

Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) Timeline of Lane County, Oregon

Year	Label	Description	Source
1787	Northwest Ordinance	The US Congress passes the Northwest Ordinance. The Utmost Good Faith Law states that Native American land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1788	Marcus Lopez arrives in Oregon	Marcus Lopez, cabin boy of Captain Robert Gray, becomes the first person of African descent known to have set foot on Oregon soil.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1790	US citizenship only for a "free white Person."	Federal law- US citizenship only for a "free white Person."	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1805	York comes West	York, William Clark's slave, comes west with Lewis and Clarks', Corps of Discovery.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1830	Methodist missionaries	Methodist missionaries come to Oregon led by Jason Lee. Unfortunately the missionaries and the natives suffered from a horrendous epidemic which killed 70% of the Kalapuyans the missionaries had come to "save."	Looking Back In Order to Move Forward <i>an often untold history affecting Oregon's Past, Present, and Future. Compiled by Elaine Rector as part of CFEE (Coaching for Educational Equity) and LFEE (Leading for Educational Equity), November 2009. Retrieved from http://www.osba.org/~media/Files/Event%20Materials/AC/2009/101_History%20of%20Race%20in%20Oregon.pdf</i>
1843	Organic Act	Settlers in Oregon Territory adopt the Organic Act to form the first government. It confirms all Indian land titles.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1844	First Exclusion Law & Lash Law	June 26. The Oregon Legislature passes an Amendment to the Organic Act. This is Oregon's first racial exclusion law. Slavery is declared illegal in the Oregon Country. The law makes it illegal for "negros" and "mulattos" to reside in Oregon. It provides that all persons who had brought slaves into Oregon must remove them within 3 years or the slaves would be freed. Free "negros" and "mulattos" already in Oregon are required to leave within 2 years. The penalty for breaking the law is 39 lashes across the law-breaker's back every six months until he or she leaves. To reduce the anxiety of white settlers, two bills are enacted to prevent potential Indian allies from coming to, or residing in Oregon.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1845	Sandwich Islander Tax Bill	Sandwich Islander Tax Bill is introduced to discourage Hawaiians, brought to Oregon to fill a labor need, from becoming permanent Oregon residents. Employers are required to pay a tax of \$5 for each "Kanaka" as they bring into Oregon Territory and \$3 annually for each "Kanaka" they keep in their service.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1847	Illegal to barter, sell or repair any firearm for an Indian.	Illegal to barter, sell or repair any firearm for an Indian.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II

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1847	Start of the Cayuse War	Start of the Cayuse War.	Oregon History: Cayuse Indian War. Oregon Secretary of State. Retrieved from https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book/Pages/facts/history/pre-cayuse.aspx
1849	Governor Joseph Lane arrived	Federally-appointed Governor Joseph Lane arrived to proclaim Oregon as a Territory of the U.S. Lane was raised in NC, held traditionally pro-slavery beliefs, and had fought in and supported the Mexican American War to expand U.S. control over the North American continent.	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/lane_joseph_1801_1881_/#.X2z6lPKh1s
1849	First Exclusion Law expanded	An act, directed at owners of vessels docked in Oregon, makes it unlawful for negroes and mulattos to come into, or reside in Oregon. The law prohibits "negro" and "mulatto" employees from leaving port and holds vessel owners responsible for ensuring that they leave the Territory within 40 days. Punishment for violating the act is a fine and imprisonment of both vessel owner and employee.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1850	Oregon Donation Land Act	Congress passes the Oregon Donation Land Act granting free land to white men and widows. Section 3 of the Act prohibited non-whites from staking claim in Oregon. An act of betrayal to Native Americans, the legislation voids all laws previously passed making grants of land including the Northwest Ordinance and Oregon act, both of which stated: Indian lands are not to be taken without their consent. The act stimulates a land rush that dispossesses many Indians. Settlers file for 2.5 million acres in western Oregon alone.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1851	Jacob Vanderpool exiled under exclusionary law	Jacob Vanderpool, a Salem boarding house and saloon owner, became the only person known to have been exiled from the Territory under Oregon's exclusion laws.	Slavery in the Oregon Country. End of the Oregon Trail. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1854	First exclusion law repealed	Oregon's Exclusion Law was repealed, to be replaced three years later by amending the Oregon Constitution with similar exclusionary language to keep Blacks out of Oregon. (<i>much of this racist language was not removed from the official Constitution until 2000</i>)	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/context/chronology.aspx
1855	Multiracial citizenship prohibited	Law to prevent mixed race males from becoming citizens is passed.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1855	Columbia College established	The site of Columbia College, established in 1855. The first college in Eugene, it was run by the pro-slavery Cumberland Presbyterian and was burned down three times.	Oregon Historical Society. Eugene's Earliest Schools. Retrieved from https://www.lchm.org/story-maps/#ees

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1855	Kalapuya Treaty	The Kalapuya Treaty was signed handing over much of the Willamette Valley to the United States. At the time of the treaty, it's estimated that only 400 Kalapuya remained.	https://engage.eugene-or.gov/name-our-streets
1855	Treaties extinguish Indian land title	Treaties extinguish Indian land title in the Willamette Valley and move unwilling tribes to two reservations outside the valley.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1857	Oregon Constitution includes new exclusionary law and denied ownership and suffrage to POC	<p>Oregon Constitution is adopted by the convention and approved by the vote of the Oregon people.</p> <p>Article I, Section 31 of the Bill of Rights restricts citizenship rights and immigration to the state to "white foreigners." This means that due process and equal protection under the law are reserved for whites only.</p> <p>Article I, Section 35 of the Bill of Rights makes it illegal for African Americans and persons of mixed race to come, reside or be within this state, or to hold any real estate, or make any contracts, or maintain any suit therein ... Punishment for violating this law is expulsion from the state. Persons bringing "negros" or "mulattos" into the state, or employing or harboring them are be subject to the penal laws of the state. In 1868, this clause was superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U .S. Constitution. Nevertheless, Oregonians did not repeal it until after 1926.</p> <p>Article II, section-6 of the Constitution legally denies non-whites the right to vote. It states: "No Negro, Chinaman, or Mulatto shall have the right to suffrage." Clause repealed by referred amendment approved by the people at the special election held June 28, 1927. (H.J.R. 4, 1927.)</p> <p>Article XV, section 8 of the Constitution states: "No Chinaman, not a resident of the State at the adoption of this Constitution, shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim or work any mining claim therein." Repealed November 29, 1946.</p>	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1858	"Honest John" Whiteaker elected governor	Just prior to statehood, Oregon elects its first state officials. Governor 'Honest John' Whiteaker, as well as many lesser officials, were known for their pro-slavery views.	Slavery in Oregon Country, End of Oregon Trail interpretive website
1859	Oregon becomes first state with exclusionary law	Oregon becomes the first state in the Union with an exclusion law written into the state's constitution.	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/context/chronology.aspx
1860	Chinese tax	Chinese taxed to do business.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II

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1861	Knights of the Golden Circle	The Civil War begins in the East. The Knights of the Golden Circle, an anti-Union, pro-slavery group, opens chapters in many Oregon communities. Their ultimate goal in the Northwest is to secede from the US and form a Pacific Coast Republic.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1862	POC annual tax	Oregon adopts a law requiring all Blacks, Chinese, Hawaiians and Mulattos residing in Oregon to pay an annual tax of \$5. If they could not pay the tax, the law empowered the State to press them into service maintaining state roads for 50 cents per day.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1862	Interracial marriages banned between Blacks and whites	Interracial marriages were banned in Oregon: it is against the law for whites to marry anyone ¼ or more Black.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1863	Jury Duty Exclusion	A law is passed that excludes African Americans from serving on juries.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1863	Moses Harris	Expert guide led Marcus Whitman & Henry Spalding to Oregon Country.	Flormoe, Lorna. Scratching the Surface of Eugene's Racial History. Training. City of Eugene, Office of Human Rights & Neighborhood Involvement. Obtained from City of Eugene.
1865	Warm Springs Indians confined to reservations	Supplemental treaty confines Warm Springs Indians to reservations and rescinds treaty granting fishing rights.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1865	Civil War Ends	The Civil War ends. The Thirteenth Amendment, banning slavery in the United States, passes by referendum in Oregon.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1866	1866 Civil Rights Act	The 1866 Federal Civil Rights Act declared that all persons born in the U.S. were citizens, without regard to race, color, or previous condition. Oregon laws became unconstitutional but were not changed until much later.	United States House of Representatives (04-09-1866). The Civil Rights Bill of 1866. Retrieved from https://history.house.gov/Historical-Highlights/1851-1900/The-Civil-Rights-Bill-of-1866/ Flormoe, Lorna. Scratching the Surface of Eugene's Racial History. Training. City of Eugene, Office of Human Rights & Neighborhood Involvement. Obtained from City of Eugene.
1866	All interracial marriages banned	Oregon banned all interracial marriages. The state's ban on interracial marriages was extended to prevent whites from marrying anyone who was ¼ or more Chinese, Hawaiian, and ½ or more Native American. It was previously illegal for whites and Blacks to marry.	https://www.oregonhistoryproject.org/articles/historical-records/act-to-prohibit-the-intermarriage-of-races-1866/#.X2z5iPKh1s
1867	'collective' reservation land divided	The Federal General Allotment Act divides 'collective' reservation land into 160-acre parcels. Every Indian male over 18 is given an allotment of land. The remaining Tribal lands, declared 'excess' are sold to white people. This results in severe loss of lands at many reservations.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II

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1870	Black Suffrage in United States	The Fifteenth Amendment, granting Black men the right to vote, is added to the US Constitution despite failing to pass in Oregon and California. This federal law supercedes the clause in the Oregon State Constitution banning Black suffrage.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1879	Chemewa Indian Boarding School	Chemewa Indian Boarding School opened in Salem, OR, as the second such Boarding School in the Nation. These schools were designed to assimilate Indian children into White culture and teach them vocational skills. Students were prohibited from speaking their tribal languages or practicing any of their traditional customs or culture. (This Indian School still operates in Salem but without the extreme notions of assimilation of its original intent.)	https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/chemewa_indian_boarding_school/#.X4XmpcFKiUJ
1879	Native reservation land created	Three decades of continuous conflict between whites and American Indian tribes from the Cayuse War until the region's American Indian tribes were forced and confined onto reservations. Anson Dart, Oregon Territory's first Superintendent of Indian Affairs organized reservations on remote, semiarid land east of the Cascades. But tribes of the coast and Willamette Valley balked at the move. Efforts to obtain reservation land west of the Cascades ran afoul of the Oregon Donation Land Claim Act which sanctioned homesteading without regard for the legal obligation to extinguish Indian title to the Land. Only a few remote parcels of land not yet encumbered by White claims were procured as reservation land.	Looking Back In Order to Move Forward <i>an often untold history affecting Oregon's Past, Present, and Future. Compiled by Elaine Rector as part of CFEE (Coaching for Educational Equity) and LFEE (Leading for Educational Equity), November 2009</i>
1882	US Chinese Exclusion Act	US Chinese Exclusion Act is passed.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II

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1883	Chinese immigrant workers	<p>Oregon remained relatively isolated until the completion of the first transcontinental railroad built from west to east with the manpower of Chinese immigrants. The Central Pacific's Chinese immigrant workers received just \$26-\$35 a month for a 12-hour day, 6-day work week and had to provide their own food and tents. White workers received about \$35 a month and were furnished with food and shelter. Incredibly, the Chinese immigrant workers saved as much as \$20 a month which many eventually used to buy land. These workers quickly earned a reputation as tireless and extraordinarily reliable workers – "quiet, peaceable, patient, industrious, and economical."</p> <p>Within two years, 12,000 of the Central Pacific railroad's 13,500 employees were Chinese immigrants. Accidents, avalanches, and explosions left an estimated 1,200 Chinese immigrant workers dead.</p>	<p>Looking Back In Order to Move Forward <i>an often untold history affecting Oregon's Past, Present, and Future. Compiled by Elaine Rector as part of CFE (Coaching for Educational Equity) and LFE (Leading for Educational Equity), November 2009</i></p>
1883	Failed attempt for Black suffrage	<p>An attempt to amend the Oregon Constitution to remove its ban on Black suffrage failed. The effort failed despite the fact that the clause in question was rendered moot following the passage of the fifteenth amendment in 1870. (further attempts to remove this language prohibiting Blacks from voting were unsuccessful in 1895, 1916 and 1927 so that many changes were not made until 2000)</p>	<p>Looking Back In Order to Move Forward <i>an often untold history affecting Oregon's Past, Present, and Future. Compiled by Elaine Rector as part of CFE (Coaching for Educational Equity) and LFE (Leading for Educational Equity), November 2009</i></p>
1885	Japanese immigrant workers	<p>Reduction in Chinese immigration contributed to a dramatic increase in Japanese immigrants to Oregon: typically young males arriving without families. They came to work on railroads, in lumber and canning industries, and as farm workers. Many restaurants and businesses posted signs reassuring customers that they employed no Asian help.</p>	<p>http://www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2017/10/23/oregon-1/</p>
1887	Reservation land allotted	<p>Federal General Allotment Act divides "collective" reservation land into 160-acre parcels. Every American Indian male over 18 years is given an allotment of land. The remaining tribal lands, declared "excess" are sold to non-Indians. This results in severe loss of lands at many reservations.</p>	<p>A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II</p>
1913	Wiley Griffon dies	<p>Wiley Griffon, one of Eugene's first Black residents, dies. He operated his own mule-drawn trolley in Eugene.</p>	<p>Baker, Mark (09-27-2015). Marking History: A memorial would recognize two homes' role in the city's past. Register Guard. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, MS 510.001 Clipping 9 Part II.</p>

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1917	First Bracero program begins	The first Bracero program, between 1917 and 1921, left the Mexican government dissatisfied because many Braceros experienced discrimination in the US, and some wound up with few savings because of charges they incurred at farmer-owned stores.	https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/more.php?id=1112
1917	Immigration Act	Immigration Act required new immigrants to pass literacy tests and banned almost all Asian immigrants.	https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-america-grappled-immigration-100-years-ago-180962058/
1921	KKK arrives in Eugene	"The Ku Klux Klan came to Oregon in 1921. By 1922, the KKK had a foothold in the state and held its first parade through the streets of Eugene and burned a cross atop Skinner Butte."	Shinn, Troy. 2016-08-14. Minorities still feel Eugene's historical link to the Ku Klux Klan. Daily Emerald. Retrieved from https://www.dailymerald.com/archives/minorities-still-feel-eugene-s-historical-link-to-the-ku/article_8c44bc8c-17f1-5ad3-a2b8-1d017eeb4af3.html
1921	First Bracero program ends	The first Bracero program, between 1917 and 1921, left the Mexican government dissatisfied because many Braceros experienced discrimination in the US, and some wound up with few savings because of charges they incurred at farmer-owned stores.	https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/more.php?id=1112
1922	Governor Walter Pierce	In the race for Governor, KKK-backed Democrat Walter Pierce won by a landslide.	Shinn, Troy. 2016-08-14. Minorities still feel Eugene's historical link to the Ku Klux Klan. Daily Emerald. Retrieved from https://www.dailymerald.com/archives/minorities-still-feel-eugene-s-historical-link-to-the-ku/article_8c44bc8c-17f1-5ad3-a2b8-1d017eeb4af3.html
1923	Exclusionary Clause is removed from the Oregon Constitution	Oregon repealed its Exclusion Law, which barred Blacks from the state, by amending the state constitution to remove it from the Bill of Rights	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/context/late-developments.aspx
1923	Oregon Alien Business Restriction Law	Oregon Alien Business Restriction Law allows municipal governments to refuse business licenses to aliens (Japanese, Chinese) for the operation of pool halls, dance halls, pawnshops or soft drink establishments. The law also requires grocery stores and hotels run by aliens to publicly advertise their nationalities, thereby enabling customers to choose which businesses to patronize on the basis of race and ethnicity.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1923	Oregon's Alien Land Law	Oregon's Alien Land Law is passed by the Klan-dominated state legislature. The bill prevented anyone ineligible for citizenship (e.g., first generation Japanese and Chinese) from owning or leasing land. The aim of this discriminatory law is to reduce Japanese farmers to laborers by prohibiting their land ownership and leasehold. At the time, Japanese in Oregon only owned about 1 % of the state's total acreage.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1924	Immigration Act of 1924	Immigration Act of 1924. Extensions of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act continued until this law was enacted to exclude all Asians.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II

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1924	Indian Citizen Act	Indian Citizen Act is passed by US Congress granting citizenship to American Indians.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1926	Second exclusion law repealed	After several unsuccessful attempts, the State constitution was amended to removed exclusion law from state Bill of Rights.	Slavery in the Oregon Country. End of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center Website. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45
1927	Black Suffrage in Oregon	The Oregon State Constitution was finally amended to remove a clause denying Blacks the right to vote and eliminating restrictions that discriminated against Black and Chinese voters.	https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/black-history/Pages/context/late-developments.aspx
1930	Japanese limited in owning real estate	Law limits ability of Japanese to own real estate.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1934	US Indian Reorganization Act	US Indian Reorganization Act provides for the formation of sovereign "tribal governments" under federal authority.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1941	Leo & Pearlie M. Washington arrive	Leo and Pearlie M. Washington arrive in Eugene from Texarkana, Arkansas. They find work as labor for the Russell family.	Maben, Scott (unknown). Far From the Cotton Fields. Register-Guard. Obtained from Lane County History Museum, MS 510.001 Clipping 2
1942	Japanese internment camps via Executive Order 9066	February 19. President Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 authorizing the army to remove all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast without due process of law. In May, nearly 4,000 Oregon Japanese and their American born children are forcibly removed from their communities and transported to the Portland Assembly Center. Here they are held as prisoners of war until they are transported by train to permanent internment camps. Personal liberties, jobs, property and friendships were abruptly lost.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1942	Public Proclamation no. 1	Public Proclamation no. 1 announces the creation of military zones in Oregon, California, and Washington. Japanese immigrants and their American born children are required to observe curfews and barred from travelling or gathering in groups.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1942	Second Bracero program begins	Large numbers of Mexican laborers under the Mexican Farm Labor Program (MFLP) or Bracero program (referring to brazos, arms of helping hands) come to Oregon. Migrant workers were used throughout the state.	https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/more.php?id=1112
1943	Bertha & Charley Johnson Arrive	In the early 1940s, Bertha and Charley Johnson move from Atlanta, GA to Oakridge and then to Eugene.	Lane County History Museum, Study Circle IV. Communities Within: stories from Eugene's communities of color. Eugene 1945-2000, Decisions that made a community. Published by the City Club of Eugene. Kimberly Williams

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1943	Mattie & Sam Reynolds arrive	Mattie and Sam Reynolds arrive in Oregon from Shreveport, LA. After a short amount of time in Oakridge, they settle in Eugene where Sam gets a job at a sawmill.	Wright, Jeff (08-30-2010). A Mother to Many. Eugene Register Guard. Obtained from Lane County History Museum. MS 510.001 Clipping 8
1945	Mexicans' status as non-immigrating workers	The Mexicans' status as non-immigrating workers made their situation tenuous. Workers are paid low wages for long hours; housing and board are inadequate. When they organize to improve their situation, they encounter violent resistance from growers and local officials. They are subjected to social discrimination.	https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/more.php?id=1112
1946	C.B. and Annie Mims	C.B. and Annie Mims move to Eugene. Originally from Marshall, TX, they lived in Vancouver, WA and McCredie Springs, OR before getting to Eugene. They end up residing outside of the city limit because no one would rent to Black tenants.	Baker, Mark (09-27-2015). Marking History: A memorial would recognize two homes' role in the city's past. Register Guard. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, MS 510.001 Clipping 9 Part II.
1947	Second Bracero program ends	PL-45 the new Bracero program called for employers to pay for the screening, selection and roundtrip transportation of workers from Mexico to the NW – previously paid for by the U.S. government. Northwest growers were shocked at the terms of the agreement and along with growing anti-Mexican sentiment and anxiety about the protests mounted by Braceros, they decided to no longer contract Braceros. Thus this program ended.	https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/more.php?id=1112
1948	Leo & Pearlie M. Washington Move from Across the Bridge Community to East 2nd Ave	When Leo and Pearl Washington, a Black couple, moved from Tent City to East 2nd Avenue, neighbors circulated a petition to encourage their departure. At that time, William and Minda Gilham lived directly behind the couple and refused to sign. Instead, they talked to other residents and ultimately convinced them to drop the petition.	Obituary - William Gilham Obituary. Obtained from Lane County Historical Society, MS 510.001
1948	Mims family moves to Eugene	The Mims family leave the "across the bridge" site and become one of the first Black property owners in Eugene when they purchase property at the north end of High Street (now at 330 and 336 High St) with the help of a loan from C.B. Mims' employer, Joe Earley Sr., the owner of the Osborn Hotel.	Baker, Mark (09-27-2015). Marking History: A memorial would recognize two homes' role in the city's past. Register Guard. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, MS 510.001 Clipping 9 Part II.
1924	Redlining in the NAREB Code of Ethics	From 1924 through 1950, under Article 34, a broker was forbidden from "introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality . . . whose presence will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood."	Szto, Mary (2013). Real Estate Agents as Agents of Social Change: Redlining, Reverse Redlining, and Greenlining. Seattle Journal for Social Justice. Retrieved from https://digitalcommons.law.seattleu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1722&context=sjsj

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1949	Fair Employment Practice Act	Oregon Legislature enacts the Fair Employment Practice Act to eliminate and prevent discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color or national origin.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1949	Across the Bridge Community demolished	<p>March, 1948 – Black families living in “Tent City” receive notice to vacate the property within six months, ahead of Ferry Street Bridge construction.</p> <p>On August 24, 1949, a bulldozer entered a mostly African-American settlement on the north bank of the Willamette River in Eugene and smashed the homes, shanties and chapel that had been established there. The destruction was done to prepare the way for a new Ferry Street Bridge. Many of the dozens of residents had seen this coming and were prepared...They had been given notice by the county that the structures, established on county property...were to be evacuated...However, when the bulldozing began, it did not end with the homes designated in the notices. To their surprise, people living in the surrounding area found their homes targeted as well...and the bulldozing continued beyond the borders that had been outlined in the notices...flattening the shanties and leaving many shocked and newly homeless people holding whatever they had managed to rescue in a few minutes... Because African-Americans were not welcome in most of Eugene’s established neighborhoods, those who chose to stay in the area settled in three locations...[mostly on the outskirts of town with] no water, electric, or sanitary services.</p>	<p>Lane County History Museum, Clipping Issue of Housing for Minority Groups Causes Furore in Lane County Seat,” MS 541</p> <p>Beckner, Chrisanne (2009). Cultural Demolition: What Was Lost When Eugene Razed Its First Black Neighborhood? Retrieved from Beckner, Chrisanne (2009). Cultural Demolition: What Was Lost When Eugene Razed Its First Black Neighborhood? Retrieved from https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/xmlui/handle/1794/9976</p>
1950	Mexican workers deported	In response to the recession, President Eisenhower's Operation Wetback initiated over a million apprehensions nationally and deported tens of thousands of suspected undocumented Mexican workers, including hundreds of Oregonians. Many of these people were legal residents or U.S. citizens whose protections under the law were categorically violated and dismissed. (PCUN, 1994)	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1951	Interracial marriages legalized	Oregon repealed its law prohibiting interracial marriages.	https://www.oregonhistoryproject.org/articles/historical-records/act-to-prohibit-the-intermarriage-of-races-1866/#.X2qdIfKh1s

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1952	Civic Unity forms	Lane County Fellowship formed Civic Unity. Led by prominent attorney H.V. Johnson, Roman Catholic priest Edmund Murnane, and Pearlie Washington. They visited with employers, discussing the moral and legal ramifications of discrimination. In several cases, this directly resulted in jobs being offered to people of color. Through Civic Unity's efforts, jobs permitted the displaced to move across the Bridge Community to earn money, and eventually to move away from the squalid conditions of the West 11th settlement.	Lane County Historian, Fall 2019. <i>Civic Unity Comes to Lane County: The Aftermath of Bulldozing Ferry Street Village.</i>
1952	Leon Glaster's Home threatened	Leon Glaster and family moved to 2785 Friendly Avenue. Some neighbors threatened to knock the house down if the family did not leave, but the property owner, Mrs. Effie Spencer refused to evict them.	Scott, Hugh (02-10-1952). Racial Problem Strikes Eugene. Sunday Oregonian. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum.
1952	Relocated families in Amazon Creek flats lack water	2-10-1952 The Sunday Oregonian reports that Black families "living on the Amazon Creek flat along 11th street west of Eugene have no water supply, and probably never will have in present areas." This refers to a series of "lots on West 11th street, 1 ½ miles west of the city limits" that were purchased after displacement from Tent City, and where several families relocated. A second main group of families relocated to the Glenwood area between Eugene and Springfield, renting property from Sam Lewis. About 10 additional families purchased or rented homes throughout town.	Scott, Hugh (02-10-1952). Racial Problem Strikes Eugene. Sunday Oregonian. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum.
1953	Public Accommodation Law	The Public Accommodation Law is enacted by the state legislature. The law prohibits discrimination in places of public accommodation (e.g., restaurants, hotels), resort or amusement and establishing the right of all persons to equal facilities.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1954	Brown vs. Board of Education	US Supreme Court rules in Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1954	Western Oregon Indian tribes no longer recognized	US Public Law 588 terminates relationships with Western Oregon Indian tribes, declaring that the federal government no longer recognizes the tribes as Indian nations. US services to Indian tribes are terminated, including treaty rights.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1955	62 Oregon Tribes loose Federal Recognition	Throughout the 1950s, the U.S. government terminates recognition of 109 Indian tribes and bands, including 62 in Oregon.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II

Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) Timeline of Lane County, Oregon

Year	Label	Description	Source
1959	Oregon Fair Housing Law	The State Legislature adopts Oregon Fair Housing Law. The law makes it illegal for any person in the business of selling, renting, or leasing property to discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, or national origin.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1964	Civil Rights Act: Title VI	Civil Rights Act: Title VI prohibits discrimination in public access, leading to school desegregation; Title VII prohibits discrimination based on race, sex, national origin, or religion; Title VIII is the original law regarding fair housing (amended in 1988).	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1965	Club LatinoAmericano	Created in 1965, Club LatinoAmericano soon came to represent many things to many local Hispanic women.	Williams, Kimberly (2000). Communities Within: stories from Eugene's communities of color. Eugene 1945-2000, Decisions that made a community. Published by the City Club of Eugene. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, Study Circle IV
1966	Mattie Reynolds is first Black candidate for Eugene City Council	Mattie Reynolds becomes the first Black candidate for Eugene City Council. She did not win.	Williams, Anne (Unknown). Activist's Political Aspirations Blazed Trails. The Register-Guard. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, MS 510 Clipping 1
1966	Eugene's first public housing project displaces and prohibits Black residents	Eugene's first public housing project built on the block where majority of Black Eugeneans still lived, yet prohibited Blacks from the public housing. Nine of the 12 families who are displaced are Black.	DeBerry et al (Winter, 1969). Place Power and Black Population: A Dilemma. Journal of Negro Education, Volume 38, Issue 1, 14-21. Obtained from the Lane Historic Society. Register Guard 6/4/1964 "Relocation Aid Unit Meets to Organize"
1968	1968 Civil Rights Act	1968 Civil Rights Act added civil penalties for violators.	Department of Justice. 1968 AND THE BEGINNINGS OF FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR HOUSING. Retrieved from https://www.justice.gov/crt/1968-and-beginnings-federal-enforcement-fair-housing1 Flormoe, Lorna. Scratching the Surface of Eugene's Racial History. Training. City of Eugene, Office of Human Rights & Neighborhood Involvement. Obtained from City of Eugene.
1968	US Indian Civil Rights Act	US Indian Civil Rights Act passed.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
1969	Eugene Black Pathers at UO Campus	The Eugene Black Panthers speak on the UO campus in support of a Black student protect at Oregon State University in the late 1960s.	Racing to Change: Oregon's Civil Rights Years - The Eugene Story exhibit. Lane County History Museum.
1972	Centro Latino Americano founded	Centro Latino Americano founded	https://centrolatinoamericano.org/
1976	Eugene Springfield NAACP branch found	The NAACP founded its first branch in Southern Oregon (Eugene) in 1976. While it services Lane County, it also maintains a leadership role in the State of Oregon and provides support to other regional offices.	https://naacplanecounty.org/home/
1977	Confederated Tribes of the Siletz is retored	Confederated Tribes of the Siletz is restored.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II

Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) Timeline of Lane County, Oregon

Year	Label	Description	Source
1984	Congress restored Native tribes	1982-1984: Congress restored the Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Indian Community, and the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians.	https://www.oregonhistoryproject.org/narratives/the-oregon-coastforists-and-green-verdent-launs/the-oregon-coast-in-modern-times/losses-and-gains-for-tribes/#.X4X6JMFkiU
1999	Day of Acknowledgment	Legislature passes "Day of Acknowledgement" resolution recognizing Oregon's racist history.	A Chronology of Racial Exclusion And Civil Rights Law. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, 301.45 Part II
2002	Racist language removed from Oregon Constitution	Oregon finally voted to remove all racist language from its constitution which still had a clause that read: " <i>no free Negro, or mulatto, not residing in this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall come, reside, or be within this State, or hold any real estate.</i> " Though this and other discriminatory language was rendered unenforceable by federal laws and amendments to the US Constitution, it was not until this election that removal of several examples of institutional racism and oppression were taken out of the Oregon Constitution.	https://ballotpedia.org/Oregon_Remove_Constitutional_References_to_Race,_Measure_14_(2002)
2003	Centennial Blvd renamed to Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd	City of Eugene changed the name of Centennial Boulevard to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard per City Ordinance Number 20290.	https://www.dailymerald.com/archives/mlk-boulevard-renaming-prompts-address-changes/article_acff7fa3-52e5-5ff9-81c9-4a87b97bca4c.html
2010	Mattie Reynolds dies at 91	Community activist Mattie Reynolds dies at the age of 91.	Wright, Jeff (08-30-2010). A Mother to Many. Eugene Register Guard. Obtained from Lane County History Museum. MS 510.001 Clipping 8
2013	Wiley Griffon Memorial	Mark Harris, a Lane Community College instructor, and his wife, Cheri Turpin, spent years raising money, \$3,500 of it through LCC's Black Student Union for the memorial erected in 2013 above the spot where Griffon is buried.	Baker, Mark (09-27-2015). Marking History: A memorial would recognize two homes' role in the city's past. Register Guard. Obtained from the Lane County History Museum, MS 510.001 Clipping 9 Part II.
2019	Eugene Street Name Unveiling	New riverfront street named after historical minority individuals from Eugene and a Native term. Annie Mims, and Wiley Griffen, and Nak-nak.	https://engage.eugene-or.gov/name-our-streets
2020	Black Lives Matter	Lane County Board of Commissioners adopted Black Lives Matter resolution which acknowledges racial history and enables the County to work towards redresses of the past.	Lane County Board of Commissioners. (06-09-2020). In the Matter of Approving a Resolution in support of the Black Lives Matter movement and Lane County's commitment to putting in the work to achieve racial equity.