

# JUDGES

OF THE

## Supreme Court of the State of Oregon

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AARON E. WAIT, elected 1859, *Chief Justice*, resigned May 1, 1862.

MATTHEW P. DEADY, elected 1859, resigned.

REUBEN P. BOISE, elected 1859, *Chief Justice*, May 1st, 1862.

RILEY E. STRATTON, elected 1859.

PAINE P. PRIM, appointed 1859, (*vice* DEADY.)

PAINE P. PRIM, elected 1860.

WILLIAM W. PAGE, appointed 1862, (*vice* WAIT.)

Salary—\$2,000.

J. G. WILSON, *Clerk*, Fees.

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*Constitutional provision in reference to the Supreme Court of Oregon, article 7th, section 2d.*

“THE Supreme Court shall consist of four justices, to be chosen in districts, by the electors thereof, who shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall have resided in the State at least three years next preceding their election, and after their election to reside in their respective districts. The number of justices and districts may be increased, but shall not exceed five, until the white population of the State shall amount to one hundred thousand; and shall never exceed seven,” &c.

SECTION 3. The judges first chosen under this constitution

[1 Oregon]

( 239 )

shall allot among themselves their terms of office, so that the term of one of them shall expire in two years, one in four years, and two in six years; and thereafter, one or more shall be chosen every two years, to serve for the term of six years.

SECTION 4. Every vacancy in the office of judge of the Supreme Court shall be filled by election for the remainder of the vacant term, unless it would expire at the next election; and until so filled, or when it would so expire, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

SECTION 5. The judge who has the shortest term to serve, or the oldest of several having such shortest term, and not holding by appointment, shall be Chief-Justice.

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*"An Act to fix the times and places of holding the Terms of the Supreme and Circuit Courts," passed June 3d, 1859.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon,* That a term of the Supreme Court shall be held at the seat of government, on the first Monday of December next, and thereafter, at the seat of government, on the second Monday in December; and at Portland, in the county of Multnomah, on the second Monday in July, annually.

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expire in two years, one in four  
; and thereafter, one or more shall  
to serve for the term of six years.  
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CASES

ARGUED AND DETERMINED

IN THE

Supreme Court of the State of Oregon

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1859.

AARON E. WAIT, *Chief Justice.*  
REUBEN P. BOISE,  
RILEY E. STRATTON, } *Associate Justices.*  
PAINE P. PRIM, }  
J. G. WILSON, *Clerk.*

DECEMBER TERM, 1859, }  
*Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.* }

*Ordered,*—that the clerk be authorized to tax, as a part of  
the costs against the losing party, the sum of three dollars in  
each cause, as fees for recording the opinion of the court  
therein.

PLEASANT HOWELL, Plaintiff in Error, v. STATE OF  
OREGON, Defendant in Error.

*Error to Marion.*

1. Under the statute, it is not necessary for the jury to assess, in their  
verdict the value of the property stolen, when the property is al-  
leged to be of a specific value.
2. Under the statute, "in every case in which punishment in the pen-  
itentiary is awarded, &c., the form of the sentence shall be, that

on account of moneys received by Fargo, nor is any issue found by the "answers and reply," to which the testimony would be pertinent; nor could an uncertified tax-list be given in evidence, to prove a breach of a *bond*, for not returning a certified tax-list. An *uncertified* tax-list is not proof of a *certified* tax-list.

The evidence ought not to have been admitted; and, having been objected to, and the ruling of the court excepted to, the judgment should be reversed, and a new trial granted.

Judgment reversed, and a new trial granted.

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HENRY M. FRISBIE, Plaintiff in Error, v. STATE OF OREGON, Defendant in Error.

*Error to Polk.*

1. A pack of playing-cards is a "gambling device" within the meaning of the statute.
2. The terms, "suffering such gambling device to be *set up* and *used*," &c., are properly used in charging said offence.

PLAINTIFF in error, at the November term of the Circuit Court of Polk County, 1859, was indicted for suffering a gambling device to be set up and used, in a certain house then occupied by him, for the purpose of gaming.

There was a trial and conviction for the offence as charged.

*G. H. Williams*, for plaintiff in error.

*J. G. Wilson*, for State.

STRATTON, J. The instructions of the court upon the trial of this case, to which exceptions were taken, were founded wholly upon the construction of our gaming act; and the question now is, was the interpretation of those statutes given

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ntiff in Error, v. STATE OF  
ondant in Error.

to Polk.

"gambling device" within the mean-  
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conviction for the offence as charged.

ntiff in error.

uctions of the court upon the trial  
ptions were taken, were founded  
ion of our gaming act; and the  
erpretation of those statutes given

by the court below correct? The facts, as they appear by  
the bill of exceptions, are, "that witness and others met at  
defendant's (below) grocery in the after part of the day;  
made up a game of what is familiarly known as poker; half  
a dollar ante; played with common playing-cards on a card  
table; played all night. Defendant was in the game; he  
sometimes won and sometimes lost. Used several packs of  
cards; they were paid for out of the common fund."

The indictment substantially charges the plaintiff in error  
with suffering a gambling device to be set up and used for  
the purpose of gaming, &c. With this state of facts, and  
under the indictment, the counsel for plaintiff in error asked  
the court to charge, substantially:

1st. That a pack of playing-cards was not a gambling de-  
vice, as described in the indictment.

2d. That such a pack of cards was not a gambling device  
within the meaning of the statute.

Several other instructions were asked and refused, as being  
too general, and not applying to the case.

The court did instruct the jury, that "if they believed  
from the evidence, that the defendant suffered gambling with  
cards in his house, it was a sufficient setting up of a gambling  
device to warrant a conviction. Also, that evidence show-  
ing that the defendant engaged in, and suffered gambling  
with cards in his house, all of one night, it would be a suffi-  
cient setting up and using a gambling device, to warrant a  
conviction."

To the refusal to charge as requested, and to the charge as  
given, exceptions were taken. Two questions arise in this  
case:

1st. "Is gaming with cards, in the manner as the evidence  
here tends to disclose, a gambling device to bring the game  
within the description of a gambling device, as set forth in  
the indictment.

2d. "If so, was there sufficient evidence of such a setting  
up and use, as warranted the judge in charging the jury in  
manner as set forth in the bill of exceptions."

*Alcohol: Wine  
Spirits  
were  
consumed;  
\* Use of  
a gambling  
device...*

To both of these questions, we answer in the affirmative. As to the first point, chapter 10, section 1st, of the *Statutes of 1885*, p. 231, enumerates certain games, which are by that act prohibited, closing such enumeration by the words, "or gambling devices whatever," evidently intending to include, in this general term "device," every game that had been specified before, or any modification of them, which by fair interpretation could be brought within these definitions. The act of February 1st, 1858, (*Session Laws of '57 and '58*), section 1st, amendatory of the above act, is still more explicit, prohibiting "all gambling with cards, and all gambling devices," clearly intending the term "devices" to cover the entire catalogue, against which the statute is framed. It must mean this, or it really means nothing; for it would not be pretended, that the law would be effective to punish for any game not enumerated in the statute. Any other view would make the law insensible; and while the courts are bound to construe criminal statutes strictly, the courts are equally bound to make them effective, when it can be done without infraction of settled principles of interpretation. It is difficult to perceive, in this case, how the legislature could more distinctly have pointed out what was intended by the term "device."

As to the second point. The indictment charges the "setting up and using," in the exact language of the statute, as applicable to this game. The prosecutor might have added the words "played," "dealt" and "practiced," words of the statute, and it is not perceived that the indictment would have been better or worse for such words. Here it was the "user" which was the gist of the offence, and that is alleged definitely enough.

In the argument, much stress was laid on the words "set up," used in the indictment, as applied to a game of cards. This is a phrase of very wide latitude of meaning it is true, but quite capable of being generally understood. It does not necessarily and exclusively apply to the construction or setting up of some physical object or design, as billiard or

answer in the affirmative. Section 1st, of the *Statutes* games, which are by that definition by the words, "or any game that had been within these definitions. *Session Laws of '57 and* the above act, is still more with cards, and all game the term "devices" to cover the statute is framed. It nothing; for it would not be effective to punish for statute. Any other view and while the courts are es strictly, the courts are ctive, when it can be done iples of interpretation. It e, how the legislature could what was intended by the

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s was laid on the words "set applied to a game of cards. attitude of meaning it is true, erally understood. It does apply to the construction or ject or design, as billiard or

roulette tables, as counsel would insist; but it may, and indeed is more frequently used in a figurative sense. Thus, it is said, that a man has "set up" the business of a merchant, or the trade of a carpenter; or, that he has "set up" in life with fair prospects; and in this we think there was good reason of saying, that the plaintiff in error had set up the occupation of a gambler. This form of expression is too common to be misunderstood; and being used in the statute as descriptive of the manner in which such offences are put in practice, is deemed to have been properly used.

Judgment is affirmed.

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SAMUEL HORNER, Plaintiff in Error, v. STATE OF OREGON, Defendant in Error.

*Error to Lane.*

1. Under the statute, imposing, in certain offences, a punishment by "imprisonment not more than one year," &c., which is silent as to the place of imprisonment, a sentence, inflicting punishment by "imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year," is error, and must be reversed.
2. Criminal statutes are to be strictly construed; and not beyond their literal and obvious meaning.

THIS was a prosecution for malicious threatening, with intent to extort money, under the 34th section of the third chapter of the statute defining crimes and regulating criminal proceedings. A verdict of guilty was rendered in the court below, and the prisoner sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year.

*J. Kelsay*, for plaintiff in error.

*G. H. Williams*, for State.

- 5
- 1 empty Keg
  - 1 barrel brandy
  - 1 Barrel Whiskey
  - 1 port barrel port wine
  - Do 1 brandy
  - Do 1 whiskey
  - Do 1 gin
  - Do 1 vinegar
  - Do 1 Keg cider
  - 2 Round tables
  - 1 Doz candlesticks
  - 1 bucket
  - 1 common stove
  - 1 1/2 chond wood
  - 1 Hatchet
  - 1 box heads
  - 2 clock covers
  - 6 Windsor chairs
  - 6 Hitcher chairs

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true inventory of the goods and effects belonging to  
 Wm M. Jernsey <sup>taken possession of by me</sup> for the benefit



of Polk County by reason of the failure of said Jewby to pay two fines imposed on him (one for selling liquor with out license, and one for keeping a gaming house, by the Circuit Court of Oregon for Polk County <sup>at the Nov. term 1858</sup> and the costs of said prosecutions

J. S. Holman Sheriff  
of Polk County

Inventory of Property  
belonging to Henry etc.  
Bush

Dec. 10 November 22<sup>nd</sup> 1859

J. S. Holman  
Circuit Court  
Court

On the 24<sup>th</sup> day of December 1859 after giving due notice by law as upon application of the said Jewby within the order of public Auction to all persons holding or having any claim or interest in the said property and to the said Jewby and to the said Jewby's heirs and assigns the said Jewby did appear and was examined and the same property being sold to the said Jewby for the sum of \$207.75 and is returned as the proceeds of said sale  
December 29<sup>th</sup> 1859  
J. S. Holman

Inventory of money and personal  
property taken possession of by me belonging  
To Henry M. Furishy

Money \$28.00

One Buggy & Harness

- 11 bottles lemon syrup
- 3 bottles Gum Syrup
- 7 bottles Gumme Syrup
- 11 bottles Turners Stomach Bitters
- 10 bottles Schnapps
- 10 bottles Stomach Bitters
- 6 cans honey
- 10 Jars candies & nuts
- 3 empty Jars
- 1 box cigars
- 1 Dingybox empty
- 1 can oysters
- 5 boxes sandalines
- 23 glass tumblers
- 1 wine glass
- 7 boxes soda
- 2 bottles preserved peaches
- 1 box eng walnuts
- 2 decanters
- 1 looking glass
- 2 Pictures framed
- 1 basket champagne empty

At a Supreme Court begun and held at the Court Room in the village of Salem, the Seat of Government, in and for the State of Oregon, on Monday the 5<sup>th</sup> day of December AD 1859. before the Hon. Aaron E. Walte, Chief Justice, and Reuben P. Boise, Riley E. Stratton and Paine P. Prim, Associate Justices, the following proceedings were had in

No 54-

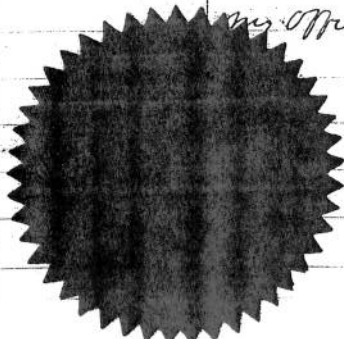
Henry M. Frisbie  
and  
State of Oregon  
Plaintiff in Error  
Defendant in Error  
Error to  
Polk -

This day this cause came on for hearing upon the errors assigned in the record and proceedings in the Court below - And after argument by Williams of Counsel for the Plaintiff in Error, and Wilson of Counsel for Defendant in Error, the Court finds that there is not any error as alleged - It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the judgment law rendered be in all respects affirmed - and that the Defendant in Error, have and recover against the Plaintiff in Error the sum of Five hundred dollars fine heretofore assessed, and the costs in this cause in the Circuit Court taxed, and the sum of Twelve and 45/100 dollars costs in this Court, and have execution thereon."

J. G. Wilson Clerk of the Supreme Court of Oregon do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the judgment and entry in the above cause made in this Court, as will appear from the journal in my Office -

Witness J. G. Wilson, Clerk and  
the Seal of said Supreme  
Court at Salem December 24<sup>th</sup>  
1859

J. G. Wilson Clerk  
Sup. Court of Ore.



State of Oregon } Circuit Court 5<sup>th</sup> Judicial  
                          } District for the County  
Henry M Frisbie } of Polk State of Oregon

Henry M. Frisbie is accused by the  
Grand Jury of the County of Polk State of  
Oregon by this indictment of the offence  
of suffering a gambling device to be set up  
and used for the purpose of gaming  
committed as follows

The said Henry  
M Frisbie on the first day of November  
AD, 1859 at the village of Dallas in the  
County of Polk unlawfully did suffer  
a gambling device to wit; a pack of  
playing cards, to be set up and used  
for the purpose of gaming in a building  
by him then and there occupied contrary  
to the Statutes in such cases made and  
provided, and against the peace and  
dignity of the State of Oregon

Dated at Dallas, in the County  
of Polk the 17<sup>th</sup> day of November AD 1859

Stephen Staats  
Foreman of the Grand  
Jury

J G Wilson  
Pros Atty

State of Oregon } Indictment for suffering  
                          } gambling device to be  
Henry M Frisbie } set up and used for  
                          } the purpose of gaming

A true bill Stephen Staats Foreman of  
the Grand Jury Witness J G Wood

Wm H Jackson, J M Giles, Filed Nov 17<sup>th</sup> 1859  
J H Hutchinsons Clerk

Harrison P. Lockett, John Lyron, William  
Lebring, J. B. Smith, Abraham Baljast  
Benjamin Griffith, C. G. Kyle, John C.  
Davidson, Edward Groundy, David  
Gipson well known good and lawful men  
who being empanelled and sworn  
to try said cause and the said  
jury after hearing the evidence of  
witnesses the argument of counsel  
and the charge of the court, retired  
under charge of the proper sworn  
officer to consider of their verdict  
and after a short absence returned  
into court the following verdict, to wit;

" State of Oregon,

as  
Henry M. Frisbee } We the Jury find  
the defendant guilty in the above  
case as charged in the indictment

H. P. Lockett

Foreman,

And thereupon on motion of J. A.  
Wilson that judgment be passed  
upon the prisoner, it was ordered  
that the prisoner be adjudged to  
pay a fine of five hundred dollars  
and costs of suit, and that he  
stand committed to the County Jail  
of Polk County until said fine  
and costs are discharged or he  
be otherwise discharged by due  
course of law.

1<sup>st</sup> - Ask the Court to instruct the jury that a common pack of playing cards is not a "gambling device" as described in the indictment.

2<sup>nd</sup> - That such a pack of cards is not a gambling device within the meaning of the statute.

3<sup>rd</sup> - That a game of cards for money is not setting up & using a gambling device ~~in the language~~ within the meaning of the statute.

4<sup>th</sup> - That if the jury believe that a game of cards <sup>for money</sup> was played by the defendant & others in this building & nothing more was done they must acquit the defendant.

5<sup>th</sup> - That if the jury find that there was but one game of cards played in defendant's house & that there was no other setting up or using a gambling device they must acquit the defendant.

1: That a Canadian game of  
Candy from evening till morning  
in the hour of daylight for  
money is not such a  
selling up to us in, a  
gambling device as  
practiced by British -

which said us having, were  
returned & the Court instructed  
the jury as follows -

That if the jury believed from the  
evidence that Defendant suffered gambling,  
with Coads in his house it was a sufficient  
bitting up of a gambling device to amount to  
Connexion, and the Court instructed the  
jury that evidence showing that the Defendant  
enjoyed in and suffered gambling with Coads  
in his house all of one night it would

To which refusal to give  
instructions & the giving of  
instructions as above (the latter  
at the time specified & the  
Bill of Exceptions is hereby  
signed & sealed -

R. W. Birn  
Judge

(C. W. C.)



State of Oregon } Circuit Court 3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial  
vs } District for the County of  
Henry Mc. Frisbee } Polk and State of Oregon

Henry Mc. Frisbee is accused by the  
Grand Jury of the County of Polk, State  
of Oregon by this indictment of the offence of  
selling spirituous liquors without license  
committed as follows

The said Henry Mc. Frisbee  
on the first day of November A.D. 1858, at the  
village of Dallas in this County unlawfully  
did sell to one Stephen Maguire spirituous  
liquor in quantity less than one quart, to wit,  
one gill of whiskey, of the value of twenty five  
cents, without first having obtained a license  
therefor, contrary to the Statutes in such  
cases made and provided, and against the peace  
and dignity of the State of Oregon -

Dated at Dallas in the County of Polk, the 17<sup>th</sup>  
day of November A.D. 1858.

Stephen Staats  
Foreman of the Grand Jury

J. G. Nelson  
Pro. Atty

State of Oregon } Indictment for selling spirituous  
vs } liquors without license -  
Henry Mc. Frisbee

A true bill -  
Stephen Staats - foreman of the Grand Jury  
Witness

Stephen Maguire  
Filed Nov 17<sup>th</sup> 1858  
J. H. Keesterson  
Clerk

A Circuit Court for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District of the State of Oregon for the County of Polk began and held at Dallas on the fourteenth day of November A.D. 1859 before Wm. Keeble, P. Boyle Judge the following proceedings were had on Thursday the fourth day of said Term.

Now at this day came the Grand Jury into Court and presented through their foreman that they had found a true bill of Indictment, to wit;

State of Oregon } Indictment for selling  
vs } Spirituous liquors without  
Henry McFisher } license

State of Oregon } Indictment for selling  
vs } liquors without license  
Henry McFisher }

This day came the State of Oregon by J. G. Wilson Prosecuting Attorney and that said Henry McFisher in his own proper person as well as by Williams his attorney and the defendant being duly arraigned pleaded to said indictment that he was not guilty as charged.

And on Friday the fifth day of said Term the following proceedings were had to wit

State of Oregon } Indictment for selling:  
vs } Spirituous liquors without  
Henry McFisher } license

This day came the State by J. G. Wilson, Prosecuting Attorney and the defendant in his own proper person as well as by Williams

his attorney and having been duly arraigned  
as charged in the said indictment and  
pleaded not guilty, whereupon came a  
jury to wit-

John E. Davidson, Harrison, P. Cook  
Harrison, Linville, John M. Barnes, Abraham,  
Kalejack, et J. Welch, Israel, Peckles,  
Hark, Mc Lintson, John B. Smith, Munson, Miller,  
David Gibson, John E. Gyle, twelve good  
and lawful men, who being duly empanelled  
and sworn to try said cause, and the said  
jury after hearing the evidence of witnesses  
the argument of Counsel and the charge of  
the Court returned under charge of a proper  
sworn officer, to consider of their verdict

and Saturday the sixth day of said Term  
the following proceedings were had, to wit:

State of Oregon } Indictment for selling  
vs } Spirituous liquor without  
Henry Mc Brisbee } license

This day came the State by  
J. G. Nelson, Prosecuting Attorney and the defendant  
in his own proper person, as well as by Williams  
his attorney, and the jury heretofore empan-  
nelled and sworn in this case returned into  
Court the following verdict, to wit:

State of Oregon }  
vs }  
Henry Mc Brisbee }  
We the jury find the defendant  
in this case guilty as charged in the indictment  
et J. Welch.

And thereupon on motion of J. G. Nelson,  
that judgment be passed upon the prisoners  
it was ordered that the prisoners be adjudged  
to pay a fine of one hundred Dollars for the  
use of the Common Schools of the County - and  
costs of suit - and that the same committed  
to the County Jail of Polk County - until said  
fine and costs are discharged or he be other-  
wise discharged by due course of law.

State of Oregon  
County of Polk S. S.

J. H. Hutchinson  
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon  
for Polk County - do hereby certify that the  
foregoing is a true and perfect copy of the  
Subpoena and proceedings in the case of  
the State of Oregon.

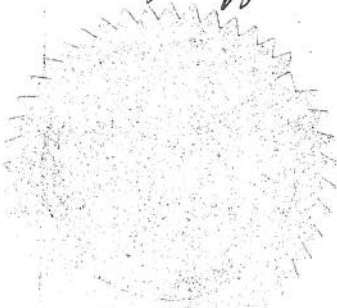
Henry M. Fisher,

my office

as remains of record in

Witness my hand and the seal  
of said Court at Dallas  
this 7th day of December A.D. 1859

J. H. Hutchinson  
Clerk



This document is a draft version of the Oregon State Constitution's preamble and bill of rights. It was written in 1857.

After defeating motions to organize a state constitutional convention in 1854, 1855, and 1856 due to fears that statehood would bring higher taxes, the electorate of Oregon Territory shifted direction in 1857 and voted overwhelmingly in favor of drawing up a state constitution. This change in attitude stemmed from growing concerns over the slavery question, which Chief Justice of the Oregon Territory George H. Williams called the "paramount issue" in Oregon at that time. Democrats hoped to consolidate their power despite splits in the party over slavery, while anti-Democrats sought to avoid having slavery forced upon them by the federal government in the wake of the disturbing events in "Bleeding Kansas" and the U.S. Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision.

In August 1857 delegates from across the territory met in Salem to draw up a new state constitution. The draft of the constitution reproduced here, modeled on the constitution of Indiana, does not address slavery or the exclusion of free blacks from the state. Rather than let slavery and "negro exclusion" dominate the discussion and paralyze the convention, the delegates decided to submit these questions directly to the voters. The delegates did agree to vote against extending suffrage rights to women and non-white men, however. The suffrage committee recommended language stating that "No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage;" the delegates later added "Chinaman" to this list. Women of all races were also denied voting rights.

The constitution, together with the slavery and free black exclusion clauses, was submitted to the voters of Oregon on November 9, 1857. The territory's electorate, consisting of white men over the age of twenty-one, voted in favor of the constitution 7,195 to 3,195. An even larger majority voted against slavery, and a still larger majority voted against allowing free blacks to reside in the state. Justice Williams later wrote that although many who voted in favor of the negro exclusion clause were actually against it, "it was considered necessary to throw this tub to the whale of the proslavery party to secure the success of the free state clause of the constitution."

The U.S. Senate quickly ratified Oregon's constitution, but the U.S. House of Representatives was split. After a bitter debate, they voted to accept it by a close vote on February 12, 1859. Two days later President James Buchanan signed the law that made Oregon the thirty-third state in the union.

#### **Further Reading:**

Carey, Charles Henry, ed. *The Oregon Constitution and Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1857*. Salem, Oreg., 1926.

Johnson, David Alan. *Founding the Far West: California, Oregon, and Nevada, 1840-1890*. Berkeley, Calif., 1992.

Williams, George H. "Political History of Oregon from 1853 to 1865." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 2, 1901: 1-35.

Written by Cain Allen, Oregon Historical Society, 2006.

In 1912, Oregon women won the right to vote; for the first time, they could also serve as members of a jury. Dr. Marie Equi—to the right of Mrs. Henry W. Coe, who is sitting under the light bulb—a well-known suffragist and advocate of a woman's right to use birth control, was among the first group of women in Oregon to register for jury duty.

This marked the beginning of Oregon women's full participation in the legal system. Not only were women now able to own property, sue and be sued, vote in school elections, and be admitted to the bar — all rights they had won earlier — they were also able to vote in primary and general elections and help decide cases as members of a jury.

In addition to woman suffrage, the controversial Dr. Equi was notable for her other causes as well. Decorated by the U.S. Army for humanitarian work, she also was targeted by her opponents for offering birth control and abortions to both working class and wealthy women — one of only a few Portland doctors who would do so — and for her anti-war stance and condemnation of capitalism.

She was arrested several times in association with her political work, once, in 1916, with Margaret Sanger and again in 1920 when she was sentenced to serve three years in San Quentin for her outspoken anti-war views. Afterward, she returned to Portland. Equi raised a daughter there and on the Oregon coast and continued to support the IWW. Equi died in 1952.

Written by Trudy Flores, Sarah Griffith, © Oregon Historical Society, 2002.