

Marie Dorion

Donna Gill

Barbara Barker Sprouse

Jane Barnes

Judge Betty Cantrell Roberts

Bethenia Owens-Adair

Maurine Newberger

Governor Barbara Roberts

Doris Swayze Bounds

WOMEN IN OREGON HISTORY

Winema

Written by
Ida Lee Knapp

2004

Lola Greene Baldwin

Judge Mercedes Lopez Deiz

Nellie Batman Fox

Susan Naumes

Tabitha Moffatt Brown

Abigail Scott Duniway

Anna Maria Pittman

Mary Roberts

Mary Leonard

WOMEN IN OREGON HISTORY

Teacher's Guide

Introduction:

The purpose of this lesson is to whet your appetite to learn more about these remarkable women. Hopefully you can learn about some women you may not have known and the influence they have had on Oregon. The more recent women probably have other jobs than the last one mentioned in this lesson.

Ideas:

You can use this lesson as an eye opener, or just a regular lesson, or you can use the Who Am I paper. The Who Am I paper has different biographies on it. Hand out the biographies to different people to read. Each biography has a title so use the title to decide what biography to read. You can use the Who Am I paper as an interactive quiz also. After the biography is read ask the audience to figure out who the woman is. You will have to make a list with the names on it so that the audience can see it and help with the quiz part. If the members want a handout, the teachers guide can be used as a handout also.

Enclosures:

1. The teachers material/members handout
2. Who Am I?
3. Answers to Who Am I page
4. Evaluation

This lesson was presented at the State FCE Annual Meeting in 2004.

WOMEN IN OREGON HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

What is women's history? Is it the extraordinary women, the ordinary women, or the pioneer women? In this lesson we will talk about the pioneer women, the women in the limelight, and the ordinary women. Most of these women are strong because of the circumstances of their lives. They have touched, influenced, and have given of themselves to others. Some of these women are in state history or will be in state history. Many may never gain recognition except in their own corner of the world.

WOMEN OF OREGON

Marie Dorion

Marie Dorion was known as the "*Madonna of the Oregon Trail*." She got this title because she was the first woman and mother to travel what would be known as the Oregon Trail. In 1811 & 1812 she was in an expedition of sixty men, called the Overland Astoria. Her husband Pierre was their guide. This expedition went from St. Louis, Missouri to Astoria. Marie became pregnant on this trip and gave birth on the trail. She is also known as the first woman with any white blood to give birth in the Oregon country. She was half Iowa Indian and half French Canadian. There is a historical marker around the town of North Powder where she gave birth. This baby was her third son and he only lived for a few days. Marie's name is also inscribed on a plaque in the capitol in Salem. Eastern Oregon University in La Grande has a dormitory that bears her name. Marie is the only known Indian lady who was given the title "*Madonna*" by her white neighbors and historians.

Jane Barnes

The North West Fur company of England took over the trading post at Astoria and renamed it Fort George. A Scot by the name of Donald McTavish was coming from England to be governor. Donald made a business proposition to a barmaid by the name of Jane Barnes. The proposition was that if she would accompany him on the voyage to North America he would outfit her with an unlimited wardrobe of dresses. When they returned to England he would give her an annuity of an undisclosed sum. This proposition didn't include marriage. She must have been some sight when they arrived at Fort George in 1814. She was a blonde, blue eyed woman who probably had a very good figure also. She ended up with a lot of marriage proposals from the men of the fort and the Indians that came to the fort. The men of the fort renamed a schooner after her. Jane has the distinction of being the first white women to set foot on the northwest coast of North America.

Anna Maria Pittman

The missionaries came into Oregon in the mid to late 1800's. Anna Maria Pittman arrived at Fort Vancouver on May 17, 1837. She was sent to Oregon by the Methodist Missionary Society to teach the children at their mission. She came to Oregon by ship that went around Cape Horn. Fellow missionary Jason Lee picked her up at Fort Vancouver. The mission was sixty miles south of the mouth of the Willamette River. Two months after she arrived at the mission she married the Reverend Jason Lee. Eight months later Jason left for a trip back east to recruit volunteers. Three months later she died giving birth to a son, who did not survive either. Anna Maria Pittman Lee lived in Oregon for thirteen months, but she left her mark in our history as the first white woman to be married, give birth, die, and to be buried in Oregon.

Tabitha Moffatt Brown

When Tabitha Moffatt Brown came to the Oregon Territory she was sixty-six years old and a widow. On her trip to Oregon she witnessed the suffering of children whose parents died on the trail. After she arrived in Oregon she opened an orphanage in Forest Grove, that was in 1848. That first year she had thirty boarders ranging in age from four to twenty-one and they called her Grandma. Also that first year Tabitha did most of the work and she didn't take any pay. Not all of these children were orphans. Some of children's parents had went to the gold fields in California. In 1851, this orphanage was called Tualatin Academy and had forty children enrolled. In 1854, it became Pacific University, but it continued to serve children until 1914. There is a plaque on the campus that tells about Tabitha's contributions to the University. In 1987, the state legislature proclaimed her the "*Mother Symbol of Oregon*," saying that she "represents the distinctive pioneer heritage and the charitable and compassionate nature of Oregon's people."

Winema

The DAR have put a marker on this women's grave, saying - "Winema-the strong heart." Winema was an Indian, a niece of the Modoc's leader, Captain Jack. She was married to a white man at the age of sixteen. She was called the heroine of the Modoc War. She was fluent in English and was an interpreter and messenger during the Modoc War. She was credited with saving the life of Colonel Meachan at the risk of her own. The U.S. Government rewarded her with a \$25 monthly pension for saving his life. She in turn gave this money to the needy on the Klamath Reservation.

Bethenia Owens-Adair

There were few women who were doctors back in the 1800's. It was very hard for them. The feeling back then was that women couldn't handle being a doctor. In 1870 fewer than one percent of the physicians in the United States were women. One of the first women to practice medicine in Oregon was Bethenia Owens-Adair. Bethenia came to Oregon with her family in 1843. Because of this trip her formal education didn't start until she was twelve years old. Her education was again interrupted when her family moved from Astoria to Roseburg. She had a very fierce independent spirit that didn't come out until life threw her some curve balls. She got a divorce in 1859 and instead of taking charity she earned a living for herself and her son doing whatever jobs she could get. One of the many jobs she had was teaching school. Since her education was limited she went home every night and studied for the next days classes. She knew that she would have to go back to school to ensure a brighter future for herself, so she enrolled in school in Astoria. She always had a fondness for nursing and eventually enrolled in the Eclectic School of Medicine in Philadelphia and graduated in 1874. She came back to Oregon and set up a practice in Portland. She wanted more schooling so she went to the University of Michigan and got her M.D. in 1880. After her marriage to Colonel John Adair in 1884, they moved to Astoria where she continued to have a practice. She had some very strong beliefs, one which was the mandatory sterilization of the criminally insane. She also was active in the women's suffrage movement.

Mary Leonard

Another profession that was hard for a women to be accepted as was a lawyer. The first woman lawyer in Oregon was Mary Leonard. Mary's first encounter with the law was when her estranged husband got killed. She was accused of his murder. The evidence against her was flimsy and circumstantial and she was found not guilty. After this experience she wanted to become a lawyer. In 1833, Mary moved to Seattle to study under attorney Colonel J. C. Haines. After eighteen months she was admitted to the bar in Washington Territory. She wanted to practice law in Oregon but the state supreme court would not admit her. She lobbied the state legislature to amend

the law to recognize a woman as a lawyer. Then she returned to the supreme court to get her lawyer's license. This time the judges refused her because of a one year residency requirement. When she showed evidence that this did not apply to men, she was admitted to the Oregon bar. This was in April of 1886. Mary had a reputation for her eccentric behavior and being temperamental. Sometimes she ended up in more trouble with the court system than her clients.

Abigail Scott Duniway

Abigail Scott Duniway's husband was injured and couldn't work, so she was forced to be the family breadwinner. Having to earn the living for her family she saw a lot of injustices against women. Her husband was the one that said things would not be better for women until they could vote. This lit a fire inside her to do something about it. She helped form the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association. She started a weekly newspaper called *The New Northwest* and for sixteen years she devoted most of her columns to the advocacy of women's rights. Abigail did a lot of traveling to talk about equal rights. In 1886 she traveled three thousand miles, gave one hundred eighty-one lectures, and wrote four hundred columns for her paper. She had some definite ideas about equal rights for women. When she was told that the prohibition of liquor and the suffrage movement went together she refused to combine them. Oregon suffragists asked her to withdraw from campaigning for equal rights, but she refused to do that. In 1872 she got the Oregon legislature to pass the Sole Trader Bill, which protected a business women from her husband's creditors. In 1878 she helped pass the Married Woman's Property Act, which permitted wives to hold property and earn wages of their own. In November 1912, Oregon finally recognized the right of women to vote. She was seventy-eight years old and she was the first woman to register to vote in Multnomah County.

Lola Greene Baldwin

Lola Greene Baldwin started the foundation for her unusual career choice in 1904 when she volunteered at the Florence Crittenton Home for young, unwed mothers. Because of her volunteer work YWCA offered her a job running their Traveler's Aid Program. In this job Lola helped women to find safe housing, checked out job offering, arranged free medical care and temporary shelter, and exposed massage parlors that were really fronts for brothels. Because she kept meticulous records, her findings alarmed city officials. She had little trouble in convincing them to add a woman to the city's police force to combat vice crimes involving women. Lola was hired by the Portland Police Department in 1908, at the age of forty-eight. She was hired to protect the moral welfare of young women and girls. She lobbied for laws to protect women's health and welfare. Lola also got the state officials to open a home for troubled women. She advised other states and cities on women's law enforcement issues. Lola believed that crime prevention programs were as important as the corrective measures. In 1913 she got a state home for delinquent girls, which was known as Hillcrest. In 1917, she was appointed regional field secretary of the national committee on Protective Work for Women and Girls. She held this position for three years. After that job ended she went back to Portland's police department and at the age of 62 she retired from the police department. Lola earned the nickname "*Municipal Mother,*" and had the distinction of being the first policewomen in the nation.

Donna Gill

In 1935, Donna Gill and her partner Lucile Murphy opened the first private camp for girls in Oregon. That first season Camp Tamarack had sixteen girls. Donna had been a Girl Scout and had went to Girl Scout camps, but she wanted to implement some programs that the Girl Scout camp didn't have. The camp was at Dark Lake in the Cascade Mountains of Eastern Oregon. Camp

Tamarack didn't have any backing from the government or non-profit organizations and being a private camp the tuition was high so that the girls that came to the camp were from rich families. Donna felt that these girls would have the greatest influence on society when they grew up and that she would be influencing the influencers. Donna became sole owner of the camp and ran it for more than twenty years. She was there every summer, except for two years during World War II when she was in the Coast Guard. The camp became so popular that she felt she couldn't run it by herself. She turned the camp over to two young women that were on her staff that she felt would maintain her general philosophy for the camp.

Donna went on to establish the Indian Ford Guest Ranch for the entire family. In 1970 she built Rock Springs Guest Ranch in Bend.

Doris Swayze Bounds

The Inland Empire Bank has a temperature and moisture controlled room. In this room are boxes of Indian woven and beaded horse trappings, baskets, rugs, art and clothing stacked to the ceiling. (As of the writing of this lesson I don't know if this bank is still going in Eastern Oregon.) Doris Swayze Bounds, who runs these banks along with her son Roger, has a love for the Indian people and wants to preserve their history. She has catalogued each item with a description of who owned it and what it was used for and what historic significance it was for the tribe that made it. Doris and her son have established a foundation to exhibit and protect this collection. Parts of this collection has been displayed in the bank and community museums have hosted showings. Doris hopes that there will be a closeness between the Indian people and the other America people with respect for each other. She believes that it is important to preserve Indian history and artifacts so that we can get to know them. Doris said "there is one great comfort and that is I believe firmly in the ingenuity and the greatness of the American people. There are so many wonderfully good people who do serve and who do it intelligently and well. And that, is what will save this county: those who give rather than take." Thank you to Doris for being a person that gives.

Maurine Newberger

Maurine Newberger worked in politics between 1950 - 1966. She began her career in the Oregon Legislature. She was elected three times to the State House. Her husband, Richard, was a State Senator and they worked as a political team. Richard won a seat in the U.S. Senate in 1954. When they moved to Washington, D.C. she served as his aide. Richard died in 1960 just before his reelection campaign. Maurine ran for his Senate seat and became the third women nationally to be elected to the U.S. Senate. She served a full six year term. She left the U.S. Senate in 1966 and she was the only women ever elected by Oregonians to the U.S. Senate. Maurine was known for her outspokenness and independence. She wrote a book called *Smoke Screen*, which linked smoking to cancer. She also focused on consumer advocacy and environmental issues. She sponsored unsuccessful legislation that would have offered parents tax deductions for childcare costs. She died in 2000.

Judge Betty Cantrell Roberts

Judge Betty Cantrell Roberts' life has taken a lot of twist and turns to get where she ended up. In 1942 she had one year of college and was going to be a physical education teacher and football coach when Bill Rice proposed marriage. In 1945 they arrived in Klamath Falls. Bill's job took him all over Oregon. While in La Grande she decided to finish her teaching degree. When she transferred to Portland State University she found an interest in political science, speech and forensics. This lead her to be a social science teacher instead. In 1961 she married Frank Roberts and in 1963 they both ran for the legislature and both lost. In 1964 they concentrated on her

campaign and in 1965 she was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1969 when she moved from House of Representatives to State Senate, she was the only woman there. When she campaigned for governor in 1974, she drew national attention, but she wasn't elected. She also ran for U.S. Senate after that was also not elected for that position. She tried to get admitted to the U O Political Science Ph.D. Program but was told that she was too old. She was forty-five at the time (even in the early 1960's there had never been a female in the program). Betty entered law school instead. In 1977, Governor Bob Straub appointed Betty to the Court of Appeals. She was the first woman on the Court of Appeals. She suffered undue "hazing" or harassment from the chief justice in this position. In 1981 she was named to the Oregon Supreme Court, and again was the first woman on the Oregon Supreme Court. Betty had the reputation for knowledgeable action in both legal and humanitarian issues of education, juvenile and domestic relations and civil rights issues. She also saw a need for a Federal Equal Rights Amendment. After being on the judicial bench she became part owner of Camp Tamarack (for more on Camp Tamarack see the section on Donna Gill).

Judge Mercedes Lopez Deiz

Judge Mercedes Lopez Deiz has the distinction of being only the second Black woman to practice law in Oregon and the first to sit on a judicial bench. Some of the jobs that she held were: theater usher, switchboard operator, ticket clerk, a library assistant, advertising, and a legal secretary. She also experienced police brutality back around World War II in New York when she was involved with union activities. The armed policemen, trying to deter store pickets, rode into the midst of the demonstrators on horseback and beat several of the women on their breasts with their night sticks. These incidents encouraged her political awareness and involvement on behalf of civil rights. She attended Hunter College for three years and completed her education in Oregon at Northwestern College of Law. At Northwestern she took night classes while working as a legal secretary in the daytime. Because of her life experience she has been committed to use the law in order to bring about change. Governor Tom McCall appointed her to the District Court in 1970. In 1972, she campaigned for a Circuit Court position and won over seven men. She was re-elected in 1978, without any opposition. In 1983, she was selected as one of Oregon's Ten Outstanding Women by the March of Dimes. She is a frequent lecturer and vocal advocate of civil rights and juvenile justice.

Susan Naumes

Susan Naumes works in her family's business. This business is the Medford base Naumes Fruit Company. This company began as a pear packing plant in 1946. Now this company is in three states and includes thousands of acres of peaches, walnuts, apples, persimmons, quince, cherries, and nectarines along with the pears. She has worked in the family business since first or second grade when she hoed around the trees. As she got older she helped move irrigation pipes and helped with the harvests. She likes being outside working in the fields, supervising pruning methods, the cultivation and spraying programs. Susan is responsible for overseeing the field work and record keeping in the out of state operations and the Medford packing plant during the fall harvest. The Naumes family was instrumental in adding the Institute of Agribusiness to the facilities at the University of Santa Clara, which grants a master's degree in agribusiness. It also sponsors work with a number of developing nations, educating their people in agribusiness. The only other program like this is at Harvard University. They also work with OSU and the Extension and Research people with problems that come up with orchards. Susan is the youngest member of the Oregon Horticulture Society Board. "I think there are a lot of things that we do in agriculture which

create a feeling of pride, she said, doing a good job and in some way having to do with the whole idea of feeding the world. Even though we have more of a luxury product, it is still a food crop.”

Nellie Batman Fox

Nellie Batman Fox was in a unique position. She was in a top state AFL-CIO elective position. Being a woman in the labor movement was difficult in the 70's and 80's because the 'good old boy system' was alive and well. Nellie's position was political education director of the Oregon AFL-CIO and labor's chief lobbyist in the state. She was elected in this position in 1975 and 1981. Nellie had established a reputation for intelligence and fair play. Nellie got her start with the unions when she was working for Montgomery Ward. Because of her active role in the labor movement during the early 70's Oregon's Labor Commissioner appoint her to an ad hoc committee to study state employment practices to see if there was discrimination in employment within the state. This committee recommended that a full time advisory committee be formed. Nellie was selected to be the chair of the advisory committee. She was a respected influence for working people and for women on a number of local and state boards. She also was a representative for Oregon and women in national labor affairs. In 1978 she had an unsuccessful campaign for the State Labor Commissioner's position. Nellie is no longer in a leadership role for the AFL-CIO but while she was there she had a very positive effect. When the equal employment guidelines were changed the executive council for the national AFL-CIO made special openings for women, so they could be included also. This shows how the unions are changing to include more women.

Mary Roberts

Mary Roberts is a fifth generation Oregonian who had a strong interest in politics even as a child. She was in the Foreign Service for seven months in Europe. She found out that the areas she was interested in were for males only. She came back to Oregon and went back to college studying political science. When she got out of college and was job hunting the main question she was asked was could she type. She learned real fast about jobs based on your sex. She did end up being a case worker for the State Welfare Department. She found this job to be very rewarding. When the Children's Services Division was created she became a social worker there. She also served as a juvenile court counselor. She was elected to the Oregon House of Representatives at the age of twenty-seven years old, which made her the youngest woman in the House of Representatives. In 1975 she became an Oregon Senator and was the youngest woman there also. Mary was also the youngest person and the first woman to be elected to be commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries. In this position she does a lot of ruling on sex bias cases, like what she encountered looking for her first job in the 1960's. Mary is also known as the first state elected official to bear a child while in office, but this is something that she wishes were not such a public novelty. Mary would agree that she is ambitious, organized, and goal oriented, but she also has a hunger for knowledge and new experiences.

Barbara Barker Sprouse

Since FCE is a volunteer organization our next lady shows how important volunteering is. Barbara Barker Sprouse knew how important historic preservation was and she also knew how important a non-profit project was. Barbara spent many years helping to preserve history for future generations. She helped with the restoration of a number of historic buildings in the state, like Newberg's Minthorn House; Salem's Mission Mill Museum and Jason Lee House; Aurora's Ox Barn Museum, with its communal and public buildings and private homes; Oregon City's McLoughlin House; and Portland's Pittock Mansion. She did a lot of work in the town of Aurora to restore some of those buildings to be like they were. She also loved flowers and growing things and

was a member of the Garden Club of America for more than forty years. Twenty of those years was as a national judge for the Garden Club's competitions. She was also involved in the preservation of the Columbia Gorge. She was a member of the Portland Junior League for more than fifty years, and this organization was involved with the Red Cross and other charitable interest and so was Barbara. When the Portland Junior League did some historic preservation they used her as their "inside resource." When cancer made her slow her pace down she still traveled to meetings and events around the state. After many years with cancer she died July 26, 1983.

Governor Barbara Roberts

Governor Barbara Roberts is a fourth generation Oregonian. Barbara's career in public service started as an advocate for handicapped children, as an unpaid lobbyist. Her autistic son was the reason for her concern for handicapped children. She was elected to the Oregon House of Representatives in 1981. She became the first woman majority leader during her second term. She was Secretary of State in 1984 and was reelected in 1988. Governor Barbara Roberts was the 34th governor and was Oregon's first woman governor. Her term was 1991-1995. During her term she was a strong advocate for public education, human rights and services, environmental management, and streamlining state government. Barbara initiated a project which she called "*Conversation with Oregon*" to help formulate a strategy to streamline government service and reform the tax system. Governor Roberts had programs to help move Oregonians from welfare to the workplace, increased the number of children in the Head Start program, and the financing of additional units of affordable housing. After leaving office she worked at John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. In 1998, she joined Portland State University's Hatfield School of Government Executive Leadership Institute as Associate Director of Leadership Development. Barbara's first major leadership program began operation in September 1999 and is called the "*Legacy Program*."

RESOURCES

Women of the West by Rick Steber

More Than Petticoats - Remarkable Oregon Women by Gayle C. Shirley

Images of Oregon Women by Ellen Nichols

The Gentle Tamers - Women of the Old Wild West by Dee Brown

New Revised and Enlarged Edition - Oregon for the Curious by Ralph Friedman

It Happened In Oregon by James A. Crutchfield

Internet Site

<http://www.ohs.org>

(Women's History in Oregon)

11

ANSWERS FOR THE WHO AM I

1. Madonna of the Oregon Trail - **Marie Dorion**
2. First white woman to set foot on the Northwest Coast - **Jane Barnes**
3. First white woman to be married, give birth, die, and be buried in Oregon - **Anna Maria Pittman**
4. Mother Symbol of Oregon - **Tabitha Moffatt Brown**
5. Heroine of the Modoc War - **Winema**
6. One of the first women doctors in Oregon - **Bethenia Owens-Adair**
7. First woman lawyer - **Mary Leonard**
8. First woman to register to vote in Multnomah County - **Abigail Scott Duniway**
9. First policewomen - **Lola Greene Baldwin**
10. Started the first private camp for girls - **Donna Gill**
11. Collects Indian artifacts - **Doris Swayze Bounds**
12. First U. S. Senator - **Maurine Newberger**
13. First woman judge on Court of Appeals and Oregon Supreme Court - **Judge Betty Cantrell Roberts**
14. First Black woman judge on District Court and Circuit Court - **Judge Mercedes Lopez Deiz**
15. Works in family fruit business - **Susan Naumes**
16. First woman in state AFL-CIO elective position - **Nellie Batman Fox**
17. First woman to be elected as commissioner of Bureau of Labor and Industries - **Mary Roberts**
18. Volunteer - **Barbara Barker Sprouse**
19. First woman Governor - **Barbara Roberts**

WHO AM I?

Madonna of the Oregon Trail

I am known as the "*Madonna of the Oregon Trail*." I got this title because I was the first woman and mother to travel what would be known as the Oregon Trail. I was in an expedition of sixty men. My husband was their guide. I became pregnant while on the trail and my third son was born around the town of North Powder. Unfortunately my son only lived a few days. A historical marker marks where my son was born. There is a plaque in the capitol in Salem, and Eastern Oregon University in La Grande has a dormitory named after me. Who am I?

First white woman to set foot on the Northwest Coast

I was a barmaid in England when Donald McTavish asked me to accompany him to North America. Donald's proposition didn't include marriage, but did include money and clothes. We arrived at Astoria in 1814. The men at this trading post acted like they had never seen a blond, blue eyed woman before. A lot of the white men and some Indians proposed marriage, which I was not interested in. I have the distinction of being the first white woman to set foot on the northwest coast of North America. Who am I?

First white woman to be married, give birth, die and be buried in Oregon

I was a missionary for Methodist Missionary Society. I arrived at Fort Vancouver on May 17, 1837. I came to Oregon by ship which went around Cape Horn. Fellow missionary Jason Lee picked me up at Fort Vancouver. Our mission was sixty miles south of the mouth of the Willamette River. Two months after I arrived the Reverend Jason Lee and I were married. Eight months after we were married Jason went back east to recruit volunteers. I was pregnant when my husband left and gave birth three months later to a son. My son and I didn't survive the birth. I only lived in Oregon for thirteen months and my mark on history is that I was the first white woman to be married, give birth, die, and be buried in Oregon. Who am I?

Mother Symbol of Oregon

When I came to the Oregon Territory. I was sixty-six years old and was a widow. I witnessed the suffering of children on the Oregon Trail who parents died, so I decided to open an orphanage when I got to Oregon. I had thirty boarders that first year. Their age ranged from four to twenty-one and they called me Grandma. I had a passion for these children. After a few years my orphanage evolved into Pacific University. We still continued to serve children until 1914. There is a plaque on this campus that tells of my contributions to the University. In 1987, the state legislature proclaimed me the "*Mother Symbol of Oregon.*" They said that I "represents the distinctive pioneer heritage and the charitable and compassionate nature of Oregon's people." Who am I?

Heroine of the Modoc War

I am an Indian and a niece of Captain Jack. I was called the heroine of the Modoc War. I was married at sixteen to a white man. I was fluent in English and was an interpreter and messenger during the Modoc War. I was credited with saving the life of Colonel Meachan at the risk of my own life. The U. S. Government rewarded me with a \$25 monthly pension for saving his life. I took this money and gave it to the needy on the Klamath Reservation. Who am I?

One of the first women doctors in Oregon

I came to Oregon with my family in 1843. I had a fierce independent spirit. I got a divorce in 1859 and instead of taking charity I earned a living for myself and my son. I had a fondness for nursing so I decided to become a doctor. I enrolled in the Eclectic School of Medicine in Philadelphia and graduated in 1874. After practicing medicine in Oregon I decided to get more schooling. I went to the University of Michigan and got my M.D. in 1880. I married Colonel John Adair in 1884, and we moved to Astoria where I continued to have a practice. I had some very strong beliefs, one which was the mandatory sterilization of the criminally insane. Who am I?

First woman lawyer

I became the first woman lawyer in Oregon in 1886. In 1833, I moved to Seattle to study under attorney Colonel J. C. Haines. I was admitted to the Washington Territory Bar eighteen months later. I wanted to practice law in Oregon but the state Supreme Court would not admit me. I lobbied the state legislature to amend the law to recognize a woman as a lawyer. I went back to the Supreme Court and they refused me again because of a one year residency requirement. When I showed evidence that this did not apply to men, I was admitted to the Oregon Bar. I got a reputation for my eccentric behavior and being temperamental. I sometimes ended up in more trouble with the court system than my clients. Who am I?

First woman to register to vote in Multnomah County

My husband was injured and couldn't work and I had to be the family breadwinner. Having to earn the living for my family I saw a lot of injustices against women. It was my husband who said that women would not have it better until they could vote. I helped to form the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association. I also started a weekly newspaper called **The New Northwest**, which for sixteen years I devoted most of my columns to the advocacy of women's rights. I had some definite ideas about equal rights for women. When I was told that the prohibition of liquor and the suffrage movement went together I refused to combine them. I was asked to withdraw from campaigning for equal rights, but I refused to do that. In November 1912, Oregon finally passed the rights of women to vote. I was seventy-seven years old and the first woman in Multnomah County to register to vote. Who am I?

First Policewoman

I earned the nickname "*Municipal Mother.*" I also had the distinction of being the first policewoman in the nation. I was hired in 1908 to work for the Portland Police Department. I was hired to protect the moral welfare of young women and girls. I lobbied for laws to protect women's health and welfare. I also advised other states and cities on women's law enforcement issues. I believed that crime prevention programs were as important as the corrective measures. I got Oregon state officials to open a home for troubled women. In 1913 I got a state home for delinquent girls, which was known as Hillcrest. In 1917, I was appointed regional field secretary of the national committee on Protective Work for Women and Girls. I did that for three years, then I went back to Portland's Police Department. I retired from the police department when I was sixty-two years old. Who am I?

Started the first private camp for girls

In 1935, with my partner Lucile Murphy, we opened the first private camp for girls in Oregon. I wanted to implement some programs that the Girl Scout camps didn't have. The name of this camp is Camp Tamarack and we had sixteen girls that first year. This camp doesn't get any backing from the government or non-profit organizations so the tuition is high. I feel that girls from rich families will have the greatest influence on society. I became the sole owner of the camp and ran it for twenty years. The camp became so popular and it became hard for me to run, so I turned the camp over to two young women that were on my staff. I went on to establish the Indian Ford Guest Ranch for the entire family. Then in 1970, I built Rock Springs Guest Ranch in Bend. Who am I?

Collects Indian artifacts

I managed the Inland Empire Banks in Eastern Oregon. I have a temperature and moisture controlled room in one of these banks. In this room are boxes of Indian woven and bearded trappings, baskets, rugs, art and clothing stacked to the ceiling. I have catalogued each item with a description of who owned it and what it was used for and what historic significance it was for the tribe that made it. I have a love for the Indian people and I want to preserve their history. My son and I have established a foundation to exhibit and protect this collection. I hope that there will be a closeness between the Indian people and the other American people with respect for each other. I believe that it is important to preserve Indian history and artifacts so that we can get to know them. "There is one great comfort and that is I believe firmly in the ingenuity and the greatness of the American people. There are so many wonderfully good people who do serve and who do it intelligently and well. And that, is what will save this country: those who give rather than take." Who am I?

First U. S. Senator

I worked in politics between 1950-1966. I began my career in the Oregon Legislature. I was elected three times to the State House. My husband, Richard, was a State Senator and we worked as a political team. When Richard was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1954, I served as his aide. Richard died in 1960 just before his reelection campaign. I ran for his senate seat and became the third woman nationally to be elected to the U. S. Senate. I served the full 6 year term. I left the U. S. Senate in 1966. I was the only woman ever elected by Oregonians to the U. S. Senate. I was known for my outspokenness and independence. I wrote a book called **Smoke Screen**, which linked smoking to cancer. Some of the issues that I focused on were consumer advocacy and environmental issues. I also sponsored unsuccessful legislation that would have offered parents tax deductions for childcare costs. Who am I?

First woman judge on Court of Appeals and Oregon Supreme Court

I came to Oregon in 1945. I went back to college and got a teaching certificate in social science. In 1963, I ran for a legislature position and lost the election. In 1965, I was elected to the House of Representative. In 1969, when I moved from the House of Representatives to the state Senate I was the only woman there. I campaigned for governor in 1974, but I wasn't elected. I also campaigned for the U. S. Senate but wasn't elected. I tried to get admitted to the U O Political Science Ph.D. Program, but was told I was too old so I entered law school instead. In 1977, Governor Bob Straub appointed me to the Court of Appeals. I was the first woman on the Court of Appeals. In 1981, I was named to the Oregon Supreme Court, and I was also the first woman on this court. I have a reputation for knowledgeable action in both legal and humanitarian issues of education, juvenile and domestic relations and civil rights issues. Who am I?

First Black woman judge on District Court and Circuit Court

My distinction is being only the second Black woman to practice law in Oregon and the first to sit on a judicial bench. I saw police brutality back around World War II in New York when I was involved with union activities. The armed policemen, trying to deter store pickets, rode into the midst of the demonstrators on horseback and beat several of the women on their breasts with their night sticks. These incidents encouraged my political awareness and involvement on behalf of civil rights. I attended Hunter College for three years and completed my education in Oregon at Northwest College of Law. Because of my life experience I have been committed to use the law in order to bring about change. Governor Tom McCall appointed me to the District Court in 1970. In 1972, I campaigned for a Circuit Court position and I won. I was reelected in 1978. In 1983, I was selected as one of Oregon's Ten Outstanding Women by the March of Dimes. Who am I?

Works in family fruit business

I work in my family's Medford fruit company. I have worked in the family business since first or second grade when I hoed around the trees. As I got older I helped move irrigation pipes and helped with the harvests. I like being outside working in the fields. I now supervise the pruning methods, the cultivation and spraying programs. I also am responsible for the record keeping in our out of state orchards and supervise the Medford packing plant during the fall harvest. My family was instrumental in adding the Institute of Agribusiness to the facilities at the University of Santa Clara. The only other program like this is at Harvard University. I am the youngest member of the Oregon Horticulture Society Board. I believe there are a lot of things that we do in agriculture which creates a feeling of pride. One is doing a good job and in some way having to do with the whole idea of feeding the world. Even though my product is a luxury product, it is still a food crop. Who am I?

First woman in state AFL-CIO elective position

I was in a top state AFL-CIO elective position. Being a woman in the labor movement was difficult in the 1970's and 1980's because the 'good old boy system' was alive and well. I was a political education director of the Oregon AFL-CIO and labor's chief lobbyist in the state. I was elected in this position in 1975 and 1981. I had a reputation for intelligence and fair play. I got my start with the union when I was working for Montgomery Ward. Because of my active role in the labor movement during the early 1970's Oregon's Labor Commissioner appointed me to an ad hoc committee to study state employment practices to see if there was discrimination in employment within the state. This committee recommended that a full time advisory committee be formed and I was selected to be the chair of this committee. I was a respected influence for working people and for women on a number of local and state boards. I was also a representative for Oregon and women in national labor affairs. In 1978, I had an unsuccessful campaign for the State Labor Commissioner's position. Who am I?

First woman to be elected as Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries

I am a fifth generation Oregonian and I have always had a strong interest in politics even as a child. I was in the Foreign Service for seven months in Europe. I came back to Oregon and went back to college and studied political science. When I went job hunting after college I found out real fast how jobs are based on your sex. I was a case worker for the State Welfare Department. When the Children's Service Division was created I became a social worker there. I also served as a juvenile court counselor. I was elected to the House of Representatives at the age of twenty-seven years old, which made me the youngest woman in the House. In 1975 I became an Oregon Senator and was the youngest woman there also. I was also the youngest person and the first woman to be elected to be Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries. I am also known as the first state elected official to bear a child while in office, but I wish that this was not a public novelty. I am a person that is ambitious, organized, and goal oriented, but I also have a hunger for knowledge and new experiences. Who am I?

Volunteer

I have learned how important historic preservation is and how important non-profit projects are. I have spent many years to preserve history for future generations. I have helped with the restoration of a number of historic buildings in the state, like Newberg's Minthorn House; Salem's Mission Mill Museum and Jason Lee House; Aurora's Ox Barn Museum, with its communal and public buildings and private homes; Oregon City's McLoughlin House; and Portland's Pittock Mansion. I also love flowers and growing things and was a member of the Garden Club of America for more than forty years. Twenty of those years was a national judge for the Garden Club's competitions. I was also involved in the preservation of the Columbia Gorge. I was a member of the Portland Junior League for more than fifty years. Who am I?

First woman Governor

I am a fourth generation Oregonian. I started my career in public service as an advocate for handicapped children, as an unpaid lobbyist. My autistic son was the reason for my concern for handicapped children. I was elected to the Oregon House of Representatives in 1981. I became the first woman majority leader during my second term. I was Secretary of State in 1984 and was reelected in 1988. I was the 34th governor and Oregon's first woman governor during 1991-1995. I was a strong advocate for public education, human rights and services, environmental management, and streamlining state government. I also started a project called "*Conversion with Oregon*" to help formulate a strategy to streamline government service and reform the tax system. I also had programs to help move Oregonians from welfare to the workplace, increased the number of children in the Head Start program, and the financing of additional units of affordable housing. I am now at Portland State University's Hatfield School of Government Executive Leadership Institute as Associate Director of Leadership Development. My first major leadership program began operation in September 1999 and is called the "*Legacy Program*." Who am I?