



DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION COMMITTEE AGENDA

September 10, 2024 at 6:00 PM

Wilsonville City Hall & Zoom: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83159324538>

PARTICIPANTS MAY ATTEND THE MEETING AT:

City Hall, 29799 SW Town Center Loop East, Wilsonville, Oregon

Zoom: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83159324538>

TO PARTICIPATE REMOTELY OR PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT:

Register with Administration:

DEI@ci.wilsonville.or.us

Individuals may submit comments by 12:00 PM on the day before the meeting date via email to the address above, or may mail written comments to:

Administration - Wilsonville City Hall

29799 SW Town Center Loop East, Wilsonville, OR 97070

CALL TO ORDER

1. Roll Call

PUBLIC INPUT AND COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

This is an opportunity for visitors to address the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Committee on any matter concerning the committee's business, items on the agenda or any matter over which the committee has control. Staff and the committee will make every effort to respond to questions raised during public input before tonight's meeting ends, or as quickly as possible thereafter. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes.

CONSENT AGENDA

2. [DEI 8/13/2024 Minutes](#)

COMMITTEE DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATION

3. [Street Naming Convention Project](#)
4. Program Updates
5. Joint DEI / ACHC Meeting Prep.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS

ADJOURN

NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, October 8, 2024 at 6:00 pm

Time frames for agenda items are not time certain (i.e. agenda items may be considered earlier than indicated). The City will endeavor to provide the following services, without cost, if requested at least 48 hours prior to the meeting by contacting the Assistant to the City Manager at 503-570-1503 or DEI@ci.wilsonville.or.us: assistive listening devices (ALD), sign language interpreter, and/or bilingual interpreter. Those who need accessibility assistance can contact the City by phone through the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339 for TTY/Voice communication.

Habr  interpretes disponibles para aqu llas personas que no hablan Ingl s, previo acuerdo. Comun quese al 503-570-1503.



DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION COMMITTEE MINUTES

August 13, 2024 at 6:00 PM

Wilsonville City Hall & Zoom: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83159324538>

CALL TO ORDER - Meeting was called to order at 6:03 pm.

1. **ROLL CALL**

IN ATTENDANCE

- Chair Karla Brashear
- Vice-Chair Erika Pham
- Aasha Patel
- George Luo
- Carolina Wilde
- David Siha
- Diane Imel
- Elisabeth Garcia Davidson
- Fay Gyapong-Porter (6:05 pm)
- Imran Haider
- Jay Edwards
- Justin Brown

ABSENT

- Tracy Hester

STAFF

- Aria Azizi
- Sarah Pearlman
- Zoe Mombert

PUBLIC INPUT AND COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS - *There was no public comment.*

CONSENT AGENDA

- 2. **June 11, 2024 DEI Minutes** - Erika Pham made a motion to approve the June 11, 2024 Minutes. Diane Imel seconded the motion. Motion passed.
- 3. **July 9, 2024 DEI Minutes** – Erika Pham made a motion to approve the July 9, 2024 Minutes. Diane Imel seconded the motion. Motion passed.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATION

4. **Street Naming Project Update**

Sarah Pearlman gave an update on the presentation to the City Council and draft Street Naming Policy referring to a memo regarding concern about political leaders. Mayor Fitzgerald asked to be removed from the list. City Council expressed caution about Indigenous names. Planning staff will work with the DEI Committee in the future, if other names are proposed.

Aria provided an overview of his presentation, how it is displayed and how to review to assist in the committee’s decision.

Also discussed:

- The City Council suggested that the committee consider names recognizing individuals who served in the Korean War and whose names are on the Korean Memorial. However, there are no known Korean war veterans on the wall from Wilsonville.
- The City Council also suggested those who worked on Kitakata Sister City Partnership.
- The Chinese laborers last names were often shown as first. The PowerPoint will be updated.
- Suggested that a name or two be added from the City Council's suggestions.
- Only people who have passed away will be on the list. Remove living people.
- Concerns about suffrage movement due to many of them being against people of color.
- Each committee member is to submit 10-15 names they believe should be on the list.

5. **Mobi Mat Application - Opportunity Grant**

Staff presented opportunity grant application for the committee's consideration. The committee was very supportive of the Mobi Mat project, since it will benefit people with mobility challenges.

Diane made a motion to submit the application for Opportunity Grant. Imran Haider seconded the motion. Motion passed.

6. **DEI Bylaws Update**

Discussed meeting with Council. The Council does not feel comfortable determining what constitutes "misconduct" and a committee member could still be removed under draft City Code, Section 2.382 (serve at the pleasure of the Council). The committee understood the Council's concern. The language will be updated for final approval by the City Council. Staff will send the information to the committee about the September 5 City Council public hearing.

7. **Juneteenth 2025 Date Selection**

The committee believes there is more impact if Juneteenth is held on June 19th. *Jay Edwards motioned that the Juneteenth Celebration be held on June 19, 2025. Elisabeth Garcia Davidson seconded. Motion passed.*

8. **Speaker Series 2024-2025 Update**

Staff shared the current speaker series list and provided an update on the process to finalize the speakers for the FY24-25 events.

9. **Holiday Décor**

Recommended we stay away from red and green. Red and green are from a Victorian Christian holiday era. Diversity experts suggest silver, gold, blue and white. Interest in more color/non-religious.

10. **Las Posadas**

Committee members were happy with the 2023 set up. Directed staff to plan a similar event.

ADJOURN - Meeting adjourned at 8:08 pm.

NEXT MEETING - Tuesday, September 10, 2024 6:00 PM

Town Center Street Naming Policy (DRAFT 8.14.2024)

I. Purpose

The Town Center Street Naming Policy is intended to supplement the Citywide Street Naming and Addressing Policy (Resolution No. 1924) and support Town Center's identity as a neighborhood. Town Center is the heart of Wilsonville and a unique naming schema will set it apart as the City's core. Town Center is intended to be a vibrant, diverse, and inclusive space for Wilsonville residents and friends to gather and spend time.

The Citywide Street Naming Policy offers historic Wilsonville surnames as an option for naming streets in the City. The Town Center Street Naming Policy supplements this approach with a focus on individuals and families from different backgrounds and experiences who have also made societal impacts. Naming the streets after people who have made significant contributions to advancing social justice from diverse backgrounds reflects the community's desire to celebrate Wilsonville's diversity and to create spaces that allow people from diverse backgrounds to connect with each other and gather inspiration from historic advancements.

II. Town Center Street Naming Standards.

In addition to the Citywide Street Naming Policy's naming scheme in Section A. 8.:

1. All new streets in the Town Center Plan area (as defined in the Town Center Plan) shall be named using historic surnames of individuals from historically under-represented backgrounds who demonstrated a commitment to social justice in their lifetime as listed in the attached Town Center Street Names List, subject to the following standards:
 - a. Street identification standards outlined in Resolution 1924 shall continue to apply.
 - b. The names of Indigenous individuals listed in Section III and marked in bold may only be applied with the consent of the tribal government with which the individual was affiliated. The Applicant shall provide the appropriate tribal authority with information regarding the proposed use of the name. The Applicant shall provide a letter to the City Engineer from the tribal government at the time of Building Permit application.
 - c. Individuals may be added to the list if they meet the criteria in Subsection 2, below.
2. The Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Committee may add or approve any names that are not included on the list in Section III subject to the following criteria:

- a. The proposed name inspires community members.
- b. The proposed name reflects an individual who demonstrated a commitment to social justice and to intentionally disrupting socially unjust biases in their lifetime.
- c. Priority shall be given to women who made inspirational contributions during their lives to remedy the lack of representation of women's contributions to the community
- d. Priority shall be given to local Indigenous people who made inspirational contributions during their lives to remedy the lack of representation of indigenous peoples' contributions to the community with the consent of the tribal government with which the individual was affiliated. The Applicant shall provide the appropriate tribal authority with information regarding the proposed use of the name. The Applicant shall provide a letter to the City Engineer from the tribal government at the time of Building Permit application.
- e. Priority shall be given to those who have had a significant connection to Wilsonville, the Portland Metro region, and Oregon.
- f. Proposed names shall reflect persons who are deceased.

III. Town Center Street Names List

	Individual's Name	Proposed Street Name
1	Beatrice Morrow Cannady	Cannady
2	York (Lewis and Clark explorer)	York
3	Kalapuyans (Native American tribe)	Kalapuya
4	Tualatin (Native American tribe)	Tualatin
5	Willie Beatrice Barrow	Barrow
6	William "Bill" Lipscomb McCoy	Mccoy
7	Beverly Cleary	Cleary
8	Mercedes Deiz	Deiz
9	Minoru Yasui	Yasui
10	Robert Holmes	Holmes
11	Letitia Carson	Carson
12	Edith Green	Green
13	William Hilliard	Hillard
14	Robin Holmes	Holmes
15	Esther Pole Lovejoy	Lovejoy
16	Maurine Brown Neuberger	Neuberger

17	Ava Helen Pauling	Pauling
18	Elizabeth Furse	Furse
19	Susan B Anthony	Anthony
20	Gertude "Zitkala-Sa" Simmons Bonnin	Bonnin
21	Louise Bryant	Bryant*
22	Lucy Burns	Burnes
23	Carrie Chapman Catt	Catt
24	Kathryn Clarke	Clarke
25	Frederick Douglass	Douglass
26	Abigail Scott Duniway	Duniway
27	Marie Equi, M.D	Equi
28	Sara Bard Field	Field
29	Betty Gram	Gram
30	Helen Keller	Keller
31	Adelina "Nina" Isabel Emilia Luna Otero-Warren	Otero-Warren
32	Alice Paul	Paul
33	Wendell Phillips	Phillips
34	Jeannette Rankin	Rankin
35	Harriet "Hattie" Redmond	Redmond
36	Tye Leung Schulze	Schulze
37	Anna Howard Shaw, M.D	Shaw
38	Mary Burnett Talbert	Talbert
39	Mary Anna Cooke Thompson	Thompson
40	Lizzie Weeks	Weeks
41	Ida B. Wells-Barn	Wells-Barn
42	Robin and Polly Holmes	Holmes
43	Mary Jane Holmes Shipley Drake	Drake
44	Louis (Lewis) Alexander Southworth	Southworth
45	Monimia Travers	Travers
46	George Washington Bush	Bush
47	Rose and John Jackson	Jackson
48	George Washington	Washington
49	Tom Davis	Davis
50	Allen Ervin Flowers	Flowers
51	Morris Thomas	Thomas
52	Jane Snowden	Snowden
53	Abner Hunt Francis	Francis
54	Mathews Family	Family
55	Ellender Penelope "Nellie" Mathews	Mathews

56	John Dudley Mathews	“
57	Susan/Susanna "Sucky" Mathews	“
58	Drury Mathews	“
59	Letitia Carson	Carson
60	Martha Jane Carson	“
61	Adam "Andrew Jackson" Carson	“
62	Hannah and Eliza Gorman	Gorman
63	William (John) Livingstone	Livingstone
64	Rachel Belden Brooks	Brooks
65	Jackson "Jack" Bonter	Bonter
66	William P. Johnson	Johnson
67	Elizabeth Johnson Waterford	Waterford
68	America Waldo Bogle and Richard Arthur Bogle	Bogle
69	Amanda Gardiner Johnson and Benjamin Johnson	Johnson
70	Ah Bing	Bing
71	Louie Chung	Chung
72	Ing "Doc" Hay	Hay
73	Lung On	On
74	Lee Yuen Hong	Lee
75	Wong Quon Sue	Wong

** Name is listed on the Historical Names in Wilsonville List*

<i>Requires Tribal Government Approval</i>		
76	Chief Kiesno	Kiesno
77	Principal Chief Tiacan	Tiacan
78	Second Chief Alquema	Alquema
79	Martin High Bear	High Bear
80	Victoria Howard	Howard
81	Jacquiline S. "Jackie" Taylor	Taylor*
82	Kathryn Harrison	Harrison

** Name is listed on the Historical Names in Wilsonville List*

Suggested Street Name	Count
Deiz, (Honorable Mercedes Diez)	6
Cannady, Beatrice Morrow	6
Yasui, Minoru	5
York	5
Green, Edith	5
Furse, Elizabeth	4
Redmond, Harriet "Hattie"	4
Barrow, Willie Beatrice	3
Carson, Letitia	3
Equi, Marie	3
Hillard, William	3
McCoy, William "Bill"	3
Wells-Barn, Ida B.	3
Bonnin, Gertrude Simmons	2
Kalapuya	2
Chief Tiacan	2
Weeks, Lizzie	2
Bryant, Louise	1
Second Cheif Alquema	1
Brooks, Rachel Beldon	1
Chung, Louie	1
Clarke, Katheryn	1
Cleary, Beverly	1
Duniway, Abigail Scott	1
Flowers, Allen Ervin	1
Holmes, Robert	1
Keller, Helen	1
Neuberger, Maurine Brown	1
Phillips, Wendell	1
Pruitt (Dr. Clarence O. Pruitt)	1
Rankin, Jeannette	1
Resmond, Harriet	1
Reynolds (Dr. Walter Reynolds)	1
Taylor, Jaqueline	1
Talbert, Mary Burnett	1
Thompson, Mary Ann Cooke	1
Tualatin	1
Jaramillo, Annabelle	6 Alive
Jama	1 Alive
Ruiz, Maria Luisa Alanis	1 Alive
Harrison, Katherine	5 Alive

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%20electe
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	<p>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.</p>	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	<p>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.</p>	No	Dead (N/A)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/jackson-rose.aspx
George Washington	Washington	African American Rights	M	<p>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 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	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 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.	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/
---------------	------	-----	---	---	-----	------	---



Memorandum

DATE: September 11, 2024

TO: Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Committee

FROM: Sarah Pearlman, Assistant Planner
 Zoe Mombert, Assistant to the City Manager
 Amy Pepper, PE, Development Engineering Manager
 Miranda Bateschell, Planning Director

RE: **Town Center Plan Street Naming**

The Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Committee has been discussing the street naming convention for a number of months. Over the past few months, the DEI Committee has chosen a theme, proposed names, and adopted criteria to research and assess those names. At this meeting, the DEI Committee will put forth a recommendation to the City Council regarding the Town Center Street Naming Policy and List of Names. The Summer Admin Intern, Aria Azizi, has provided research on the list of names and prior to this meeting, DEI Committee members sent in select names for a prioritized list.

The prioritized list is included in the September 10, 2024 meeting packet. Staff has conducted a final round of vetting and recommends that the attached additional information be considered in the DEI Committee’s recommendation.

At this meeting, staff seeks a final recommendation on the list of names to be included with the policy and a final recommendation to City Council. These materials will be shared with the Planning Commission as an informational item at the September 11, 2024 meeting. Staff plans to return to City Council for adoption of a Resolution for the Town Center Street Naming project on October 7, 2024.

Attachment:
 Additional Vetting and Research on Prioritized List

Additional Research Prioritized Street Name List

(September 2024)

Individuals to include as a street name Prioritized by more than one committee member

(Summary and potential concerns)

Deiz

From a large family, although she did not believe in such large families (first of 10 children). Divorced when she came to Oregon (divorce was not legal in New York where she was from). Advocated for children and minorities. First female lawyer and judge in Oregon.

Notes: Raised funding for the Scottsboro Boys (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottsboro_Boys) . “I didn’t know who they were, but I just knew there were some terrible things going on down South.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercedes_Deiz

<https://womenofportland.wordpress.com/women-of-portland-mercedes-deiz/>

<https://www.ohs.org/blog/tales-from-the-oral-history-collections-mercedes-deiz.cfm>

https://digitalcollections.ohs.org/uploads/r/oregon-historical-society-library/2/1/2/212afa227c686f7906e891bd5d8c7f4c78b0527b3c439ab63e04670c5400957e/61ee69d4-b36f-47ce-bcd3-47c505203ba2-SR1256_Transcript.pdf

<https://digitalcollections.ohs.org/sr1256-transcript>

Cannady

Notes: Managing Editor of the Advocate (Portland’s only African American Newspaper at the time) ,used the opportunity to write editorials against segregation and discrimination in Portland. Included stories of Black leadership and history, a leader in the black community and NAACP. Advocate African American Civil Rights. First black woman to graduate law school in Oregon.

Corvallis SD Research Paper

Yasui

Japanese American who protested against the unfair treatment / internment of Japanese Americans. He was the first male Japanese American lawyer in Oregon. He tried to report for military duty in 1941 but was turned down. He challenged the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066, which allowed the military to set up exclusion zones, establish curfews and intern Japanese Americans during World War II. He ended up being arrested and served jail time for defying these regulations and appealed his case the US Supreme Court. They ruled he was a US Citizen but during war times these rules were permissible. After serving a year in Jail he was released and then went to an interment camp in Idaho. During the summer of 1944 he was allowed to leave the internment camp. He spent the rest of his life seeking redress for Japanese Americans who lived in internment camps and fighting for the rights of other minorities. Two

years after his death the Civil Liberties act of 1988 was signed which granted redress for all Japanese Americans during WWII.

He has been honored by the City and County of Denver own a building named after him and the University of Oregon recently dedicated Yasui Hall in June 2024.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoru_Yasui

Corvallis SD Research Paper

York

Important member of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Not a lot is know about him except he was Clark's slave. He helped to navigate trails and hunt. As a black man, Native American's were awestruck by his appearance which might have helped Clark with their interactions with the tribes they encountered. He had a vote on decisions during expeditions but returned to a life of slavery when the expedition ended. He was likely freed between 1811 – 1815 but it is unclear. The era did not provide many opportunities to African Americans.

<https://www.nps.gov/lecl/york.htm>

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/york-explored-west-lewis-and-clark-his-freedom-wouldnt-come-until-decades-later-180968427/>

Green

She was the second Oregonian Woman to be elected to the US House of Representatives and served 10 terms. She focused on education, social reform and women's issues. She proposed the Equal Pay Act (Equal pay for men and women for equal work) which became a law eight years later. She helped to develop title IX to correct inequalities in the school system for boys and girls. When she left congress she became a professor and was appointed to the Oregon State Board of Higher Education. (She lived in Wilsonville during the later portion of her life.)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edith_Green

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/green_edith_starrett_1910_1987/

https://digitalcollections.ohs.org/uploads/r/oregon-historical-society-library/6/e/4/6e49a958da3155546c761561f43e34345115a231279bcbe375d132754bbe9a83/7e3396ad-7759-4893-925e-d14ada38f5de-SR9036_Transcript.pdf

Harrison

A member of the Confederated tribes of Grand Ronde (tribe was terminated from 1954-1983) and attended "Indian Boarding School" where they were assimilated into American culture. She helped to restore the Siletz (her parents tribe) and Grand Ronde's tribe. At the time there were concerns about sport fishing and logging industries. In order to restore the Grand Ronde tribe and receive logging rights for 20 years, they had to give up hunting and fishing rights. She was the only person to serve on two different tribal councils or Oregon and help two tribes get restored. She also help lead efforts to expand Indian gaming with the opening of Spirit Mountain Casino. She also worked to restore tribal culture and history. (Died in May 2023)

Corvallis SD Research Paper

<https://www.oregonlive.com/news/2023/05/kathryn-harrison-influential-oregon-tribal-leader-dies-at-99.html>

Barrow

Led demonstrations of rural African American schoolchildren against segregation. She was a social and spiritual advocate.

“She was a field organizer for Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, where she was responsible for the organization of transportation, shelter, meetings and rallies for demonstrations, including the 1965 March on Selma, Alabama.”

Participated in the Vietnam Peace Treaty. She worked to assist people in need. She was the co-chair of the Rainbow/ PUSH Coalition (organization fighting for social change)

She did move to Portland, OR when she was 16 and returned to Chicago in the mid – 1940’s.

<https://www.thehistorymakers.org/biography/reverend-willie-t-barrow>

<https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2015/03/14/392858516/reverend-willie-t-barrow-a-little-warrior-for-civil-rights-dies>

Furse

Naturalized US Citizen born in South Africa. She was an anti-[apartheid](#) activist (Black Sash member). Eventually, she moved to the united states. Worked on women’s self help project, worked with Cezar Chavez to unionize farmworkers. She was also involved in Native American rights including fishing and treaty rights.

“ led the efforts of several Oregon-based American Indian/Native American tribes to win federal recognition, successfully lobbying the U.S. Congress to restore federal recognition of the [Coquille](#), [Klamath](#), [Lower Umpqua Tribe](#),^[6] [Coos Tribe](#), and [Grand Ronde](#) tribes. In 1986, she co-founded the Portland-based Oregon Peace Institute,^[7] establishing a mission to develop and disseminate conflict resolution curriculum in Oregon schools.”

She served in the Oregon Congress and was a member of the ReFormers Caucus of [Issue One](#).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Furse

Hillard

He was the first black employee of the Oregonian and eventually became the first editor – in- chief of the newspaper. He advocated for tolerance of other races, sexual orientation as well as removing native American mascots from Oregon schools (now illegal) in his articles. He assisted with the merger of the Oregonian in the 1980s and served as the first black president of the American Newspaper Association. Continued in the journalism profession even after being encouraged to take another path due to his race.

Corvallis SD Research Paper

McCoy

William McCoy served in the Navy during World War II and moved to Portland following his service. He served in the Oregon Legislature and “introduce(d) House Resolution 13, ratifying the [Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution](#), which Oregon had never formally ratified after rescinding a previous ratification.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_McCoy_\(Oregon_politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_McCoy_(Oregon_politician))

Redmond

She could not participate in many of the formal women’s suffrage movement activities due to her race. She was the president of the Colored Women’s equal suffrage movement and was only recognized in 2012 for her efforts. Her “work for voting rights helped lay the groundwork for the Black Civil Rights movement of the mid-twentieth century”.

“In the summer of 2018, [Oregon State University](#) President Ed Ray announced that three campus buildings would be renamed to better reflect the history of the area and the ideals of the university. The exhaustive research project was part of a national movement to rename buildings that had been named after individuals who had “racist legacies.” At OSU, the building that housed the Women’s Center was changed from the Benton Annex to the Hattie Redmond Women and Gender Center. “

<https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/redmond.aspx>

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/redmond_harriet_hattie/

Carson

She was a black woman, who traveled to Oregon with David Carson, it is unclear if he claimed her as property but they never married and had two children. They settled in Benton County on 320 acres. After David died the neighbor was named the executor of the estate rather than Letitia. The neighbor claimed that she and her children were property and could not claim the land. She sued and although she was awarded some money for labor on the land and her lost cattle but not the property. In 1862, the federal Homestead Act was passed and she filed for a 160 acre land claim. She filed as a widow and single mother of two children and was one of the first 71 claimants in the US and the only Oregon Black woman to have a claim certified.

Corvallis SD Research Paper

Equi

She was a doctor who served the working poor. She advocated for civic and economic reform including women’s right to vote and the eight – hour work day. She was very influential during the 1913-1914 unemployment crisis in Portland. She was one of the first 60 women to become a doctor in Oregon and the first publicly known lesbian on the west coast. Equi's activist friend [Julia Ruuttila](#) described her as "a woman of passion and conviction (and) a real friend of the have-nots of this world."

Note: She provided birth control education and abortions when they were both illegal. Equi aligned herself with [anarchists](#) and the [radical labor movement](#) after being clubbed by an officer. She

had a temper when she was mad that she said made people think she was crazy. “For her radical politics and same-sex relations, Equi battled discrimination and harassment. In 1918, Equi was convicted under the [Sedition Act](#) for speaking against U.S. involvement in [World War I](#). “

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marie_Equi

<https://www.opb.org/article/2023/03/13/portland-oregon-history-dr-marie-equi-lesbian-labor-activist/>

Kalapuya

Tribe know to be in the Wilsonville area.

“The best documented of the Kalapuyan tribes is the [Tualatin](#). Unlike [Tualatins](#), interior Kalapuyans did not flatten the foreheads of freeborn infants, nor were they as active in the regional slave trade. At the same time, the practice of selling orphans and children of poor parents into slavery is noted only for interior Kalapuyans.”

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/kalapuyan_peoples/

Tualatin

Modern Washington County area Kalapuyan people.

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/tualatin_peoples/

Wells-Barnett

She was an educator and activist. She often spoke out against the lynching of African American people. She also called out white women for not addressing the issue. She participated, with other African American leaders, calling for the boycott of the World’s Columbian Exposition. The boycotters accused the exposition committee of locking out African Americans and negatively portraying the black community. She was active in the women’s rights movement and the founder of the National Association of Colored Women’s Club and although not listed, she was in Niagara Falls for the founding of the NAACP.

<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/ida-b-wells-barnett>

Bonin

She fought for women’s rights and voting rights for indigenous people as a writer, musician and activist. She attended an assimilation boarding school as a child. She witnessed and spoke out about the unjust treatment of indigenous people and was a member of the Society of American Indians. After the 19th Amendment was passed, she still fought for indigenous people’s right to vote as many were not us citizens. She urged American women to use their vote to pass the Indian Citizenship Act which gave Native American’s born in the United States the right to vote.

<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/zitkala-sa>

<https://www.nps.gov/people/zitkala-sa.htm>

Chief Tican and Second Chief Alquema

As a part of the Santiam Treaty, maintained desire to stay in their traditional territory. Expressed the importance of their land to their people.

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/willamette_valley_treaties/

<https://ndnhistoryresearch.com/2016/05/12/santiam-band-of-indians-under-chief-jo-1855/>

Weeks

She organized black women in Portland and encourage them to become registered voters. She was the first African American woman employed as a matron at the Frazier Detention Home, a juvenile facility in Multnomah County. She was then appointed as a probation officer for juvenile court even though there were objections from white social workers. “She is remembered for organizing African American women and working to strengthen her disenfranchised community.”

<https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/weeks.aspx>

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/weeks_lizzie/

Individuals to include as a street name Prioritized by one committee member

Only includes proposed changes to the biographical information on the Excel sheet (bolded and italicized) including potential concerns.

Chung, Louie

Bio: 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, ***advocated for other Chinese residents, and worked to stop gang violence in his community.***

Other considerations: He managed a gambling (and possible sex work) side business, but this was par for the course among Chinese business owners and seemed to be a major part of surviving as a Chinese immigrant at the time.

Cleary, Beverly

Bio: Oregon children’s book author ***whose books were among the first in children’s literature to feature complex girls as main characters.*** (<https://magazine.washington.edu/feature/beverly-cleary-has-spent-a-lifetime-telling-stories-for-kids-like-us/>)

Other considerations: Some critiques of lack of racial diversity represented because her writing was based in a fairly white Portland neighborhood (<https://theconversation.com/beverly-cleary-refused-to-teach-kids-how-to-be-good-and-generations-of-young-readers-fell-in-love-with-her-rebel-ramona-158354#:~:text=The%20lack%20of%20racial%20diversity,or%20ethnically%20diverse%20cast%20Oof>) . A note about racist illustrations in early copies of Henry Higgins book with the character in

feathered headdresses. It seems like new editions no longer have that imagery though (<https://americanindiansinchildrensliterature.blogspot.com/2023/02/stereotypes-in-beverly-clearys-henry.html>).

Holmes, Robert

This may be a typo for Robin Holmes as there is not a Robert Holmes on the list to date. No further information or red flags could be found for Robin Holmes.

Robert D. Holmes (1909-1976) was the Governor of Oregon from 1957-1959. He worked to improve the state's educational system, fund social welfare, improve wages and working conditions, and abolish capital punishment.

<https://www.nga.org/governor/robert-denison-holmes/>

Robin Holmes

Fought an unprecedented legal battle for his children to be freed after he, his wife and infant were granted freedom when their slave owner brought them to Oregon. The Oregon Territory Supreme court Justice ruled the children would be freed since slavery was not allowed in Oregon without special legislation. Robin and wife Polly operated a successful nursery in Marion County.

<https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/families/holmes-robin.aspx>

Keller, Helen

Other considerations: Keller's public and media perception was that of a kind of "model minority." She did not endorse this perception. Throughout her life, she was politically radical, which may be controversial, and fought for racial equity, disability rights, and more.

<https://disability-studies.leeds.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/40/library/Crow-Rethinking-icon.pdf>

Rankin, Jeannette

Other considerations: In a 1918 speech to Congress she stated that giving women broadly the right to vote would allow white women's votes to overtake the votes of Black men and women. Staff could only find one mention of this sentiment, which means it could have been a political maneuver, but it was still expressed.

<https://awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/2024/03/04/jeannette-rankin-woman-suffrage-january-10-1918/>

Resmond, Harriet

*This may be a persistent typo and should be Harriet “Hattie” Redmond, who is already on the list. No information could be found for Harriet Resmond.

Thompson, Mary Ann Cooke

*It looks like the bio in the excel sheet may need to be updated. It appears to be Lizzie Weeks’ bio.

Bio: Mary Anna Cooke Thompson was “Portland’s first woman physician” and broke barriers for women in the medical field. She also advanced sanitation and rest for patients giving birth. She advocated for women’s suffrage as well as the rights of African American people and workers.

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/thompson_mary_anna_1825_1919/

<https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/suffrage/Pages/bio/thompson.aspx>

Tualatin

*Staff recommends that this option be removed due to overlap with the existing policy and representing a group of people rather than an individual.

Harrison, Kathryn (Second review)

Bio: Former member of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Rhonde Tribal Council. *Harrison worked to achieve official recognition of the tribal status of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Rhonde and was instrumental in restoring the tribal land base. She played a vital role in establishing Spirit Mountain Casino as well as the Spirit Mountain Community Fund which has distributed funding to non-profit agencies in northwest Oregon.*

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/harrison_kathryn_1924/

<https://www.oregonlive.com/news/2023/05/kathryn-harrison-influential-oregon-tribal-leader-dies-at-99.html>

<https://www.nativeartsandcultures.org/remembering-kathryn-harrison>

Names Added to the Prioritized by one committee member that Were Not Previously Identified

Pruitt, Dr. Clarence O.

*This individual was not on the list to date, but staff uncovered no notable concerns.

Bio: Dr. Pruitt was the first Black person to graduate from and later teach at the University of Oregon Dental School (now OHSU). He faced significant discrimination and exclusion both in school and as a practicing dentist, but worked to mentor and encourage black students pursuing dentistry. He volunteered dental services at school clinics and provided free care to low-income families in northeast Portland.

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/pruitt_clarence_1927_2009/

<https://obits.oregonlive.com/us/obituaries/oregon/name/clarence-pruitt-obituary?id=14102897>

Social Justice: African American Rights

Sex: Male

Oregon Connection: Yes

Alive: Dead (1927-2009)

Reynolds, Dr. Walter

*This individual was not on the list to date, but staff uncovered no notable concerns.

Bio: Dr. Reynolds was the first African American graduation of the University of Oregon Medical School (now OHSU) and one of only two Black doctors practicing in Portland in the mid-twentieth century. He treated everyone who came into his clinic and cared for Portland's Romani population when other doctors refused. He worked with a number of community organizations to advance opportunities for Black medical students and practitioners as well as his community.

<https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/reynolds-walter/>

<https://news.ohsu.edu/2020/03/24/centenarians-wisdom-remains-a-lesson-today>

Social Justice: African American Rights

Sex: Male

Oregon Connection: Yes

Alive: Dead (1920-2020)

Additional Suggestion provided by Staff regarding the Korean War Memorial

Don Cohen

Fought in the Korean war and received a purple heart and bronze star after being receiving an honorable discharge. He was instrumental in fundraising and planning the Oregon Korean War Memorial in Town Center park. He is a past President of the Oregon Trail Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association.

He is inspirational for his efforts to create the Oregon Korean War Memorial (honor veterans) and served in the Korean War.

He lived in Oregon and passed away in 2020.

Social Justice: Honoring Korean War Veterans

Sex: Male

Oregon Connection: Yes

Alive: Dead

Newspaper/ newsletter information provide by Brian Stevenson, Parks and Recreation Staff