

# Directory and Identification of Names Which Appear in Senate and House Chambers

There are a total of 158 names: 69 in the Senate and 89 in the House.

## Senate

Henry L. Abbot	U.S. topographical engineer assigned to Pacific Railroad surveys. In 1855, he explored central Oregon for a railroad route to California.
George Abernethy	Methodist missionary who arrived in Oregon in 1840 as part of the Great Reinforcement for Jason Lee's mission. He became steward in charge of financial matters and later was one of the region's leading businessmen. Abernethy was elected governor of Provisional Government (1845-49).
Martin d' Aguilar	Captain of the <i>Tres Reyes</i> , a Spanish sailing vessel, which voyaged the northwest coast in 1603. His ship's log contains one of the first written descriptions of the Oregon coast.
John C. Ainsworth	Foremost figure in the development of river transportation on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. He was captain of the <i>Lot Whitcomb</i> and helped organize the Oregon Steam Navigation Company (1860), which established a virtual monopoly over Columbia River transportation that lasted for 20 years.
George Atkinson	Congregational missionary who arrived in Oregon in 1848, and was influential in the development of public education. Atkinson brought the first school books sold in the state and became the first school superintendent for Clackamas County. He founded the Clackamas Female Seminary in Oregon City, training the first teachers for Oregon schools. Atkinson helped found Tualatin Academy and wrote the education section of Governor Joseph Lane's inaugural address, which resulted in passage of the first school law, including a school tax.
John Ball	Member of Wyeth's first expedition. He stayed in Oregon long enough to become the state's first school teacher, first lawyer, and first American farmer. Ball taught children at Fort Vancouver (1832-33), and later farmed near Salem before returning to New York.

Thomas H. Benton	Missouri Senator and one of the congressional champions of Oregon. He advocated settlement of the Columbia region during his 30-year Senate career and played a key role in the opening of the West. Benton County, Oregon, is named for him.
Francois Norbert Blanchet	First Roman Catholic archbishop for Oregon. Arrived in 1838 after French Canadian settlers requested a priest because of growing Protestant missionary activity. Father Blanchet opposed the organization of government in Oregon Country believing it would enhance U.S. claims to the region. He wrote several pieces about Oregon including the <i>Chinook Dictionary and Catechism</i> .
John Boit	Officer aboard the <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> under the command of Captain Gray (1792). His journal provides valuable details of Gray's second voyage and the discovery of the Columbia River.
Benjamin Bonneville	Led an expedition through the west in 1832-33, and commanded Fort Vancouver (1852-55). Although Bonneville charted sections of the Oregon Trail, he contributed little actual new knowledge of the region and was unsuccessful in developing a new trading enterprise. Bonneville did see the economic worth of the region, and Washington Irving's book on his adventures stimulated interest in the Oregon Country.
Asahel Bush	Arrived in Oregon by ship in 1850. Bush became editor and publisher of the <i>Oregon Statesman</i> (1851). He was a major influence in territorial Democratic politics. Later, Bush was associated with W.S. Ladd in the Ladd & Bush Bank in Salem.
Edward R. Canby	Led army efforts against the Modoc Indians in southern Oregon and northern California in 1872. Canby was killed by the Modocs during a peace conference.
Harvey Clark	Leader in the development of educational facilities in Oregon. He arrived in Oregon in 1840, and taught briefly at the Methodist Mission at French Prairie. Clark organized Congregational churches in Forest Grove and Oregon City. He helped found Tualatin Academy in Forest Grove (Pacific University) and Oregon Institute (Willamette University). Clark also participated in the May 1843 Champoege meeting and was chaplain of the first provisional legislature.
Chief Concomly	Principal chief of the Chinook Indians. He was friendly to whites, receiving medals from Lewis and Clark and assisting the Astor party. Chief Concomly offered to help the Americans fight the British during the War of 1812, but later was equally friendly to the British. He piloted Hudson's Bay Company ships up the Columbia.

Thomas Condon	A Congregational minister, Condon was recognized as a geologist and paleontologist. He came to Oregon in 1852. While serving as a minister at The Dalles, he discovered fossil beds in the John Day Valley and through succeeding years made many important geological discoveries. Condon published books and articles on his findings, corresponded with scientists around the nation, and supplied specimens to major museums. He was the first professor of geology at the University of Oregon, and is called "Oregon's Grand Old Man of Science."
John H. Couch	Early American businessman in Oregon, Couch first arrived in the area in 1840 as captain of the brig <i>Maryland</i> with a cargo of goods. He later established a store in Oregon City (1842) in competition with Hudson's Bay Company. Couch laid out part of Portland and was financially interested in many Portland enterprises, especially in connection with shipping. He served as treasurer under the provisional government (1845-47), and held other official positions including Multnomah County Commissioner and port warden.
Ramsey Crooks	Partner of John Jacob Astor and a member of the overland party led by Hunt. Crooks suffered great hardships when he and John Day were left behind by the main party due to his illness. After much difficulty, they finally reached Astoria. Their experience was an example of what became a frequent story of survival against the rugged conditions presented in the Oregon Country. By 1834, he had captured the fur trade of the Missouri River and Rocky Mountains as director of the American Fur Company.
Matthew P. Deady	After coming to Oregon in 1849, he taught school and practiced law in Lafayette. Deady was elected to the territorial legislature (1859) and became associate justice of the territorial Supreme Court (1853-59). He presided over the 1857 convention that drafted the Oregon Constitution, and served as U.S. District Judge for Oregon (1859-93). Deady was also chairman of the University of Oregon's board of regents for 20 years, wrote the <i>Oregon Code</i> , and founded Multnomah County Library.
Marie Aioe Dorion	Wife of an interpreter for the John Jacob Astor overland expedition. An Iowa Indian, she was the first woman to cross the plains and settle in Oregon. Dorion is noted for her great courage in saving herself and her children after her husband was killed in 1814 by Indians in the Snake River area. She later became a respected resident of French Prairie.
George W. Ebbert	Mountain man and trapper for the Hudson's Bay Company. He was the first white settler at Champoeg in 1840, and was made constable of the Provisional Government at the historic Champoeg meeting on May 2, 1843. Ebbert accompanied Joseph Meek across the plains to Washington on behalf of settlers seeking U.S. assistance against Native Americans after the Whitman Massacre. Their trip also helped bring territorial status to Oregon.

Ezra Fisher	A Baptist missionary who arrived in Oregon in 1845. He later went to the California gold fields and returned to buy Samuel Barlow's original claim near Oregon City in 1850. Fisher was co-founder of Oregon City College, forerunner of Linfield College. He also served as Wasco County school superintendent in 1861.
John Floyd	A congressman from Virginia (1817-29), he was the earliest congressional advocate for the establishment of an Oregon territory. Floyd introduced numerous bills in the House either for acquisition of territory or to promote official American activity there. Although all bills failed to pass, one in 1822 contained the first known official application of the word "Oregon" to a region rather than a river. His proposals spurred public discussion of Oregon's future.
John P. Gaines	Appointed second territorial governor of Oregon (1850-53) by President Taylor after Abraham Lincoln refused the offer. Opposition to his appointment resulted in the formal organization of the Democratic Party in Oregon (1852). Gaines was involved in the controversy over the location of the territorial capital in Oregon City or Salem. After Salem was established as the capital, he was succeeded as governor by Lane, but stayed in the area as a farmer and imported Durham cattle into the state.
Albert Gallatin	As Secretary of Treasury under President Jefferson, he encouraged the Lewis & Clark expedition. An American diplomat, Gallatin was involved in negotiations with Great Britain over Oregon. He was a member of the U.S. peace commission that negotiated the Treaty of Ghent, which settled the War of 1812 and returned Astoria to the United States' possession. Gallatin was influential in Oregon boundary settlement.
Cornelius Gilliam	Led an immigrant train to Oregon in 1844. Gilliam commanded volunteer forces against the Cayuse Indians after the Whitman Massacre, He was accidentally killed during the campaign. Gilliam County was named for him.
Lafayette Grover	Governor of Oregon (1870-77), U.S. Senator (1877-83), and first U.S. Representative from Oregon. Grover served as delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1857. During his term as governor, state facilities constructed included the Capitol and the penitentiary. The State's college and university were also established. A lawyer and woolen manufacturer, he arrived in Oregon in 1851 on the steamer <i>Columbia</i> .

William Harney	First commander of the new Military Department of Oregon created in 1858. One of his first acts was to formally declare the area east of the Cascades open for settlement. Harney sent troops through eastern Oregon exploring and protecting immigrant trains.
Oliver Otis Howard	Commander of the Department of the Columbia (1874-1879). Howard was in charge of the expedition against Chief Joseph in 1877 and against the Bannocks and Piutes in 1878, the last of the Indian wars in the northwest. He engaged in humanitarian causes, and was the author of many books and articles.
William Hume	Started the first salmon cannery in the Pacific Northwest in 1866, marking the way for the development of the industry. By 1881, canning was second only to wheat production as the Northwest's largest industry.
Wilson Price Hunt	Only American partner in Astor's fur trading venture to the Pacific Northwest. Hunt was leader of the overland party that endured great hardship in the Snake River country before finally reaching Astoria.
Thomas Jefferson	Long interested in exploration of the West for scientific and economic reasons, Jefferson's efforts, as Secretary of State and President, resulted in the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Lewis & Clark Expedition (1804-1806). Following Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia River, Jefferson saw the Louisiana Purchase as an aid to establishing an American claim to the northwest which gave the Lewis and Clark Expedition much greater importance. He envisioned the ultimate expansion of the United States to the Pacific.
Young Chief Joseph	Chief of the Wallowa branch of the Nez Perce Native Americans during General Howard's attempt to forcibly remove his band and others to a reservation in Idaho. For his principled resistance to the removal, he became renowned as a humanitarian and peacemaker. He wanted to retain the land of his ancestors, while hoping to avoid warfare with the whites. Chief Joseph was known as a leader and tactician when he tried to lead his band to safety in Canada after white-Indian conflicts over the Wallowa Valley.
William Keil	Led colonists of German background to the northwest in 1855. The colony settled at Willapa Bay in Washington Territory and then at French Prairie, where the Aurora Colony was established and named after one of his daughters. It operated under a communal code, and its members were fine artisans producing furniture, clothing, baskets, and embroidery for sale to other settlers.
Hall J. Kelley	Advocate of colonization of the Oregon Country and founder of the American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of Oregon Territory. Kelley wrote books and pamphlets to generate interest in Oregon. He recruited 400 persons for an overland expedition that failed, but made it to Oregon in 1834

by traveling north from Mexico through California.

John Kendrick	Commanded the <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> while Robert Gray commanded the <i>Lady Washington</i> on a two-ship voyage to the northwest coast in 1787. They later exchanged ships when animosity developed between them. Kendrick took the <i>Lady Washington</i> to develop a Pacific trade between the Northwest, Sandwich Islands, and China.
Joseph Lane	Appointed by President Polk to be the first territorial governor of Oregon. Lane was territorial delegate to Congress (1851-1859) and one of Oregon's first U.S. Senators (1859-1861). He was involved in the Rogue River war in early 1850s. Lane believed the Indians should be removed to eastern Oregon so they could be separated from the white man's damaging influence. Lane County was named after him.
Jason Lee	A Methodist missionary, Lee was a major influence in the development of an American colony in the Oregon Country. He established missions north of Salem, The Dallas, and Clatsop Plains. His lectures in 1838 in the east helped generate interest in Oregon and led to the overland migrations. Lee helped found the Oregon Institute that later became Willamette University. One of the most important figures in early Oregon history because his efforts attracted settlers. He was prominent in government and his mission provided a nucleus around which the American colony could grow.
George W. LeBreton	Arrived in Oregon in 1840 on the brig <i>Maryland</i> with Captain Couch. One of the secretaries at the Champoeg meeting in 1843, he made the motion for a division on the question of organizing a civil government in the region. LeBreton later served as clerk and recorder, in effect the first Secretary of State, for a legislative committee that prepared the first organic law for the government.
John Ledyard	Served as officer on Captain Cook's third voyage, publishing a book about it in 1783. Ledyard is credited for stimulating Thomas Jefferson's existing interest in western exploration. He was the first American to see the possibilities of the fur trade. His book encouraged Boston merchants' interest in pursuing the opportunity.
Lewis F. Linn	A U.S. senator from Missouri, in the late 1830s Linn urged American occupation of the Oregon region. He introduced numerous Oregon bills in Congress to authorize the occupation of the Columbia River area and establish the Oregon Territory, all of which failed. The Donation Land Act in 1850 was based on his ideas. It settled questions of land titles, which was vitally important to the settlers.
Asa L. Lovejoy	Arrived in Oregon in 1842 and was one of the founders of Portland. Lovejoy was the first lawyer to practice in the Oregon Country and was active in politics. He served several sessions in the provisional legislature and was Speaker of the Territorial House in 1849. Lovejoy was also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1857.





Seth Lewelling	A pioneer orchardist, Lewelling developed several varieties of cherries, including Bing, Black Republican, and Lincoln. He was also active in the formation of the Republican Party in Oregon.
Francis X. Matthieu	Arrived in Oregon in 1842. A French Canadian, he was an advocate of democracy and was one of two non-Americans to vote at Champoeg for the organization of government. He settled at French Prairie, had businesses at Butteville and served two terms in the State legislature. See also Etienne Lucier.
Joseph Meek	Settled in Oregon in 1840. Meek was in the first party to bring wagons over the mountains, opening an additional stretch of what was to become the Oregon Trail. In 1843 at the Champoeg meeting, he led the Americans voting to organize the first government in the region. Meek was sheriff of the Provisional Government and the first tax collector. He also served in the Provisional legislature. Meek and George Ebbert carried a petition to Washington D.C. seeking territorial status for Oregon. The request was granted in 1848, and Meek was appointed U.S. Marshall for the new territory.
James W. Nesmith	Came to Oregon with the Great Migration of 1843, and was elected Supreme Court Judge of the Provisional Government in 1845. Nesmith served in the provisional legislature (1847-48) and was a captain in the Cayuse War. He was appointed U.S. Marshall (1853-55) and Superintendent of Indian Affairs (1857-59) and served as Oregon U.S. Senator (1861-65) and U.S. Representative (1873-75). Nesmith was also the first chairman of the state Democratic Central Committee but did not accept the pro-slavery posture of many Democratic leaders.
John S. Newberry	Came to Oregon in 1855 and explored central Oregon. A geologist and paleontologist, he discovered Newberry Crater in Deschutes County.
Robert Newell	Newell and Joseph Meek brought the first wagon from Fort Hall to Walla Walla, opening an important stretch of the Oregon Trail. He was active in the organization of the Provisional Government (1843- 48) and later in efforts to keep peace with Native American tribes. After the Whitman Massacre in 1847, he urged a peace commission to work with Native Americans. In 1852, Newell platted the town of Champoeg in 1852, and was elected to the State legislature in 1860.
Joel Palmer	Distinguished himself in negotiations with the Indians. Palmer was U.S. Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Oregon Territory (1853-57). He and Joseph Lane negotiated the treaty of Table Rock with the Rogue and Umpqua Indians, the first treaty with Northwest Indians to be ratified by Congress (1854). Palmer served as speaker of the Oregon House (1862), and as state senator (1864-66).

Samuel Parker	Came to the northwest in 1835 with Marcus Whitman to find mission sites. He stayed at Fort Vancouver (1835-36), and selected mission sites later occupied by Marcus Whitman and Henry Spalding. In 1838, Parker published his <i>Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains</i> .
Juan Perez	Explored the west coast of North America in 1774 from Mexico as far north as the Queen Charlotte Islands.
Frances W. Pettygrove	Arrived in Oregon 1843 and established a business in Oregon City. Pettygrove was one of the founders of Portland, and gave the town its name after winning the celebrated coin flip with Asa Lovejoy. Later he had a granary at Champoeg and a store in Portland where he and Lovejoy began to develop the area. Pettygrove sent cargo by ship to California, beginning the Oregon-California trade and greatly enhanced Oregon's economy and Portland's development as the area's economic center. Later he was one of the founders of Port Townsend.
Robert Rogers	First to use the word "Oregon" or a form of it in written form when he submitted a proposal in 1765 to King George III for an overland search for the Northwest Passage. The proposal mentioned a route from the Great Lakes to the head of the Mississippi "to the River called by the Indians Ouragon, which flows into a Bay that projects North-Eastwardly into the [country] from the Pacific Ocean."
Osborne Russell	A mountain man and member of the second Wyeth party, Russell returned to Oregon with the Elijah White party in 1842. He was a member of the three man executive committee of the Provisional Government. Russell was a judge of the Provisional Government's Supreme Court, and participated in the 1843 Champoeg meeting.
Harvey Scott	One of the first graduates from Pacific University, and was the first librarian of the Portland Public Library (1864-65). Long-time editor of the <i>Oregonian</i> , Scott was one of the influential voices in the state from 1865-1910 as editor of the <i>Oregonian</i> . Generally Republican and conservative, he was an effective advocate of the region's interests.
Levi Scott	Arrived in Oregon 1844 and settled near Dallas. In 1846, he and Jesse Applegate led the party that worked out a new route to southern Oregon, the Scott-Applegate Trail. In 1850, Scott founded Scottsburg on the Umpqua River. He was a member of the territorial legislature and of the Constitutional Convention.
Philip H. Sheridan	Played a military role in the Oregon Territory (1855-56), and was involved in dispersing Indians who attacked the blockhouse at the Cascades, a vulnerable point in army communications. He also served at Fort Hoskins in Benton County and Fort Yamhill before leaving Oregon to fight in the Civil War.

Henry H. Spalding	Came to the Oregon Country with his wife, Elizabeth, and the Whitmans in 1836. The Spaldings organized a mission near Lewiston, Idaho, to work with the Nez Perce Indians. He obtained the first printing press in the Oregon Country, and with it printed books in the Nez Perce language.
Robert Stuart	Joined John Jacob Astor in 1810 for the Oregon venture, arriving in Astoria on the <i>Tonquin</i> . He led a party eastward in 1812 to carry dispatches overland to Astor. They followed a southerly course along the Platte River which later became the general route of the Oregon Trail.
Samuel R. Thurston	Arrived in Oregon in 1847 and practiced law in Oregon City. He was elected to the provisional legislature (1848), and was appointed territorial delegate to Congress in 1849, the first Oregon delegate to Congress after the formation of the Oregon Territory. He helped secure passage of the Donation Land Act of 1850, which granted lands to those who settled on them.
Frances Victor	Came to Oregon in 1865 and became interested in the region's history. A professional writer, Victor authored six volumes of (largely Northwest) history published by Hubert Howe Bancroft as part of his series on the western states. Her contribution to Bancroft's history was the first comprehensive history of the state. Victor's first book, <i>The River of the West</i> (1870), was a biography of Joseph Meek.
Henry Villard	German immigrant who came to Oregon in 1873. Villard organized the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in 1879, which became the dominant force in rail and water transportation in the region. He also pushed the completion of the transcontinental railroad which fulfilled Northwest residents' long hope for a direct railroad link to the East and eased their isolation from the rest of the country.
Lot Whitcomb	Founded Milwaukie in 1848, and developed river transportation on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. Whitcomb also founded the <i>Western Star</i> newspaper in 1850, and served in the territorial legislature. He built a the schooner <i>Milwaukie</i> in 1849 to trade with San Francisco and the side-wheel steamboat <i>Lot Whitcomb</i> , the first steamboat constructed on the Willamette River.
Elijah White	Physician for the Willamette Mission in 1837. Disagreements with Jason Lee over mission policies led to his resignation and return east in 1841. White returned to Oregon in 1842 as head of the first major party of immigrants to the region, the forerunner of the Great Migration of 1843. White was a member of the committee that drafted the original organic law for the Provisional Government.

George H. Williams	Arrived in Oregon in 1852 from New York before President Pierce appointed him Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court (1853). In 1857, Williams was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He worked hard for prohibition of slavery in the state, and eventually broke with his party over the issue and became a Republican. He was elected U.S. senator (1865-71) and U.S. Attorney General (1873-77), and was a member of the commission to settle boundary questions with Great Britain. Williams returned to Portland and practiced law, serving as mayor of the city from 1903-05.
R. S. Williamson	Surveyed potential railroad routes to California in the 1850s, one of the first steps to develop rail connections between the northwest and eastern United States. In 1867, he made the first official computation of the height of Mt. Hood.
William H. Willson	Arrived in Oregon in 1837. He was secretary of the May 3, 1843, meeting at Champoeg when the settlers voted to organize a government, and was elected treasurer of the Provisional Government. In 1846, Willson platted and named Salem, choosing the name because it means "City of Peace."
John Work	Chief fur trader at Fort Vancouver for the Hudson's Bay Company in 1830. He led the Snake country expedition into southeastern Oregon in 1831. In 1832, Work led a trapping expedition through central Oregon to California and returned through the Rogue, Umpqua, and Willamette valleys. He helped build several of the Hudson's Bay Company posts.
Nathaniel Wyeth	Made two trips to Oregon leading expeditions to develop fur and salmon business. Although his enterprises failed, he saw the potential of the Oregon Country and helped open the road to the Northwest. His first trip ended at Fort Vancouver in 1832, but only a remnant of the original party survived and his supplies never reached Oregon. Wyeth returned east and organized the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company, intending to sell supplies to fur trappers. En route he built Fort Hall as the trading post of the Snake River, and arrived at Fort Vancouver in 1834, accompanied by Jason Lee and a missionary party. Wyeth then built Fort William on Wapato (Sauvie) Island, where he established a trading post.
Ewing Young	Mountain man who came to Oregon in 1834, settling in the Tualatin Valley. Young formed the Willamette Cattle Company and brought cattle from California, breaking the Hudson's Bay Company monopoly on livestock. His death prompted discussions of organizing a government, partly to probate his estate.

## House

John Quincy Adams	Although sixth U.S. president, it was as a diplomat that Adams had main influence on Oregon, deserving major credit for the negotiations that ultimately secured the area west of the Rocky Mountains for the United States. He led the U.S. delegation that negotiated the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, which restored Fort Astoria to the U.S. As Secretary of State, he helped negotiate the 1818 Treaty of Joint Occupation with Great Britain. In 1819, he negotiated a treaty with Spain for the cession of Florida and other boundary issues, including setting the Oregon boundary at the 42nd parallel which was established as the northern boundary of Spanish claims, In 1824, he helped fix the southern boundary of Russian claims at 54° 40' north latitude. Thus he settled the southern boundary of Oregon and eliminated Russian and Spanish claims to the Northwest.
William L. Adams	Arrived in Oregon 1848, settling on a farm in Yamhill County. Adams taught school, and was an early Oregon newspaperman. He published the <i>Oregon Argus</i> in Oregon City. The paper became a political influence during the territorial period.
Jesse Applegate	One of the leaders of the first major wagon train along the Oregon Trail in 1843. In 1846, he was instrumental in opening the Southern Route into Oregon, also known as the "Applegate Trail." He was a member of the provisional legislature (1845); and was influential in shaping the development of Oregon as a Territory of the U.S. in 1849, and as a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1857. Applegate settled on a land claim in the Umpqua Valley, naming the place Yoncalla. He was known as the "Sage of Yoncalla" for his good library and generous hospitality. Applegate also wrote on political subjects and his experiences exploring.
John Jacob Astor	Established the Pacific Fur Company to pursue the idea of a chain of fur trading posts from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia River. Astor sent an expedition to the mouth of the Columbia on the <i>Tonquin</i> in 1811 and established Fort Astoria, a trading post. A land party left St. Louis in 1811 intending to meet the ship party at Astoria. The enterprise met with adversity and was sold to the North West Company in 1813. Despite its failure, Astor's enterprise was of significant influence to the future development of Oregon.
Ira Babcock	Physician with the Methodist Mission, he played a significant part in the development of Oregon's first official government. Babcock was the first judge in the Oregon Country and was given probate powers by settlers in 1841. He presided at one of the meetings discussing the formation of government and over the Champoeg meeting in 1843 when settlers voted to organize a government for the region.
William Bailey	A pioneer physician and government leader. Bailey was a member of the executive committee of the Provisional Government in 1844 and served in the provisional and territorial legislatures. He was also a member of the committee

	that organized the Provisional government.
Edward D. Baker	Came to Oregon to stump for the Oregon Republican Party, effectively opposing proposals to create an independent Pacific republic. Baker was elected U.S. Senator from Oregon by the legislature for the 1861 term, but was killed in a Civil War battle nine months later.
Forbes Barclay	Physician for the Hudson's Bay Company. Barclay came to Oregon Country in 1840. He became prominent in Oregon City as mayor, city councilman, school superintendent, and county coroner.
Samuel K. Barlow	Leader of wagon train that in 1845 explored the immigrant trail across the Cascades south of Mt. Hood. Instead of rafting down the Columbia from The Dalles, Barlow and his party set out overland through the mountains to Oregon City. Barlow obtained a charter for the development of the 80-mile route, whereby many immigrants entered Oregon. In 1846, it became a toll road known as the "Barlow Road."
Alanson Beers	Came to Oregon in 1837 on a ship as part of the first reinforcements for Jason Lee's Willamette Mission. Beers was a member of the executive committee which headed the first formal government in Oregon in 1843. Earlier, Beers had been a member of the legislative committee that drafted the first organic law establishing the Provisional Government. Later he was a partner in flour and lumber mills at Oregon City. Beers donated some land for the site of Oregon Institute, later Willamette University.
James Biddle	U.S. Navy lieutenant and commander of the sloop of war <i>Ontario</i> , which entered the Columbia River in 1818 and took possession of both shores of the Columbia River following the ratification of the 1814 Treaty of Ghent. When a special emissary to accept return of Astoria was delayed, Biddle proceeded to the Columbia and took possession on his own.
Juan de la Bodega	Explored the northwest coast for Spain in 1775. Bodega returned in 1792 as Spanish commissioner to settle the controversy between Spain and England over Northwest possession. He met with Captain George Vancouver, and helped Captain Robert Gray repair his ship after his discovery of the Columbia.
Reuben P. Boise	Arrived in Oregon in 1850 from Massachusetts. In 1853, Boise served on the commission that composed the first code of Oregon Laws to "resolve the Blue Book Controversy." He was a member of the territorial legislature and the 1857 Constitutional Convention. Boise was appointed to the territorial Supreme Court and elected to the State Supreme Court in 1859.
William Broughton	Accompanied Vancouver expedition in 1792 as commander of the armed tender <i>Chatham</i> . After learning of Gray's discovery of the Columbia River, he took his ship over the bar and explored 100 miles upstream to the Sandy River, naming many features including Mt. Hood.

Tabitha Brown	Known as the "Mother of Oregon." At age 66, she crossed the plains in 1846 with the first party to enter Oregon by the Scott-Applegate Trail. Brown was separated from other members of the party and traveled alone on horseback for several days. She was founder of a home and boarding school for orphan children of pioneers at West Tualatin, now Forest Grove. It later became the campus of Pacific University.
Peter H. Burnett	Joined the Great Migration of 1843. Burnett was one of the settlers who tried to establish a successful town at Linnton, then near Hillsboro. He served in the provisional legislature (1844) and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Provisional Government (1845). In 1848, Burnett was elected to the legislature of the new Territorial government. He composed the petition to Congress from the legislature after the Whitman Massacre.
Jonathan Carver	His book <i>Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America</i> , published in 1778, contained the first printed use of the word "Oregon." Carver reported hearing from Indians about the Oregon or River of the West. His book contained two maps, one showing a western river called the "Origan" and another showing the "River of the West" which were copied by American map makers.
William Clark	Co-leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804-05 that established routes and feasibility of overland travel to the Northwest. The explorers' reports helped show the way for westward expansion. The expedition was one of the major explorations of North American. Lewis and Clark were the first American citizens to cross the continent, the first individuals to traverse it within the present United States, and the first white men to explore the upper Missouri basin and much of the Columbia Basin.
James Cook	Sighted the Oregon coast at Yaquina Bay on his third voyage in 1778. Cook searched for the Northwest Passage. Sailing northward, he named Capes Foulweather, Perpetua, and Flattery. In fog and darkness, he missed both the Columbia River and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.
Ross Cox	Came to the northwest in 1812 as a clerk for the Astor expedition. Cox was a member of several exploring expeditions to the upper Columbia region. He wrote a book of his travels, <i>Adventures on the Columbia River</i> .
George Crook	Spent two tours of duty in Oregon as an army officer involved in fighting Indians. Crook escorted the Pacific Railroad survey party from California in the 1850s and served in the Rogue River, Umpqua, and Klamath areas during the Rogue River War.
George L. Curry	Territorial governor of Oregon (1854-59). Curry edited the <i>Oregon Spectator</i> and established the <i>Oregon Free Press</i> . He served in the provisional legislature and was Secretary of State in 1853. He served two terms as acting governor before being named governor himself. His term lasted until Oregon achieved statehood. Later he edited the <i>Portland Daily Advertiser</i> and





John Day	Member of John Jacob Astor's overland party. Day suffered great hardships on the journey through Snake River Country and down the Columbia. There are two rivers in Oregon named after him—one in Clatsop County near the site of the original Astoria and the other in eastern Oregon.
Pierre Jean DeSmet	Jesuit missionary who came to Oregon in 1842 and established numerous missions. His primary interest was conversion of the Indians to Christianity. Although the Indians respected him, his efforts were thwarted by the increasing immigration of white settlers.
David Douglas	Scotch botanist who made two trips to the northwest (1825-32), and introduced hundreds of plants to the scientific world. He identified more than 150 species of trees and shrubs, including the Douglas Fir and sugar pine. Douglas also named the Cascade Range.
Francis Drake	British sea explorer, credited as being among the first to actually sight and chart lower portions of the Oregon Coast in 1578. His purpose was to search for what became known as the Northwest Passage seeking a shortcut home to England.
Thomas Dryer	Founder of the <i>Oregonian</i> in 1850. Dryer served in the territorial legislature (1856-59), and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1857. He, as a Republican, and Asahel Bush of the <i>Oregon Statesman</i> , as a Democrat, engaged in colorful battles in print which helped develop the Oregon style of journalism. In 1860, he sold the <i>Oregonian</i> to Henry Pittock for debts. Dryer is credited with being one of the first to climb Mt. Hood in 1854.
Abigail Scott Duniway	The Northwest's foremost advocate of women's suffrage. Duniway wrote and lectured on behalf of the cause for several decades. In 1871, she became editor and publisher of the <i>New Northwest</i> , a weekly paper which dealt with women's issues. She worked on behalf of the suffrage cause in the Washington and Idaho as well as Oregon, where a women's suffrage constitutional amendment was adopted in 1912.
Russell Farnham	A member of the Astor expedition, he arrived on the <i>Tonquin</i> and participated in many of the events of the venture. After leaving Oregon he met up with Ramsay Crooks in Washington, D.C. and the two influenced John Floyd of Virginia to introduce bills relating to Oregon which was the beginning of the political agitation regarding the region's future.
Thomas Farnham	Led the so-called Peoria Party overland in 1839, the first overland crossing from the east of persons intending to be permanent settlers. Farnham proposed a petition to Congress, which he delivered in 1840, to protest the United States allowing the British to dominate the region. He also wrote several books about Oregon.
Gabriel Franchere	Member of the Astor expedition, arriving on board the <i>Tonquin</i> . Returned overland to Montreal in 1814 and wrote about his experience. The French

	edition of his book <i>Narrative of a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America</i> was one of Washington Irving's sources for his account of the Astor venture.
John C. Frémont	An explorer and army officer who led a number of expeditions to the West in the 1840's and 1850's. He surveyed the Oregon Trail and opened a route, the Frémont Trail, to California from The Dalles. He was married to Jessie Benton Frémont, daughter of Thomas Hart Benton.
Joseph Gale	Arrived in Oregon in 1834 with the Ewing party from California. In 1841, Gale headed a group of farmers who built the sailing vessel <i>Star of Oregon</i> , which they sailed to Yerba Buena (San Francisco) where he traded the ship and its contents for 1,250 head of cattle and 600 horses and mules. After wintering in California, they drove the livestock through the mountains back to Oregon. Gale helped form the first executive committee of the Provisional Government, serving through 1843-44 and thus ranking as one of the first men to officially govern the Oregon Country.
Joseph Gervais	Came to Oregon with the Astor overland party in 1812. Gervais was one of the earliest permanent settlers taking a farm at French Prairie (1830). His house was the site, in March 1843, of the second "Wolf Meeting" at which the settlers agreed to a voluntary tax to provide a bounty on predators and to take other measures for the protection of settlers. That step led to the May 2 Champoeg meeting when they approved the organization of a government. In 1834, his home was the location of the first school in Oregon. He was a member of the organizing committee whose recommendations were approved at the Champoeg meeting in 1843. The town of Gervais is named in his honor.
Addison Gibbs	Came to Oregon in 1850, and laid out the township of Gardiner at the mouth of the Umpqua River. Gibbs was the first territorial representative from Umpqua (now Douglas) County in 1852-53. In 1858, Gibbs moved to Portland, where he practiced law, became state legislator (1860-62), and was elected second territorial governor of Oregon (1862-66). He worked actively on behalf of the Northern effort in the Civil War. In December 1865 he called the legislature into special session to ratify the 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution abolishing slavery.
Robert Gray	Commanded the <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> (1787-89) and explored the northwest coast. His was the first American ship to circumnavigate the globe when he took the ship to China and then to Boston. On Gray's second voyage in 1792, he discovered and named the Columbia River while exploring the coast. (See John Kendrick for more information.)
William Gray	Came to Oregon with Whitman and Spalding, and later went to Salem area to work at the Methodist's Oregon Institute. His house was the site of the first "Wolf Meeting," which led to the gathering at Champoeg on May 2, 1843 when settlers decided to organize a government. Gray was a member of the provisional legislature and the legislative committee that drafted the organic law for the Provisional Government .
Robert Haswell	Served as one of Gray's officers on both voyages of the <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> . In

	1792, he was dispatched on a trading voyage of the sloop <i>Adventure</i> built by Gray on Vancouver Island.
Bruno Heceta	Sent by the Spanish in 1775 to explore the northwest coast. Heceta narrowly missed discovering the Columbia River when he anchored at the mouth, but did not enter. His was the first recorded description of the mouth of the river.
David Hill	Came to Oregon in 1842 and settled at Champoeg. Hill was one of the original three members of the executive committee of the Provisional Government after serving on the committee that prepared the proposal for the new government. He also served on the Provisional Government legislative committee. In 1847, Hill moved to the present site of Hillsboro, which he name Columbus.
Gustavus Hines	Arrived in Oregon in 1840 on the <i>Lausanne</i> with the Great Reinforcement, a Methodist missionary migration. Hines became one of Lee's assistants in supervising the Methodist Mission. He was chosen secretary of the group named to administer Ewing Young's considerable estate. Later he chaired the public meeting of settlers that accepted the first organized law for the state.
Ben Holladay	Major influence in western transportation development. Holladay tried to build a railroad from Portland to California, but failed to go beyond Roseburg when financing dried up. A dynamic force in the Oregon business world, he stirred bitter political controversy by his cynical approach to politics and willingness to buy political favors.
Thomas J. Howell	A self-taught botanist, he wrote the <i>Flora of Northwest America</i> (1903), the most comprehensive list of Oregon and Washington plants of that time. Howell came to Oregon at age eight with his family and settled on Sauvie Island. He educated himself mostly while farming on the Clackamas River. In 1877 he started a herbarium, cataloging 2,152 species and 227 varieties of plants.
Joseph Ingraham	Sailed with Captain John Kendrick aboard the <i>Columbia Rediviva's</i> first voyage and was given command of the brig <i>Hope</i> in 1790. Ingraham traded in the South Seas and along the North American coast in 1791 and 1792.
Washington Irving	Celebrated American author who helped generate popular interest and familiarity with Oregon through two books, the two-volume <i>Astoria</i> (1836) and <i>Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U.S.A. in the Rocky Mountains and the far West</i> .
Jacob Kamm	Came to Oregon in 1849 to help build Lot Whitcomb's boat. Kamm installed the steam engine on the <i>Lot Whitcomb</i> , and became engineer on the boat with John Ainsworth as captain. He and Ainsworth owned and operated several other boats before organizing the Oregon Steam Navigation Company.
James K. Kelly	Came to Oregon in 1851, practiced law in Oregon City, and became involved in territorial affairs. Kelly was one of the three commissioners appointed in

	1853 to draft a new code of laws for the territory and to resolve what was known as the Blue Book Controversy—a dispute over which version of the Iowa statutes should apply in Oregon, the legislature having decided on the law of Iowa as the basic law of the territory. He commanded troops in the Yakima Indian War (1855-56), and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1857. Kelly also served as U.S. Senator (1871-77) and Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court (1878-80).
J. H. Lambert	An early Oregon orchardist who developed one of the finest fruit farms in the state and also developed the Lambert cherry. Lambert served on both the Multnomah and Clackamas county commissions and organized the Citizens Bank in Portland.
David Leslie	Arrived in Oregon in 1837 as a reinforcement for Jason Lee, and became the principal assistant in managing the Willamette Mission. Leslie presided over the settlers' meeting in February 1841, which led to the eventual organization of government. He was chaplain for the first territorial legislature in 1849, and helped found Willamette University.
Meriwether Lewis	President Jefferson's private secretary in 1801, and in 1803 was appointed by him to lead the first overland journey to explore the Louisiana Purchase and the Pacific Northwest across the U.S. to the Pacific Ocean. The Lewis and Clark expedition was a major chapter in the history of American exploration. As co-commander, Lewis selected William Clark. After the expedition, Jefferson appointed him governor of the Louisiana territory, but he was unable to cope with the burdens of the position and died of an apparent suicide.
Etienne Lucier	Arrived in Oregon in 1812 with the Astor party. Lucier later worked as a trapper for the Hudson's Bay Company. He became the first true farmer in the Willamette Valley when he settled in French Prairie. Active in the preliminary meetings to the May 1843 Champoege meeting, Lucier was one of two French Canadians to vote for the organization of government. See also Francis X. Matthieu.
William McArthur	Commanded the party that made the first hydrographic survey of the Pacific Coast (1849 -50). His work served as the basis for the first official sailing notices for the coast.
Ranald Macdonald	Grandson of Chief Concomly. Macdonald gained his renown not in Oregon but by running away to Japan where he taught English to Japanese. The Japanese later became interpreters when Commodore Perry arrived in 1854 and negotiated the first treaty with Japan.
John R. McBride	Came to Oregon in 1846 and settled in Lafayette. McBride was active in the formation of the state's Republican Party. As a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1857, he was the only designated Republican delegate. He introduced an anti-slavery resolution but it was defeated. McBride served briefly in the state legislature before his election to Congress in 1862.

Thomas McKay	Arrived with the Astor party on the <i>Tonquin</i> , and became one of the first permanent residents of the region. McKay became skillful in dealing with the Indians, and in 1824 guided the party of Sir George Simpson and John McLoughlin into Oregon Country to establish the presence of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was sent by John McLoughlin to southern Oregon to recover horses and furs taken by Indians in the Smith party massacre. McKay later built Fort Boise.
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Donald McKenzie	Partner of John Jacob Astor and member of the overland expedition. McKenzie conducted much of the initial exploration of the Oregon interior. After returning east, in 1816, employed by the North West Co. he was sent back to the Columbia to take charge of the interior trade where he made his major contribution as one of the company's most successful traders and explorers. He headed expeditions into the Snake River country and explored the Willamette Valley. McKenzie was married to a daughter of Chinook Chief Concomly. McKenzie River is named for him.
John McLoughlin	Called the "Father of Oregon." Dr. McLoughlin arrived in the area in 1824 as chief factor at Fort Vancouver for the Hudson's Bay Company. A physician and trader, he was truly the first man to govern the Oregon Country even though he had no official position in the government. His hospitality and assistance helped pave the way for American dominance of the region. In 1829, McLoughlin took a claim to the area that is now Oregon City and developed many enterprises for the company. When company employees wished to remain in the region after their term, he assisted them in establishing farms in what became French Prairie in the Willamette Valley, the area's first permanent farming community and nucleus for later immigrants. He became an American citizen in 1849, and in 1851 served as mayor of Oregon City.
John Meares	Explored the northwest coast in 1786-88 in command of the ship <i>Nootka</i> . He approached the mouth of the Columbia River in 1788, but failed to locate its entrance. Meares named Mt. Olympus and Cape Disappointment. He assembled a ship at Nootka with the help of Chinese workers he had brought along, which was the first ship launched in the region, the first use of Chinese laborers and the first shipment of lumber from the region.
Joaquin Miller	Editor of the <i>Democratic Review</i> in Eugene during the Civil War, and Grant County judge from 1866-1870. Miller traveled to California where his book of poems, <i>Song of the Sierra</i> , brought him literary fame. He is primarily remembered for his poem "Columbus."
John Minto	Came to Oregon in 1844 and bought the original Willamette Mission site. Later settled south of Salem and began raising sheep, becoming a pioneer figure in the Oregon sheep industry. Minto served in the state legislature, helped organize the first state fair, and surveyed Minto Pass and Santiam Pass.
Robert Moore	One of the founders of Linn City (now West Linn). Moore was a member of the pioneer legislative committee that organized the Provisional Government, and he attended the 1843 Champoege meetings when the decision was made to form a government. Moore briefly published the <i>Oregon Spectator</i> , and also operated a ferry between Oregon City and Linn City.
Thomas Nelson	Chief Justice of the three-member Territorial Supreme Court (1850-53) during the dispute about the site of the territorial capital and the Blue Book controversy. Nelson and William Strong were at odds with the other justice, Orville Pratt, on both issues.



Peter Skene Ogden	The Hudson's Bay Company's outstanding trapper and explorer. Ogden extensively explored what is now northern Utah, Nevada, central and southern Oregon, and northern California. He was in charge of various training posts during his career and was on the Hudson's Bay Company's board of management for the region. While stationed at Fort Vancouver in 1847, he helped secure the release of hostages taken in the Whitman massacre.
Cyrus Olney	Came to Oregon in 1851. Olney became an associate justice of the territorial Supreme Court (1853-58), and was delegate to the 1857 Constitutional Convention. He also served as state legislator in 1866 and 1870.
William H. Packwood	Came to Oregon in 1850 with the U.S. Mounted Rifles. Packwood was a packer and gold miner who represented Curry County in the 1857 Constitutional Convention. He helped lay out the town of Auburn, and served as the first school superintendent of Baker County.
James Polk	U.S. President who oversaw the 1846 negotiations that settled Oregon boundary questions with Great Britain. Polk also signed the bill establishing the Oregon Territory in 1848. His supporters made popular the slogan "54-40 or fight" during the boundary negotiations.
Orville Pratt	Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court (1849-53) during Oregon's capital controversy. Pratt sat in Salem with the majority of the Democratic legislature while the Whig governor, John Gaines, and two other judges (William Strong and Thomas Nelson) claimed Oregon City was the legal capital. Congress designated Salem the capital. Pratt was also involved in the Blue Book controversy, a dispute over which set of Iowa laws had been properly adopted by the Oregon legislature as the territory's basic statutes. He used one version of laws while the other judges used the other.
Simeon G. Reed	Arrived in Portland in 1852, and became a partner of W.S. Ladd. Reed was one of the leading figures in the formation of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. He played leading roles in the transportation and livestock industries. In 1862, he was involved in the company formed to build the first telegraph line to California. Reed imported one of the first herds of purebred cattle, horses, and sheep into the state. He and Ladd also owned 17 farms in the Willamette Valley. His widow founded Reed College after his death.
Alexander Ross	Arrived in Oregon on the <i>Tonquin</i> with John Jacob Astor's expedition. In 1814, joined the North West Company, was Assistant Chief of the Interior to Donald McKenzie at Fort Nez Perce (Walla Walla). He succeeded McKenzie briefly (1818-23), then returned east, writing several books about his adventures.
Sacajawea	A Shoshone Indian woman who was taken captive by a neighboring tribe as a child. Sacajawea became the wife of Toussaint Charbonneau, a French Canadian fur trapper. She accompanied her husband when he was hired as an interpreter and guide for the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Her presence (and that of her baby) was a part of the group's peaceful progress among the Indians. Her most dramatic contribution came when she found her native tribe



	(of which her brother was chief) and helped persuade the Indians to supply horses which the expedition desperately needed.
Thomas F. Scott	Episcopal clergyman and first missionary bishop of Oregon and Washington territories. In 1854, he dedicated the first Episcopal church building on the Pacific Coast in Portland.
George Simpson	Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company for nearly 40 years, Simpson was the architect and driving force of the company's activities throughout the Northwest. He appointed John McLoughlin to be chief factor, and ordered the construction of Fort Vancouver to be the Northwest headquarters for the company on the north bank of the Columbia River because he believed that the river would become the boundary between the U.S. and Canada. He was a man of vision who understood the potential of the region.
William Slacum	Sent by President Jackson in 1836 to examine and report on the Pacific Coast settlements of whites and their attitudes toward the U.S. Slacum persuaded the settlers to send a party headed by Ewing Young to California to obtain livestock. His comprehensive report to Congress about the territory was a valuable tool for supporters of American possession of the Oregon Country.
Delazon Smith	Came to Oregon in 1852 and settled in Linn County. Smith established the Albany Democrat (1859), and was a member of the territorial legislature (1853-56). He was also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1857, and one of the first two U.S. Senators (with Joseph Lane) from Oregon being elected July 5, 1858.
Jedediah Strong Smith	A fur trader, explorer, and partner in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Smith led a party north from Mexico and California, crossing in June 1828 into Oregon along what is now called the Smith River. On July 14, along the Umpqua River, Smith's party was attacked by Indians with 19 men being killed. Smith and three other survivors managed to make their way to Fort Vancouver where John McLoughlin dispatched a party to punish the Indians and recover the stolen furs and horses. Smith stayed in Oregon until 1829 when he returned to the Rocky Mountains.
William Strong	An early territorial judge and one of the leaders in the establishment of a separate Washington Territory. Strong was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon Territory, and served in the Washington House of Representatives (1856-58). As Oregon territorial judge, he was involved in the Blue Book controversy and the capital controversy, siding with Governor Gaines' contention that Oregon City was the legal capital. See also Orville Pratt and Thomas Nelson.
David Thompson	One of the world's great geographers, Thompson was the first white man to travel the entire length of the Columbia River. In 1807 he was in charge of the first party to cross the Canadian Rockies and established a trading post near the origin of the Columbia River. In 1811 he set off with a party of seven men down the Columbia River. He kept extensive journals and prepared a map

	from them showing the course of the Columbia. He also mapped the main travel routes of more than 1,200,000 square mile of Canadian territory and 500,000 square miles of what became U.S. territory.
David P. Thompson	Traveled overland to Oregon in 1853, and established a surveying business in Oregon City. Thompson conducted many of the early surveys in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. In 1856, he moved to Portland where he was in the banking business and involved in railroad construction. Thompson was also governor of the Idaho Territory (1875-76), mayor of Portland (1879-82), and served two terms in the Oregon Senate and four in the Oregon House. He donated the Elk Fountain to the City of Portland in 1900.
Jesse Quinn Thornton	Came overland to Oregon in 1846 with the first party of emigrants to use the Scott-Applegate Trail into southern Oregon. As judge of the Supreme Court of the Provisional Government in 1847, he was sent by Governor Abernethy to Washington, D.C. to protect Oregon's interests and secure passage of legislation creating the Oregon Territory. He practiced law at Oregon City, Albany, and in 1870 at Portland. Thornton's motto, "She flies with her own wings," was adopted as the motto of Oregon Territory.
William G. T'Vault	Arrived in Oregon in 1845 and settled in Oregon City. T'Vault was appointed first Oregon Postmaster General by the Provisional Government. He also became president of the newly formed Oregon Printing Association and the first editor of Oregon's first newspaper, the <i>Oregon Spectator</i> . T'Vault served as member of the provisional legislature in 1846, and became Speaker of the House in the 1858 legislative session.
George Vancouver	Arrived off the Oregon coast in 1792 in command of an expedition to survey the northwest coast of America. Vancouver sighted the Columbia Bar, but didn't realize it was the mouth of a large river. He proceeded up the Northwest Coast and explored Puget Sound. Vancouver sighted and named Mt. Baker and Dungeness after his home port. After Gray's discovery of the Columbia River, Vancouver headed south where Broughton who accompanied him took his ship, the <i>Chatham</i> , over the bar and explored east. Later, Vancouver returned to the Northwest Coast and named more than seventy-five mountains, bays, capes, and sounds in the region. Eventually, two cities and the island were named after him.
Daniel Waldo	Arrived in Oregon in 1843 with the Applegates, and became one of the principal cattle owners east of Salem. Waldo was elected to the second legislative committee of the Provisional Government in 1844. He helped raise money for the Cayuse War (1848), and was a promoter of Oregon's first woolen mill, the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company.
Joseph Watt	Founder of the woolen manufacturing business in Oregon. In 1856, he organized the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, which produced its first finished products—white blankets—in 1858. Water power for the plant, located in Salem, was obtained by construction of a canal from the Santiam River to Mill Creek, a major enterprise in itself. Many prominent early residents

	of Salem were involved with the company. As another venture, Watt shipped wheat to New York and Liverpool, England.
Daniel Webster	As U.S. Secretary of State for President Tyler, he negotiated the Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) with Great Britain. This led to settlement of the Oregon Boundary Treaty (1846), which established the 49th parallel as the northern boundary of the U.S. from the Great Lakes to the Pacific. In 1842 negotiations, Webster resisted a proposal that the U.S. accept the Columbia River as the northern boundary of its territory in exchange for fishing concessions in the Atlantic.
James H. Wilbur	A Methodist missionary who arrived in Oregon in 1847. He organized Portland's Taylor Street Methodist Church in 1850. Established Portland's first formal academy, the Portland Academy and Female Seminary (1851). He organized a mission at Umpqua and founded the Umpqua Academy (1853). He was appointed superintendent for the Yakima Indian Reservation (1860).
John Whiteaker	Led a wagon train over the Oregon Trail in 1852 and began farming near Eugene. He was elected probate judge (1856), and first governor of the state of Oregon (1859-1862). After serving as governor, Whiteaker was a state representative (1864-70), and state senator (1876-77), serving as Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. He also was a Congressman (1879-81), and served as collector of internal revenue in Portland (1881-89). Whiteaker was the only person in Oregon's history to serve as governor, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and member of Congress.
Marcus Whitman	He and his wife crossed the Rocky Mountains in 1836 with Henry Spalding and an American Fur Company brigade to conduct missionary activities among the Indians. Two of the best known figures in Oregon Country history, the Whitmans went to Waiilatpu to work with the Cayuse and Walla Walla Indians, but lack of success resulted in an order for the mission's closure. Whitman made a trip east in 1842 to protest the closure and later, returning west, advised and for a time guided the first major immigrant train over the Oregon Trail. Welcoming pioneers, the Waiilatpu Mission became a principal source of relief for immigrants after their long journey. He was killed in 1847 in the Whitman Massacre. Whitman was a major force in the growing interest in Oregon settlement. His death called attention to the need for federal protection.
Narcissa Whitman	She and Eliza Spalding were the first white women to make the overland journey to the Pacific Coast. Wife of Marcus Whitman, she was a missionary and teacher to the Indians. Also killed in the Whitman Massacre in 1847.
Charles Wilkes	Commander of the U.S. Exploring Expedition to the Pacific (1838-43). He spent several months in Oregon in 1841 when settlers were discussing the possibility of forming a government. He advised the settlers against organizing

a government, feeling it was not needed. One of his vessels, the *Peacock*, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia. The bar was named Peacock Spit. Wilkes also sent several exploring parties around the region including one to northern California and others explored the Cascade Range and Puget Sound.