

BILL BRADBURY
SECRETARY OF STATE



ARCHIVES DIVISION
ROY TURNBAUGH
DIRECTOR

800 Summer Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97310
(503) 373-0701

Facsimile (503) 378-4118

Secretary of State Administrative Overview September 2001

Introduction

Although the basic constitutional responsibilities of auditing and record keeping have persisted within the Secretary of State's office for nearly 150 years, many other changes have occurred throughout its existence. In the past, the Secretary of State performed a diversity of other functions including motor vehicle registration, registration of farm names, milk brands, and trademarks, maintaining state agency accounts, and licensure and certification of accountants.

Today, the Secretary of State's office audits state agencies for fiscal and programmatic compliance with laws, regulates election proceedings and interprets election laws, files petitions for referendums and measures, registers and regulates corporations, deputizes notaries public, preserves and authorizes destruction of public records, files bills and laws, and compiles and distributes State Agency Administrative Rules.

History

When the Oregon provisional government was formed in 1843, the Legislative Committee provided that a Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State would be elected for two, two-year terms. A later amendment provided that only the governor was to be elected, with the others appointed by the legislature. When Oregon became a United States territory in 1849, the President, with Senate consent, appointed a Secretary of State.

The Oregon State Constitution, adopted in 1859, mandated the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer as the original three full-time administrative officers elected through a general election. The Constitution designated the Secretary of State as auditor of public accounts and keeper of the State Seal and acts of the Executive Department (Oregon Constitution, Article VI, Section 2, February 14, 1859). The early election duties of the Secretary of State began with Article V, Section 4 of the Oregon Constitution, which stated "... the returns for every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Secretary of State."

Also in 1859, the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, acting as the State Land Board, were given authority to handle the acquisition and use of certain state lands (Oregon Constitution, Article VIII, Section 5). Numerous boards were later established to manage various

programs until 1913 when they were combined and designated as the Board of Control (Oregon State Planning Board, page 46). The responsibilities of this Board were extensive and included supervision of state institutions, and at different times, responsibility for highway and capital construction programs, state purchasing and property control, and pre-audit control over state expenditures (Oregon State Planning Board, pages 69-80). The Board was abolished in 1969 as a result of a major reorganization of the executive branch (OL 1969, Chapter 199).

The Secretary of State was designated the Superintendent of the State Library in 1864. He held this office until 1905, when it was placed under the supervision of the justices of the Supreme Court of Oregon (OL 1905, Chapter 24).

As the duties delegated to the Secretary of State multiplied, so did the workload and in 1866, the Legislative Assembly designated one clerical assistant to the Secretary. Election laws progressed slowly throughout the mid to late 1800s. In 1868, the Legislative Assembly passed the first large suite of laws standardizing ballot forms, election procedures, and security measures (OL 1868, pages 39-47).

In 1887, the Secretary of State was designated the ex-officio Insurance Commissioner and charged with regulating the insurance businesses of Oregon (OL 1887, page 118). This included registering and auditing insurance companies to eliminate insurance fraud. A separate Insurance Office was created in 1909, however the Secretary of State continued to be the ex-officio Insurance Commissioner until 1917 (Oregon State Planning Board, page 47).

In 1889, the Secretary of State's duties intersected with agricultural interests. The Legislative Assembly responded to the agricultural community's request for a statewide Weather Service to disseminate storm warnings and thus protect crops and livestock. The Secretary of State was charged with appointing meteorologists in each county and purchasing meteorological equipment (OL 1889, page 41-42). The 1889 Assembly also further refined election laws and appointed the Secretary of State to review the county-level ballot results in the elections of certain state-level officials (OL 1889, page 74). The Secretary was also directed to purchase and deliver "plain white paper" for ballots to county election judges for all except local elections (OL 1889, page 24) as a preventative measure against ballot confusion and fraud.

Throughout the history of the office, the Secretary of State has sat on a diverse array of boards dealing with issues from prison construction to oversight of the sport of boxing. The 1893 Legislative Assembly assigned the Secretary of State to the Board of Prison Directors (OL 1893, page 33), the Board of Reform School Building Commissioners (OL 1893, page 70), and the Board of Trustees from the Oregon School of Deaf-Mutes (OL 1893, page 180). In 1901, the Secretary was appointed to the Board of Asylum Commissioners (OL 1901, page 434).

Prior to the establishment of a Corporation Department in 1913 (OL 1913, Chapter 341), these duties fell to the Secretary of State. The genesis of corporate regulation in the Secretary of State was an 1891 law designating the Secretary as the registrar of incorporated businesses (OL 1891, page 110). The Secretary gained more responsibility in 1903 when the Legislative Assembly required all businesses seeking incorporation, including foreign corporations conducting business in Oregon, to pay an organization fee to the Secretary of State (OL 1903, pages 40-47). In

addition, the Secretary was charged with certifying the dissolution of corporations and increases or decreases in corporate capital stock.

In 1905, the Secretary of State, the Governor, and the State Treasurer were directed to appoint a Tax Commission, which would administratively reside in the Secretary of State's office (OL 1905, pages 170-171). Also in 1905, the first law relating to motor vehicle registration was passed and the registration duties were placed under the Secretary of State (OL 1905, page 245).

The Secretary of State was also the first office to register trademarks. In 1907, citizens were permitted to register the names or private marks used on milk and ice cream containers and mineral, seltzer, and soda water bottles to prevent to discourage unauthorized use of the containers and marks (OL 1911, page 343). In 1911, the Legislative Assembly directed that all persons, partnerships, firms, or private corporations who wished to do so could register their trademarks with the Secretary of State's office for a fee of \$5 (OL 1911, page 140). At this time, the Secretary of State was also authorized to keep a record of Oregon farm names to prevent duplication of farm names (OL 1911, page 26).

Responsibility for drafting the first state budget was placed in the office of the Secretary of State in 1913 (OL 1913, Chapter 284). The Office performed this function until 1921 when a budget commission composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer began to compile the state's budget (OL 1921, Chapter 22).

Also in 1913, the Corporation Department was created under the Corporation Commissioner to hold the articles of all corporations conducting business in Oregon (Oregon Blue Book Web site). The Corporation Department was charged with retaining the articles of corporations doing business in Oregon, administering "blue sky" laws, licensing security brokers, regulating the savings and loan industry, and regulating and licensing corporations.

Although, the Oregon Blue Book had been published at least since 1911, the 1915 Legislative Assembly officially appropriated \$2,200 to the Secretary to compile the Book (OL 1915, Chapter 133). The 1915 Assembly added many duties to the Secretary's Office. Candidates seeking election to various national and state offices were required to file their intent with the Secretary (OL 1915, Chapter 124). Motor vehicle duties were expanded to include issuance of vehicle license plates and titles (OL 1915, Chapter 350).

Before the advent of records retention schedules, the Legislative Assembly handled document disposal. In 1915, the Secretary of State was directed to dispose of the "accumulating public documents in his office which are now considered, or may hereafter become obsolete and useless (OL 1915, House Joint Resolution No. 13).

As of 1917, the Secretary of State performed the following elections-related functions: filing petitions, certificates, and expense statement of all candidates for state and district offices. The Secretary was also responsible for preparing and furnishing the counties with election blanks, election laws, poll books, and tally sheets, and compiling, editing, and distributing all election pamphlets to voters state preceding a primary and general election, listing the registered voters of the state, checking and filing all initiative and referendum petitions, and canvassing the vote cast

on all measures and for all candidates for state and district offices (Oregon Blue Book, 1917-1918).

Enforcement of highway and traffic laws originated in the Secretary of State's office in 1920 as the State Traffic Bureau (OL 1920, Chapter 3). The State Traffic Bureau was transferred out of the Secretary's office in 1931 to seed the new State Police Department (OL 1931, Chapter 139).

The practice of pre-audit control over state expenditures was first delegated to the Secretary of State in 1859. His office was the sole agency to exercise this function until 1913, when the Board of Control was authorized to perform the same function over purchases of supplies for state offices and for all commodities for state institutions. In 1927, the budget office was authorized to exercise the similar supervision over expenditures (OL 1927, Chapter 130). However, at this time, only the office of the Secretary of State was authorized to maintain a division of accounts for all state funds.

Before the Oregon State Archives existed, the Secretary of State was authorized to transfer specific historical documents to the Oregon Historical Society for safekeeping, until fireproof vaults could be built in Salem (OL 1931, Chapter 85). The Secretary of State also began to license motor vehicle drivers in 1931 (OL 1931, Chapter 264).

Although the Secretary of State's office had been conducting audits of some state agencies for several years, the Audits Division was formally created in 1935 to audit the accounts and financial affairs of every municipal corporation within the State of Oregon. The Division was empowered to prescribe accounting standards for agencies. Any state official who did not keep its agency's accounts in the manner prescribed by the Audits Division could be charged with malfeasance and could be removed from office (OL 1935, Chapter 405).

In 1943, the rapid accumulation of post-custodial records led the Legislative Assembly to authorize destruction of certain outdated public records relating to fiscal affairs (OL 1943, Chapter 317). The State Board of Control was responsible directly approving the destruction of records in the possession or custody of state officers, departments, board and commissions, that were more than five years old, and no longer considered valuable by the record holder. The Secretary of State was also charged with administering GI Bill funds in the wake of World War II (OL 1943, Chapter 394).

In 1945, the Legislative Assembly made budgetary provision for a State Archivist operating under the supervision of the State Librarian. However the first State Archivist was not employed until January 1, 1946 (Oregon Blue Book, 1947-1948). In 1945, local government records did not yet fall under the explicit purview of the State Archivist. Local government agencies wishing to dispose of records more than ten years old could request permission of the county court to destroy the records (OL 1945, Chapter 120).

In 1947, the State Archivist's legal powers and duties were defined in statute (OL 1947, Chapter 401). At this time, the State Archivist was given custody of non-current public records and security copies of microfilm, and directed to advise and assist state, county, and city officials on records issues. The records destruction laws of 1943 and 1945 were repealed. A new law stated

that public officials wishing to dispose of records must get permission for destruction from the State Archivist and State Attorney (OL 1947, Chapter 371).

Most of the legislation affecting the Secretary of State in the late 1940s and early 1950s, centered around motor vehicles. As of 1949, the Secretary of State was responsible for motor vehicle registration, operator licensing, fuel tax collection, traffic safety programs, license plate issuance, handling registration of interstate shipping trucks and regulating construction (OL 1949, Chapter 380) and operation of school busses (OL 1949, Chapter 306).

By 1951, the Secretary of State maintained a branch office in Portland and 22 field offices throughout the state, and employed approximately 647 full-time employees (Second Report on the Legislative Interim Committee on State Government Administration, 1951, pg. 12).

In 1953, the State Board of Control was directed to continue approving disposition of state agency records and to establish rules and regulations to guide agencies in the disposition of their records. The same act states that the State Auditor and the State Archivist must “periodically review the continuing authorizations and make recommendations for any changes in the authorization granted or the procedure” established for records disposition by the State Board of Control (OL 1953, Chapter 224).

In 1955, the State Department of Motor Vehicles was created and all the duties and powers of the Secretary of State relating to motor vehicles were transferred out of the Secretary of State and placed in that office (OL 1955, Chapter 287). The functions of the Secretary in the 50 years of its involvement with motor vehicles included registering chauffeurs, issuing certificates of title, providing license plates and maintaining identification systems, fuel tax collection, traffic safety programs, examining and licensing operators and chauffeurs, and revoking and suspending licenses. Other related duties included assisting schools in highway safety promotion, licensing auto dealers and auto wrecking firms, administration of the fuel tax and Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act, and membership on the Speed Control Board. All of these duties were transferred to the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1955 (ORS 481.405-940).

In 1957, the Secretary of State was named the Chief Elections Officer (OL 1957, Chapter 608). The same law stated that the Secretary of State was responsible for uniformly applying election laws, advising County Clerks on election practices, compiling and publishing election laws, manuals, and forms required for elections, receiving declarations and petitions for candidates of office, and canvassing and certifying ballots. Also, in 1957, the Legislative Assembly directed that all agencies should compile and publish rules (OL 1957, Chapter 717), now known as Oregon Administrative Rules. The Assembly directed agencies to file their rules with the Secretary of State and notify the Secretary when the rules change. The Secretary of State was charged with compiling, indexing, and publishing these rules and issuing revisions at least every two years.

The year 1961 saw further development of Oregon’s public records laws. The State Archivist, still under the direction of the State Library, was directed to regulate the destruction and preservation of public records (OL 1961, Chapter 160), including those created by school

districts (OL 1961, Chapter 364). The State Board of Control still retained some authority with respect to the destruction and transfer of public records.

In 1964, the Corporation Department merged with the Insurance Department, Banking Board, Real Estate Board, and the Planning and Development Department to form the Department of Commerce. This same year, the new Corporation Division required businesses with assumed business names to register with the Division.

In 1965, the Department of Finance was created and most of the Secretary of State's financial and accounting responsibilities, with the exception of audits, transferred to that office (OL 1967, Chapter 415). During this year, the Secretary of State began to review accounting records of endowment care cemetery trusts (OL 1967, Chapter 213). This function was transferred to the Department of Consumer and Business Services in 2001.

As mentioned previously, the State Board of Control was abolished in 1969 (OL 1969, Chapter 199). Most functions of the Board of Control were transferred to the Department of General Services (currently known as the Department of Administrative Services). All duties of the Board of Control with respect to the disposition of public records were transferred to the Secretary of State. In 1971, these powers were conferred upon the State Archivist (OL 1971, Chapter 508). The law held the State Archivist accountable for "considering the value of the public records for legal, administrative, or research purposes and [the] establish[ment of] rules and regulations for the procedure for the retention and disposition of the public records."

1971 resulted in significant reorganization within the Secretary of State's office. The Legislative Assembly formally created the Elections and Public Records Division within the Secretary of State (OL 1971, Chapter 748) and transferred trademark registration responsibilities to the Corporations Commissioner (OL 1971, Chapter 318).

In 1973 the Secretary of State was deemed the public records administrator for the state and directed to "obtain and maintain uniformity in the application, operation, and interpretation of the public records laws." The Archives Division and archival services were transferred from the State Library to the Secretary of State's office (OL 1973, Chapter 439).

The Corporation Division was moved to the Secretary of State during massive restructuring in 1985. As a result of this reorganization, the Secretary of State regained business and trademark registration responsibilities. The Secretary of State also acquired the State Board of Accountancy and the State Board of Tax Service Examiners (ORS 1987, Chapter 414). In 1997, the State Board of Accountancy (OL 1997, Chapter 21) and the State Board of Tax Service Examiners (OL 1997, Chapter 3) were separated from the Secretary of State's office.

In 1987, the Historic Properties Advisory Commission was created and the Secretary of State was appointed chairperson (ORS 1987, Chapter 883). This Commission was disbanded in 1995.

In 1991, the Legislative Assembly created the Appraisers Certification and Licensure Board and placed it under the Secretary of State. The board was established to regulate all real estate appraisal activity in Oregon. The Legislative Assembly moved the Board to the Department of

Consumer and Business Services in 1993 (ORS 674.305, Title XI, Federal Financial Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act, 1989).

The 1995 Legislative Assembly established a Government Waste Hotline in the Secretary of State. The Hotline is a toll-free number that the public can use to report waste in Government. The hotline phone number should be posted in all state agencies (OL 1995, Chapter 138).

The 2001 Legislative Assembly created the Oregon Cultural Trust and appointed the Secretary of State as chair of the Trust Board. In addition to the Chair, the Board is comprised of seven members appointed by the Governor, two non-voting advisory members appointed from the Legislative Assembly. The Oregon Cultural Trust focuses on protecting Oregon's cultural resources, including its arts, humanities, and heritage. The Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Trust are charged with raising funds to expand public access to, and enhance the quality of those resources.

Current Organization

The Secretary of State's office is currently subdivided into seven Divisions under the direction of the Executive Office. The seven Divisions are Archives, Audits, Business Services, Corporation, Elections, Information Systems, and Personnel Resources.

Executive Office

The Executive Office consists of the Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of State, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Oregon Cultural Trust. This Office provides general policy direction and oversees and coordinates the work of each division. The Office also handles external relations with the media, other state governments, and other agencies within Oregon government and performs statutory functions not assigned to divisions, such as lending the state flag and filing bills during the Legislative session. The Secretary of State is a member of the State Land Board, the Chair of the Oregon Cultural Trust, and is also responsible for redistricting per ORS 188.010-188.245.

Archives Division

The Archives Division preserves and provides access to Oregon public records of historical value and authorizes state and local government agencies to dispose of public records lacking value and assists those agencies with records management issues. The Archives accepts and publishes Oregon Administrative Rules, notifies state agencies of rulemaking by publishing the Oregon Bulletin, and biennially publishes the Oregon Blue Book. The Division also operates the State Records Center and the Security Copy Depository.

Audits Division

The Audits Division performs a number of types of audits including, financial, performance, and information technology audits of state agencies and financial statements, requested audits of municipalities, and special studies and investigations of inefficient management practice or misuse of state resources. Audits also reviews the annual accounting records of cemetery endowment funds and certifies persons who sell prearranged funeral plan packages. The Division

operates a toll-free Waste, Fraud, and Abuse Hotline whereby citizens can report misuse of state resources.

Business Services Division

The Business Services Division handles the accounts receivable for the Audits and Archives Divisions, processes payroll for all Divisions, and reconciles agency transactions with the Statewide Financial Management Application (SFMA). The Division also helps develop the agency's biennial budget, handles Blue Book sales and distribution, maintains fixed asset and inventory systems, and handles procurement of resources for all Divisions.

Corporation Division

The Corporation Division is primarily a ministerial Division with responsibility for registering businesses and trade and service marks to prevent duplication of names of marks, commissioning notaries public and penalizing for notary misconduct, and filing and retrieving Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) transaction information. With respect to UCC duties, the Division administers article 9 (ORS 79) and parts of ORS 87 relating to agricultural, grain producers, and IRS tax liens. The Division also operates the Business Information Center, which handles phone calls and letter inquiries about starting a business in Oregon.

Elections Division

The Elections Division oversees conduct of state and local elections, acts as the filing officer for state candidates, conducts training for state and county election officials, interprets election law, reviews expenditure statements filed by candidates and political party committees, and investigates election law violations. The Division also oversees state and local voter registration, publishes elections manuals, forms, abstracts of votes, calendars, and statistics, processes initiative and referendum petitions, and publishes and distributes the statewide voters' pamphlet for the primary, general, and statewide special elections.

Information Systems Division

The Information Systems Division oversees and plans development and deployment of information technology to assist agency business processes. The Division installs and maintains agency hardware and software, handles licensing agreements, and operates a helpdesk for agency employees. Information Systems also provides overall guidance in database design and security, data management and in the development of agency information systems policies and procedures.

Personnel Resources Division

The Personnel Resources Division handles all personnel-related functions for the Secretary of State, including recruitment, selection, and hiring of personnel, coordination of employee benefits, discipline and grievance assistance, development of human resources policies governing such issues as leave and vacation, and performance management.

Primary Agency Statutes and Administrative Rule Chapters

Oregon Revised Statute Chapters

- 56 – Duties of the Secretary of State
- 58 – Professional Corporations
- 60 – Private Corporations
- 62 – Cooperatives
- 63 – Limited Liability Companies
- 65 – Nonprofit Corporations
- 67 – Partnerships; Limited Liability Partnerships
- 68 – Uniform Partnership Law
- 70 – Limited Partnerships
- 71 – General Provisions for the Uniform Commercial Code
- 79 – Secured Transactions; Central Filing System for Farm Products (UCC)
- 87 – Statutory Liens
- 128 – Trusts; Charitable Activities (governing Prearranged Funeral Plans)
- 177 – Secretary of State (keeper of State Seal, Oregon Blue Book)
- 183 – Civil Penalties; Administrative Rules and Procedures of State Agencies
- 192 – Public Records Act
- 194 – Notaries Public
- 246 – Administration of Election Laws
- 247 – Qualification and Registration of Electors
- 248 – Political Parties; Presidential Electors
- 249 – Candidates; Recall
- 250 – Initiative and Referendum
- 251 – Voters' Pamphlet
- 253 – Absent Electors
- 254 – Conduct of Elections
- 255 – Special District Elections
- 258 – Election Contests; Recounts
- 259 – Special District Elections
- 260 – Campaign Finance Regulations
- 297 – Audits of Public Funds and Financial Records
- 357 – Libraries; Archives; Poet Laureate
- 554 – Corporations for Use and Control of Water
- 647 – Trademarks and Service Marks
- 648 – Assumed Business Names
- 649 – Insignias and Names of Organizations (Fraternal Insignias)
- 661 – Organized Labor; Union Labels
- 692 – Funeral Service Practitioners; Embalmers; Funeral Establishments; Cemetery and Crematory Operators (governing Prearranged Funeral Plans)

Oregon Administrative Rules

- 160 – Secretary of State, Corporation Division
- 162 – Secretary of State, Audits Division
- 165 – Secretary of State, Elections Division

166 – Secretary of State, Archives Division
167 – Secretary of State, Business Services Division

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Oregon Secretaries of State Biographical Sketches, 1841-Present

Key to Citations:

BB = Oregon Blue Book

DOH = Dictionary of Oregon History

OA = Oregon Archives

OHQ = Oregon Historical Quarterly

OM = The Oregon Magazine

OR = The Oregonian newspaper

Prov. Rec. = Provisional Records

SOS App. = Secretary of State Report Appendix from Oregon Messages and Documents, 1899

1850 = 1850 Census (Lacy)

1860 = 1860 Census

1) George W. LeBreton: (1810-1844) One of Oregon's earliest pioneers, LeBreton was born in Massachusetts. He was elected February 18, 1841 as recorder of public meetings and clerk of the courts of the Willamette Valley before Oregon was organized under provisional government. He won reelection to this role in 1843 and served until he was killed in a battle with Indians at Oregon City on March 4, 1844. [DOH, BB, OM]

2) Overton Johnson: (? - ?) Settler came to the Oregon City area with the 1843 migration. He published an account of the trip in 1846. Johnson was appointed clerk and recorder for Oregon after George LeBreton was killed. He served in this capacity from March, 1844 until May 25, 1844. His signature appears on several petitions to improve transportation in the Oregon City area, including one for a railroad around Willamette Falls. [OHQ, Prov. Rec., 741, etc.]

3) John Edward Long: (1803-1846) Physician and legislator born and educated in England. Long immigrated to the United States in 1833 and moved to the present site of Gladstone in 1843. While continuing to practice medicine, he was active in the establishment of the provisional government and was secretary of its first legislative committee. Long served as secretary of the provisional government from May 25, 1844 to June 21, 1846. He was elected clerk and recorder by people at the first 1844 general election; won reelection in the 1845 general election; and was reelected again by the Legislature in 1845. He served in that position until he was drowned while fording the Clackamas River on a horse. [DOH, BB, OM]

4) Frederick Prigg: (? -1849) Physician came to Oregon City in 1843 and was active in building and maintaining the Pioneer Lyceum and Literary Club in which discussions of government in Oregon were frequent. He served briefly as Clackamas County probate judge in 1846. Prigg was appointed secretary of the provisional government to succeed Long on June 26, 1846. The Legislature elected him secretary in 1846 and he resigned on September 16, 1848. He fell to his death from a bluff into the Willamette River at Oregon City in October 1849. [DOH, BB, OM]

5) Samuel Murray Holderness: (1818-1884?) Settler came to Oregon City with the 1843 migration. He was a member of the Pioneer Lyceum and Literary Club. Not afraid of controversy, Holderness once differed with Dr. Elijah White to the point of planning to call him to account on the field of honor. This was averted when the legislature passed a bill prohibiting

dueling in the territory. He was appointed secretary of the provisional government on September 19, 1848 and won election to the position in February 1849. Holderness left office upon the formation of territorial government on March 10, 1849. Two months later he sailed for San Francisco where he became a commission merchant. [DOH, BB, OM]

6) Theophilus Magruder: (1799-1886) Manager of the City Hotel of Oregon City in 1847, he was also a proprietor of the Main Street House in Oregon City in 1851. In 1849 Magruder became a member of the Oregon Exchange Company which coined Beaver Money. He won election to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms at December 1845 provisional government session and was subsequently elected to a two year term as territorial recorder, serving from 1847 to 1849. Magruder was later elected as secretary of the territory and served from March 10, 1849 until April 9, 1849 when President Polk appointed Kintzing Pritchette to replace him. [OHQ, Prov. Rec., 1022, etc., OA, 1850]

7) Kintzing Pritchette: (1815- ?), Democratic Party) Territorial official came to Oregon from Pennsylvania. President Polk appointed him to the office of secretary of the territory and he served from April 9, 1849 to September 18, 1850. Pritchette was appointed to direct the defense of the five Indians charged with the Whitman massacre in May, 1850. He acted as ex-officio governor from the time Governor Joseph Lane resigned on June 18, 1850 until new Governor John P. Gaines arrived in the territory on August 18, 1850. [DOH, OM, SOS App, BB, 1850]

8) Gen. Edward Hamilton: (1801-1883, Whig Party) Attorney born in Virginia where he was educated, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served in the Mexican War with General Zachary Taylor, and nominated Taylor for president at the Whig convention in 1848. President Taylor appointed him to the office of territorial secretary, a position he held from August 18, 1850 to May 14, 1853. Hamilton formed a law partnership with Benjamin Stark in 1854. He served as Multnomah County judge from 1858 to 1862. [DOH, BB, OM]

9) George L. Curry: (1820-1878, Democratic Party) Government official and newspaper editor born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Largely self educated, he began work as a printer's apprentice in Boston in 1831. From 1842 to 1845 he published *The Reveille* in St. Louis. Curry came to Oregon City in 1846 and edited the *Oregon Spectator* for a year before founding the *Free Press* in 1848. His political career began with the provisional legislature and continued with several territorial appointments including his service as secretary of the territory from May 14, 1853 to January 27, 1855. Curry was acting governor for long periods in 1853 and 1854 until President Pierce appointed him governor on November 1, 1854. He held that position until March 3, 1859. [DOH, BB, OM]

10) Benjamin F. Harding: (1832-1899, Democratic/Republican Party) Legislator, politician, government official, and farmer born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1849. Harding moved to Marion County, Oregon that year and became active in government. He served as clerk of the territorial legislature in 1850-1851 and as a member and speaker of the house in 1852. President Pierce appointed him U.S. district attorney in 1853. On January 27, 1855, he accepted appointment by Pierce to be secretary of the territory, a position he held until March 3, 1859. The Oregon Legislature later elected him U.S. senator as a Republican, a seat he held from 1862 to 1865. [DOH, BB, OM, SOS App.]

11) Lucien Heath: (1819- ?, Democratic Party) Government official, politician, and businessman born in Michigan. He came to Oregon in the early 1850s and settled in Polk County where he served as the county clerk and a trustee of La Creole Academy. In 1858 he won election as a Democrat to be the first secretary of state for Oregon, an office he held from March 3, 1859 to September 8, 1862. During this time he was also mayor of Salem. Heath served as clerk of the Oregon Supreme Court from 1862 to 1864. As the recording secretary of the Marion County branch of the State Agricultural Society, he became the first financial secretary of the first state fair, held at Oregon City. Heath ran a mercantile business in Salem for a time and later moved to Santa Cruz, California where he engaged in business. [DOH, BB, OM, SOS App., 1860]

12) Samuel E. May: (1826 -1894, Republican Party) Second secretary of state for Oregon born in Rhode Island and came to Oregon in 1853. He successfully ran as a Republican for the office of secretary of state in 1862 and 1866. May served from September 8, 1862 until September 10, 1870. At the end of his second term he moved to Utah Territory and later to Chicago, Illinois. [BB, OM, SOS App., 1860]

13) Stephen Fowler Chadwick: (1825-1895, Democratic Party) Attorney, postmaster, secretary of state, and governor born and educated in Connecticut. He came to Scottsburg, Oregon in 1851 where he practiced law and served as postmaster. After moving to Roseburg, he became a Douglas County judge, assistant district attorney, and representative in the state constitutional convention. Chadwick won election as secretary of state in 1870 and again in 1874. His first term began September 10, 1870 and his second term ended September 2, 1878. During the last 18 months of his second term he also served as governor after then Governor L.F. Grover was elected U.S. senator. [BB, DOH, OM, SOS App.]

14) Rockey Preston Earhart: (1837-1892, Republican Party) Businessman, Indian agent, legislator and government official born in Franklin County, Ohio. He came to Oregon in 1855 with the Fourth Regiment, U.S. Infantry. Earhart was an Indian agent, 1861-1868; a state legislator, 1870, 1889; and chief clerk in the surveyor-general's office, 1874-1878. He won election as secretary of state twice, serving from September 2, 1878 to January 10, 1887. He served concurrently as adjutant general from 1885 to 1887 and was later appointed collector of customs for the port of Portland. [BB, DOH, OM, SOS App.]

15) George Wickliff McBride: (1854-1911, Republican Party) Merchant, legislator, secretary of state, and U.S. senator born in Yamhill County, Oregon. He studied but never practiced law. Instead, he ran a mercantile business in St. Helens for ten years. McBride served as a state legislator from 1882 to 1886 and won election as speaker of the house in 1882. He was elected secretary of state twice, serving from January 10, 1887 to January 14, 1895. McBride held the office of U.S. senator from 1895 to 1901. He was Oregon's first native born secretary of state and U.S. senator. [BB, DOH, OM, SOS App.]

16) Harrison Rittenhouse Kincaid: (1836-1920, Republican Party) Journalist, U.S. senate clerk, and secretary of state born in Indiana. Kincaid traveled to Oregon on foot in 1853. He worked as a laborer, miner, ranch hand, and printer before becoming a journalist with a series of

Republican newspapers. From 1868 to 1879 he was a clerk in the U.S. senate. Kincaid served one term as secretary of state from January 14, 1895 to January 9, 1899. In 1898 he was appointed a regent of the University of Oregon. [BB, DOH, OM, SOS App.]

17) Frank L. Dunbar: (1860-1945, Republican Party) Attorney, politician, and secretary of state born on a ship in the Atlantic Ocean. He was educated in Brooklyn, New York. Dunbar came to Astoria in 1882 where he worked as a grocery clerk and bookkeeper; county recorder, 1890-1894; and county clerk, 1894-1898. Following election as secretary of state, he studied law and was admitted to the Oregon bar in 1904. His term of service as secretary of state began on January 9, 1899 and ended on January 14, 1907. In 1908 a lower court convicted him of embezzling \$100,000 from the state, but the Oregon Supreme Court acquitted him on appeal. [BB, DOH, OM]

18) Frank W. Benson: (1858-1911, Republican Party) Educator, attorney, secretary of state, and governor born and educated in San Jose, California. After moving to Douglas County, he was a school teacher, school superintendent, and president of the State Normal School in Drain. Benson won election as county clerk for Douglas County in 1892 and served until 1896 when he gained admission to the bar. He was elected secretary of state twice and served from January 15, 1907 to April 14, 1911 when he died in office. Benson concurrently served as governor in 1909 and 1910 after incumbent Governor George E. Chamberlain resigned to assume the duties of U.S. senator. [BB, DOH, OM]

19) Ben Wilson Olcott: (1872-1952, Republican Party) Banker, secretary of state, and governor born and educated in Keithsburg, Illinois. He came to Oregon in 1891 and worked in Salem until 1896. That year he left for British Columbia to work in mines followed by a stint as a gold dust buyer in Alaska. Olcott returned to Salem in 1907 and in 1910 managed the gubernatorial campaign of his brother-in-law, Oswald West. He was appointed secretary of state in 1911, won election in 1912, and was reelected in 1916 before resigning the office in 1920. His service as secretary of state spanned from April 17, 1911 to May 28, 1920. When incumbent Governor James Withycombe died in 1919, Olcott assumed the office of governor and served the remaining term until 1923. [BB, DOH, OM]

20) Sam A. Kozer: (1871-1935, Republican Party) Government official and secretary of state born and educated in Steelton, Pennsylvania. After working in steel mills in Pennsylvania, he came to Oregon at the age of 19 and worked at odd jobs in Lincoln County. Within a year, Kozer obtained a clerical position in the Clatsop County recorder's office working for Frank Dunbar. Upon Dunbar's election as secretary of state, he named Kozer to be his chief clerk. In 1909 Kozer won appointment as state insurance commissioner, a position he held until 1911 when secretary of state Ben Olcott chose him as deputy secretary of state. Kozer was appointed secretary of state in 1920 and won elections to the office in 1924 and 1928. He served in the office from May 28, 1920 until his resignation on September 24, 1928. Upon resigning, Kozer accepted an appointment as Oregon's first state budget director, a position he held until 1931. [BB, OR]

21) Hal Elden Hoss: (1892-1934, Republican Party) Born and educated in Portland, Oregon, he was appointed September 24, 1928 by Governor Patterson to fill the vacancy caused by the

resignation of his predecessor Sam Kozer. Hoss was elected November 6, 1928, reelected November 8, 1932, and died in office. He was particularly interested in penal reform and served on various commissions furthering this work. He was also a member of the State Parole Board, and for several terms served as president of the Oregon Press Association. A journalist, Hoss edited the Oregon City *Banner Courier*, 1918-1920, and was editor-manager of the Oregon City *Enterprise*, 1920-1926. He served as Governor Isaac Patterson's private secretary until his appointment in 1927 by Governor Patterson as Secretary of State. During his first term the Operators Division was created and drivers examinations began under his administration.

22) Peter John Stadelman (1871-1954, Republican Party) Born in Hempstead, New York, appointed by Governor Meier in February 9, 1934 to fill the vacancy of Hal Hoss, who had died in office. Stadelman served as a councilman (1908-1914) and mayor of The Dalles (1918-28); established the Stadelman Fruit Company and the Stadelman Ice Company; president of the Citizens National Bank in The Dalles (1920); and was a state senator from 1937 to 1947 for Wasco and Hood River counties.

23) Earl Wilcox Snell (1895-1947, Republican Party) Born in Gilliam County (Olex), Snell was elected as Secretary of State January 7, 1935 and reelected in 1938. Snell attended Oregon Institute of Technology in Portland, worked briefly as a newspaper publisher, and served in Europe during World War I. In 1915 Snell entered the automobile business becoming a partner in a dealership until 1945. Snell eventually extended his interests into wheat farming and banking. He served on the Arlington City Council and in 1927 was elected to the Oregon Legislature where he served for six years, becoming Speaker in 1933. While speaker of the House, he successfully ran for Secretary of State where he served through 1942. Constitutionally restricted from serving another term, Snell challenged the incumbent republican Governor Charles Sprague and was elected Governor on November 3, 1942. Governor Snell died in 1947 in an airplane crash that also killed Secretary of State Robert Farrell Jr. and Marshall Cornett, President of the Oregon State Senate.

24) Robert S. Farrell Jr (1906 -1947, Republican Party) Native Oregonian, elected Secretary of State November 3, 1942, reelected in 1946 and died in office October 28, 1947. Both his father and grandfather had been members of the Oregon Legislature. Farrell was a graduate of the University of Washington (1928) and Northwestern College of Law (1930). He divided his time between being a lawyer and managing properties for a property investment firm. Farrell served in the Oregon House of Representatives in three legislative sessions (1935, 1939 and 1941) and as Speaker of the House in 1941. Following his reelection as Secretary of State (1946) Farrell was elected President of The National Association of Secretaries of State, the youngest person to ever hold that office. That same year he was elected secretary of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. Farrell was acting Governor when Governor Snell, then in his second term, the Senate President and the Speaker were all absent from the state. In October 1947 Farrell, Governor Snell, and Senate President Marshall Cornell were killed in a tragic plane accident.

25) Earl T. Newbry (1900-1956, Republican Party) Born in Rockyford, Colorado, his family moved to Jackson County in 1920. Newbry managed his family's fruit growing and packing firm in the Rogue River Valley and a cold storage service in Ashland. Newbry was appointed

Secretary of State by Governor Hall November 3, 1947 to replace Robert S. Farrell Jr. who died in an airplane accident. He was elected in 1948, and reelected in 1952. Newbry represented Jackson County in the House in the 1939 and 1941 sessions. He was elected State Senator in the 1943, 1945, and 1947 sessions. As a member of the House and Senate, he was known for his keen interest in highway legislation. During his tenure as Secretary of State he established the permanent staggered licensing system for motor vehicle drivers.

26) Mark Odom Hatfield (1922- , Republican Party) Born in The Dalles, Oregon, Hatfield was elected Secretary of State January 7, 1957 and resigned January 12, 1959 to become Governor. He received degrees from Willamette University (1943) and Stanford University (1948). He is a naval combat veteran (1943-1946) and was an associate professor of political science and dean of students of Willamette University (1949-1956). Hatfield served in the Oregon Legislature as State Representative, 1950-1954; and State Senator, 1954-1956. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from 1952 to 1968. Hatfield was elected to the United States Senate in 1967.

27) Howell Appling Jr. (1919-1963, Republican Party) Appointed Secretary of State by Governor Hatfield January 12, 1959 and elected in 1960. Born at Carthage, Texas in 1919, Appling received a degree in engineering from Rice University in 1941 and was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. Graduate work in industrial management equipped him for World War II service as a Navy Industrial Management Officer. After military service Appling founded Independent Distributors, a Portland wholesale logging and farm equipment firm in 1946.

28) Tom Lawson McCall (1913-1983, Republican Party) Born in Egypt, Massachusetts and reared on the family ranch near Prineville, Oregon. He was elected January 4, 1965 and resigned January 9, 1967 to become Governor. A graduate (1936) from the University of Oregon in journalism, he was a navy correspondent serving overseas during World War II, and a radio/television political analyst, commentator, and documentarian from 1946 to 1949 and 1952 to 1964. A union member for more than 20 years, he was elected board member and president of the American Federation of Radio Television Artists in the early 1950's. In 1955 McCall co-founded the public relations firm of Goodrich, McCall and Snyder. McCall was an Administrative Assistant to Governor Douglas McKay from 1949 to 1952.

29) Clay Myers (1927- , Republican Party) Appointed Secretary of State by Governor McCall January 9, 1967, elected in 1968 and reelected in 1972. Born in Portland, Oregon, a graduate of Benson High School and the University of Oregon with post-graduate study Northwestern College of Law, Myers was an insurance company vice-president. He served as vice-chairman of the State Public Welfare Commission, and was appointed Assistant Secretary of State from 1965 to 1967. While Secretary of State, Myers was Chairman of the Governor's Commission on Youth and the Governor's Task Force on Early Childhood Development. He was elected Oregon State Treasurer from 1977 until he resigned April 1984 to become an executive in an investment firm.

30) Norma Paulus (1933- , Republican Party) Elected in 1976 and reelected in 1980. Born in Belgrade, Nebraska, and a graduate of Willamette University School of Law, Paulus was admitted to the Oregon State Bar in 1962 with subsequent practice as a self-employed appellate

lawyer from 1962 to 1976. Paulus had been a legal secretary from 1950 to 1953 and secretary to the Supreme Court Chief Justice 1955 through 1961. She served as State Representative for Marion County from 1970 to 1976 and as a member of Marion-Polk County Boundary Commission and the Salem Human Relations Commission. Norma Paulus was the first woman in Oregon history to win a statewide office. Paulus ran unsuccessfully for Governor in 1990 and was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1994.

31) Barbara Roberts (1936- , Democratic Party) Elected in 1984, reelected in 1988, resigned to become Governor in 1991. Born in Corvallis, Oregon, her educational background includes Portland State University (1961-1964), Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government (1989), and Marylhurst College. Roberts' governmental experience includes service as a member of the Parkrose School Board (1973-1983); Mt. Hood Community College Board (1978-1982); Multnomah County Commission (1978); Chair of the Governor's Worker's Compensation Reform Task Force (1986-1987); Governor's Representative, Hanford Waste Board (1988-1990); and a two term state representative (1980-1984) where she was Oregon's first female house majority leader. She has served as chair and/or board member of the following bodies: Multnomah County Juvenile Services Commission (1979-1982); Governor's Task Force on Long Term Care (1988-1989); Woodland Park Hospital Board of Trustees (1982-1985); Oregon Council on Alcohol and Drug Addiction; YMCA Youth and Government Board of Directors; Salem Convention and Visitors Association; and the Oregon Symphony. Following her term as Governor, Barbara Roberts began teaching at Harvard University.

32) Phil Keisling (1955- , Democratic Party) Appointed Secretary of State by Governor Roberts January 14, 1991 and elected in 1992. Born in Portland, Oregon, Keisling attended public schools in Washington County, graduated from Yale College in 1977, served as a speech writer for Governor Tom McCall (1978), as a reporter for *Willamette Week* newspaper, from 1978-81; as an editor of the *Washington Monthly* magazine in Washington D. C. from 1982-84; and as a senior assistant to former House Speaker Vera Katz from 1985-88. He was elected State Representative from House District 12 in 1988, and reelected in 1990. Keisling's legislative experience included chairmanships of the Legislative Subcommittee on Toxic Use Reduction and the Joint Interim Education Committee.

33) Bill Bradbury (1949- , Democratic Party) In November 1999, Governor Kitzhaber appointed him Secretary of State and in November 2000, Bradbury was elected to a four-year term. Secretary Bradbury's priorities include protecting the integrity of Oregon's election process and increasing voter participation, improving the performance of government through strategic auditing and ensuring the responsible stewardship of state-owned lands. He has emphasized making the information assets of the Secretary of State's office more readily accessible on the Internet.

He was elected to represent the south coast in the Oregon Legislature, both as a State Representative and a State Senator. Bradbury served in the legislature from 1981 to 1995 and during his tenure he was Senate Majority Leader and Senate President. Prior to becoming Secretary of State, Bradbury served as Executive Director of For the Sake of the Salmon--a Portland-based nonprofit organization dedicated to finding common ground for salmon restoration in Oregon, Washington and California.