



The West Side

FEBRUARY 2014

Volume 46, Issue 2

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NOTICE:
February Potluck and
General Meeting

- Date: February 9, 2014
- Time: 1:30 pm Potluck, 2:00 pm Program
- Program: The History of George Fox University by Professor Ralph Beebe
- Location: HERITAGE Center, Hwy 18 & Durham Lane, McMinnville

Celebrate Oregon's 155th Birthday



Friday, February 14, 2014

3:00—7:00 pm

~ FREE ADMISSION ~

With can of food to be donated to YCAP

~

*Come join us at the Lafayette Museum
605 Market St., Lafayette, OR*

~

- ◆ Tour the historic Poling Memorial Church and the Miller Log Cabin
- ◆ View exhibits specially created to showcase life as Oregon became a state
- ◆ Free birthday cake and punch

For more information or to volunteer to help, call Karen Sitton-Saxberg (503) 434-2189

BOARD OF DIRECTORS**OFFICERS****President**

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Louise Heindl
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President's Letter



YCHS Members,

At the January Board meeting, the Directors welcomed our new board members and elected officers for the 2014 calendar year. They are Rick Fieldhouse as Secretary, John Lewis as Treasurer, Cliff Watts as Vice-President and Steve Leonard as President. With the reorganization of committees late last year and the introduction of a budgeting process we expect to have a productive year supporting the activities and growth of the Society.

Current projects that some of our committees are working on include lighting for the new signage on the Heritage Center building, getting started on the cupola / chimney project planning for the Hutchcroft School for which the Yamhill County Cultural Coalition has provided much of the funding, and planning for Farm Fest this spring. The Activities and Events Committee is also looking at other events that might be added to the schedule this year.

I wanted to give everyone a summary of our financial condition as we enter the new year and asked our Treasurer, John Lewis, to provide some information. Rather than try to restate it, the following is his report.

YCHS Financial Results for 2013:

For the year 2013 our net cash income was \$74,170, after adjustments for depreciation and payment of expenses incurred in 2012. This compares with approximately \$94,000 in 2012. The major difference was due to increased costs in 2013 for such items as maintenance and contract services. Our net assets remain essentially identical to 2012 at approximately \$3,567,000.

Some financial highlights for the year were:

- ◆ Our net income is sufficient to meet our forecasted operating expenses.
- ◆ Donations, pledges and grants continue to provide a significant part of our income.
- ◆ We launched a comprehensive Operating Budget process for 2014.

Looking forward to 2014 the following objectives will be pursued:

- ◆ Refine the budgeting process.
- ◆ Develop and provide budget performance reports for all active committees.
- ◆ Start discussions to develop long range funding for expanded operations and capital construction projects.

Thank you for your support of the YCHS.

Steve Leonard
YCHS President
Phone: (503) 472-6908
Email: sleonard15@frontier.com
Submitted: January 15, 2014

COORDINATORS**Computer Coordinator:**

Tom Catrall

Corresponding Secretary:

Nancy Thornton

Freezer Coordinator:

VACANT

Funding Coordinator:

VACANT

General Meetings Program Coordinator:

Sarah Miller

Heritage Brick & Flagpole Coordinator:

Carolyn Meeker

Heritage Center Facilities Operations**Manager:**

Cliff Watts

Lafayette Activities Coordinator:

VACANT

Lafayette Operations:

Marjorie Owens

Membership Coordinator:

Carlene Kadell

Newsletter Editor:

Tami Compton-Spears

Outreach Coordinator:

Cynthia Christensen

Pioneer Days Coordinator:

Terry Nelson

Research Librarian:

Marjorie Owens

Visitor Service Coordinator:

Heritage Center—VACANT

Lafayette—VACANT

Volunteer Coordinator:

VACANT

Board Meeting Recap ~ January 8, 2014

The following recap is a condensed version of not-yet approved minutes from the board meeting. All committee reports are filed in the record book with the minutes at the Lafayette Site.

Committee Reports:

- ♦ **Activities & Events Committee**—The committee has been filling out the summer rental schedule and thinking of new activities and events. Possibilities include an Oregon Anniversary celebration and a Tea and Croquet event in October.
- ♦ **Audit Committee**—A discussion was had on items that were donated to YCHS as part of a cultural exchange program with Korea.
- ♦ **Education Committee**—Cynthia Christensen reported that the spots for Pioneer Days are nearly full. McMinnville schools are given the right of first refusal for any spots available and then reservations are made for other schools. The Northwest Ag Show is January 28-30 and is featuring the history of dairy farming in Oregon. YCHS will have artifacts and information on display. Stoller Vineyards is hosting a fundraising event in conjunction with the Ford Family Foundation on February 8 and we are providing some static displays. Cliff is working with Stoller to get the equipment and artifacts delivered and set up. If anyone wishes to attend, tickets for the event are \$125.
- ♦ **Heritage Center and Property Development**—Cliff Watts reported that there are still some leaking gutters and that the contractor has yet to schedule to repair work. The Hutchcroft School railing work has been completed. Volunteers who work at the Heritage Center site attended a safety meeting. There is a need for a landline onsite for emergency calls.
- ♦ **Lafayette Pioneer Cemetery**—Todd Holt reported that the gate has been repaired. He is currently researching an ornamental ironwork replacement gate made from donated time and materials. The gopher issue is being dealt with. Todd will contact the county to request a clean up of brush and debris on the county's adjacent property.
- ♦ **Lafayette Site Committee**—A leak was found in the outside waterline. The leak had been repaired by the time the board meeting was called to order.

President's Report:

- ♦ Steve reported that the federal law requiring YCHS to carry insurance specifically against acts of terrorism is expiring. The board

decided not to continue the coverage.

- ♦ Committees need charters, Coordinators do not.
- ♦ Yamhill County Cultural Coalition will notify us in February about the grant for the Hutchcroft School bell tower restoration project.

Secretary's Report:

- ♦ Kim Courtin handed out policy binders to the new board members and handed over filing cabinet and Post Office box keys to Rick Fieldhouse. Kim's term as Secretary ended and Rick Fieldhouse has taken on the office.

Treasurer's Report:

- ♦ John Lewis presented the treasurer's report, which is filed with the committee reports in the record book in Lafayette. John is working with the CPA for the 2013 financial review. Concerns were raised that income from dues was down \$1500 from last year and that the board should consider ways to bring in new members. John presented the 2014 budget. The board will adapt the 2014 projected budget.

Unfinished Business:

- ♦ Telephone and Data Service—Rick is researching costs for both the Lafayette and Heritage Center sites. The board granted Rick authorization to negotiate a new contract for the Lafayette site.

New Business:

- ♦ Conflict of Interest statement—Steve will email the statement to board members for them to sign and return.
- ♦ Mail Policy—Further information is needed on exact requirements from the State auditors and the Department of Justice on this issue.

*Respectfully submitted,
Rick Fieldhouse, Secretary
Submitted January 15, 2014*

COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Accessions Lafayette:

Ursula Doud

Accessions/Restoration

Heritage Center:

Cliff Watts

Activities and Events:

Pam Watts

Audit:

Jo McIntire

Blacksmith Shop:

Jeff Monahan

Budget:

John Lewis

Business Plan & Grant Review:

Steve Leonard

Education Committee:

Cynthia Christensen

Farm/Harvest Fest:

Cliff and Pam Watts

Governance:

Carolyn Meeker

Handmade Holidays:

Karen Sitton-Saxberg

Heritage Center Development & Operations:

Tony Meeker

Hutchcroft School:

Steve Leonard

Insurance Committee:

Tony Meeker

Lafayette Development & Operations :

Karen Sitton-Saxberg

Lafayette Pioneer Cemetery:

Todd Holt

Landscaping:

Gloria Lutz—Heritage Center

Garry Coats—Lafayette

Miller Museum:

Marjorie Owens

Photographic Project:

Tom Cattrall

Publications/Gift Shop:

Jean Sartor

Sawmill:

Don King

Secrets of the Past Tours:

Karen Sitton-Saxberg

Steam Engine:

Vern Yeager

Treasures in the Attic:

Carolyn Meeker

Settling Oregon and its Territorial Evolution



U.S. Map after the Treaty of Paris 1789
OR—"Unclaimed Territory"



U.S. Map after the Anglo-American Convention 1818
OR—"Oregon Country" (Shared with the United Kingdom)



U.S. Map after the Adams-Onís Treaty 1821
OR—"Oregon Country" (Shared with the United Kingdom)



U.S. Map after the Oregon Treaty 1846
OR—"Unorganized Territory"

The Astor Expedition of 1810-1812, financed by American businessmen John Jacob Astor, brought fur traders to the future site of Astoria by both land and sea. Fort Astoria was the first permanent white settlement in the region. Although the fort would remain under American control for only a short time, it would become a component of the United States' later claim on the region. A party returning east discovered the South Pass through the Rocky Mountains, which would become an important feature of the Oregon Trail.

At risk of being captured by the British during the War of 1812, Fort Astoria and all other Pacific Fur Company assets in the Oregon Country were sold to the Montreal-based North West Company in October 1813. The North West Company had already been expanding into the Pacific Northwest and dominated the region unchallenged from the 1813 acquisition of the Pacific Fur Company until 1821, when it was absorbed into the Hudson's Bay Company. 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. The Hudson's Bay Company expanded the system and during the 1820s and 1830s dominated the Pacific Northwest from its Columbia District headquarters at Fort Vancouver (built in 1825 by the District's Chief Factor John McLoughlin across the Columbia from present-day Portland). Although fur depletion and a crash in fur prices undermined the company in the early 1840s, 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. Jason Lee was the first, traveling in the Willamette Valley; the Whitmans and Spaldings arrived in 1836, establishing the Whitman Mission east of the Cascades. In 1839 the Peoria Party embarked for Oregon from Illinois.

In 1841, wealthy master trapper and entrepreneur Ewing Young died without a will, and there was no system to probate his estate. A probate government was proposed at a meeting after Young's funeral. Doctor Ira Babcock of Jason Lee's Methodist Mission was elected Supreme Judge. Babcock chaired two meetings in 1842 at Champoeg (half way between Lee's mission and Oregon City) to discuss wolves and other animals of contemporary concern. These meetings were precursors to an all-citizen meeting in 1843, 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 Oregon Trail brought many new settlers to the region, starting in 1842-1843, 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, but the border was defined peacefully in 1846 by the Oregon Treaty. The

Continued on Page 7

FEBRUARY 2014

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					Lafayette Museum Open 10-4	1 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4 Heritage Ctr. Open 10-3
2 GROUNDHOG DAY	3	4	5 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4	6	7 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4	8 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4 Heritage Ctr. Open 10-3
9 GENERAL MEETING 1:30 pm	10	11	12 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4 BOARD MEETING 5:30 pm	13	14 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4 VALENTINE'S DAY Oregon's Birthday Celebration 3-7	15 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4 Heritage Ctr. Open 10-3
16	17 PRESIDENTS' DAY	18	19 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4	20	21 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4	22 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4 Heritage Ctr. Open 10-3
23	24	25	26 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4	27	28 Lafayette Museum Open 10-4	

Event Locations

- ◆ February 9, 2014—
General Meeting 1:30 pm—Heritage Center
- ◆ February 12, 2014—
Board Meeting 5:30 pm—Lafayette Museum
- ◆ February 14, 2014—
Oregon Birthday Celebration 3-7 pm—
Lafayette Museum

Upcoming Events

- ◆ March 12—Board Meeting
- ◆ April 9—Board Meeting
- ◆ April 12—Farm Fest
- ◆ April 13—General Meeting
- ◆ August 6-7—Harvest Fest
- ◆ December 6-7—
Handmade Holiday

Historic Lafayette Museum

605 Market Street
P.O. Box 484
Lafayette, OR 97127

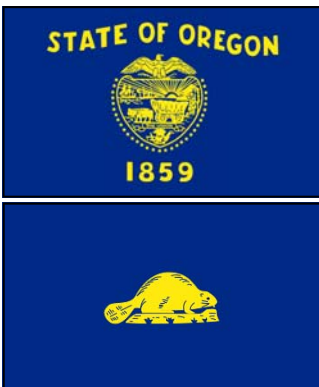
Hours:
Wednesday, Friday, and
Saturday 10-4
Or by appointment
503-864-2308

Yamhill Valley Heritage Center

11275 SW Durham Ln.
McMinnville, OR 97128

Hours:
Saturday 10-3
Contact: 503-435-9700

The Flag of Oregon



The flag of the state of Oregon is a two-sided flag in navy blue and gold with an optional gold fringe. On the front is the escutcheon from the state seal and on the reverse is a gold figure of a beaver, the state animal. Oregon is the only U.S. state to have a two-sided flag.

The current flag design became official on February 26, 1925. What is believed to be the first flag of Oregon produced was made that year by Meier & Frank, sewn by Marjorie Kennedy and Blanche Cox, employees of the department store. That flag was donated to Eastern Oregon University in 1954 by the grandson of former governor Walter M. Pierce. In 2010, the flag was restored.

From Wikipedia, Flag of Oregon, en.wikipedia.org

Etymology of Oregon



The earliest known use of the name, spelled **Ouragon**, was in a 1765 petition by Major Robert Rogers to the Kingdom of Great Britain. The term referred to the then mythical River of the West (the Columbia River). By 1778 the spelling had shifted to *Oregon*. In his 1765 petition, Rogers wrote:

“The rout...is from the Great Lakes towards the Head of the Mississippi, and from thence to the River called by the Indians Ouragon...”

One theory is the name comes from the French word *ouragan* (windstorm” or “hurricane”), which was applied to the River of the West based on Native American tales of powerful Chinook winds of the lower Columbia River, or perhaps from firsthand French experience with the chinook winds of the Great Plains. At the time, the River of the West was thought to rise in western Minnesota and flow west through the Great Plains.

Joaquin Miller explained in the *Sunset Magazine* in 1904 how Oregon’s name was derived:

“The name, Oregon, is rounded down phonetically, from *Aure il aqua*—Oragua, Or-a-gon, Oregon—given probably by the same Portuguese navigator that named the Farallones after his first officer, and it literally, in a large way, means cascades: ‘Hear the waters.’ You should steam up the Columbia and hear and feel the waters falling out of the clouds of Mount Hood to understand entirely the full meaning of the name *Aure il aqua*, Oregon.”

However, the Portuguese equivalent of “hear the waters” –as a command– is “ouça as águas”, so this explanation is not correct.

Another account, endorsed as the “most plausible explanation” in the book *Oregon Geographic Names*, was advanced by George R. Stewart in a 1944 article in *American Speech*. According to Stewart, the name came from an engraver’s error in a French map published in the early 18th century, on which the Ouisconsin (Wisconsin) River was spelled “Ouaricon-sint,” broken on two lines with the –sint below, so there appeared to be a river flowing to the west named “Ouaricon.”

According to the Oregon Tourism Commission, present-day Oregonians pronounced the state’s name as “OR-UH-GUN, never OR-EE-GONE.”

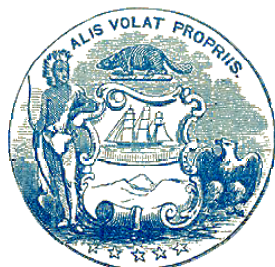
After being drafted by the Detroit Lions in 2002, former Oregon Ducks quarterback Joey Harrington distributed “ORYGUN” stickers to members of the media as a reminder of how to pronounce the name of his home state.

From Wikipedia, Oregon, en.wikipedia.org

Seal of Oregon



Salmon Seal



Territorial Seal

The first seal for Oregon was during the Provisional Government that ran from 1843-1849. That government used the Salmon Seal, a round seal featuring three sheaves of grain and a single salmon. The salmon was at the bottom, with Oregon along the top. The salmon was designed to symbolize the fishing industry and the grain to represent agriculture. Designed to be neutral concerning the Oregon Question and whether the U.S. or Britain would ultimately control the region, the seal was used until the Oregon Territory was created and the territorial government arrived in 1849.

With the arrival of Governor Joseph Lane in 1849 the territorial government took control of the region. That year the government adopted a new seal featuring a motto and a variety of motifs. In the center was a sailing vessel used to represent commerce, and above that was a beaver to symbolize the fur trade that was prominent in Oregon’s early recorded history. On the left of the ship was a Native American and on the right an eagle. Above the beaver on a banner was the Latin

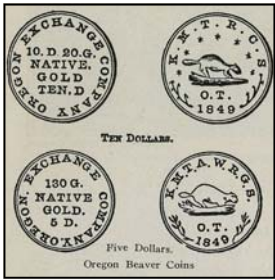
motto, *Alis Volat Propriis*, translated as “She flies with her own wings”. Along the perimeter were five stars at the bottom and Seal of the Territory of Oregon on the top.

In 1857, the Oregon Constitutional Convention was held in the capital of Salem where the delegates drafted a constitution to prepare for statehood and adopted a new seal to be used once statehood was achieved. The convention appointed Benjamin F. Burch, LaFayette Grover, and James K. Kelly to design a new seal. A proposal for a seal from Harvey Gordon was used with the addition of an elk added by the committee. Usage began after Oregon became the 33rd state on February 14, 1859, and the number of stars was increased to 33 from the original 32 by the Oregon Legislative Assembly.

From Wikipedia, Seal of Oregon, en.wikipedia.org



Oregon Beaver Coins



Beaver Coins, also known in pioneer days as Beaver Money, were gold coins briefly minted by the Provisional Government of Oregon in 1849. The coins were available in 5 and 10 dollar denominations. Their name comes from the prominent beaver depicted on the obverse of the coins. Today these coins are quite rare and valuable.

The influx of settlers into the Oregon Country produced a shortage of circulation currency. The population at the time resorted to using gold specks or minting their own gold coins for use in trading. Many settlers began lobbying the territory's new government to correct this situation.

The Provisional Legislature at Champoeg then gave the approval for the Oregon Exchange Company to mint currency. Although the Oregon Exchange Company was mostly a private organization, the provisional legislature set the coin's values, authorized a mint, and appointed the officer to the mint. The mint was located in Oregon City, Oregon.

After Oregon's official U.S. territory status, the Oregon Exchange Company became an entirely private enterprise continuing its operations until Governor Joseph Lane ruled the operation unconstitutional.

The opening of the United States Mint branch in San Francisco, California would also play a part in the demise of the "Beaver Coins". The new mint branch made a large supply of gold and silver U.S. currency both available and nearby.

The "Beaver Coins" were meant to be equal to gold U.S. currency of the same value. However, it was found that these coins contained ten percent more gold than their intended

counterparts.

While the U.S. Constitution expressly forbids component polities of the U.S. to produce coinage, it was argued by the Provisional Government of the Oregon Territory that "necessity knows no laws". It could also be argued that during the Anglo-American joint occupation of Oregon, the territory was not officially part of either government, and any established government could act as it wished. This runs contrary to the agenda of the provisional government which actively sought to be brought into the United States.

However, after Oregon was officially organized as a U.S. Territory the coins were clearly unconstitutional. Joseph Lane, the first U.S. Territorial Governor, remedied this upon his examination of all the provisional government's laws, striking only the law calling for the minting of coinage.

The formal U.S. Government's reaction to the coins was to buy them up at a premium rate to exchange for U.S. currency. The coins were called up by the San Francisco Mint and taken out of circulation.

From Wikipedia, Beaver Coins, en.wikipedia.org



Settling Oregon Continued...

border between the United States and British North America was set at the 49th parallel. The Oregon Territory was officially organized in 1848.

Numerous efforts to find easier overland passage to the Willamette Valley were undertaken beginning in the 1840s. 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 1846, 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 1850, in conjunction with the forced relocation of the native population to Indian reservations. The state was admitted to the Union on February 14, 1859.

From Wikipedia, History of Oregon, en.wikipedia.org



*U.S. Map after the Oregon Organic Act 1848
OR—"Oregon Territory"*



*U.S. Map after Oregon Statehood in 1859
OR—The State of Oregon*