
Lizzie Weeks	Weeks	African American Women's Rights	F	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 found 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	Dead (1879-1976)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/weeks.aspx

Ida B. Wells-Barnett	Wells-Barnett	Women's Rights/African American Rights	F	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	Dead (1862-1931)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/wells-barnett.aspx
Robin and Polly Holmes	Holmes		N/A	Worked to free children from their former slave owner. After freeing their children they moved to Marion County where they operated a plant nursery.	Yes	Dead	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/holmes-robin.aspx
Mary jane Holmes Shipley Drake	Drake	African American Rights	F	After Robin and Polly freed their children from Ford, Mary Jane Holmes voluntarily remained with the Fords as a servant for another four years. Shipley was a former slave from Missouri, who was promised his freedom if he would drive a team of oxen to Oregon with his owner, Robert Shipley. True to his word, Ruben was freed after they arrived in the Oregon Territory and he worked hard to save enough money to purchase a large amount of farmland land near Corvallis.	Yes	Dead (1841-1925)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/holmes-mary-jane.aspx
Louis (Lewis) Alexander Southworth	Southworth	African American Rights	M	Born into slavery, took up careers such as mining for gold and violin in order 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	Dead (1830-1917)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/southworth.aspx
Monimia Travers	Travers	?	N/A	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	Dead (1801-N/A)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/travers.aspx

George Washington Bush	Bush	African American Inspiration	M	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 across the Columbia River, into territory that was claimed by both the United States and Great Britain. When the United States' boundaries expanded to include Washington Territory with the Oregon Treaty of 1846, the laws denying settlement rights to Blacks also moved 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	Dead (1790–1863)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/bush.aspx
Rose and John Jackson	Jackson	African American Rights	N/A	Rose came to Oregon in 1849, as a slave of Dr. William Allen. According to family lore, Allen knew about the Exclusion Laws, and decided not to bring Rose with them. However, Rose convinced the family to take her and travelled in a wooden box with ventilation holes, in order not to be seen. Rose was freed when they got to Oregon, but Dr. Allen died soon after they arrived. She is credited with helping the family survive the first winter by working as a laundress to bring in money.	No	Dead (N/A)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/jackson-rose.aspx
George Washington	Washington	African American Rights	M	George Washington was one of the early Black settlers in the Pacific Northwest who overcame prejudice and discrimination in order to play a crucial role in settling the Washington Territory. While living in Missouri, the Cochrans 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 Cochrans 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 Cochrans 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.	Yes	Dead (1817–1905)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/washington.aspx

Tom Davis	Davis	African American Rights	M	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 is 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 a number of capacities, from working in the dining car for the railroad to working for a private family.	Yes	Dead (1838–1930)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/davis.aspx
Allen Ervin Flowers	Flowers	African American Rights	M	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.	Yes	Dead (1847–1934)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/flowers.aspx
Morris Thomas and Jane Snowden	Thomas and Snowden	African American Rights	N/A	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 "Negros and mulattos" 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	Dead (1815–N/A)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/thomas-snowden.aspx
Abner Hunt Francis	Francis	African American Rights	M	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	Dead (1812–1872)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/francis.aspx
Mathews Family							

Ellender Penelope "Nellie" Mathews	Mathews	African American Recognition	F	A child of 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	Dead (1799–1882)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/mathews-ellender.aspx
John Dudley Mathews	Mathews	?	M	According to some family histories, he 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	Dead (1816–1885)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/mathews-john.aspx
Susan/Susanna "Sucky" Mathews	Mathews	?	F	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 by 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	Dead (1823–1909)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/mathews-susan.aspx
Drury Mathews	Mathews	Interracial Couples	M	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 particular area had a large number of mixed race families. Drury and Mary had 12 children.	Yes	Dead (1826–1905)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/mathews-drury.aspx
Carson Family							

Martha Jane Carson	Carson	?	F	<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	Dead (1845–1911)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/carson-martha.aspx
Adam "Andrew Jackson" Carson	Carson	?	M	<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 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	Dead (1849–1922)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/carson-adam.aspx

Hannah and Eliza Gorman	Gorman	Women's Rights	Two F	<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	<p>Dead Hannah Gorman (1811–1888) Eliza Gorman (1839–1869)</p>	<p>https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/gorman.aspx</p>
William (John) Livingstone	Livingstone	African American Rights	M	<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	<p>Dead (1836–1912)</p>	<p>https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/livingstone.aspx</p>

Rachel Belden Brooks	Brooks	African American Women's Rights/Widow Rights	F	<p>Rachel was a slave but received her freedom sometime in the early 1860s and she married Nathan Brooks on September 15, 1863.</p> <p>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.</p>	Yes	Dead (1829–1910)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/brooks.aspx
William P. Gorman Elizabeth Johnson Waterford; Jackson "Jack" Bonter	Gorman, Waterford and Bonter	African American Inspiration	N/A	<p>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.</p>	Yes	Dead Johnson (1820–1872) Elizabeth Johnson Waterford (1834–1917) Jackson "Jack" Bonter (1833–1915)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/johnson.aspx
America Waldo Bogle and Richard Arthur Bogle	Bogle	African American Rights	N/A	<p>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.</p>	Yes	Dead America Waldo Bogle (1844–1903) Richard Arthur Bogle (1835–1904)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/bogle.aspx

Amanda Gardiner Johnson and Benjamin Johnson	Johnson	African American Rights	N/A	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 former slave and blacksmith, Benjamin Johnson.	Yes	Dead Amanda Gardiner Johnson (1833–1927) Benjamin Johnson (1834–1901)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/gardiner-johnson.aspx
Indigenous Leaders Suggested by Staff (July 2024)							
Chief Kiesno	Kienso	Historic Multnomah-Wakanasisi Chinookan leader	M	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.	Yes	Dead (1779?-1848)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/chief_cassino_cazeno/
Principal Chief Tiacan	Tiacan	Indigenous leader of the Santiam Kalapuya tribe	M	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.	Yes	Dead	https://ndnhistoryresearch.com/2016/02/15/short-biographies-of-a-few-of-the-most-important-chiefs-of-western-oregon/
Second Chief Alquema	Alquema	Indigenous leader of the Santiam Kalapuya tribe	M	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.	Yes	Dead	https://ndnhistoryresearch.com/2016/02/15/short-biographies-of-a-few-of-the-most-important-chiefs-of-western-oregon/
Martin High Bear	Bear	Lakota Medicine Man and Spiritual Leader	M	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.	Yes	Dead (1919-1995)	https://www.oregonclinic.com/newsroom/honoring-indigenous-peoples-day/

Victoria Howard	Howard	Clackamas Chinook storyteller	F	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 multiracial 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.	Yes	Dead (1865-1930)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/howard_victoria/
Jacqueline S. "Jackie" Taylor	Taylor	Oregon lawmaker who fought for education and environmental issues	F	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.	Yes	Dead (1935-2008)	https://archive.org/details/hownikan_29.08/page/n1/mode/2up
Chinese Laborers (Added following City Council Discussion 8/5/24)							
Ah Bing	Bing	N/A	M	A horticulturalist and foreman in the Lewelling Family Fruit Orchards in Milwaukie, credited with cultivating the Bing cherry. Visited family in China in 1889 and was barred from returning to the U.S. due to the Chinese Exclusion Act.	Yes	Dead	https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/ah-bing/
Louie Chung	Louie	N/A	M	Worked as a field and railroad laborer in the Portland Metro, became a part-owner in a company and was granted merchant status. Became a successful businessman who gave back to his community.	Yes	Dead (1876-1926)	https://www.ohs.org/oregon-historical-quarterly/back
Ing "Doc" Hay	Ing	N/A	M	Famous Chinese medical practitioner who helped build a social hub, the Kam Wah Chung and Company general store with his partner and friend Lung On, for the Chinese American community in John Day. He was also a community leader and caretaker.	Yes	Dead (1862-1952)	https://www.mocanyc.org/collections/stories/ing-doc-hay/
Lung On	lung	N/A	M	Chinese scholar and businessman who partnered with Dr. Ing Hay to open the Kam Wah Chung and Company general store. He was fluent in Chinese and English and served as a translator, interpreter, scribe, and business mentor for the Chinese community	Yes	Dead (1863-1940)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/kam_wah_chung/
Lee Yuen Hong	Lee	N/A	M	Chinese proprietor of the Wing Hong Hai Company in The Dalles. He worked as a cook and janitor for a wealthy family until he had saved enough to travel to China and return as a merchant. He was arrested for trying to use suspect documents for three other Chinese immigrants. He was well regarded by other residents of The Dalles.	Yes	Dead (1867-1912)	https://oregon-chinese-diaspora-project-sou.hub.arcgis.com/pages/wing-hong-hai-company-the-dalles

Wong Quon Sue	Wong	N/A	M	Chinese businessman who managed Wah Chung and Company, a labor brokerage for the Southern Pacific Railroad in Ashland. The Company also included a store selling goods that Chinese laborers wanted or needed. Wong and his family hosted cultural community events in Ashland.	Yes	Dead	https://walkashland.com/2019/02/chinese-community-in-ashland-a-street-part-2/
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