

1: Classified Bibliography of Selected Polk County History Titles - Polk County History Project

The Oregon Historical Quarterly is a scholarly asset and a public resource that is dedicated to putting the power of history into everyone's hands and to advancing knowledge in all corners of the world.

Since the late 20th century, the establishment of casinos on reservations where state law does not apply has provided some income to tribes that are generally impoverished. Throughout the governorship of Ted Kulongoski, the Warm Springs Indians have negotiated for the right to build an off-reservation casino in the Columbia River Gorge. Early European exploration[edit] The perception of Oregon by early European explorers and settlers varied according to the purpose and method of exploration. Official explorers came, at first, primarily by sea, in many cases seeking the Northwest Passage, and later over land, but missed many areas of the state now known as Oregon. Christian missionaries, and later immigrants planning to settle permanently in Oregon, sent glowing reports back to their families in the east. In 1492, Juan de Fuca undertook detailed mapping and studies of ocean currents. Stops along these trips included Oregon as well as the strait now bearing his name. Soon the coast of Oregon became a valuable trading route to Asia. These ships "in as many years" would typically not land before reaching Cape Mendocino in California, but some landed or wrecked in what is now Oregon. Nehalem Indian tales recount strangers and the discovery of items like chunks of beeswax and a lidded silver vase, likely connected to the wreck of the San Francisco Xavier. While returning south Heceta found the mouth of the Columbia River, but was unable to enter. American sea captain Robert Gray entered the Columbia in 1792, and was soon followed by a ship under the command of George Vancouver, a British captain, who also explored Puget Sound and claimed it for Britain. The Lewis and Clark Expedition traveled through the region during their expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase. They built their winter fort at Fort Clatsop, near the mouth of the Columbia. Oregon boundary dispute[edit] Main article: Oregon boundary dispute Great Britain and the U. The dispute, friendly at first, escalated into the threat of war before it was resolved amicably in 1846 by splitting the region. Following the Anglo American Treaty of 1846, the region was "jointly occupied" by the U. Map of the Oregon Country, with most heavily disputed area highlighted. The Oregon Treaty awarded this area to the U. During the 1840s and early 1850s the American West was explored by private trappers who formed fur trading companies originating from St. Louis. One of these privateer trappers and explorers was Jedediah Smith who led expeditions into the American West. Eaton a letter and map containing information that he had gathered from 1842 to 1843 of his explorations into the Rockies, the South Pass, and Pacific Northwest. Smith recommended that President Jackson terminate the Treaty of 1846 that gave the British free rein over the Columbia River, and reported that the Indians favored the British over the Americans. Joint occupation ended with the signing of the Oregon Treaty in 1846, when Britain and the U. Oregon pioneer history The Astor Expedition of 1811, financed by American businessman John Jacob Astor, brought fur traders to the future site of Astoria by both land and sea. During this time the North West Company put the Astorian scheme into practice, sending supplies by sea to the Columbia River and exporting furs directly to China. Although fur depletion and a crash in fur prices undermined the company in the early 1830s, it remained an important presence until the Oregon Treaty of 1846. In the 1830s, several parties of Americans traveled to Oregon, further establishing the Oregon Trail. Many of these emigrants were missionaries seeking to convert natives to Christianity. In 1830 the Peoria Party embarked for Oregon from Illinois. In 1836, wealthy master trapper and entrepreneur Ewing Young died without a will, and there was no system to probate his estate. These meetings were precursors to an all-citizen meeting in 1836, which instituted a provisional government headed by an executive committee made up of David Hill, Alanson Beers, and Joseph Gale. This government was the first acting public government of the Oregon Country before American annexation. The infamous "Lash Law," requiring that blacks in Oregon "be they free or slave" be whipped twice a year "until he or she shall quit the territory," is passed in June 1836. It is soon deemed too harsh and its provisions for punishment are reduced to forced labor in December 1836. The Oregon Trail brought many new settlers to the region, starting in 1842, after the United States agreed to jointly settle the Oregon Country with the United Kingdom. For some time, it seemed the United States and the United Kingdom would go to war for a third time in 75 years see Oregon boundary

dispute , but the border was defined peacefully in by the Oregon Treaty. The Oregon Territory was officially organized in Numerous efforts to find easier overland passage to the Willamette Valley were undertaken beginning in the s. The Barlow Road , Meek Cutoff , and Applegate Trail represented efforts to cross the Cascades in the northern, central, and southern parts of Oregon, respectively. The Barlow Road would become the final leg of the Oregon Trail after its construction in , and the Santiam Wagon Road would cut through the central part of the mountains, succeeding where Meek had failed. Settlement increased because of the Donation Land Claim Act of , in conjunction with the forced relocation of the native population to Indian reservations. The state was admitted to the Union on February 14, Oregon in the Civil War[edit] Main article: Volunteer cavalry and infantry were recruited in California and sent north to Oregon to keep peace and protect the populace. Oregon also raised the 1st Oregon Cavalry that was activated in and served until June During the Civil War, immigrants continued to clash with the Paiute , Shoshone and Bannock tribes in Oregon, Idaho and Nevada until relations degenerated into the bloody - Snake War. The 1st Oregon Volunteer Infantry Regiment was formed in and its last company was mustered out of service in July Both units were used to guard travel routes and Native American reservations, escort immigrant wagon trains, and protect settlers from Native American raiders. Several infantry detachments also accompanied survey parties and built roads in central and southern Oregon. This included the connection of the state to the Eastern United States via links to the transcontinental railroads that allowed for faster movement of goods and people. Immigration to Oregon increased after the connection to the east. Additional transportation improvements included the construction of several locks and canals to ease river navigation. Also in the s, writer Frances Fuller Victor published both fiction and histories that drew on her extensive research of the history of the region, informed by personal interviews with a number of Oregon pioneers. Her writing was said to accurately capture the notion of Manifest Destiny in this period of American expansion. Oregon black exclusion laws Both the Oregon Territory and the State of Oregon have had multiple laws and policies discriminating against racial minorities. An territorial statute outlawed slavery but also forced freed slaves to leave the territory [29] under threat of lashing later hard labor. The object is to keep clear of that most troublesome class of population. We are in a new world, under the most favorable circumstances and we wish to avoid most of those evils that have so much afflicted the United States and other countries. The law was repealed in An exclusion clause was incorporated into the Oregon constitution in , and stood multiple repeal attempts until finally being repealed by a narrow margin in Industrial expansion began in earnest following the construction of the Bonneville Dam in 1900 on the Columbia River. The state has a long history of polarizing conflicts: British fur trappers, British vs. Californians or outsiders in general. Oregonians also have a long history of secessionist ideas, with people in various regions and on all sides of the political spectrum attempting to form other states and even other countries. See State of Jefferson , Cascadia , and Ecotopia. Oregon state ballots often include politically conservative proposals such as anti-gay and pro-religious measures side-by-side with politically liberal issues like drug decriminalization which demonstrates the wide spectrum of political thought in the state. A report from an Oregon Supreme Court task force found minorities more likely to be arrested, charged, convicted, incarcerated and on probation than "similarly situated non-minorities. The report recommends multicultural training of the existing justice system personnel and also recommends diversifying the perspectives, backgrounds and demographics of future hires.

2: Catalog Record: Oregon historical quarterly | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The Archives Division, established in 1933, is the keeper of Oregon government records. The oldest documents at the archive are records of the provisional and territorial governments and the Oregon Constitution. More than twenty-five thousand cubic feet of records includes provisional and territorial government records; military rosters and files; naturalization, probate, and trial-court proceedings; vital registrations; prison files; and tax rolls. The Archives publishes guides to its holdings in the following categories: A guide to county-level documents held by the archives and in the county courthouses is on the web site. Among many useful collections at the state archives, researchers will find the following: This indexes many of the more-useful record groups including provisional and territorial censuses, some marriage indexes, state supreme-court cases, donation land claims, and miscellaneous provisional records. This collection includes the original provisional, territorial, and state-government enumerations of Oregon, some of which have been microfilmed and are available for purchase. It also includes filmed copies of all extant population schedules of the Oregon decennial federal censuses, as well as those conducted under the auspices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A listing of the records is online. Provisional and Territorial Government Records. Dating prior to 1859, these include a variety of materials of genealogical value principally military, probate, land, and marriage records. They cover both county-level and provisional-and territorial-level resources, including those of counties cut away to create Washington Territory in 1859. Most of the documents have been microfilmed in an eighty-reel set that is available for public purchase. This collection, dating back to 1792, offers a wealth of Oregon-related military records. An annotated guide to the records itemizes the available materials and is online. The archives holds a copy of the microfilmed Oregon Vital Records Indexes, covering marriages for the periods 1851-1859, and 1860-1869; death registrations from 1851 to 1869; and divorce registrations for 1851-1859. Oregon Death Certificates that are older than 75 years are held by the Archives. An indexing project for delayed birth certificates is underway. A complete list of the holdings is online. This facility served since 1933 as a major repository of historical and genealogical material on Oregon. The genealogical collection was closed in 1961, and many of the books were moved to the Salem Public Library. It offers more than 32,000 books, 25,000 maps, 12,000 linear feet of manuscripts, 3,000 serials titles, 5,000 vertical files, 16,000 reels of newspaper microfilm, 8,000. Among the major offerings of the library are the following: This helpful finding aid indexes pioneers and provides brief biographical information. Among the materials covered are the Indian-Wars Pension Papers, a scrapbook collection of newspaper clippings, and vital-statistics cards for many events prior to 1859 that were mentioned in Oregon newspapers. These collected genealogical materials of the Oregon Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, include records of pioneers, cemeteries, and churches as well as Bibles, genealogies, probate extracts, mortuary lists, and vital statistics. Over sixteen thousand rolls of this collection constitute the second-largest newspaper file in the state. Census holdings include all available federal population schedules for the state and all provisional and territorial censuses; an index to pre-statehood enumerations is interfiled in the manuscript-room card file. Various churches also have submitted records and histories for filming. Here the researcher will find more than twelve thousand linear feet of rare books, wagon-train diaries, correspondence, letter books, speeches, business records, church registers, etc. A small percentage of the collection is included in the online catalog. Over twenty-five thousand maps in the library focus on Western exploration; many treat Oregon exclusively. Other useful map series include the Metsker Atlases that show land ownership since 1859 and the Sanborn Insurance Company maps that depict buildings in various Oregon cities since 1859. The Overland Journeys Card Index. Among the collections covered by this card index are the Oregon Pioneer Association records bound volumes 1859-1869, which give much information on the early pioneers. A collection of 5 x 8 cards. It consists mainly of information on people who were members of the Oregon Pioneer Association. Index of County Historical Publications. Card index to a number of local historical journals. The extensive collection of over two million photographs are organized. A large

card catalog and several finding aids, all to be used onsite, aid the researcher. The library of this society offers over thirty thousand volumes and micropublications, with a strong emphasis upon Oregon. Major holdings include the following: Censuses and Census Indexes. The population schedules of all available federal censuses for Oregon are provided here for researchers, as well as all Oregon printed censuses and census indexes. The Forum indexed the Oregon census, and a copy of the soundex is in the holdings. An index to the card file is at [http: Oregon Donation Land Claim Records](http://Oregon Donation Land Claim Records). The library has a set of the Oregon Donation Land Claim case files on microfilm. The Oregon Bureau of Land Management has donated to the library a microfilm copy of all Oregon tract books and plat maps and a microfiche set of field-survey notes. The collection is valuable not only for local historians who wish to identify the first owners of certain tracts of land but also for biographers documenting the activities of particular landowners. An index to the claim files is at [http: One set of material in this collection is of particular value: This is a card index with biographical and vital information to Civil War veterans who lived in Oregon. An index to the collection is at http://](http://One set of material in this collection is of particular value: This is a card index with biographical and vital information to Civil War veterans who lived in Oregon. An index to the collection is at http://) Most of the volumes are on the third floor of the library. However, the Oregon books are in the stack area. In order to access them, they must be located in the catalog. Then, take the "call number" to the stack call desk on the third floor. The catalog is online at [http: The index covering the years up to is in paper form and is in a card index catalog on the third floor. Many Oregon libraries have a microfiche set of the index. The facility also holds, on microfilm, the Oregon death indexes, the Portland death and birth indexes to , the Multnomah County marriage indexes, and divorces from to the present. A genealogy web page, http://](http://) Items in the collection are in the card catalog, online at [http: Knight offers the most-complete body of filmed newspapers within the state. Most can be obtained through interlibrary loan. A list of newspapers is online, at http://](http://) The Special Collection department offers an extensive array of diaries, correspondence, personal papers, business records, and Oregon WPA materials. Researchers who plan to use these records should make arrangements prior to arrival. Oregon Historical Quarterly Index, , volumes 62 through Oregon Historical Society Press, Zoe Schubert et al. Oregon Historical Society, University of Oregon Books, When you do, please include a citation to indicate that you obtained the information from this web site.

3: Oregon Oregon Oregon Bookstore

This bar-code number lets you verify that you're getting exactly the right version or edition of a book. The digit and digit formats both work.

4: Oregon Secretary of State Archives Division: Oregon Historical Records Index

The Oregon Historical Society is dedicated to making Oregon's long, rich history visible and accessible to all. For more than a century, the Oregon Historical Society has served as the state's collective memory, preserving a vast collection of artifacts, photographs, maps, manuscript materials, books, films, and oral histories.

5: Oregon Historical Quarterly Single and Back Issues

Kelly, James K., History of the Preparation of the "First Code of Oregon," ; elected commissioner to draft code of laws for Oregon, ; nominated and elected member of council, Kendrick, Captain, sent to North Pacific coast, 5.

6: Hermiston Resources | Hermiston Public Library

Book digitized by Google from the library of University of Virginia and uploaded to the Internet Archive by user tpb.

7: www.enganchecubano.com: Sitemap

Quarterly periodical concerning the history of the U.S. state of Oregon, published by the Oregon Historical Society

continuously since Volumes published prior to are understood to be in the public domain in the USA. Search titles and authors of all articles through fall , and complete.

8: Oregon Historical Quarterly

Its publication, the Oregon Historical Quarterly, has a three-volume comprehensive index available through the society's bookstore. [1] The online book collection catalog is available for researchers.

9: Guide to Oregon Genealogical Repositories

Oregon historical quarterly index. Portland, OR: Oregon Historical Society, Oregon Historical Society, CALL NUMBER: Pendleton and.

Real Life Employment The precipice-driven pastor Italy Cultural Contacts Handbook (World Diplomatic and International Contacts Library) In the midst of the earth V. 2. Migrants, sharecroppers, mountaineers. The Paisley Directory and General Advertiser for 1899-1900 (Streets Ago) Andre Techine (French Film Directors) Container Gardens by Number Coaching Fur Dummies General principles of criminal liability : attendant circumstances and sexual assault California mineral production for 1928 Estimating costs of air pollution control Unification of Italy (Lancaster Pamphlets) Is That Man. Your Husband? Address of the Senate to the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Canadian research heritage New York Ranger Media Guide, 1995-1996 Seeing and Writing 2e Rules for Writers 5e Work with Sources i-claim The First Two Weeks Peter rice an engineer imagines Sir William Blackstone and the Common Law 2006 honda crv service manual FoxPro programming English story books for kindergarten Staceys Emergency Smarty php template programming and applications A collectors guide to peasant silver buttons Earth And Its People Complete Brief 2nd Edition With Writings For College History, And Atlas Of Western C Impoundments, deferral of fiscal year 1995 economic support fund budget authority] Patients (suggested : at least 500 patients per year should be treated in the Nicotinoid insecticides and the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor Developmental and clinical variations in executive functions Marilyn C. Welsh The World Encyclopedia of Soccer, 2006 Update The New York Times Sleepy Sunday Crossword Puzzles The Amateur Historians Guide to the Heart of England Terminological clarification Getting to maybe Piano sheet music jazz Models and Modelers of Hydrogen The Ravishing Doctor