



OREGON

The Beaver State

Issued by

Ed. S. Murby



Secretary of State

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FOREWORD

This booklet has been published in response to many requests for information about the state of Oregon.

History, agriculture, industry and other topics of popular interest are touched upon in an effort to present a brief outline of our State's traditions, and her assets and potentialities. More detailed articles on these and other subjects may be found in the Oregon Blue Book, official state directory and manual of facts and figures. A fee of 25 cents is prescribed for all copies of the Blue Book distributed by the secretary of state to the public.

I am indebted to David O'Hara, manager of the Elections division, for the compilation of this publication, and I take pleasure in presenting it to all who may find its contents to be of interest and value.

EARL T. NEWBRY
Secretary of State

Salem, Oregon.

OREGON AT A GLANCE

(Assembled from records of public agencies and other reliable sources)

POPULATION: 1940 official, 1,089,684; 1946 Census Bureau estimate, 1,452,618.

BANK DEPOSITS: \$1,382,186,000; 24 National banks, 49 State-licensed banks.

PURCHASING POWER: Effective buying income, \$1490 per capita. (National average, \$1166.) Annual retail sales, \$900,000,000.

CLIMATE: Normal temperature for July at Portland, 67 degrees, similar to Escanaba, Michigan; for January 39 degrees, as in Knoxville, Tennessee. Grass is green throughout the year, roses bloom until Christmas.

AGRICULTURE: 64,268 farms, 19,826,691 acres. Oregon rural families enjoy comfortable and dependable incomes. Eighty-five per cent of farms operated by owners. Cash receipts in 1946, \$340,977,000; meat, wool and dairying 45%, wheat, grain and hay 11%, fruits and nuts 16%, poultry and eggs 11%, potatoes and truck crops 11%. State produces virtually entire commercial filbert crop of Nation, 64% of all hops, vast tonnages of fruits, berries and vegetables for canning and freezing; numerous specialty crops, such as seeds, bulbs and peppermint. English walnut crop brings from one to two cents a pound premium. Only state in Union successfully growing and processing long fiber flax for linen products.

LIVESTOCK: Horses 102,000, milch cows 261,000, all cattle 1,112,000, sheep 921,000, swine 186,000, goats 90,000. Range land, 39,000,000 acres. Wool clip (1946) 6,962,000 pounds, mohair 306,000 pounds. Meat packing is one of State's leading industries. Oregon Jerseys are consistent prize winners for World's highest butterfat production.

FORESTRY: 29,661,000 acres, chiefly fir, pine, hemlock, cedar, and spruce. Approximately one-fourth of standing merchantable timber in United States. Annual cut, between six and seven billion board feet. Utilization of wood substances has opened new industrial field of vast importance. An outstanding enterprise is the \$2,000,000 plant at Springfield for the distillation of ethyl alcohol.

FISHERIES: Salmon pack from the Columbia, World's most famous salmon stream, reaches 500,000 cases annually, selling for \$7,500,000; chicken tuna (1945), 22,865,745 pounds; sturgeon, bass and shad, 1,290,000 pounds; other commercial species, 21,352,000 pounds.

MANUFACTURING: Normal annual output exceeds \$500,000,000; in 1945, 2475 establishments employed 163,316 workers. Principal products are lumber, furniture, pulp and paper, canned and processed foods, textile goods, dairy items, flour and cereals, machinery and castings. War contracts for ships and defense installations aggregated \$2,171,412,719.

MINING: \$10,000,000 in gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, chromite, and non-metallic minerals (1945); extensive deposits of lead, oil, platinum, coal, and high-iron bauxite being developed. A plant costing \$4,250,000 to manufacture alumina from native clays has been erected at Salem, the first of its kind in America. In Albany, the United States government has established a metallurgical laboratory to cost approximately \$1,000,000.

ELECTRIC POWER: Federal Bonneville project on Columbia River is now completed and has a rated capacity of 518,400 kilowatts. Following this installation a large number of very important industries have been founded in the Northwest, among which are the great new aluminum plants and ship yards in the Portland area.

WILDLIFE: 300,000 large game animals. Hunters in 1945 returned with 3500 elk, 400 antelope, 27,600 deer. Wild fowl and fur-bearing animals plentiful.

SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL: The World renowned Crater Lake, Mt. Hood (11,225), Oregon Caves, Wallowa Lake; scores of enchanting roads to Coast and mountains; 400 miles of superlative beach along the Pacific; hundreds of lakes and streams for fishing and boating; medical springs of marvelous potency; winter sports developments; exclusive lodges; popular health and play resorts without number. Tourist trade approximates \$100,000,000 annually.

NAVIGATION: Portland, a few miles above the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers is one of the World's greatest sea-ports. Commerce with foreign nations and ship building are major industries. Since 1940, its population has increased to approximately 450,000. Cities on the lower Columbia and coastal bays are also important cargo points.

RAILROADS: 4 transcontinental lines, and numerous branches. Total rail mileage, 5,215.

HIGHWAYS: State highway system comprises 7,207 miles (6,574 paved); county highways aggregate 45,614 miles (16,950 paved).

MOTOR VEHICLES: 379,100 private passenger cars; 108,755 trucks and busses. \$5 flat license fee for all except heavy commercial vehicles.

EDUCATION: 1376 public elementary schools, 241 high schools, 21 universities and colleges, including 7 maintained by State.

OREGON'S vast resources can support thousands of additional families. Though there are few sections in which tracts remain to be homesteaded, fine productive farm properties can still be purchased reasonably, and the State's industrial growth is just beginning. In no other place on earth are prosperity and contentment so general. A mild, enjoyable climate, a friendly citizenry, expansive fields for honest work and achievement, limitless outlets for the occasional natural urge to relax and play, all combine indeed to make Oregon, the Beaver State, a land of golden opportunity.

AGRICULTURE IN OREGON

By E. L. Peterson, Director, State Department of Agriculture

Oregon is essentially an agricultural state, with more than 19.8 million acres of its land devoted at the present time to the production of crops and livestock. The total value of our agricultural products in 1946 was \$340,977,000. Agriculture and forestry are our two leading basic industries.

Encouraged by, or rather because of, topographical and climatic features, agricultural pursuits are varied from one section of the state to another. Thus we have great ranches averaging many acres each in the eastern part of the state and mostly acreages and small farms in the western section of Oregon. Oregon's agriculturists, occupying 64,268 farms throughout the state, as a whole produce an amazing diversity of crops, until virtually only ones lacking on commercial scale are those that thrive in a land of almost continual sunshine.

Along the Pacific ocean or coastal region, where rainfall is abundant and the heat and cold seldom touch the extremes, dairying is the outstanding farm industry, particularly in Tillamook and Coos counties. Bulb production, especially Easter lilies, is one of the newer industries along the coast, with the greatest acreage in Curry county. Substantial development is predicted for the coast bulb industry.

Broadly speaking, there are but two other distinct climates, that found in the small but richly endowed Willamette valley extending from Portland south 140 miles and that found in the vast plateau region east from the Cascade mountain range with elevation varying from 1,000 to 5,000 feet. In the area east of the Cascades it is not unusual for the extremes of summer and winter weather to pay visitations.

In eastern Oregon, as the plateau area is more familiarly known, the many thousands of acres are devoted chiefly to wheat production and to extensive cattle and sheep ranges. The 18 counties east of the Cascades have nearly one-sixth of the state's population and more than two-thirds of the land area. Here are the "great open spaces." In certain sections of this area the trend in recent years has been toward a more balanced agriculture. Since 1943 Umatilla county, still No. 1 wheat producer has produced annually dry edible peas and green peas for canning and freezing purposes from around 50,000 acres. Production of some forage seed crops, vegetables, grasses and some fur-bearing animals are among other developments in eastern Oregon, in irrigated sections of which we also grow fruit and cut three crops of alfalfa per year. Malheur county has developed greatly with the Vale-Owyhee irrigation project materialized and from the 1945 crop over 7,400 carloads of potatoes and truck crops were shipped out of that county, in which is also located the state's largest sugar refinery with its accompanying acreages devoted to sugar beet production.

In the Willamette valley, now supporting considerably more than the normal 70 per cent

of the Oregon population, is found about half the total number of farms in the state. Blessed by great fertility, plenty of rainfall three seasons of the year and generally ideal harvest conditions, the farm land is devoted to a wide diversity of agricultural products. These include small grains, hays, corn, potatoes, truck crops, forage seed crops, livestock in which there is considerable emphasis on the purebred, poultry and turkeys, berries or cane fruits, tree fruits with emphasis on prunes and cherries, and a long list of specialty crops—hops, peppermint for oil, sugar beet seeds, fiber flax, vegetable seeds, flower seeds, flaxseed, nursery stock, bulbs, walnuts, filberts, holly, honey, and foxes and mink.

The great commercial pear and apple producing areas are in the Rogue and Umpqua river valleys of southern Oregon and in the Hood River valley along the famous Columbia river. The Umpqua and Rogue valleys lie south of the Willamette valley in what is generally termed southern Oregon. The climate is not unlike that of the Willamette valley and production is diversified, though not so greatly as in the Willamette valley. Douglas county has one of the larger turkey enterprises of the state and bulb production has gained considerable attention for Josephine county. Here, as throughout the valley to the north and parts of the coast area, dairying is one of the major phases of farming.

Klamath county is king of the commercial potato enterprise, with Deschutes county in central Oregon (a section of eastern Oregon immediately east of the Cascades and in about the center of the north-south line) ranking with Malheur county as other major potato areas.

Rising to new heights of production in wartime, Oregon agriculture will continue its full share of the responsibilities for foodstuffs for both humans and animals in the reconversion period, and could do even more were the farmer living in a normal economy. Some readjustments in wartime production are bound to come, but the full scope of these is not now evident. Already more acreage is under irrigation in central Oregon, which means largely more row crops, truck crops and specialty crops. New canneries and freezing plants will be in operation in 1947, adding to an already substantial number; much of the new development in this line is in Umatilla and Malheur counties. Oregon farmers hope to hold the abundant development in forage seed crop production and to expand the growing of vegetable seed. In all lines, quality production will be emphasized.

The war brought to Oregon for the first time thousands of soldiers and civilian workers; many of the latter remained on as permanent residents. Many of the veterans are coming, or want to come to Oregon to make their home. Many of the newcomers, actual and potential, want to, and will, farm here. If they can succeed in farming any place, it is in Oregon and her neighbor states.

OREGON'S GOVERNOR



JOHN H. HALL

OREGON INDUSTRIES

By Milton N. Nelson, Professor of Economics, Oregon State Agricultural College. (Abridged)

Oregon is known as a state in which agriculture and forestry predominate. However, so much emphasis has been placed on Oregon's dependence upon these fields that one is apt to overlook the diversity of economic occupations pursued by her people as revealed by a study of census figures. The percentage of her people engaged in agriculture according to Federal census figures is virtually the same for Oregon as for the United States as a whole, being 20 per cent in the former case and 21.4 per cent in the latter. In Oregon over 26 per cent of those engaged in the various economic fields are connected with the manufacturing and mechanical industries, which compares with nearly 30 per cent for the country as a whole. In trade the figures run 13.5 per cent for Oregon and 12.5 per cent for the United States. In the fields of public service, professional service, domestic and personal service and clerical occupations, the distribution in Oregon is likewise closely in correspondence to that for the United States as a whole. In extraction of minerals, Oregon with .5 per cent falls below the average for the United States, which is 2 per cent, but in forestry and fishing the reverse is true, where Oregon with 4.5 per cent compares with .5 per cent for the United States.

Raw materials from Oregon's farms, ranges, mines and forests furnish the foundation for her industrial development and on the further expansion of these resources depends the continued growth of her prosperity. Her wealth, and particularly her manufactures and trade, find their roots in agriculture and lumbering.

Bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and on the north by the great Columbia river, it is only natural that fisheries should loom large in the economy of her people. Of the Pacific states, Oregon ranks third in the value of commercial fishery products. Over half the world's supply of canned Chinook salmon is produced by the Columbia river. The economic importance of commercial fisheries to Oregon is measured not alone in the value of its annual pack but in the hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in canneries, equipment, fishing fleets, and accessories, the direct and indirect employment it affords to thousands of people and the economic activity it creates in shipyards, machine shops, linen mills, and other industries based upon its requirements.

Minerals, too, play an important role in the economic outlook. Aside from the metallic minerals, much value is derived from sand, gravel, and stone. Gold is the most important of the metallic metals, nearly all counties contributing small yields, major yields being in Baker, Grant, Josephine, Jackson, and Lane counties. Among the minerals existing in commercial quantities

in various parts of the state are arsenic, basalt, cinnabar, clay, coal, chromium, copper, diatomite, gold, granite, gravel, gypsum, lead, limestone, manganese, marble, mercury, platinum, pumice, quartz, sand, silver, and stone. Deposits of iron are found along the lower Columbia river, and Oregon's coal fields are mainly in Coos county in the southwestern part of the state.

It is evident that for years to come much of Oregon's industrial future will be tied up with her timber resources. With ample supplies of spruce, hemlock, larch, cottonwood, and white fir, Oregon is naturally a home of paper manufacture, her mills now being among the largest in the world. The output of these industries has been marketed in increasing quantities along the eastern seaboard in competition with the older pulp and paper regions of the lake states and New England. Markets have also been found in parts of the Orient and South America. Her leading manufacturers have developed alongside the Columbia and Willamette rivers, the availability of water for power, navigation and other uses having much to do with this concentration. Timber resources contribute to the printing and publishing industry, furniture making, factories manufacturing Venetian blinds, spars, ships, boats, boxes, ladders, canes, artificial limbs, pencils, musical instruments and many other products.

The preserving of fruits and vegetables in canned and frozen form has progressed remarkably in recent years in the Pacific states, Oregon playing a major part in this industry. Millions of cases of canned goods are turned out per year, offering a wide assortment of fruits and vegetables. Preservation of fruits and vegetables by freezing is a comparatively new method in which the Pacific Northwest has taken the lead. It has been found particularly effective and is gaining in popularity.

Oregon also has a flourishing flour and milling industry to which her extensive wheat lands contribute their yield. Closely related to this is the bread and baking industry, all adding to the wealth of the state.

Foundry and machine shops, steel works and rolling mills, all well equipped, contribute millions of dollars to Oregon business.

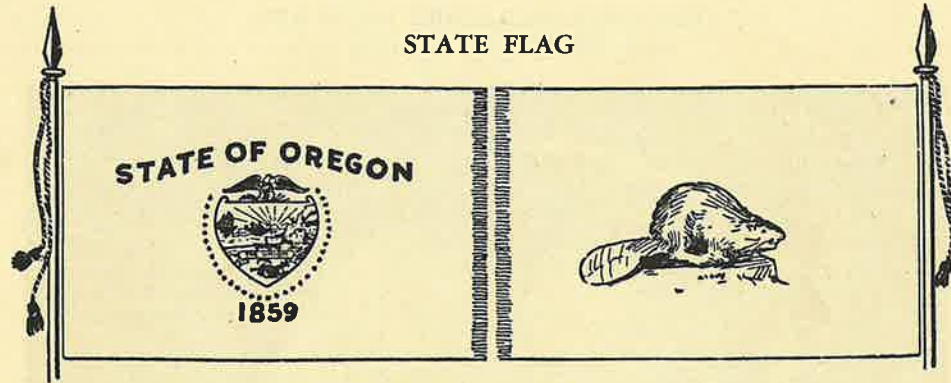
Woolen, flax and linen mills are also an essential factor in the growth of Oregon. Raw wool from Oregon-raised sheep contributes from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 annually to the owners of the ten to eleven thousand farms devoted to that purpose.

Oregon's greatest opportunities still lie with the future.

OREGON'S SECRETARY OF STATE



EARL T. NEWBRY



STATE FLAG

Description: The escutcheon in gold, supported by 33 gold stars and bearing above said escutcheon the words "State of Oregon" in gold and below such escutcheon the figures "1859" in gold, on one side, on a navy blue field. On the other side, on a navy blue field, a representation of the beaver in gold. Section 89-601, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated.

STATE TREE

The Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) was named as the Oregon state tree by house concurrent resolution No. 5 of the legislative assembly in 1939.

STATE FLOWER

The Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*) was designated as the Oregon state flower by senate concurrent resolution No. 4 of the legislative assembly of 1899.

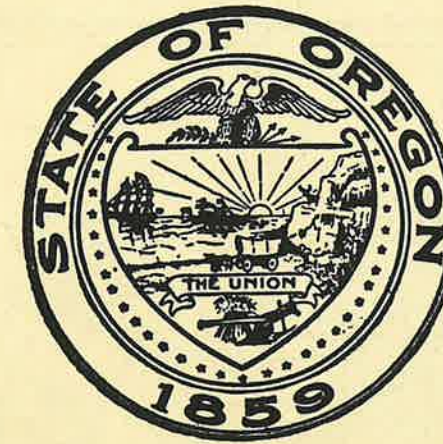
No state colors have ever been officially recognized.



STATE BIRD

The western meadow lark was chosen the state bird of Oregon by popular vote of the school children in every county of the state in an election in the spring of 1927, sponsored by the Oregon Audubon Society. The selection was proclaimed by Governor I. L. Patterson in July, 1927. The western meadow lark (*Sturnella neglecta*) has brown and buff plumage and yellow breast. It has a beautiful song and is a native of every section of Oregon.

STATE SEAL



Description: An escutcheon, supported by 33 stars, and divided by an ordinary, with the inscription, "The Union." In chief—mountains, an elk with branching antlers, a wagon, the Pacific ocean, on which a British man-of-war departing, an American steamer arriving. The second—quartering with a sheaf, plow, and pickax. Crest—the American eagle. Legend—State of Oregon, 1859. Section 89-602, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated.

STATE MOTTO

Oregon's motto is "The Union." "Alis Volat Propriis" ("She flies with her own wings") was the territorial motto and was generally accepted as the state motto for many years, but was never adopted by the state government. "The Union" appears on the state seal and is accepted by most authorities as the state motto, although the law has never designated it as such.

AREA AND POPULATION OF COUNTIES

The land area of Oregon counties by square miles is given in the following table, prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce; population figures are from the federal census reports of 1940:

County	Sq. Miles	Population	County	Sq. Miles	Population
Baker	3,084	18,297	Lake	8,270	6,293
Benton	647	18,629	Lane	4,594	69,096
Clackamas	1,890	57,130	Lincoln	1,006	14,549
Clatsop	820	24,697	Linn	2,294	30,485
Columbia	646	20,971	Malheur	9,870	19,767
Coos	1,611	32,466	Marion	1,173	75,246
Crook	2,980	5,533	Morrow	2,059	4,337
Curry	1,622	4,301	Multnomah	424	355,099
Deschutes	3,041	18,631	Polk	739	19,989
Douglas	5,062	25,728	Sherman	830	2,321
Gilliam	1,211	2,844	Tillamook	1,115	12,263
Grant	4,532	6,380	Umatilla	3,231	26,030
Harney	10,132	5,374	Union	2,032	17,399
Hood River	529	11,580	Wallowa	3,178	7,623
Jackson	2,817	36,213	Wasco	2,387	13,069
Jefferson	1,794	2,042	Washington	716	39,194
Josephine	1,625	16,301	Wheeler	1,707	2,974
Klamath	5,973	40,497	Yamhill	709	26,336
Total land area in Oregon				96,350	
Total water area (excluding Pacific coastal waters totaling 48 square miles)				631	
Total area of Oregon				96,981	
Total population				1,089,684	

STATE SONG

The song entitled "Oregon, My Oregon", words by J. A. Buchanan and music by Henry B. Murtagh, was accepted and adopted as the state song of Oregon, by the provisions of senate joint resolution No. 3, legislative assembly of 1927. (For words and music, see last page.)

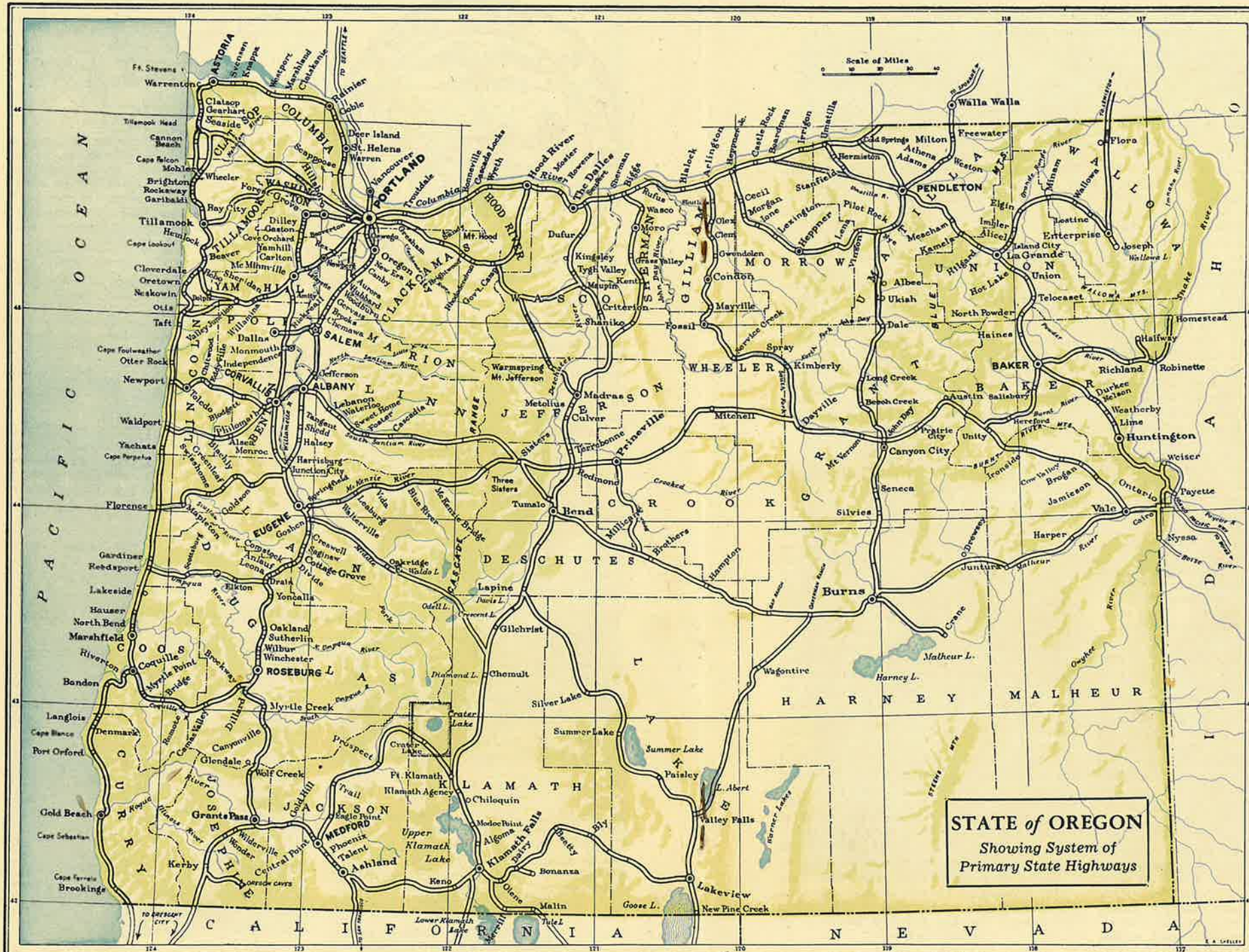
GENERAL DATA

Oregon, central state of the Pacific group, is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Idaho, on the south by California and Nevada and on the west by the Pacific ocean, and lies between 42 degrees and 46 degrees 15 minutes, north latitude; and 116 degrees 45 minutes and 124 degrees 30 minutes, west longitude.

Oregon originally included Washington and Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming, with an area of 286,541 square miles.

The present area of Oregon is 96,981 square miles, including 631 square miles of water surface. The state ranks ninth in size in the Union. The state has 300 miles of coast line, exclusive of indentations. The width east and west is 395 miles and the length north and south is 295 miles.

Oregon was admitted into the Union February 14, 1859, and had at that time a population of about 53,000. The 1940 census gives the population of Oregon as 1,089,684, giving it the rank of 34th state in population. Its percentage of increase over the 1930 population was 14.2 per cent and was exceeded by only that of eight other states. Density of population from 1940 statistics was approximately 11 to the square mile. In density of population Oregon ranked in 38th place, the national average being 44 to the square mile.



CITIES OVER 1,000 POPULATION

Albany	5,654
Ashland	4,744
Astoria	10,389
Baker	9,342
Bandon	1,004
Beaverton	1,492
Bend	10,021
Burns	2,566
Canby	1,236
Central Point	1,156
*Coos Bay	5,259
Coquille	3,327
Corvallis	8,392
Cottage Grove	2,626
Dallas	3,579
Enterprise	1,709
Eugene	20,838
Forest Grove	2,449
Freewater	1,041
Gladstone	1,910
Grants Pass	6,028
Gresham	2,724
Heppner	1,419
Helmiston	2,107
Hillsboro	3,747
Hood River	3,280
Independence	1,608
Jacksonville	1,011
Junction City	1,187
Klamath Falls	16,497
La Grande	7,747
Lakeview	2,466
Lebanon	2,729
†Marshfield	5,259
McMinnville	3,706
Medford	11,281
Milton	1,849
Milwaukie	5,146
Molalla	1,236
Monmouth	1,072
Mount Angel	1,279
Myrtle Point	1,296
Newberg	2,960
Newport	2,019
North Bend	4,262
Nyssa	1,855
Ontario	3,551
Oregon City	6,124
Oswego	2,445
Pendleton	8,847
Portland	305,394
Prineville	2,358
Rainier	1,183
Redmond	2,184
Reedsport	1,979
Roseburg	4,924
St. Helens	4,304
Salem	30,908
Seaside	2,902
Sheridan	1,504
Silverton	2,925
Springfield	3,805
Stayton	1,095
Sutherland	1,300
Sweet Home	2,141
The Dalles	6,266
Tillamook	2,751
Toledo	2,288
Union	1,398
Vale	1,083
Vernonia	1,412
Warrenton	1,365
West Linn	2,165
West Salem	1,490
Woodburn	2,200

* Formerly Marshfield † Now Coos Bay.

HISTORY OF OREGON

Condensed from an article by the late Robert Carlton Clark, appearing in a former issue of the Oregon Blue Book

The first white men to see Oregon were Spanish seamen who voyaged up the coast from Mexico in 1543. Evidence of such visits is found today in the Spanish names that dot the coast line of Oregon—Capes Ferrelo, Sebastian, Blanco, Falcon, and Heceta Head named after Captain Bruno Heceta who was first to see the Columbia river in August, 1775. The great English captain, James Cook, found his way to the Oregon coast in March, 1778, approaching it near the mouth of the Alsea river. Cook named Capes Foulweather and Perpetua. He was followed by English and American vessels which visited the northwest coast of America in search of furs. John Meares who named Capes Disappointment, Lookout and Meares, came in 1788 and in August of the same year, Captain Robert Gray sailed along the whole extent of the Oregon coast line in the Lady Washington, which, with her sister ship, the Columbia, had left Boston in October of 1787. He landed men to gather wood somewhere in Tillamook county, the first white men known to set foot on Oregon soil. Later, he entered Tillamook bay, which he named "Murderers' Harbor," after one of his men had been killed there in a conflict with Indians. Gray later took command of the Columbia and sailed that vessel home around the world by way of Canton, China. He returned to the Oregon coast in May, 1791, and after traversing its whole extent some four or five times during that year, finally discovered the Columbia river, entering its mouth in May, 1792. He named the river "Columbia's River" after the name of his ship. In this same year a British naval captain, George Vancouver, was engaged in exploration on the northwest coast and followed Gray to the Columbia. He sent one of his officers, Lieutenant Broughton, more than 100 miles up the Columbia. These men, Vancouver and Broughton, were responsible for many names on the map of the Pacific Northwest, such as Port Orford, Young's river, Puget Sound, and the snow capped peaks, Rainier, Baker, Saint Helens, and Hood.

Another voyage of note in 1792 was that of the Jenny under command of Captain James Baker, who sailed from Bristol, England, in June, 1791. He was the first trader known to have visited Winchester bay, which he named Port Sidenham. He, too, called at the Columbia river in 1792. Baker's bay bears his name. A sister ship, the Ruby, spent the winter in the Columbia in 1795-1796.

The fur trade by sea was the first economic interest that drew men to the Pacific Northwest. By 1800, Americans had gained a monopoly in this enterprise. These traders sought the skins of the sea otter, fur seal, and other fur-bearing animals, markets being found mainly in China. Within a few years the sea otter had been all but exterminated and by 1820 more money

could be made by hunting whales in the north Pacific ocean. Only an occasional American trading vessel appeared off the Northwest coast or visited the Columbia river.

Discoveries by sea encouraged efforts at overland exploration. Alexander Mackenzie in 1793 made the first successful overland expedition to reach the waters of the Pacific from Canada. This was followed by that of Lewis and Clark in 1805, and in 1807 by a party of Americans that built a post and named it Fort Lewis, this fort probably having been located on Flat Head lake or river in western Montana. Explorers returned with accounts of rich fur-bearing grounds beyond the Rockies and caused a spirited rivalry between the Canadian and American fur hunters to be first on the Columbia. The traders of the North West Company of Canada were first to reach the headwaters of the Fraser and Columbia rivers (1805-1807). Partners of John Jacob Astor in his Pacific Fur Company established Astoria in 1811. Astor's posts, furs and goods were sold on the Columbia to the North West Company, in October, 1813. The two great Canadian rivals, the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies, were merged in 1821 under the latter name.

The Hudson's Bay Company guided from its Canadian headquarters by its able governor, George Simpson, and directed in its Columbia department by Dr. John McLoughlin, dominated the Oregon country for some twenty years. From a new base, Fort Vancouver, 100 miles up the Columbia, established by the governor in 1824-1825 to take the place of Fort George (Astoria, abandoned in 1825, burned by the Indians, and restored as an outpost in 1829), fur gathering was carried on. The vast area west of the Rocky mountains between California and Alaska was called the Columbia department by the Hudson's Bay Company and was administered as a unit. Posts were maintained in the heart of the fur country, on the Fraser river and its tributaries, on the upper waters of the Columbia, on the Umpqua, on Puget Sound, and along the coast to Alaska. All of the furs were brought from the interior posts as far north as New Caledonia (the region between the Rockies and Fraser river) by annual brigades to Vancouver. The region south of the Columbia was trapped and traded by the annual Snake river and Southern (or Umpqua) expeditions. The company sent its vessels along the northern coast to supply its posts and to trade furs from the Indians. Its trappers and hunters thoroughly explored the region west of the Rockies and named many of its streams, lakes, and mountains.

Before the coming of the white man there were approximately 100,000 Indians in the Oregon country, that region west of the Rockies and between the 42d and 49th parallels. By

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OREGON'S STATE TREASURER



LESLIE M. SCOTT

HISTORY OF OREGON

(Continued from page 14)

1857, after the smallpox epidemic, fever and other diseases contracted from the whites, this population was reduced to less than 25,000. Between 1853 and 1856, Joel Palmer, Indian agent for Oregon, established reservations for the Indians in an effort to preserve those that had survived war and disease. The 1930 census showed 5,000 Indians in Oregon.

Settlement of Oregon began about 1830 when some of the French Canadian employees of the Hudson's Bay Company located farms in the Willamette valley. The region formed by the great bend in the river west of Woodburn thus settled became known as French Prairie. Soon after, Americans drifted in to take up farms in the same locality. Among these were hunters, trappers, missionaries and priests. In 1836 Whitman and Spalding, with their wives, established a mission near the present site of Walla Walla, a second at Lewiston, and a third about 25 miles northwest of Spokane. This enterprise ended tragically with the massacre of the Whitmans by the Indians in 1847.

With the increase in population began a movement to form a government. The death of a leading citizen furnished the incentive and resulted in meetings of the settlers of the Willamette valley, February 17-18, 1841, at which officers were elected and a code of laws adopted. No constitution was adopted at that time, but at meetings held on May 2 and July 5, 1843, a provisional government was established with the adoption of a constitution and laws. Revenue for the support of the government was first raised by voluntary subscription, but when only \$80.50 was secured by this method, compulsory taxation was used. By 1846 when the boundary dispute over Oregon between the United States and Great Britain was ended by treaty, the population of Oregon had risen to 6,000. The 1860 census gave a population of 52,000. By that time settlement had spread southward up the Willamette and into the valleys of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers and the counties of western Oregon had been established as they are today. Congress was able to organize a territorial government for Oregon in 1848, General Joseph Lane, the first territorial governor arriving in March, 1849. To the earlier attractions of furs and fertile lands there was added in the early 1850's the lure of gold discoveries at Jacksonville and Gold Beach. In 1852 the capital was moved from Oregon City to Salem. By 1855 it was located at Corvallis, but at the end of that year it was moved back to Salem. Washington territory was cut away from Oregon in 1853. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 benefited Oregon by furnishing a market for her surplus lumber, flour, and other products and by enriching her citizens who worked the mines. After three times voting against statehood, the people in 1857 approved the call of a convention, which drafted a constitution that received popular approval. At the same time,

the people voted by a large majority against slavery and asked admission to the Union as a free state. This Congress granted February 14, 1859.

As there were few Indians in the Willamette valley, and these enfeebled by disease, they gave little trouble to the settlers. The Indians of southern and eastern Oregon were more warlike and offered resistance to the advance of settlement. To afford protection, the government sent troops to Oregon in 1849. Vancouver was made the army headquarters for the Northwest, and other posts were established at strategic points. During the fifties against the Indians were waged the Rogue River and Yakima wars, by which they were subdued and confined to reservations. In 1858, there were more than 2,000 soldiers stationed in 11 posts in Oregon and Washington. During the Civil war these soldiers were almost all withdrawn and state volunteer forces were organized to take over the forts. Fort Klamath was established at this time, and with the return of the federal forces Fort Harney was built in 1865 in the Harney valley. The Indians of that region were gathered in 1871 on the Malheur reservation, where they were confined until 1878 when they joined in the Bannock war, after which they were sent to other reservations and the Malheur reservation was abandoned. During the seventies came the Modoc, Nez Perce, and the Bannock Indian wars.

With the subduing of the Indians, the settlement of the Umatilla and Grande Ronde valleys began in the early sixties. Soon after gold was discovered in the Powder and Salmon river regions, steamboats were established on the upper Columbia to carry supplies and the people to the mines, and thousands of disbanded Confederate soldiers arrived to hasten settlement of the eastern Oregon country. Settlement of the Wallowa valley began about 1870. Lumber mills sprang up and a railroad was built through the valley in 1908.

As settlement increased throughout the state, the fur industry declined and agriculture became the principal economic interest. Industries began to flourish and Oregon prospered. Settlers came taking advantage of the donation land law of 1850 which gave 640 acres of land to a married settler and 320 to a single man. William Hume set up the first cannery on the Columbia in 1866. Mining flourished between 1850 and 1870, the earliest discoveries of gold in Oregon being made in Jackson and Josephine counties in 1852. It is estimated that these counties produced gold and silver worth approximately \$5,000,000 before 1870. As early as 1850 steamboats made regular runs on the Columbia and Willamette rivers between Oregon City and Astoria. Ocean going vessels connected Portland with San Francisco. Stage coaches operated between Oregon and California points in 1860, and construction of a railroad southward from Portland was begun in 1868. A transcontinental railroad was completed to Portland in August, 1883. The Oregon Short Line from Granger,

Wyoming, to Huntington, Oregon, was completed in 1882, and connections were made with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in 1884, thus giving Portland another outlet to the East. The railroad connection southward to California was completed in 1887.

The refinements of civilization were early introduced into Oregon with the establishment of schools, churches, and newspapers. The first school in the Oregon country was taught by an American, John Ball, in 1832 at Vancouver for the half-breed Indian children. Solomon H. Smith, another American settler, opened the first school within the present limits of Oregon in 1834 at Wheatland, and, after 1834, missionaries conducted schools for Indian children. The first public free schools began in 1845 and by 1895 there were 58,000 children in 1,800 schoolhouses with 3,200 teachers. High schools developed slowly. As late as 1900, only Portland, The Dalles, Baker City and Astoria had high schools. The churches soon founded academies and colleges so that every important town in Oregon could boast one of these institutions. The Oregon State Agricultural College began its career as a state school at Corvallis in 1868. The University of Oregon, founded at Eugene in 1872, opened for students in 1876. Normal schools were founded at Monmouth and Ashland in 1882.

The first newspaper, the Oregon Spectator, founded at Oregon City in 1846, was quickly

followed by others, among which the Oregonian at Portland (1850) and the Oregon Statesman, first at Oregon City (1851) and later moved to Salem, were most influential. Soon thereafter every town could boast a newspaper. The main interest of these journals in early days was politics and each of them was a party organ. The Oregonian defended first the Whig and then the Republican cause, while the Statesman was originally the spokesman for the Democratic party.

During the past 40 years, Oregon has made notable contributions to popular government by the adoption of certain reforms known as the "Oregon System." Most important among these are the system of direct legislation, the initiative and referendum (1902), popular selection of elected officials through the primary election (1904), and the recall (1908). Oregon has also pioneered in the popular nomination of presidents by a practice that permits the voter to state at nominating elections a preference among the presidential candidates. This plan was adopted in 1911.

Thus, in a hasty view of Oregon history, there passes across the scene in steady succession the voyager by sea, the maritime fur trader, the overland explorer, the trapper and trader, the missionary, farmer, teacher, preacher, soldier, railroad builder and captain of industry—a story most romantic for its early period but growing more prosaic as it reaches recent times.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF OREGON

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

First—Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties.

Second—Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler Counties.

Third—Multnomah County.

Fourth—Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, and Linn Counties.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

1st—Jackson, Josephine
2d—Coos, Curry, Douglas, Lane, Lincoln
3d—Marion
4th—Multnomah
5th—Clackamas
6th—Morrow, Umatilla
7th—Hood River, Wasco
8th—Baker
9th—Grant, Harney, Malheur
10th—Union, Wallowa
11th—Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler
12th—Polk, Yamhill
13th—Klamath
14th—Lake
18th—Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson
19th—Tillamook, Washington
20th—Clatsop, Columbia
21st—Benton, Linn

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

1st—Marion

2d—Linn

3d—Lane

4th—Lane, Linn

5th—Douglas

6th—Jackson

7th—Josephine

8th—Coos, Curry

9th—Benton, Polk

10th—Yamhill

11th—Washington

12th—Clackamas

13th—Multnomah

14th—Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah

15th—Clatsop

16th—Hood River, Wasco

17th—Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake

18th—Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler

19th—Morrow, Umatilla, Union

20th—Umatilla

21st—Union, Wallowa

22d—Grant, Harney, Malheur

23d—Baker

24th—Lincoln, Tillamook

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

1st—Clatsop

2d—Columbia

3d—Tillamook

4th—Washington

5th—Multnomah

6th—Clackamas, Multnomah

7th—Clackamas

8th—Yamhill

9th—Lincoln

10th—Polk

11th—Benton

12th—Marion

13th—Linn

14th—Lane

15th—Douglas

16th—Coos

17th—Coos, Curry

18th—Josephine

19th—Jackson

20th—Hood River

21st—Wasco

22d—Gilliam, Morrow, Sherman, Wheeler

23d—Umatilla

24th—Union

25th—Wallowa

26th—Crook, Jefferson

27th—Baker

28th—Deschutes

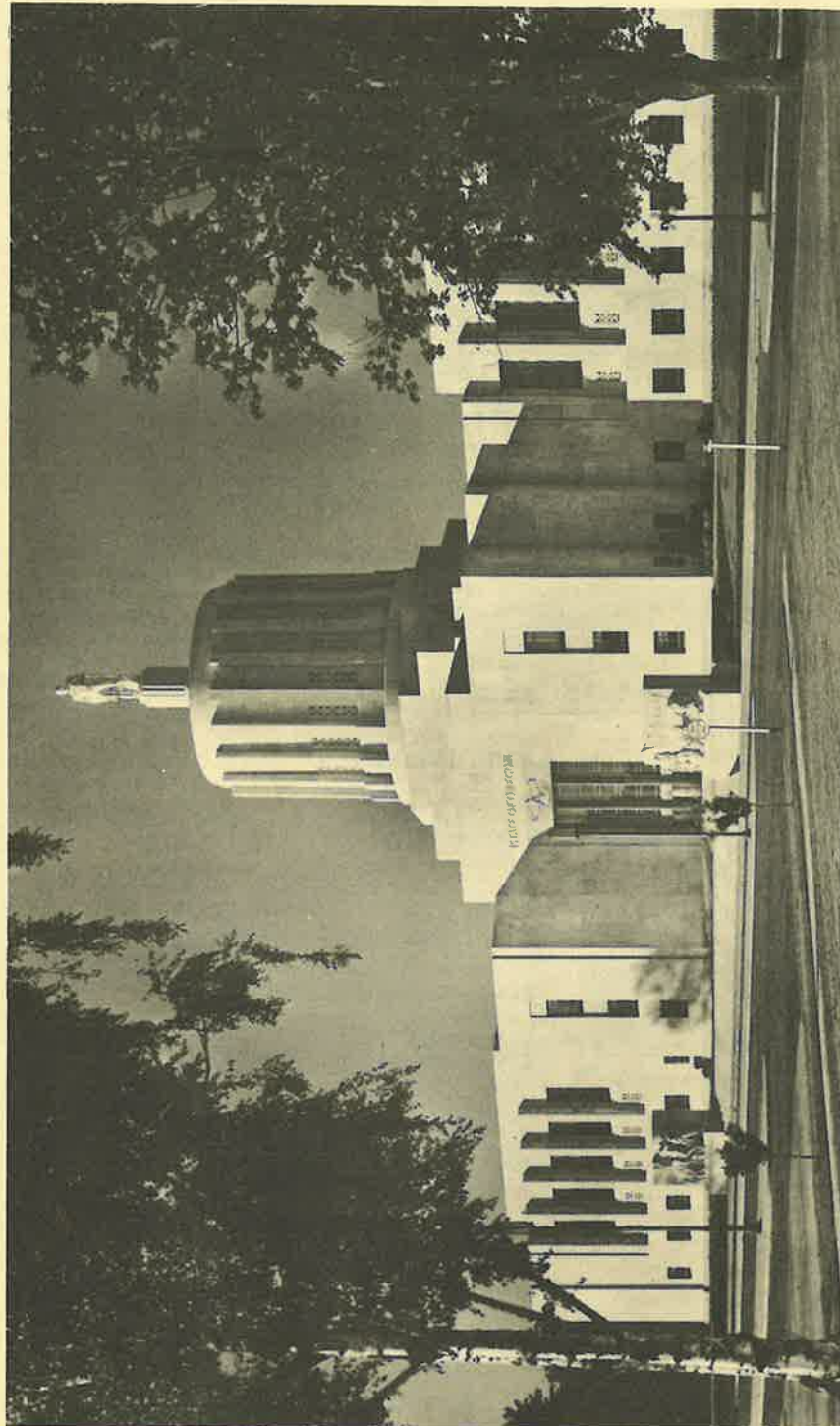
29th—Deschutes, Lake

30th—Grant, Harney

31st—Malheur

32d—Klamath

33d—Clatsop, Columbia



OREGON'S STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

(Picture on opposite page)

The dimensions of the building are: Length, 394 feet; width, 164 feet; height main building, 53 feet; height top of circular tower, 128 feet; height top of statue, 166 feet; usable square foot area, 131,750.

Oregon's new capitol was authorized by the state legislature at a special session in October, 1935, the former capitol building having been destroyed by fire in April of that year.

Severely simple in its exterior lines, the building is of modernized Greek architecture. The main doors facing north are flanked by two massive sculptures, the one on the west depicting "The Covered Wagon" and that on the east "Lewis and Clark Led by Sacajawea." Maps on the rear of the blocks outline the Oregon Trail and the routes of Lewis and Clark. These sculptures are by Leo Friedlander of White Plains, New York, and are of Vermont marble 13 by 18 feet in size.

Inscriptions carved in the marble on either side of the entrance doors, prepared by Dr. H. B. Alexander of Scripps College, Claremont, California, read:

"A free state is formed and is maintained by the voluntary union of the whole people joined together under the same body of laws for the common welfare and the sharing of benefits justly apportioned."

"The mind of man knows no employment more worthy of its powers than the quest of righteousness in human affairs, no goal of its labours that is superior to the discovery of the good in the guidance of life."

The decorations in bronze above the doors, the pioneer on the top of the building, the carvings of the sea otter, beaver and eagle on the front of the building, the wheat and the salmon at the east and west ends, and the bronze of the great seal of the state on the rotunda floor were done by Ulric H. Ellerhusen.

Rose travertine marble quarried in Montana has been used for the walls of the rotunda and the halls throughout the building. Baseboards and ramps of the great stairways are Arkansas radio black marble. The floor of the rotunda and the stairs are Napoleon gray marble from Tennessee.

The inscription below the governor's balcony is by Dr. Alexander and reads:

"In the souls of its citizens will be found the likeness of the state, which if they be unjust and tyrannical then will it reflect their vices, but if they be lovers of righteousness, confident in their liberties, so will it be clean in justice, bold in freedom."

The murals on the walls of the rotunda were created and executed by Barry Faulkner and F. H. Schwarz and represent the following: "Cap-

tain Robert Gray and His Ship, Columbia Rediviva, at the Mouth of the River of the West, 1792"; "Meriwether Lewis and William Clark with Party at Celilo Falls on Their Way to the Pacific, 1805"; "The First White Women (Mrs. Narcissa Whitman and Mrs. Eliza Spalding) to Cross the Continent Welcomed by Dr. McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver, 1836"; "The Great Wagon Train Migration at The Dalles Before Departure for the Willamette Valley, 1843."

Four smaller murals flanking the stairs to the legislative chambers are symbolic of Oregon industries.

On the second floor, west wing, is the house of representatives. The walls are panelled in golden oak and the mural behind the speaker's desk depicts the historical meeting of Oregon settlers at Champoe when a vote was taken on the question of adhering to Great Britain or the United States. Names on the friezes near the ceiling are those of prominent persons in history. The carpet bears the design of the Oregon fir tree.

Opposite, in the east wing, is the senate chamber. The walls are panelled in walnut and the carpet has alternate designs of a sheaf of wheat and a salmon, symbolic of Oregon's farming and fishing industries. The mural behind the president's desk depicts Salem when news of the admission of Oregon into statehood was received. The friezes near the ceiling are of the same character as those in the house.

The governor's suite is on the second floor, south center. The massive circular table in the center of the reception room is of Carpathian elm and a replica of the former state capitol building is inlaid in its surface, 40 different kinds of wood having been used. The state flower and bird are also shown in the inlays. Above the fireplace in the governor's main office is a unique map, the work of Barry Faulkner. This room is panelled in matched walnut, and adjoining on the east is the board of control room panelled in knotty pine.

From the fourth floor of the building, a series of stairs lead into the tower, the top of which, exterior measurement, is 128 feet above the ground. The bronze statue, weighing eight and one-half tons and covered by gold leaf to last 25 years, rises 40 feet above the tower. The view from the tower affords a panorama of the city of Salem and surrounding country. On clear days, Mounts Jefferson, Hood, Adams and St. Helens are visible.

READ ABOUT OREGON

Compiled by the Oregon State Library

HISTORY

- *Allen. On the Oregon trail
- *Anderson & Collins. Stories of Oregon
- Bancroft. History of Oregon
- Bancroft. History of the Northwest coast
- *Barry & Barr. Redskin and pioneer
- *Barzee. Oregon in the making
- Bashford. Oregon missions
- *Bashford. Stories of western pioneers
- *Bass. Stories of early times in the great West
- Carey. General history of Oregon prior to 1861
- Clark. History of the Willamette Valley, Oregon
- Clarke. Pioneer days of Oregon history
- *Cleland. Little pioneers of the fir-tree country
- Down. History of the Silverton country
- †Dye. McLoughlin and old Oregon
- †Fuller. History of the Pacific Northwest
- †Ghent. Road to Oregon
- *Horner. Days and deeds in the Oregon country
- †Horner. Oregon history and early literature
- †Irving. Astoria
- Jacobs. Winning Oregon
- *Judson. Early days in old Oregon
- Lyman. The Columbia river
- McArthur. Oregon geographic names
- *†Montgomery. Young Northwest
- *†Parrish. Before the covered wagon
- *Parrish. Historic Oregon
- *Richardson. Oregon history stories
- †Schafar. History of the Pacific Northwest
- *†Skinner. Adventurers of Oregon

INDIANS: THEIR LIVES AND LEGENDS

- Bunnell. Legends of the Klickitats
- *Colbert. Kutkos, Chinook tye
- †Fee. Chief Joseph, the biography of a great Indian
- *Goddard. Indians of the Northwest coast
- †Haines. Red eagles of the Northwest: the story of Chief Joseph and his people
- *Judson. Myths and legends of the Pacific Northwest
- †Lapham. The enchanted lake: Mount Mazama and Crater lake in story, history, and legend
- †McWhorter, ed. Yellow Wolf [Nez Perce war]
- †Parkman. The Oregon trail
- *Peery. Silver streams
- †Strong. Cathlamet on the Columbia

LEWIS AND CLARK

- *†Adams. No other white men
- *†Emmons. Sacajawea of the Shoshones
- Hebard. Sacajawea
- *Schultz. Bird woman (Sacajawea)
- Wheeler. The trail of Lewis and Clark
- For stories, see under Fiction

BIOGRAPHY AND PIONEER REMINISCENCES

- Applegate. Recollections of my boyhood
- Brosnan. Jason Lee, prophet of the new Oregon
- Coe. Frontier doctor

- Davenport. The country boy
- †Dobbs. Men of Champoege
- Drury. Marcus Whitman, M. D.
- *†Eaton. Narcissa Whitman
- Gay. Life and letters of Mrs. Jason Lee
- Lockley. Oregon trail blazers
- Lockley. Oregon's yesterdays
- *Meeker. Ox-team days on the Oregon trail
- *Miller. Overland in a covered wagon
- Monroe. Feelin' fine: Bill Hanley's book
- †Montgomery. The white headed eagle: John McLoughlin, builder of an empire
- †Ross. Westward the women
- Sengstacken. Destination, West!

ECONOMIC AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

- †Appleton. Pacific Northwest resources
- †Case & Case. Last mountains, the story of the Cascades
- Condon. Oregon geology
- Durham. Enchanted corridors
- †Federal Writers' Project. Oregon: end of the trail
- †Freeman. Pacific Northwest
- Hodge. Mount Multnomah
- Neuberger. Our promised land
- †Northwest Regional Council. Economic atlas of the Pacific Northwest
- *†Oregon. Secretary of State, comp. Oregon blue book
- †Oregon. State Board of Forestry. Forest resources of Oregon
- †Oregon. State Board of Higher Education. Physical and economic geography of Oregon
- †Oregon. State Planning Board. Oregon looks ahead
- †Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission. Development of resources and of economic opportunity in the Pacific Northwest
- †Smith. Scenic treasure house of Oregon
- Williams. Columbia river gorge
- Williams. Crater lake: the story of its origin
- Williams. Guardians of the Columbia
- Williams. Some little-known scenic pleasure places in the Cascade range
- †Woods. Your Oregon
- †Writers' Program. Oregon. Mount Hood: a guide

ANIMAL LIFE

- †Bailey. Mammals and life zones of Oregon
- †Eliot. Birds of the Pacific coast
- †Gabrielson & Jewett. Birds of Oregon
- †Guberlet. Animals of the seashore
- †Haig-Brown. Return to the river; a story of the Chinook run
- Johnson & Snook. Seashore animals of the Pacific coast
- †Keep. West coast shells
- *†Lampman. Northwest nature trails
- *†Miller. Along our coast
- †Peterson. Field guide to western birds
- †Slevin. Handbook of reptiles and amphibians of the Pacific states
- †Stevenson. Nature rambles in the Wallows
- *Twining. Bird watching in the West

PLANT LIFE

- Armstrong & Thornber. Field book of western wild flowers
- †Eliot. Forest trees of the Pacific coast
- †Frye. Ferns of the Northwest
- †Frye & Rigg. Elementary flora of the Northwest
- †Gabrielson. Western American alpine
- †Gilkey & Powell. Handbook of Northwest flowering plants
- †Haskin. Wild flowers of the Pacific coast
- †Peck. Manual of the higher plants of Oregon

ESSAYS, POETRY, AND LITERARY LORE

- †Holbrook. Promised land
- †McNeil. Wy'east "The mountain" (Mount Hood)
- Merriam. Northwest verse: an anthology
- Monroe. Sparks from home fires
- Oregon poets; foreword by Ethel Romig Fuller
- Powers. History of Oregon literature
- Putnam. In the Oregon country
- †Ross. Farthest reach
- †Sharp. Where rolls the Oregon
- Turnbull. History of Oregon newspapers

(Symbols indicating reading levels: † High school * Upper grades ‡ Below 4th grade)

The Oregon State Library is a collection of half a million volumes organized to aid in the upbuilding of public and school libraries of the state; to serve legislators, state departments, and state institutions. Its books are available directly to individuals or communities where there is no public library to offer daily service. A letter giving author, title, or subject brings to any Oregon resident requesting State Library service, material to suit his needs, if he will pay the transportation charges. Teachers and public spirited citizens in this state secure unit collections (known as "children's libraries" or "traveling libraries"). Libraries of Oregon use inter-library loans from the State Library to satisfy patrons' requests not available locally.



FICTION

- ‡Austin. Willamette way
- †Balch. Bridge of the gods
- †Binns. The land is bright
- Bretherton. The rock and the wind
- *Butler. Singing paddles
- *Carr. Children of the covered wagon
- †Carr. Young Mac of Fort Vancouver
- *†Conner. Fighting Stars of Oregon
- *†Conner. Quest of the sea otter
- *Curl. Young Shannon, scout with Lewis & Clark
- *De Moss. Blue Bucket nuggets
- †Dye. The conquest [Lewis & Clark]
- *†Hargreaver. Cabin at the trail's end
- Hawkins. Pilebuck
- *†Hough. The covered wagon
- †Jones. Swift flows the river
- †McKay. They came to a river
- *Morrow. On to Oregon
- *Plowhead. Lucretia Ann on the Oregon trail
- *Sabin. Opening the west with Lewis and Clark
- *Skinner. Andy breaks trail [Lewis & Clark]
- †Sperry. No brighter glory
- *Stephenson. Susan and Arabella, pioneers
- *Stephenson. Susan and Little Bird Lost
- †Tousey. Val rides the Oregon trail

OREGON STATE SONG

Quartet arrangement by DANIEL H. WILSON

J. A. BUCHANAN

HENRY B. MURTAGH

Marcia

Land of the Em - pire Build - ers, Land of the Gold - en
Land of the rose and sun - shine, Land of the sum - mer's

West; Con - quered and held by free - men,
breeze; La - den with health and vig - or,

Fair - est and the best. On - ward and up - ward
Fresh from the West - ern seas. Blest by the blood of

ev - er, For - ward and on, and on;
mar - tyr, Land of the set - ting sun;

Hail to thee, Land of He - roes, My O - re - gon.
Hail to thee, Land of Prom - ise, My O - re - gon.