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The Percy Giese farm.



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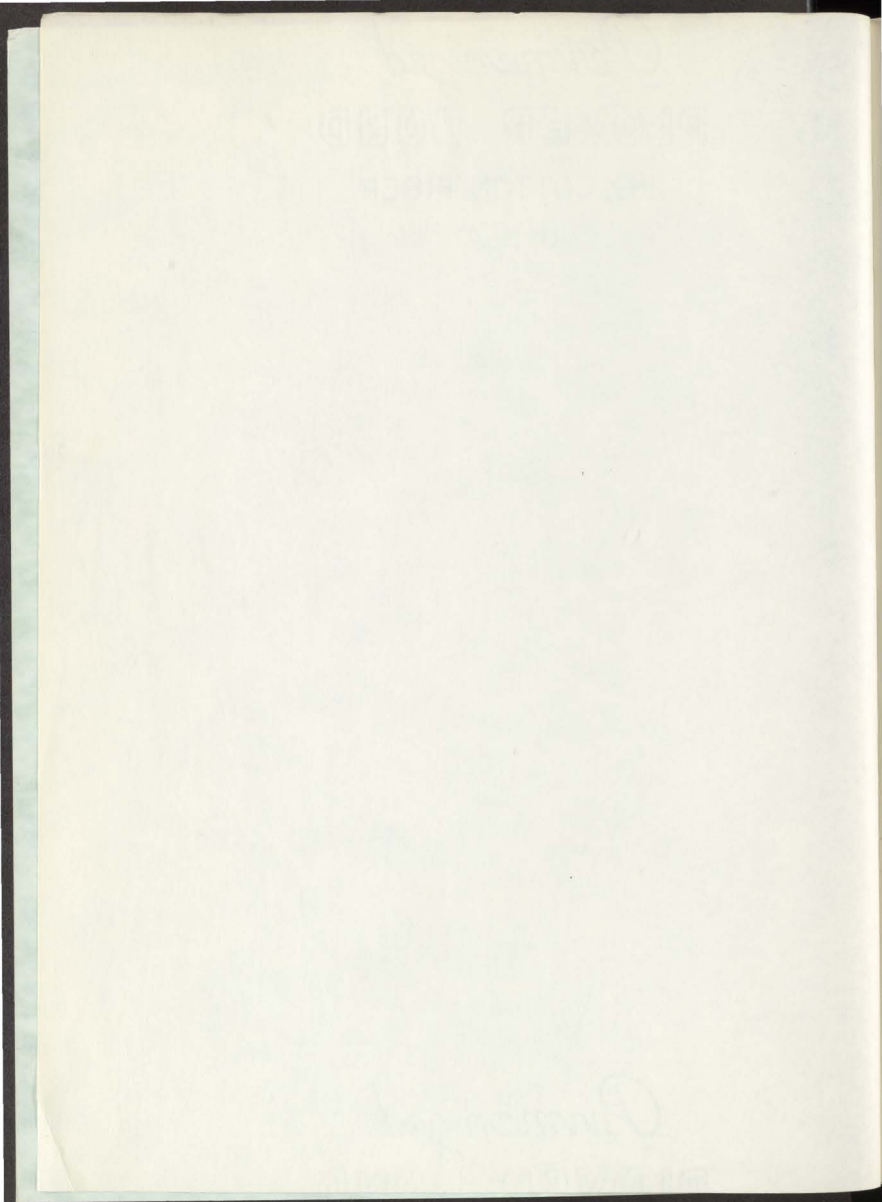
THE FORTY-NINE PAGES: A STUDY OF AN HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

CHRISTOPHER S. PEARCE

A THESIS

Presented to the Interdisciplinary Studies Program
Historic Preservation
and the Graduate School of the University of Oregon
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Master of Science

June 1991



THE PERCY GIESE FARM: A STUDY OF AN HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

by

CHRISTOPHER C. FLAGG

APPROVED: *Robert Z. Helms*
ROBERT Z. HELMS

A THESIS

Presented to the Interdisciplinary Studies Program:
[Historic Preservation]
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Master of Science

June 1957



APPROVED:

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Robert F. Heine
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TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed change in the name of the Department of Chemistry. I am glad to hear that you are in favor of the proposed change and I am sure that the Senate will be equally so. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Robert F. Heine



AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

Christopher C. Flagg For the degree of Master of Science

in the Interdisciplinary Studies Program: Historic Preservation

to be taken

June 1983

Title: THE PERCY GIBBS FARM: A STUDY OF AN HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Approved:

Robert L. Melnick
 Robert L. Melnick

Places that exhibit distinguishing characteristics of an earlier period, or are associated with significant human activities, merit recognition and protection as historic or cultural landscapes. This study identifies the Perry Gibbs Farm as a historic landscape worthy of preservation.

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This claim is substantiated by identifying the relationship between the farm's operations as a filbert orchard and the development of filbert cultivation as a regionally unique agricultural industry. The National Park Service's criteria for evaluating historic and cultural landscapes are utilized to determine the significance and integrity of the Gibbs Farm. One of the purposes of identifying historic and cultural resources is to protect them for future generations, a proposal for the farm's future management is an essential part of this study.

This study was undertaken to assist the owners of the Gibbs Farm and the Crocker Historical Society in making informed decisions regarding the farm's future use and disposition.

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Places that evince distinguishing characteristics of an earlier period, or are associated with significant human activities, merit recognition and protection as historic or cultural landscapes. This study identifies the Percy Giese Farm as a historic landscape worthy of preservation.

This claim is established by identifying the relationship between the farm's operation as a filbert orchard and the development of filbert cultivation as a regionally unique agricultural industry. The National Park Service's criteria for evaluating historic and cultural landscapes are utilized to determine the significance and integrity of the Giese Farm. Since one of the purposes of identifying historic and cultural resources is to protect them for future generations, a proposal for the farm's future management is an essential part of this study.

This study was undertaken to assist the owners of the Giese Farm and the Gresham Historical Society in making informed decisions regarding the farm's future use and disposition.

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MEMORIAL

Faint, illegible text, likely a memorial or dedication.

Dedicated
to the memory of
John Catherine Ladouceur



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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

It has often been noted that the history of a place is recorded in the landscape.¹ People create places to accommodate their particular needs and interests, although physical and socioeconomic conditions influence the kinds of activities that are pursued in any one place at any one time. When a place retains the characteristics of an earlier period, enduring as a significant remnant of our heritage, it merits special recognition and protection as a historic or cultural landscape. This study identifies the Percy Giese Farm as a significant historic landscape worthy of preservation.

The basis of the farm's historical significance is twofold. The Giese Farm comprises a pioneer filbert orchard, planted between 1906 and 1910, which is associated with the founding of a regionally unique agricultural industry. The farm also exists as a remnant of the local community's agricultural heritage; as such, it satisfies an important human psychological need for environments which provide visual linkages with our past.

In order to fully comprehend the significance of the Giese Farm, it is necessary to understand the context in which it developed. Thus in Chapter Two the geographic limits of filbert cultivation are defined,

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

It has often been noted that the history of a place is recorded in the landscape. The landscape, however, is not a mere record of particular needs and demands, although physical and environmental conditions influence the kinds of activities that are pursued in any one place at any one time. What a place retains the characteristics of an earlier period, regarded as a significant element of our heritage, is worth special recognition and protection as a historic or national landscape. This study identifies the New York State as a significant historic landscape worthy of preservation.

The basis of the law's historical significance is twofold. The Glass has comprised a classic Liberty symbol, placed between 1895 and 1910, which is associated with the founding of a nationally unique agricultural industry. The law also stands as a monument of the local community's agricultural heritage; as such, it deserves an important human psychological need for environments which provide visual landscapes with our past.

In order to fully comprehend the significance of the Glass Law, it is necessary to understand the context in which it developed. The in Chapter Two the geographic limits of Liberty's activities are defined,

as well as the various conditions and circumstances which prompted an interest in cultivating filberts (also known as hazelnuts) specifically within the Willamette Valley, Oregon (Figure 1.1). The physical characteristics of the region's early commercial filbert orchards are also identified in order to provide a basis for comparison with the Giese Farm.

In addition to determining the farm's historical significance, it is also necessary to evaluate its historical integrity. Thus, in Chapter Three the history of the farm's physical development is outlined; the purpose of this is to identify the manner and extent of the changes that have occurred to the farm's material components. The integrity of the Giese Farm can then be evaluated on the basis of known conditions and comparative examples. Although the retention of significant components and features is important, the character of the farm as a whole is of greater importance with regard to evaluating the integrity of historic landscapes.²

Change is an inevitable factor in any landscape. Plants grow, change shape and die; pathways become worn or overgrown depending upon the frequency of their use. Change, per se, is not necessarily damaging to a historic landscape; what is damaging, however, is change which substantially alters the visual character or significant features of a historic landscape.

The inevitability of change must be recognized when evaluating the integrity of historic landscapes as well as during the process of developing a plan for the site's future management. Thus, in Chapter

as well as the various conditions and circumstances which produced an
interest in collecting Illinois (also known as basaltic) specifically
within the Williamsport Valley, Oregon (Figure 1.1). The physical
characteristics of the region's early commercial timber harvests are
also identified in order to provide a basis for comparison with the
Great Falls.

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integrity of the Great Falls has then be evaluated on the basis of known
conditions and comparative examples. Although the intention of
significant components and features is important, the character of the
farm as a whole is of greater importance with regard to evaluating the
integrity of historic landscapes.²

Change is an inevitable factor in any landscape. Events grow,
change shape and size; patterns become more or less complex depending upon
the frequency of their use. Change, for us, is not necessarily damaging
to a historic landscape; what is damaging, however, is change which
substantially alters the visual character or significant features of a
historic landscape.

The feasibility of change must be recognized when evaluating
the integrity of historic landscapes as well as during the process of
developing a plan for the site's future management. Thus, in Chapter



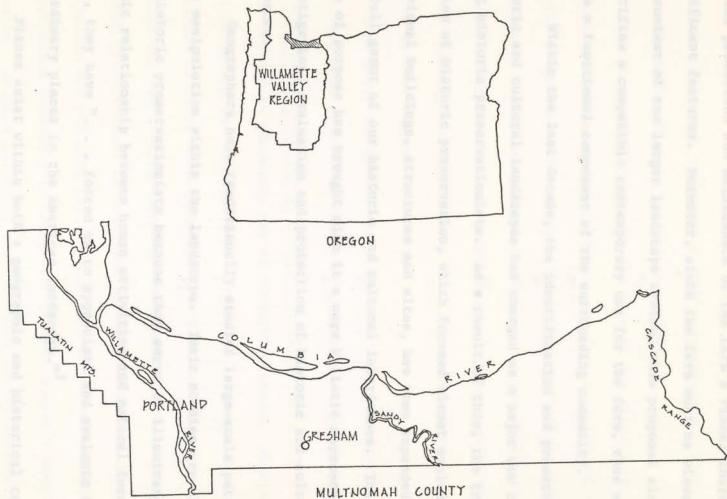


Figure 1.1: Location of the Willamette Valley, Oregon,
and the Percy Giese Farm

Map of the State of Tennessee showing the location of the State of Tennessee in the Southeastern United States.



Four a proposal for managing the Giese Farm is presented which provides for the protection and maintenance of the farm's visual character and significant features. Moreover, since the farm must be viewed within the context of the larger landscape system, this proposal also identifies a compatible contemporary use for the farm, thus maintaining it as a functional component of the surrounding community.

Within the last decade, the identification and preservation of historic and cultural landscapes has emerged as a major new concern among historic preservationists. As a result of this, the traditional purview of historic preservation, which focused almost exclusively on individual buildings, structures and sites, has been expanded to include the full gamut of our historic and cultural inheritance. This expanded sense of purpose has brought with it a more holistic approach to the investigation, evaluation and protection of historic and cultural resources.

Geographers have traditionally studied large-scale patterns of human manipulation within the landscape. Their studies are significant for historic preservationists because they serve to illustrate the dynamic relationship between human activities and natural forces; in so doing, they have ". . . forced us to appreciate and evaluate the common and ordinary places in the American landscape."³

Places exist within both a geographic and historical context. This context is often different from the immediate context, or setting, in which a place is readily perceived. While the area immediately surrounding a historic site provides a setting wherein physical changes

Just a proposal for making the class law in general more flexible
for the protection and maintenance of the law's social character and
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for historic preservationists because they serve to illustrate the
dynamic relationship between human activities and natural forces in an
order they have "... found in an open-ended and evolving the space
and ordinary places in the American landscape."

Places exist within both a geographic and historical context.
This context is often different from the immediate context of setting
in which a place is locally perceived. While the area immediately
surrounding a historic site provides a setting where physical changes

can be perceived, this context often does not provide an understanding as to the complex web of factors -- political, social, economic or aesthetic -- which may influence a site's development. These factors must be identified through historical research.

This is especially true in the case of the Giese Farm. Although its immediate context serves to define the farm as a remnant of the community's agricultural heritage, the farm's association with the beginnings of commercial filbert cultivation in the Willamette Valley requires a broader contextual understanding. Thus, one of the first steps in defining the significance of a particular place is to define the full context wherein it developed.

This study has greatly benefited from the work done by a number of professionals within the fields of geography, architecture, history, landscape architecture and planning.⁴ Their studies have contributed to this project in generally one of either two areas: studies directed toward revealing the dialectics of landscapes, the myriad of forces that have helped to shape landscapes and how these can be understood and investigated, and studies directed toward examining the issues of landscape preservation, the inherent differences between landscape preservation and building preservation as well as the different tools and approaches necessary to manage and protect a site's material components. Studies outlining methodologies for evaluating the significance and integrity of historic landscapes unite these two concerns of identification and preservation.

This study has one additional purpose beyond that of identifying

can be perceived, this context often does not provide an understanding
as to the complex web of factors -- political, social, economic or
cultural -- which may influence a site's development. These factors
must be identified through historical research.

This is especially true in the case of the Glass Town. Although
the immediate context seems to define the town as a remnant of the
community's agricultural heritage, the town's association with the
beginnings of commercial timber collecting in the Williams Valley
requires a broader contextual understanding. That one of the first
steps in defining the significance of a particular place is to define
the full context within it developed.

This study was greatly benefited from the work done by a number
of professionals within the fields of geography, architecture, history,
landscape architecture and planning.⁴ Their studies have contributed
to this project in generally one of either two ways: studies directed
towards revealing the distinction of landscapes, the myriad of factors that
have helped to shape landscapes and how there can be understood and
investigated, and studies directed towards examining the issues of
landscape preservation, the inherent differences between landscape
preservation and building preservation as well as the different costs
and approaches necessary to manage and protect a site's natural
components. Studies outlining methodologies for examining the
significance and integrity of historic landscapes often draw two
concepts of identification and preservation.

This study has one additional purpose beyond that of identifying



the significance of the Giese Farm as a historic landscape. It is that by examining the Giese Farm as a place, as one piece of a larger landscape upon which human activities and events are recorded, I hope to dispel the myth that historic preservation is exclusively concerned with the safekeeping of precious objects and that the only way to preserve something is to package it up and put it in a museum. As stewards of the past we have a duty to protect all of our historic, cultural and natural inheritance; if all we do is moderate our own impact upon the physical environment, we will have made a considerable step in this direction.

Several among these are: John Weaver Hart, The Lack of the Land (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1975); Catherine M. Nevitt, "Landscape Research: Keeping Faith With Today and Tomorrow" in The Yearning of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1981); John Brinkneroff Jackson, "The Historic American Landscape" in Landscape and Assessment: Values, Perceptions and Scenery, Eric Kubo, ed. #1., ed. (Hicksville, Pennsylvania: Gordon, Brechinson and Loos, 1973), pp. 4-9; Paulsen J. Lewis, "The Future of the Past: Our Clouded Vision of Historic Preservation" in Planning America 7 (July 1975): 1-20; David Lowenthal, "Past Time, Present Place: Landscape and Memory" in The Geographical Magazine 51 (January 1979): 1-34; Lewis Lynch, What Time is this Place? (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1973); Nelson, The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes; Melnick, "Preserving the Rural Cultural Landscape", pp. 22-27; Leon., "Preserving Cultural and Historic Landscapes: Developing Standards" in US Bulletin 3 (March 1980): 1-2, 4-7; Preserving the Landscape of New York State, Parks and Recreation: A Handbook for Preserving the Cultural Landscape (Albany, New York: The Center, 1982); Joan Kilgus, Cultural Landscapes of America: 1880-1945 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982); William J. Tower, Design, Power and Paradise: A Community Guide, Planning Advisory Service Series Number 103 (Chicago: American Society of Planning Officials, 1981); #1-26; Tom, Openlands: A Study of Environmental Perception, Activities, and Values (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1981); U.S. Department of the Interior, Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1987); Lewis Ward, ed. Geographic Perspectives on America's Past (New York: Oxford University Press, 1977); and Ray Theisgaard With, Shaping the Landscape of America (New York: Doubleday, 1975).

Notes

¹According to D.W. Meinig, the early writing of J.B. Jackson and W.G. Hoskins sparked widespread interest in landscape studies within the United States and England. It seems to me that the writing of Frederick Jackson Turner and Carl O. Sauer should also be a part of this list, for both have looked at landscapes and people as inseparable. See D.W. Meinig, "Reading the Landscape: An Appreciation of W.G. Hoskins and J.B. Jackson" in The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes, D.W. Meinig, ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1979), pp. 195-244.

²See Robert Z. Melnick, "Protecting the Rural Cultural Landscape: Finding Value in the Countryside" in Landscape Journal, no. 2 (1983), p. 92.

³Ibid., p. 86.

⁴Foremost among these are: John Fraser Hart, The Look of the Land (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1975); Catherine M. Howett, "Landscape Research: Keeping Faith With Today and Tomorrow" in The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1983); John Brinckerhoff Jackson, "The Historic American Landscape" in Landscape and Assessment: Values, Perceptions and Resources, Erin Zube, et. al., ed. (Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania: Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, 1975), pp. 4-9; Peirce F. Lewis, "The Future of the Past: Our Clouded Vision of Historic Preservation" in Pioneer America 7 (July 1975): 1-20; David Lowenthal, "Past Time, Present Place: Landscape and Memory" in The Geographical Review 65 (January 1975): 1-36; Kevin Lynch, What Time is this Place? (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1972); Meinig, The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes; Melnick, "Protecting the Rural Cultural Landscape", pp. 85-97; Idem., "Preserving Cultural and Historic Landscapes: Developing Standards" in CRM Bulletin 3 (March 1980): 1-2, 6-7; Preservation League of New York State, Farmsteads and Marketowns: A Handbook for Preserving the Cultural Landscape (Albany, New York: By the Author, 1982); Jonn Stilgoe, Common Landscape of America: 1580-1845 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982); William J. Toner, Saving Farms and Farmland: A Community Guide, Planning Advisory Service Report Number 333 (Chicago: American Society of Planning Officials, 1978); Yi-Fu Tuan, Topophilia: A Study of Environmental Perception, Attitudes, and Values (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1974); U.S. Department of the Interior, Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1984); David Ward, ed. Geographic Perspectives on America's Past (New York: Oxford University Press, 1979); and May Thielgaard Watts, Reading the Landscape of America (New York: Macmillan, 1975).

CHAPTER TWO

THE CULTIVATION OF FILBERTS

Filberts, which are also known as hazels or hazelnuts, are nut-bearing shrubs or trees of the genus *Corylus*. The natural condition of most filberts is that of a multi-stemmed, medium-sized shrub. The Turkish and Chinese filberts (*C. colurna* and *C. chinensis*, respectively) are two exceptions to this rule; they develop naturally as trees (e.g., having a single trunk), often obtaining heights of up to seventy-five feet. Both are generally referred to as tree hazels, in part because they do not produce suckers.¹ Within commercial filbert orchards in the United States, filberts are maintained as low-headed trees (Figure 2.1).



Figure 2.1: Filbert Orchard at Gresham, Oregon

CHAPTER TWO

THE CULTIVATION OF LILBERTS

Lilberts, which are also known as basalis or basalis, are
out-planting grown on trees of the genus Cecropia. The natural condition
of most lilberts is that of a white-stemmed, water-logged shrub. The
Tropical and Chinese lilberts (C. chinensis and C. chinensis, respectively)
are two exceptions to this rule; they develop naturally on trees (a-b-
having a single trunk), often extending heights of up to seventy-five
feet. Both are generally referred to as tree basalis. In part because
they do not produce suckers, ¹ white commercial lilbert orchards in
the United States, lilberts are cultivated as low-headed trees (Figure



Figure 2: Lilbert orchard at Goshen, Oregon

The purpose of this chapter is to provide the reader with an understanding of the extensiveness of the filbert's history and use world-wide, as well as to explain the particularities of the filbert's cultivation in the Pacific Northwest. Such an understanding is necessary in order to comprehend the full significance of the Percy Giese Farm.

Historical Overview

The terms "filbert" and "hazel", or "hazelnut", are frequently used interchangeably. Historically, however, these terms did signify a difference. One common, and somewhat persistent, usage served to differentiate between the cultivated and wild forms; in this sense, the filbert constituted the cultivated, or improved, variety of the wild hazel. A second basis for distinction derives from the shape and appearance of the husk containing the nut; in general, nuts with long husks were called filberts while nuts with short husks were called hazels (Figure 2.2).

The etymology of "filbert" and "hazel" provides additional insights into their meaning and origin. There are two versions



Figure 2.2: A Filbert Nut

pertaining to the origin of the word filbert. The most common version attributes it to the French "noix de filbert" (nut of Philibert); which was named in honor of St. Philibert, whose feast day (August 22nd) corresponds roughly with the nut's ripening. The second version claims that the word "filbert" is a corruption of the Old English "filberd", meaning full-beard and supposedly referring to the nut's long husk.

The origin of the word "hazel" is commonly attributed to the Old English "haesel", meaning hood or bonnet and alluding to those nuts having short husks. The horticultural scientists Reed and Davidson, however, traced the Old English word "haesel" to the German verb "heissen", which means "to give orders" and alludes to the magical powers that the hazel was thought to possess.²

These interpretations, in conjunction with the filbert's numerous place names (such as Pontic nut, Lombardy nut and Spanish nut), reveal the filbert's extensive history and geographic diffusion. It is a history that is celebrated in prose and folklore as well. Virgil, writing of the filbert, contended that it was exalted more "than the vine, the myrtle, or even the bay."³ John Evelyn, author of Sylva, also wrote of the hazel and noted that:

. . . the forked-stick (so cut and skillfully held) becomes impregnated with those invisible steams and exhaltations; as . . . to discover not only mines, and subterraneous treasure, and springs of water, but criminals, guilty of murther [sic], . . .⁴

The history of the filbert and its counterpart, the hazel, is both colorful and complex. Although the history of the filbert in the Pacific Northwest is concerned primarily with its breeding and cultivation for commerce, this constitutes only one aspect of its

pertaining to the origin of the word "liberty". The word "liberty" is
 derived from the French "liberté" (see also "liberté", which
 was common in the 17th century, when "liberty" was used in the
 correspondence roughly with the old "liberté". The word "liberty" is
 that the word "liberty" is a corruption of the old English "liberté",
 meaning full-blood and especially referring to the old "liberty".
 The origin of the word "liberty" is commonly attributed to the old
 English "liberté", meaning bond or power and alluding to those who
 enjoy their bonds. The historical evidence does not indicate
 however, traces the old English word "liberté" to the French word
 "liberté", which means "the free citizen" and alludes to the original
 powers that the word was thought to possess.
 These interpretations, in contrast with the theory's common
 place names (such as "liberty" and "liberty"), would
 the liberty's economic history and political situation. It is
 history that is concerned in these and "liberty" as well. The
 origin of the liberty, contended that it was derived from "liberty"
 view, the spirit, or even the law. The origin, notion of liberty,
 also words of the word and used there.
 . . . The French word (the old and originally Latin) because interpreted
 with those historical names and relationships in . . . as discussed not
 only alone, and relationships (economic and political) of value, but
 criminal, policy of justice (liberty).
 The history of the liberty and the concept, the word, is
 both critical and complex. Although the history of the liberty is the
 political movement is connected directly with its meaning and
 collection for concepts, this connection may be subject of its

two-thousand year-old history; furthermore, it is an aspect that is representative of horticultural pursuits in America during the 18th and 19th centuries.⁵

Major Producers of Filberts in the World

There are only a few, relatively small, regions throughout the world that cultivate filberts commercially. This condition exists even in spite of the fact that over ten species are indigenous throughout a large part of the northern hemisphere.

One important characteristic shared among those regions which produce filberts commercially is that they have a mild, maritime climate.⁶ Turkey is the world's largest producer of filberts, accounting for about sixty percent of the world's total crop. The industry is concentrated in the districts of Giresun and Trabzon, both located along the shore of the Black Sea. Italy and Spain constitute the second and third largest producers of filberts; in both of these countries the Mediterranean Sea influences and moderates the climate. In the United States, the world's fourth largest producer, ninety-five percent of the crop is grown in the Willamette Valley, Oregon. The Pacific Ocean, in conjunction with the Coast and Cascade mountains, helps to create a maritime climate within the Willamette Valley.

Among the world's four major producers of filberts, the United States is the only country in which a commercially viable species is not indigenous. It is not surprising, therefore, to note that the filbert breeding program in the United States is also the most advanced. Much

two-hundred year-old history, lumbering, it is an aspect that is representative of horticultural practices in America during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Major Producers of Lumber in the World

There are only a few, relatively small, regions throughout the world that produce lumber commercially. This condition exists as a result of the fact that over the centuries the indigenous throughout a large part of the northern hemisphere.

One important characteristic would be that these regions which produce lumber commercially in that they have a mild, wet climate. There is the world's largest producer of lumber, accounting for about sixty percent of the world's total crop. The industry is concentrated in the districts of Oregon and Washington, both located along the shore of the Pacific Ocean. Italy and Spain constitute the second and third largest producers of lumber, in both of these countries the Mediterranean Sea influences and moderates the climate. In the United States, the world's fourth largest producer, about five percent of the crop is grown in the Willamette Valley, Oregon. The Pacific Ocean, in conjunction with the Coast Range mountains, helps to create a wet climate which is ideal for the Willamette Valley.

Among the world's four major producers of lumber, the United States is the only country in which a commodity stable market is not indigenous. It is not surprising, therefore, to note that the lumber trading program in the United States is also the most advanced. Such

of the early history of filbert cultivation in the United States concerns the testing and development of various species and varieties which could compare favorably with the European producers. As will be seen in the following chapter, Percy Giese was instrumental in helping to develop varieties of the European filbert which were particularly well adapted to conditions in the Willamette Valley.

Although there are over ten species of filberts, the commercial development of the filbert nut has focused upon only two species: namely the European filbert and the giant filbert (*C. avellana* and *C. maxima*, respectively).⁷ The great extent of the European filbert's indigenous range, which encompasses most of Europe and southwest Asia, and the readiness with which these two species cross may account for their predominance over other species. Certainly the European emigrant's familiarity with the European filbert helped to perpetuate its predominance. It follows, therefore, that the development of the filbert industry in the United States is based upon the successful introduction of the European filbert. Its introduction, however, was complicated by the presence of an infectious blight throughout a large part of the continental United States.

The Beginnings of Filbert Cultivation in the Pacific Northwest

Several varieties of the European filbert were introduced to the eastern United States during the first half of the 19th century; however, nearly all of these plantings succumbed within seven or eight years.⁸ These persistent failures led to the notion that the European

of the early history of Illinois... concerns the testing and development of various species and varieties which could possibly be raised in the Illinois prairie. As will be seen in the following chapter, Vasey's work was instrumental in helping to develop varieties of the European wheat which were particularly well adapted to conditions in the Illinois Valley.

Although there are now two species of wheat, the commonest development of the wheat has been found only in the prairie mainly the European wheat and the hard wheat (C. vesicaria and C. aestiva) respectively. The great extent of the European wheat's self-sufficiency, which encompasses most of Europe and western Asia, and the readiness with which these two species have been raised in the United States over other species. Certainly the European wheat's familiarity with the European wheat helped to introduce the production. It follows, therefore, that the development of the wheat industry in the United States is based upon the successful introduction of the European wheat. Its introduction, however, was facilitated by the presence of an industrial right throughout a large part of the continental United States.

The beginning of wheat cultivation in the Illinois prairie

Several varieties of the European wheat were introduced to the prairie during the first half of the 18th century. However, nearly all of these varieties succumbed within a few years. These varieties failed to be raised in the prairie.



filbert could not be cultivated successfully in America; it was a notion that persisted throughout the latter half of the 19th century.

The lack of success in cultivating the European filbert in America was generally attributed to the harsh winter climate that prevails over much of the northeastern states. Since filberts bloom during winter, severely cold temperatures can adversely affect pollination and cause poor, or even non-existent yields; however, cold temperatures have rarely caused the death of the plant itself.⁹

A.S. Fuller, author of The Nut Culturist (1896), was among the first to recognize the eastern filbert blight as the cause of the European filbert's demise in the eastern U.S.. Fuller observed that this blight always occurred in association with the American filbert, a species indigenous to a large part of North America. He concluded correctly that the American filbert served as the blight's host. Fuller's report included a reference to the Pacific Northwest, whereby he reported:

So far as my observation extends, I have never found it [the eastern filbert blight] attacking the native beaked hazel (*Corylus Rostrata*), and my correspondents in the Northwest and Pacific States assure me that no blight has, as yet, been found there, and its absence is probably due to the fact that the common hazel (*Corylus Americana*) is not an inhabitant of these regions.¹⁰

In 1894, A.A. Quarnberg of Vancouver, Washington, began to experiment with cultivating filberts. Quarnberg has been credited with planting the first filbert orchard in the Pacific Northwest; he also has been acknowledged as among the first to recognize the need for cross-pollination among filberts.¹¹ Much of his work in cultivating

Libert could not be considered necessarily in error; it was a matter
that persisted throughout the latter half of the 19th century.

The lack of success in cultivating the European Libert in
America was generally attributed to the harsh winter climate that
prevailed over much of the northeastern corner. Since Libertia does

during winter, severely cold temperatures can adversely affect
pollination and cause frost, or even non-existent yields; however, cold
temperatures have rarely caused the death of the plant itself.

A.S. Palmer, author of The New California (1894), was among the
first to recognize the western Libert as the same as the

European Libert's name in the volume U.S. Palmer observed that
this plant always occurred in association with the western Libert, a

species indigenous to a large part of North America. He concluded
correctly that the American Libert varied as the Libert's name.

Palmer's report retained a reference to the Pacific Northwest, thereby
on reports

So far as my observations extend, I have never found it [the western
Libert plant] attacking the native beaked ones (Corypha hirsuta),
and my correspondents in the Northwest and Pacific States assure me that
no Libert has as yet been found there, and the species is probably due
to the fact that the common name (Corypha hirsuta) is not an
indicator of these regions.¹⁰

In 1894, A.A. Gardner of Vancouver, Washington, began an
experiment with cultivating Libert. Gardner has been credited with

planting the first Libert abroad in the Pacific Northwest; he also has
been acknowledged as among the first to recognize the Libert

cross-pollinated among Liberts.¹¹ One of his ways to cultivating



and breeding filberts was directed toward identifying which varietal combinations would produce the biggest yields and the best quality nuts.

Quarnberg obtained his seedling filbert trees from Felix Gillet, a French barber who came to California during the Gold Rush and in 1871 established the Barren Hill Nursery at Nevada City, California. Among Gillet's first shipment of nursery stock, which came from France, was a variety of the European filbert called Piedmont. Gillet introduced several more varieties of the European filbert during the last quarter of the 19th century. Among the more significant varieties that Gillet introduced are the Barcelona (1885), DuChilly (1887) and Daviana (1888).¹² The Barcelona, with DuChilly and Daviana as pollenizers, have become the standard varietal combinations planted in commercial filbert orchards throughout the Willamette Valley.

Experiments in breeding and cultivating filberts continued throughout the first quarter of the 20th century; however, many of these were conducted by amateurs. Beginning in 1920, C.E. Schuster, a horticulturist with the State's Agricultural Experiment Station, initiated a series of scientific studies concerning filberts. In the first study of this series, conducted between 1920 and 1924, Schuster examined the conditions of and practices used in existing filbert orchards; in a few orchards, notably those of A.A. Quarnberg (Vancouver, Washington), George A. Dorris (Springfield, Oregon) and Percy Giese (Gresham, Oregon), Schuster evaluated the performance of several different varieties of filberts for use as pollenizers as well as for the main planting.¹³ The results of this study, which was published

and breeding literature and directed toward illustrating which conditions would produce the highest yields and the best quality milk. Gumbert reviewed his findings which were published in 1911. A French farmer who came to California during the early years and in 1911 established the famous Hill Dairy at Davis City, California. Gumbert's first attempt at cowery work, which was done in 1908, was a survey of the European literature which called for the investigation of the European literature of the last quarter of the 19th century. Among the more significant references that Gumbert introduced was the reference (1905) by Doherty and Doherty (1905).¹¹ The reference, with Doherty and Doherty as authors, has become the standard reference on the subject of literature research through the literature survey. Experiments in breeding and selecting literature continued throughout the first quarter of the 20th century. However, many of these were conducted by accident. Beginning in 1920, D. H. Wainwright, a horticulturist with the State's Agricultural Experiment Station, initiated a series of scientific studies concerning literature. In the first study of this series, conducted between 1920 and 1922, Wainwright examined the conditions of the practice used in raising literature breeds; in a few instances, notably those of A. S. Gumbert (1905), Wainwright, George A. Davis (1910), Doherty and Doherty (1905) (Doherty, Doherty), Gumbert examined the performance of several different varieties of literature for use as pollinators as well as for the main planting.¹² The results of this study, which was published



in 1924, provided the practical basis for the filbert industry's development in the Pacific Northwest.

By the late 1920s, the number of filbert trees being planted in the Willamette Valley was increasing rapidly.¹⁴ The basis of the filbert's appeal among orchardists in the Valley is clearly expressed in this excerpt from an article published in the Seventeenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Horticulture (1923):

Why plant filberts? Because they are the safest investment in the tree line; because the area of successful growing is limited to the northwest territory of the United States; because the market is unlimited, the people of this country only tasting the filberts; because practically all the filberts used in this country are imported, which amounts to about one pound to every five persons.¹⁵

The planting of orchards has been an important component of the history of agriculture in the Willamette Valley. Some of the earliest orchards were planted by former employees of the Hudsons' Bay Company; however, the first extensive planting of orchards in the Willamette Valley occurred in conjunction with the California Gold Rush. According to U.P. Hedrick, author of A History of Horticulture in America to 1860, ". . . more attention was being paid to fruit growing in Oregon than in any other state in the Union."¹⁶

This boom was relatively short-lived, however, as by 1865 fruit growers in California had developed a substantial industry which operated in direct competition with fruit growers in Oregon. As a result of this, the business of growing fruit in Oregon generally declined during the 1860s and 70s. This trend was reversed during the 1880s, following the construction of an extensive network of railroads in the West. These railroads were instrumental in opening up new

In 1934, produced the practical basis for the Liberty industry's

development in the Pacific Northwest.

By the late 1930s, the center of Liberty trade shifted to

the Willamette Valley and increasing rapidly.¹² The basis of the

Liberty's export trade shifted to the Valley as Liberty expanded its

sales except from an article published in the Washington Herald

Report of the State Board of Horticulture (1931):

Why plant Liberty? Because they are the most important in the
area; because the area of successful growing is limited to the
northwest portion of the United States; because the market is
unlimited, the people of this country only raising the Liberty because
practically all the Liberty used in this country are imported, which
amounts to about one pound to every five pounds.¹³

The planting of orchards has been an important component of the

history of agriculture in the Willamette Valley. Some of the earliest

orchards were planted by French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company;

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to U. P. Hedrick, author of A History of Horticulture in Oregon in 1907,

"... more attention was being paid to fruit growing in Oregon than in

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result of this, the business of growing fruit in Oregon generally

declined during the 1850s and 1860s. This trend was reversed during the

1880s, following the construction of an extensive network of railroads

in the West. These railroads were instrumental in opening up new



markets for Oregon's fruit grower's.¹⁷

During the period from about 1890 to 1940, dramatic shifts occurred in the number and kinds of fruit and nut trees grown in the Willamette Valley (see tables in Appendix A). Numerous, exaggerated claims of large profits garnered from the sale of orchard products created a speculative rush in the planting of the more popular fruit and nut trees. Many of these speculative ventures were founded on poor soils or without a sufficient understanding of the amount of time or skills necessary to maintain them in good condition. As a result, numerous failures occurred owing to a lack of experience as well as misinformation acquired from unschooled enthusiasts.¹⁸

The explosive interest in planting filberts, which occurred during the 1930s and 40s, was influenced in part by previous booms involving other fruits, notably apples, plums and prunes. Competition among fruit growers in the western states (primarily Washington, Oregon and California) was fierce throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was not unusual for an orchardist to replace the trees in his orchard for those of an entirely different kind whenever they ceased to be profitable.

Speculative booms created havoc in the marketplace by producing quantities that exceeded demand and thereby reduced profits. Regional differences in harvest times also affected the price that an orchardist could receive for his crop. Some of the advantages that filberts have over other fruit and nut trees are the limited extent to which they are successfully grown, their exceptional hardiness and relative freedom

from injurious pests or diseases, at least within the Willamette Valley. Filbert imports also had increased, from less than 8 million pounds in 1905 to over 20 million pounds in 1924 (see graph in Appendix A); the demand for filberts, therefore, was considered to be virtually inexhaustible.

The achievements made in breeding and cultivating filberts during the first quarter of the 20th century permitted the industry's rapid development during the succeeding quarter century, and its distinction as a regionally unique horticultural crop secured its future. By 1926 development of the filbert industry in the Willamette Valley had achieved sufficient success to prompt George A. Dorris into proclaiming before a meeting of the Western Nut Growers Association:

The value of these small early groves can never be estimated by their size. . . . These old trees are valuable also because they were not only the forerunners of what is destined to be one of Oregon's foremost horticultural resources, but they are the forebears of the hundreds of acres now planted and will be the forebears of thousands of acres yet to come. No matter how many filbert trees Oregon may plant in the future, the geneology [sic] of the vast majority of them may be traced to these few little old pioneer groves.¹⁹

Characteristics of Early Filbert Orchards in the Willamette Valley

The methods commonly used to establish and maintain a filbert orchard in the Willamette Valley remained relatively constant from about the late 1920s through the 1940s. These methods, or practices, were derived from the experiences of both amateurs and professionals who experimented with cultivating filberts during the first quarter of the century. After the 1940s, however, socioeconomic factors began to

from various points in the valley, at least within the Millstone
Valley. These points also had been examined, and the results
shown in 1900 to have 20 million points in 1900 (see page 12)
A) the ground for the Millstone, therefore, was considered to be
unconformable.

The unconformity was in fact a faulting and folding of the
the first quarter of the 19th century, and the Millstone
development during the preceding quarter century, and the
as a result of which horizontal lines were seen in 1900.
development of the Millstone Valley in the Millstone Valley had
indicated horizontal lines in the Millstone Valley had
before a faulting of the Millstone and the unconformity.

The value of these small faults given and their position in 1900
also. These are the faults which are shown in the
only the unconformity as well as the faulting of the Millstone
horizontal unconformity, and the faulting of the Millstone
shown in 1900 and will be the unconformity of the Millstone
now. No other new faults were seen in 1900.
The unconformity [?] of the Millstone Valley was shown in 1900
low hills are shown in 1900.

Characteristics of the Millstone
in the Millstone Valley

The method commonly used to establish the Millstone
order in the Millstone Valley was to examine the
the late 19th century the Millstone. These sections, or
derived from the experience of the Millstone and
experimented with collecting the Millstone during the first quarter of the
century. After the 19th century, the Millstone Valley was



impact and modify these practices.

Two of the most influential factors, in terms of their effect upon the physical characteristics of filbert orchards in the Willamette Valley, were substantial increases in the costs of both real estate and labor. Filbert orchards were, and to a certain extent still are, labor intensive. Because of this, most orchardists kept relatively small orchards, ranging in size from three to six acres. (The size of Percy Giese's filbert orchard was approximately three acres.) Increases in the costs of real estate and labor, however, have required greater efficiency in the use of both. As a result, filberts are being planted closer together and operations are becoming more mechanized. The mechanization of filbert orchards has enabled, and in fact demanded, the planting of larger acreages; filbert orchards now average almost eighteen acres in size.²⁰

Other less visibly apparent changes have occurred throughout the history of the filbert industry in the Willamette Valley. The establishment of marketing co-operatives has eliminated the need for sorting and drying nuts at each farm. Similarly, some of the less frequently used machines are owned by a co-operative, which maintains them and makes them available to the membership. One result of the establishment of these co-operatives has been a reduction in the number, size and type of accessory structures that accompany a filbert orchard.

In the following three sections, the practice of establishing, maintaining and harvesting a filbert orchard is outlined. The practices described are those advanced by some of the leading authorities on

interest and modify these practices. Two of the most important factors, in terms of their effect upon the physical characteristics of Libbert records in the Williston Valley, were substantial increases in the costs of both coal and labor. Libbert records were, and to a certain extent still are, labor intensive. Because of this, most operations kept relatively small operations, ranging in size from three to six acres. (The size of Jerry Green's Libbert record was approximately 1000 acres.) Increases in the costs of coal and labor, however, have resulted in greater efficiency in the use of both. As a result, Libberts are being placed closer together and operations are becoming more mechanized. The mechanization of Libbert records has resulted, and in fact demanded, the placing of larger acreages; Libbert records now average almost 500 acres in size.

Other less visibly apparent changes have occurred throughout the history of the Libbert industry in the Williston Valley. The establishment of marketing co-operatives has stimulated the need for sorting and drying work at each farm. Similarly, some of the less frequently used machines are owned by a co-operative, which maintains them and makes them available to the members. The result of the establishment of these co-operatives has been a reduction in the number, size and type of necessary equipment that accompany a Libbert record. In the following three sections, the practice of mechanization, maintaining and harvesting a Libbert record is outlined. The practices described are those followed by some of the leading authorities in

cultivating filberts during the 1920s and 30s;²¹ contemporary practices are also noted when they differ substantially from those advocated previously.

Establishing a Filbert Orchard

One of the very first considerations undertaken in establishing a filbert orchard is to select an appropriate site. Since filberts are relatively hardy plants, they may be planted in areas that are susceptible to frosts. In fact, the qualities of the soil are usually a greater determinant than the site's microclimate, at least within the Willamette Valley.

Filberts thrive best in relatively moist, loamy soils. In the Willamette Valley, however, there are distinct rainy and dry seasons which can cause some soils to become alternately supersaturated or parched. Areas with clayish soils, which drain poorly and harden upon drying, are therefore unsuitable for cultivating filberts. Subterranean drainage tiles and irrigation systems have been used to improve sites that would otherwise be unsuitable; however, these systems are expensive and would be avoided whenever possible.

Filbert orchards in the Willamette Valley, therefore, are frequently sited on gently sloping hillsides or on bottom land. The wild hazel was considered to be a good indicator of a site's adaptability to cultivating filberts; however, C.E. Schuster noted that the wild hazel could survive under conditions less favorable than those required for filberts. He thus cautioned others to plant filberts only

cultivating Liberty during the 1770s and 1780s, ¹¹ contemporary
 practices are also noted when they differ substantially from those
 advocated previously.
 ...
 ...
 ... of the very first constitutional documents in establishing a
 Liberty system as to select an appropriate site. These Liberty are
 relatively hardy plants, they may be placed in areas that are
 susceptible to frost. In fact, the quality of the soil are usually a
 greater determinant than the site's characteristics, at least within the
 Williams Valley.
 ... Liberty have been in relatively soft, loamy soils. In the
 Williams Valley, however, there are distinct rocky and dry seasons
 which can cause some soils to become extremely impregnated or
 parched. Areas with stony soils, which drain poorly and harbor even
 drought resistant for cultivating Liberty. In contrast
 drainage like and irrigation systems have been used to improve sites
 that would otherwise be unsuitable. These systems are expensive
 and would be avoided wherever possible.
 ... Liberty system in the Williams Valley, therefore, are
 especially suited on gently sloping hillside or on bottom land. The
 wild hazel was considered to be a good indicator of a site's
 susceptibility to cultivating Liberty; however, C.E. Schuster noted that
 the wild hazel would flourish under conditions less favorable than those
 required for Liberty. He also mentioned others in plant Liberty only



where the hazel ". . . grows very large and very vigorously."²² Percy Giese located his orchard upon a knoll within an area where the wild hazel was the predominant underbrush.

Following a site's selection and preparation (such as removing brush and stumps and tilling the soil), the location of each tree is laid out. Figure 2.3 illustrates two common means of laying out an orchard. Both systems appear to have been equally popular; the merits of the square system was founded in its simplicity, while the merits of the triangular system (also referred to as the quincuncial system) was founded in the greater amount of space allotted per tree.

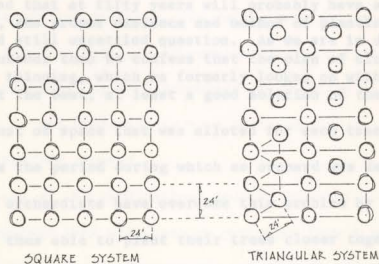


Figure 2.3: Two Methods of Laying-out an Orchard

The recommended distances for planting filberts has varied from twelve feet to over thirty feet. Schuster reported that some of the region's earliest plantings were set between twelve and fifteen feet

apart but that this distance had proved to be too close. Instead, he recommended that filberts be planted between twenty and twenty-four feet apart.

What was actually at issue here, however, was how to accommodate the tree's eventually great size. (It appears that filbert growers attempted encouraged the development of large filbert trees in order to reinforce their belief in the plant's viability. Moreover, large trees with lush growth were construed as evidence of the grower's skill as a horticulturist.) This relationship between the tree's size and spatial requirements was expressly stated by George A. Dorris in an address given before the Western Nut Grower's Association.

As there are a few Barcelona trees in Oregon now having a spread of thirty feet and that at fifty years will probably have a spread of forty to fifty feet, the proper distance and method of planting is a most perplexing and still unsettled question. As we are in doubt we make no suggestions further than to confess that the plan of closer planting with ultimate thinning, which we formerly looked on with little favor, may be, if not the best, at least a good solution of the problem.²³

Thus, the amount of space that was allotted for each tree can be used to help determine the period during which an orchard was developed.

Modern orchardists have overcome this problem by planting dwarfed trees and are thus able to plant their trees closer together without any fear of them eventually becoming overcrowded. According to Lagerstedt, densities of almost two hundred trees per acre can be achieved; the maximum density that can be achieved with the trees planted twenty feet apart is one hundred twenty-five trees per acre using the square system or one hundred eight trees per acre using the triangular system.

Another concern relative to establishing a filbert orchard

apart but that this distance had proved to be too small. Instead, he recommended that Elliott be placed between twenty and twenty-four feet apart.

What was actually at issue here, however, was how to accommodate the tree's essentially great size. It appears that Elliott Growth accepted and encouraged the development of large Elliott trees in order to reinforce itself in the plant's stability. Moreover, large trees with high growth were considered as evidence of the grower's skill as a horticulturist. This relationship between the tree's size and spatial requirements was apparently stated by George A. Davis in an address given before the Western Horticultural Association.

An idea of a few specimens trees in Oregon now having a spread of thirty feet and that at fifty years will probably have a spread of forty feet, the proper distance and method of planting is a matter of great importance. As we are in doubt as to how to plant, we will mention further that in choosing the size of trees to plant with utmost care, which we have already found to be little more than a rule, at least a good selection of the problem.

Thus, the amount of space that was allowed for each tree can be used to help determine the period during which an orchard was developed.

Modern orchardists have recognized this problem by planting desirable trees and are thus able to plant both trees close together without any loss of them eventually becoming overcrowded. According to Lagerstedt, densities of about ten hundred trees per acre can be achieved; the maximum density that can be achieved with the trees planted twenty feet apart is one hundred twenty-five trees per acre using the square system or one hundred eight trees per acre using the triangular system. Another concern related to overcrowding is Elliott orchards



involves the selection of appropriate cultivars, or varieties. (While the European filbert is the only species used in commercial orchards within the U. S., there are nevertheless several different cultivars to choose from.) Since filberts are generally self-sterile, a few trees acting as pollenizers must be scattered throughout the orchard.

According to Schuster, about one tree in nine should be a pollenizer.

The cultivar Barcelona continues to be the predominant variety used as the main planting in commercial filbert orchards within the Willamette Valley. Both DuChilly and Daviana are effective pollenizers for the Barcelona; according to Schuster, White Aveline and Nottingham are also effective pollenizers. Pollenizers were also planted for those trees which functioned as pollenizers as a way of improving the yields of all the trees in the orchard. The pollenizers recommended for DuChilly were Daviana, Alpha, Clackamas and Chaperone; since Daviana serves as a pollenizer for both Barcelona and DuChilly (a pollenizer for Barcelona); it is not surprising to note that these were also the three most common varieties planted.

Regardless of the combinations chosen, Schuster and others strongly recommended that all trees be purchased from a reputable nurseryman who could prove, through his own orchard and those that he had supplied with nursery stock, the successfulness of his own particular cultivars and combinations. Percy Giese's fame as a nurseryman as well as the successfulness of those orchards which were planted with stock from his nursery (which are identified in the following chapter) is evidence that Schuster's advice was taken quite

involved the retention of appropriate evidence, or otherwise, which
 the proposed witness in the case should not be admitted to testify
 under the U. S. Code and amendments thereto, in order to
 secure (1) that evidence be properly admitted, and (2) that
 acting as a witness shall be without prejudice to the
 according to the witness, which was true in that regard as a witness.
 The witness however continues to be the defendant's witness
 and as the main plaintiff in essential witness status in the
 witness's testimony. This includes the witness and effective testimony
 for the defendant, according to the witness, that witness and according
 for the effective testimony. Testimony was also placed for the
 cases which testimony in testimony as a way of increasing the
 of all the cases in the witness. The witness's testimony in
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seriously. of inferior quality.

Maintaining a Filbert Orchard

Throughout the 1930s and 40s, numerous claims were made perpetuating the discovery or development of a sucker-less tree. Almost all of Filberts require about the same amount of care as that required of other fruit or nut trees. Primarily, this involves pruning the trees regularly and periodically cultivating and fertilizing the soil. In addition, various pesticides are commonly used; however, as these pertain more to a discussion on plant pathology than on the outward characteristics of a filbert orchard, they are not considered herein. This discussion serves to define those practices that are necessary to maintain a filbert orchard as well as those which are historically appropriate.

Regular and judicious pruning is the single most important activity with regard to maintaining a filbert orchard. Pruning of filberts, however, is a twofold concern; it involves removing the suckers which develop about the trunk as well as selectively cutting limbs and shoots. While these two activities are similar in execution, their underlying purposes are significantly different.

Most species of filberts produce suckers as part of the plant's natural, regenerative process. Filberts growing under wild conditions often have massive stools, sometimes measuring four to five feet in circumference. When planted in orchards however, the filbert's propensity to sucker becomes a perennial and annoying problem. Nevertheless, if the suckers are not removed, the plant will develop into a large, shrubby mass which, like its wild counterpart, bears only

Maintaining a Liberal Outlook

Liberalism regards about the same amount of care as that required of other kinds of not more. Essentially, this involves finding the most regular and periodically recurring and facilitating the work. In addition, various practices are commonly used however, as these points have to a discussion on plant pathology that is the nature characteristic of a liberal outlook, they are not considered herein. This discussion serves to define those practices that are necessary to maintain a liberal outlook as well as those which are historically appropriate.

Regular and justness coming in the single most important activity with regard to maintaining a liberal outlook. Finding liberalism, however, is a valuable concept; it involves treating the success which develop about the work as well as intrinsically existing links and shores. While these two activities are similar in connection, their underlying purposes are significantly different.

Most species of liberal produce results as part of the plant's natural, regenerative process. Liberalism growing under wild conditions often have sensitive roots, sometimes extending far to five feet in circumference. When planted in orchards however, the liberal's propensity to sucker becomes a perennial and annoying problem. Inevitably, if the suckers are not removed, the plant will develop into a large, strobby mass which, like its wild counterpart, bears only



a few nuts of inferior quality.

Throughout the 1920s and 30s, numerous claims were made purporting the discovery or development of a sucker-less tree. Almost all of these, however, were false claims. There is one notable exception to this, whereby a truly sucker-less tree was developed by grafting a European filbert onto the stock of a Turkish tree hazel. This combination did not prove to be profitable however; the grafted scion sometimes acquired the characteristics of the rootstock (thereby adversely affecting both the quality and the quantity of nuts harvested), and the productive lifespan of the tree was reduced by one-half or more. Another common complaint was that if the scion were damaged what would develop in its place was worthless.

Filbert growers were quick to recognize the potential for using these suckers to their advantage. These suckers are easily rooted by layering and, since they are essentially part of the parent plant, they share its same physical characteristics. Moreover, since filbert nursery stock was scarce during the first two decades of the century, propagating suckers was a good way of increasing one's own orchard while also creating a second source of income through sales to prospective growers.

Several different techniques were used to propagate new plants from the suckers. Some of the more notable techniques include grafting, continuous layering and layering by the tip method. The major difference between the latter two methods is that several plants could be propagated through continuous layering, while only one plant would be

a low rate of laborer quality.

Throughout the 1930s and 40s, numerous claims were made purporting the discovery of a superior tree. Almost all of these, however, were false claims. There is one notable exception to this, whereby a truly superior tree was developed by grafting a European linden onto the stock of a Turkish tree. This combination did not prove to be particularly successful; the grafted stock sometimes exhibited the characteristics of the rootstock (thereby adversely affecting both the quality and the quantity of wood harvested), and the productive lifespan of the tree was reduced by one-half or more. Another common complaint was that in the areas where damaged wood would develop in its place was worthless.

Robert Grewer was able to recognize the potential for using these concepts to their advantage. These workers are really worried by grafting and, since they are essentially part of the parent plant, they share its same physical characteristics. However, when linden nursery stock was grafted during the latter two decades of the century, propagating methods was a good way of increasing the tree's own capacity while also creating a second source of income through sales to propagators.

Grewer's several different techniques were used to propagate new plants from the mother. Some of the more notable techniques include grafting, conclusion grafting and layering by the tip method. The major difference between the latter two methods is that several Grewer grafts be propagated through conclusion grafting, while only one plant would be

propagated using the tip method. Ironically, the tip method was supposed to produce a tree that would in turn produce few, if any, suckers.

In addition to propagating new trees, the suckers could be used to revitalize old or damaged trees. This is accomplished in a manner similar to that practiced in shaping young trees, whereby one or more suckers are permitted to develop into the tree's major branches. It is also possible to graft a sucker onto a damaged limb. Filbert trees have been kept in a productive state for over one-hundred years through these methods.

Regular and judicious pruning also serves to shape the tree and maintain its vigor. In the Willamette Valley, it was common practice to top young trees once they reached a height of between twenty-four and thirty inches. Of the total number of suckers that would develop at this point, typically two or three would be permitted to develop into the tree's major branches. In England these branches would be tied to a hoop in order to create a bowl, or basin, shaped head;²⁴ in the Willamette Valley, however, the branches were permitted to develop naturally (e.g., more vertically) and thus developed with denser, ball-shaped heads. Annual pruning was directed at removing old limbs and encouraging new growth, as the best quality and greatest quantity of nuts are borne on one-year-old limbs.

The reason commonly given for branching the trees at thirty inches, rather than closer to the ground, was that it made cultivating easier. Modern orchardists are abandoning the practice of cultivating

orchards however, and instead are opting for a relatively maintenance-free surface consisting of sod. Because of this, the rationale for higher branched trees has been eliminated and the practice may become obsolete.

The primary reason for cultivating the soil was to enrich it and enhance its ability to retain moisture. Schuster recommended that grasses be sown as cover crops after the harvest; this served a twofold benefit in that it helped to prevent erosion and, when plowed into the soil, substantially increased the amount of humus in the soil.

After plowing this cover crop into the soil in the spring, the orchard would be cultivated about every two weeks until shortly before harvest time (about mid September). Since the filbert's roots are near the ground's surface, it is important not to cultivate the soil too deeply. A tandem disc or spring-tooth harrow, with the blades set to a depth of from six to eight inches, were commonly used to plow the orchard and a weighted roller to smooth out the surface.

Harvesting Filberts

In the Willamette Valley, filberts are harvested from the ground, either by hand or mechanically. Mechanical harvesting is slowly replacing the more time consuming and labor intensive practices of harvesting by hand, with different practices evolving as a result.

Both methods require some sort of preparation of the orchard's grounds. The specific procedures also differ depending upon whether the grounds are cultivated or maintained as sod. Meticulous grooming is

acrida however, and instead are being for a relatively
malicious-low surface consisting of soil. Because of this, the
rational for higher produced trees has been discussed and the question
may become clearer.

The primary reason for cultivating the soil was to control it and
enhance its ability to retain moisture. Another recommended method
grasses or weeds to cover them along the driveway; this covered a wooden
barrier in that it helped to prevent erosion and, when placed near the
wall, substantially increased the amount of water in the soil.

After plowing this cover crop into the soil in the spring, the
orchard would be cultivated about every two weeks until shortly before
harvest time (about mid September). When the third's roots are near
the ground's surface, it is important not to cultivate the soil too
deeply. A trowel-like or spring-tooth harrow, with the blades set to a
depth of two to three inches, was commonly used to plow the
ground and a weighted roller to smooth out the surface.

Maintaining the Orchard

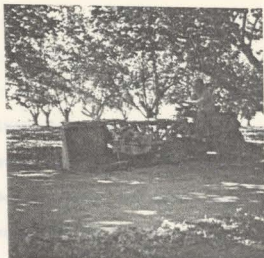
In the Williams Valley, farmers are interested in the ground,
either by hand or mechanically. Mechanical harvesting is slowly
replacing the more time consuming and labor intensive practices of
harvesting by hand, with different practices evolving as a result.
Both methods require some sort of preparation of the orchard's
grounds. The specific procedures also differ depending upon whether the
grounds are cultivated or maintained as soil. Mechanical grading is

especially important among those orchards which are both cultivated and harvested by hand. Such grooming usually consists of a more extensive and refined cleansing and smoothing out of the orchard's grounds than is generally practiced at other times. Orchards which are not cultivated, whose grounds consist of sod, are flailed mechanically (Figure 2.4).

Mechanical means of gathering have also replaced the traditional practices in which field workers were hired to gather the nuts in buckets and burlap bags. Mechanical sweepers now gather the nuts after they have been raked into windrows; according to Lagerstedt, this is generally done after about ninety percent of the nuts have fallen to the ground. Problems may be encountered with mechanical sweepers if used once the rainy season has begun or if they are used on relatively steep slopes; they are commonly used in orchards located on bottom lands which also maintain a ground cover of sod.

Filberts are sorted and dried before they are sold. The purpose of sorting is to remove blanks (nuts lacking a kernel) and to establish grades (the larger nuts being of higher grade). The process of drying filberts is now done by cooperatives; however, during the 1920s and 30s they often were dried at the farm. (Percy Giese gathered, dried and marketed his crop independent of any cooperative or grower's union.)

Typically, the nuts were spread out in shallow boxes and allowed to dry under the sun; this took about three to four days. They could also be dried in sheds which were heated to about eighty degrees Fahrenheit. Filberts can spoil if overheated however; therefore, it is better to dry the nuts slowly than to attempt to accelerate the process



A mechanical sweeper - gathers nuts that have been raked into windrows.

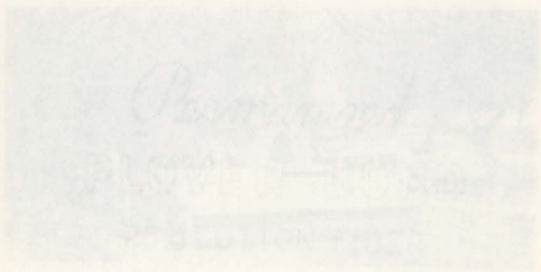


A flailing machine - a substitute for cultivating the orchard's grounds.

Figure 2.4: Mechanical Methods of Harvesting and Maintaining Filbert Orchards.



A mechanical sweeper - rollers have been turned into windows.



A typical machine - a substitute for collecting the seed's ground.

Figure 2-3: Mechanical methods of harvesting and detaching wheat kernels.



by raising the temperature. This susceptibility to spoiling may account for the limited number of mechanical dryers either developed or modified for drying filberts.

Summary

The region's filbert industry developed through the concerted efforts of a few pioneering horticulturists. Growers such as A.A. Quarnberg, George and Ben F. Dorris and Percy Giese were all active during the first quarter of the 20th century; their orchards were largely experimental enterprises as the business of marketing filberts was largely undeveloped until the 1930s. Much of the current nursery stock comes from the trees which were perfected by these pioneer growers.

The earliest filbert orchards were generally in existence by 1920. They are distinguishable by their relatively small size (typically from three to six acres), a preponderance of broadly spaced intervals between plantings (ranging from twenty to twenty-four feet) and a wide range of different cultivars planted as pollenizers in conjunction with the Barcelona (as the main planting). Percy Giese's orchard evinces each of these three major characteristics.

The cultivation of filberts in the United States is limited to a relatively small part of western Oregon and Washington, with commercial production concentrated within Oregon's Willamette Valley. The history of this industry is a significant component of the Willamette Valley's horticultural history, which has performed an important role in the Valley's settlement and economic development.

by raising the corporation. The responsibility in raising the corporation
for the limited number of securities (which were either registered or qualified
for exempt treatment.

The region's liberal financial environment through the corporation
allows of a low percentage of... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a continuation of the same subject matter as the top section.)



The purpose of this chapter has been to acquaint the reader with the history and significance of filbert cultivation in the Willamette Valley, and to identify some of the more salient features and practices which distinguish early filbert orchards from their contemporary counterparts. The fact that these features are also found on the Percy Giese Farm, as will be illustrated in the following chapter, substantiates it as one of the Willamette Valley's pioneer filbert orchards.

¹The *Walrus*, *Byron* (1854), cited by Claire Lowenfeld in *Walrus's Wild Garden Book* (London: Faber & Faber, 1937), p. 41.

²The history of plant breeding and selection is discussed in detail by G. F. Hedrick in *A History of Horticulture in America to 1890* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1933), pp. 421-64.

³Lagerstedt, "Filberts", p. 459, 461-2.

⁴There have been attempts at breeding milkweed from crosses of *C. californica* and *C. axillaris*; however, none have achieved sufficient merit to encourage plantings on a commercial scale. For a detailed discussion on the varieties and physical characteristics of these interspecific crosses see Lagerstedt, "Filberts", pp. 457-8.

⁵A. J. Downing, *The Fruits and Trees of America*, 1818 edition (New York: Wiley & Putnam, 1818), pp. 361-2; A. S. Peiler, *The Nut Cultivator*.

⁶U. S. Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture, 1937* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1937), pp. 439-44.

⁷Peiler, *The Nut Cultivator*, edited by George A. Norris in "Filbert Growing in Oregon", in *Proceedings of the Oregon State Horticultural Society*, (Portland: Metropolitan Printing Co., 1915), p. 27. Note: The botanical name *Corylus heterophylla*, which was used by Peiler and others to represent the hatched filbert, has been superseded by the name *Corylus cornuta*; see Lagerstedt, "Filberts", p. 460, for a complete explanation.

⁸Lagerstedt, "Filberts", p. 472; Andrew Anderson Quercus, *Filbert Growing in the Puget Sound Country*. . . (Seattle: Puget Mill Co., 1917), p. 9.

⁹Carl E. Schuster, *Filberts: U. S. C. Extension Station Bulletin No. 208* (Corvallis: Oregon Agricultural College, 1924), p. 8. Subsequent reports were issued by Schuster under this same heading in

Notes

¹For a more extensive discussion on the habit and range of the different species of filberts see: Harry B. Lagerstedt, "Filberts", in Advances in Fruit Breeding, edited by Jules Janick and James N. Moore (West Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University Press, 1975), pp. 459-60.

²Ibid., p. 458.

³A. S. Fuller, The Nut Culturist (New York: Orange Judd Co., 1896), cited by Lagerstedt in "Filberts", p. 456.

⁴John Evelyn, Sylva (1664), cited by Claire Lowenfeld in Britain's Wild Larder Nuts (London: Faber & Faber, 1957), p. 41.

⁵The history of plant breeding and selection is discussed in detail by U. P. Hedrick in A History of Horticulture in America to 1860 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1950), pp. 431-66.

⁶Lagerstedt, "Filberts", p. 459, 461-5.

⁷There have been attempts at breeding cultivars from crosses of *C. colurna* and *C. avellana*; however, none have achieved sufficient merit to encourage plantings on a commercial scale. For a detailed discussion on the varieties and physical characteristics of these interspecific crosses see: Lagerstedt, "Filberts", pp. 477-8.

⁸A. J. Downing, The Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, 14th edition (New York: Wiley & Halsted, 1856), pp. 261-2; A. S. Fuller, The Nut Culturist.

⁹U. S. Department of Agriculture, Yearbook of Agriculture, 1937 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1937), pp. 839-40.

¹⁰Fuller, The Nut Culturist, cited by George A. Dorris in "Filbert Growing in Oregon", in Proceedings of the Oregon State Horticultural Society, (Portland: Metropolitan Printing Co., 1915), p. 37. Note: the botanical name *Corylus Rostrata*, which was used by Fuller and others to represent the beaked filbert, has been superceded by the name *Corylus Cornuta*; see Lagerstedt, "Filberts", p. 460, for a complete explanation.

¹¹Lagerstedt, "Filberts", p. 472; Andrew Anderson Quarnberg, Filbert Growing in the Puget Sound Country . . . (Seattle: Puget Mill Co., 1917), n.p..

¹²Carl E. Schuster, Filberts: O. A. C. Extension Station Bulletin No. 208 (Corvallis: Oregon Agricultural College, 1924), p. 8. Subsequent reports were issued by Schuster under this same heading in

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1. For a more extensive discussion of the origin and range of the different species of *Albizia* see: Wright, H. B., "Albizia", in Advances in Plant Geography, edited by John H. Rouse and James H. Rouse (West Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University Press, 1972), pp. 458-60.
2. Ibid., p. 458.
3. A. S. Polak, The Botanical Garden of New York (New York: 1982), cited by Agarwal in "Albizia", p. 477.
4. John Polak, Botanical Garden of New York (New York: 1982), cited by Agarwal in "Albizia", p. 477.
5. The history of plant breeding and selection is discussed in detail by H. P. Swoboda in A History of Horticulture (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967), pp. 21-2.
6. Agarwal, "Albizia", p. 458, 461-2.
7. There have been attempts at breeding hybrids from crosses of *C. sinensis* and *C. swinhoei*; however, some have achieved sufficient success to encourage planting on a commercial scale. For a detailed discussion on the variation and physical characteristics of these interspecific crosses see: Agarwal, "Albizia", pp. 471-2.
8. A. J. Swoboda, The Fruit and Seed of Albizia, 1928 (New York: Wiley & Sons, 1928), pp. 121-2; A. J. Swoboda, The Seed Collector.
9. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, 1937 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1937), pp. 173-4.
10. Polak, The Botanical Garden of New York is "Albizia Growing in Garden", in Proceedings of the China Plant Horticultural Society (London: International Horticultural Society, 1932), p. 11. Note: the botanical name *Casipia* has been used by Polak and others to represent the present *Albizia*; this name was abandoned by the name *Casipia* Agarwal and Agarwal, "Albizia", p. 460, for a complete explanation.
11. Agarwal, "Albizia", p. 473; Indian Botanical Society, Albizia Growing in the Light House Garden . . . (Gandhinagar: 1917), p. 9.
12. Carl E. Schuster, Albizia, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 208 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927), p. 2. Subsequent reports were issued by Schuster under this name leading to



1930 and 1937; see bibliography for complete listing.

¹³Ibid., p. 38. Under the heading "Acknowledgements", Schuster wrote: "The writer wishes to express his appreciation to the following men who allowed the use of their orchards to carry on work for which the Experiment Station orchards were not fitted: George A. Dorris, John Forbes, A. A. Quarnberg, and Percy Giese".

¹⁴State Board of Horticulture, Twentieth Biennial Report (Salem, Oregon: State Printing Office, 1929), p. 7; Oregon's First Century of Farming . . . (Corvallis: Federal Cooperative Extension Service & Oregon State College, 1959), p. 25. Statistics on filberts were not gathered by the U. S. Census of Agriculture until 1930.

¹⁵Homer A. Kruse, "The Filbert", in Seventeenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Horticulture (Salem, Oregon: State Printing Office, 1923), p. 212.

¹⁶Hedrick, History of Horticulture, p. 378.

¹⁷Fred A. Shannon, The Farmer's Last Frontier: Agriculture, 1860-1897 (New York: Harper & Row, 1968), pp. 262-7; James R. Gardwell, "Report of the President", in First Biennial Report of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture (Salem: State Printing Office, 1891), pp. 14-21.

¹⁸In 1924 Oregon State College sponsored the first state-wide conference on agricultural economics; this conference was followed by others which focused upon individual counties. The significance of the state-wide conference is discussed in detail in An Analysis of Oregon Agriculture (Corvallis: Oregon State College, 1946), pp. 53-6.

¹⁹"Current Filbert Problems", in Eighteenth Annual Report of the Oregon State Horticultural Society (Portland: Metropolitan Printing Co., 1926), p. 200.

²⁰U. S. Census of Agriculture, Oregon: Preliminary Report (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 3.

²¹These include: Ben F. Dorris, "Planting a Filbert Orchard", in Sixteenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Horticulture (Salem, Oregon: State Printing Office, 1921), 134-8; Jackson F. Jones, "Filberts", (Gresham, Oregon: typewritten, 1936); Schuster, Filberts: #208; A. A. Quarnberg, Filbert Growing in the Puget Sound Country.

²²Schuster, Filberts: #208, p. 6.

²³Dorris, "Current Filbert Problems", p. 208.

²⁴Quarnberg, "Filbert Culture in the County of Kent, England", in Twelfth Annual Report of the Oregon Horticultural Society (Salem: Pacific Homestead, 1921), p. 50.

CHAPTER THREE

THE PERCY GIESE FARM

Biographical Overview

Percy Giese was one of the Pacific Northwest's pioneer filbert growers. He, along with other contemporaries such as A. A. Quarnberg and George A. Dorris, helped to create a successful filbert industry. Through personal study and experimentation, Percy Giese helped to identify viable pollenizers for use in conjunction with the Barcelona; thus, he contributed to improving filbert yields for all growers in the Pacific Northwest region.

Like many of his contemporaries, Percy Giese cultivated filberts primarily as a hobby (albeit a hobby that paid off handsomely). He was also an amateur, but one who possessed a keen understanding of horticultural science. Unlike some of his colleagues, Percy Giese was not ostentatious; he worked diligently and with great perseverance, but without a concern for self-aggrandizement. In fact, his modesty is at least partially responsible for his relative obscurity among other pioneer filbert growers.

Most of the information on Percy Giese's activities as a filbert grower is contained within three references: C. E. Schuster's report on filberts published in 1924 (O. A. C. Bulletin Number 208), an extensive

CHAPTER THREE

THE HENRY CLAY YEARS

Biographical Sketch

Henry Clay was one of the leading statesmen of the American Revolution. He, along with other contemporaries such as A. A. Gordon and George A. Harris, helped to create a successful liberal movement. Through personal study and experimentation, Henry Clay helped to identify viable techniques for use in conjunction with the movement. He contributed to improving liberal action for all groups in the Pacific Northwest region.

Like many of his contemporaries, Henry Clay exhibited liberalism primarily as a hobby (aside a hobby that paid off substantially). He was also an inventor, but one who possessed a keen understanding of horticultural science. Unlike some of his colleagues, Henry Clay was not particularly interested in the liberal movement, but without a concern for self-aggrandizement. In fact, his energy in the liberal movement was for his relative necessity among other persons liberal growers.

Most of the information on Henry Clay's activities as a liberal grower is contained within three references: C. E. Schaefer's report on libetta published in 1915 (C. E. Schaefer Number 103), an extensive



article on Percy Giese's farm published in the Gresham Outlook (December 10, 1929) and an unpublished manuscript written by Jackson F. Jones (proprietor of Jones' Filbert Nursery in Gresham, Oregon) in 1936. A few additional references are contained within trade journals (The Oregon Grower and the annual reports of the Western Nut Grower's Association). The enumerated returns of the U. S. Census of Population as well as the property deeds and tax assessor's records for Multnomah County provided supplemental information on Percy Giese's activities. This biographical overview is based primarily upon the information gathered from these resources. My investigation into Percy Giese's life focused upon answering three basic questions which underlie his involvement in cultivating filberts. These questions include determining when he established his filbert orchard, what (if any) technical training he received within the field of horticulture and what contributions did he make to advance the filbert industry's development. The following discussion offers some answers to these questions.

Percy Giese was born to Elizabeth and Ernest Giese on July 5, 1853 at Portland, Oregon. The Giese's came to Oregon from Louisville, Kentucky, only about one month before Percy's birth. While in Louisville, Ernest Giese owned and operated a tailor shop; however, he chose to abandon this in favor of a more healthful life farming in Oregon.¹ Within a few months of their arrival, the Gieses settled a donation land claim (DLC) about twelve miles east of Portland, within

article on Percy Glass's case published in the London Times (December 10, 1933) and an unpublished manuscript written by Jackson T. Jones (Inspector of Taxes, Bristol District in Oregon, Oregon) in 1934. A few additional references are contained within these journals (the Oregon Grower and the annual reports of the Western and Grower's Association). The enclosed reports of the U. S. Census of Population as well as the property deeds and tax assessor's records for Multnomah County provided supplemental information on Percy Glass's activities. This biographical overview is based primarily upon the information gathered from these sources.

My investigation into Percy Glass's life focused upon answering three basic questions which underlie his involvement in cultivating litigation. These questions include determining when he established the Illwaco Orchard, what (if any) technical training he received within the field of horticulture and what contributions did he make to advance the Illwaco Orchard's development. The following discussion offers some answers to these questions.

Percy Glass was born to Elizabeth and Ernest Glass on July 2, 1887 at Portland, Oregon. The Glass's came to Oregon from Indiana, Kentucky, only about one month before Percy's birth. While in Indiana, Ernest Glass owned and operated a tailor shop; however, he came to regard this as being of a more beneficial life leading to Oregon.

Within a few months of their arrival, the Glass's settled a transaction land claim (BIC) about twenty miles east of Portland, within

the area that has become Gresham (Figure 3.1). Several settlers preceded the Gieses in establishing claims within this area; among these were Gerard and Elizabeth Linnemann and Laban Hicks, both of whom established claims in 1852. Ernest Giese and Gerard Linnemann had much in common, as they both emigrated from Germany and worked as tailors; according to a newspaper article (see Appendix 2), Linnemann helped Giese adjust to life as a farmer. The Gieses also developed a close association with Laban Hicks, who married Elizabeth Giese's sister, Catherine, in 1854.² It is tempting to speculate that this relationship was at least partially responsible for the establishment of Percy Giese's farm on Hicks' DLC.

According to the enumerated returns of the U. S. Census of Population (for the years 1870 and 1880), Percy Giese resided at the family's homestead and, by 1880, was engaged in farming. In 1873, Percy was granted eighty acres of the family's DLC, consisting of roughly the southwestern one-quarter.³ The manner and extent to which Percy farmed this land remains unknown.

Some assumptions concerning the family's farming activities, however, can be made based upon the County's general pattern of agricultural development.⁴ The clearing of land dominated the activities of many settlers throughout the 1870s; according to the reports of the First Federal Survey, the area surrounding the Giese DLC consisted of burnt timber and dense fir and cedar forests (Figure 3.2). Within those areas that were cleared, the most commonly planted crops were hay, oats and potatoes. During the 1880s, increases occurred in

the area that has become Ontario (Figure 2.1). Several authors
 preceded the Census in establishing claims which this report would have
 been based on. However, the Census, and later the 1950s, had not
 established claims in 1911. Robert Glass and Cheryl Lacombe had not
 in common, as they both migrated from Germany and worked as laborers;
 according to a newspaper article (see Appendix I), Lacombe helped
 Glass adjust to life as a farmer. The Glass also developed a close
 association with John Hahn, who married Elizabeth Glass's sister,
 Catherine, in 1824.² It is tempting to speculate that this
 relationship was at least partially responsible for the establishment of
 Terry Glass's farm in Hahn's Hill.
 According to the censuses of the U. S. Census of
 population for the years 1810 and 1820, Terry Glass resided at the
 family's homestead and, by 1820, was engaged in farming. In 1810, Terry
 was granted eighty acres of the family's 100, consisting of twenty the
 homestead and twenty the other. The exact and extent to which Terry
 owned this land remains unknown.
 Some assumptions concerning the family's farming activities,
 however, can be made based upon the family's general pattern of
 agricultural development.³ The clearing of land consisted of the
 activities of many settlers throughout the infant settlement to the
 reports of the first federal survey, the area surrounding the Glass Hill
 consisted of forty eight and three six and other tracts (Figure 2.2).
 Within these areas that were cleared, the most commonly planted crops
 were hay, oats and potatoes. During the 1820s, potatoes were not in



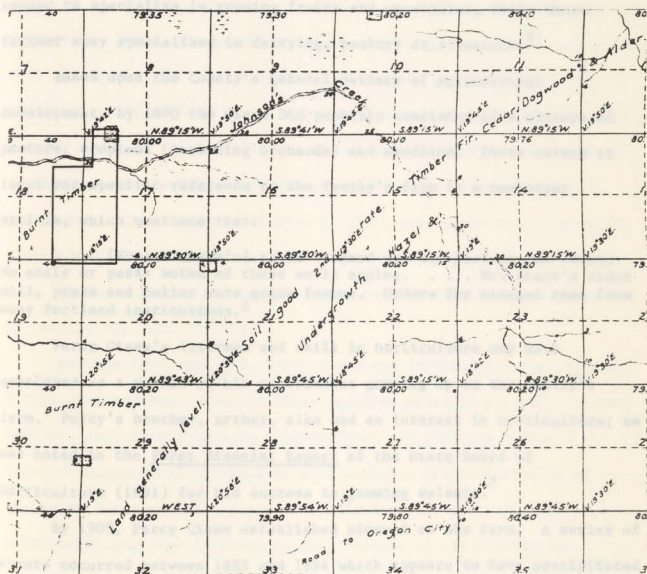


Figure 3.2: Surveyor's Map of the area encompassing the Giese DLC (Township 1 South, Range 3 East) in 1855

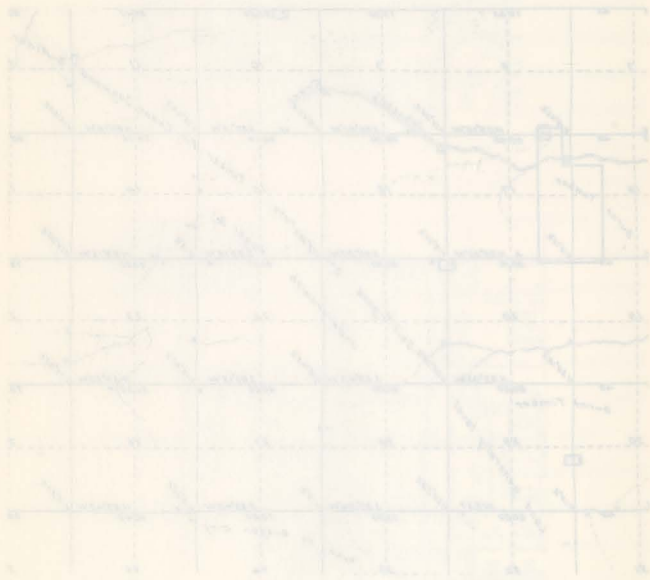


Figure 1.1: A complex path on a grid, illustrating the structure of the data.

the number of acres planted to hay and oats and in the value of market garden and orchard products sold; accordingly, the value of lumber products sold declined sharply during this same period. By the end of the century, the County's agricultural productions concentrated upon satisfying consumer markets in Portland. The farms closest to Portland tended to specialize in growing fruits and vegetables, while those farther away specialized in dairying, poultry or livestock.⁵

Based upon the County's general pattern of agricultural development, by 1890 the Giese DLC probably consisted of a mixture of pasture, cropland (including orchards) and woodland. There exists at least one specific reference to the family's farm in a newspaper article, which mentions that:

. . . [Ernest Giese's] apple orchard was the best in the county. No scale or pests bothered those early apples. . . Mr. Giese's cider mill, press and cellar were quite famous. Orders for vinegar came from many Portland institutions.⁶

Percy Giese's interest and skill in horticulture may have developed as a result of his experiences growing up on the family's farm. Percy's brother, Arthur, also had an interest in horticulture; he was noted in the First Biennial Report of the State Board of Horticulture (1891) for his success in growing walnuts.⁷

By 1900, Percy Giese established himself on his farm. A series of events occurred between 1889 and 1894 which appears to have precipitated the farm's establishment. In 1889, Percy sold his portion of the family's DLC to a Thomas Ellingham for twelve hundred dollars;⁸ this sale occurred about three weeks after the death of Percy's eldest brother and may have been prompted by it. About two years later,

the number of acres planted to hay and corn and in the value of market
 garden and orchard products sold; secondly, the value of lumber
 products sold declined sharply during this same period. By the end of
 the century, the County's agricultural production concentrated upon
 raising common market in forage. The farms closest to Portland
 tended to specialize in growing fruits and vegetables, while those
 farther away specialized in raising poultry or livestock.

Based upon the County's general pattern of agricultural
 development, by 1890 the Glass Old probably consisted of a mixture of
 pasture, cropland (including orchards) and woodland. There exists at
 least one specific reference to the family's farm in a newspaper
 article, which mentions that:

... [Largest Glass's] apple orchard was the best in the county.
 In 1890 the Glass Old probably consisted of a mixture of
 pasture, cropland (including orchards) and woodland. There exists at
 least one specific reference to the family's farm in a newspaper
 article, which mentions that:

... [Largest Glass's] apple orchard was the best in the county.
 In 1890 the Glass Old probably consisted of a mixture of
 pasture, cropland (including orchards) and woodland. There exists at
 least one specific reference to the family's farm in a newspaper
 article, which mentions that:

... [Largest Glass's] apple orchard was the best in the county.
 In 1890 the Glass Old probably consisted of a mixture of
 pasture, cropland (including orchards) and woodland. There exists at
 least one specific reference to the family's farm in a newspaper
 article, which mentions that:



Percy's father died; one month after his father's death, Percy sold some property in which he is recorded as owning the southern half of Hicks' DLC.⁹ The proximity of these last two events strongly suggests that Percy inherited the southern half of Hicks' DLC following his father's death in 1891.

It is unlikely, however, that Percy Giese actually resided on the farm before 1894. Throughout his life, Percy maintained very close ties with his family; he never traveled to any great extent and married relatively late in his life. In all likelihood, Percy would have felt a greater sense of responsibility to his family following the deaths of his brother and father. Furthermore, the first evidence of Percy's involvement with the farm occurred in 1894, when a new house was built either by or for Percy Giese; his mother died in March of that same year.¹⁰ These events and circumstances suggest that Percy Giese began to develop his farm in 1894.

Between 1907 and 1909, Percy Giese was involved in numerous real estate transactions. Most of these involved sales of property; a few, however, were more extensive undertakings. By 1908 the Portland Traction Company had established an interurban railroad station at Linnemann Junction (near the site of the Giese family's original homestead); this was followed by the creation of two residential subdivisions, namely the community of Cedarville and Causey Suburban Acres.¹¹ Cedarville, a small community situated near the railroad station and within the extreme northern portion of the Giese DLC, was established by several members of the Giese family; the Causey

Ferry's father died; one month after his father's death, Ferry sold some property in which he is recorded as owning the southern half of Block 5. The proximity of these lots to each other strongly suggests that Ferry inherited the southern half of Block 5, and following his father's death in 1891.

It is unlikely, however, that Ferry Class actually resided on the farm before 1894. Throughout his life, Ferry maintained very close ties

with his family; he never traveled to any great extent and married relatively late in his life. In all likelihood, Ferry would have left a greater sense of responsibility to his family following the death of his mother and father. Furthermore, the later evidence of Ferry's involvement with the firm occurred in 1894, when a new house was built

either by or for Ferry Class; one rather than in which of that year. These events and circumstances suggest that Ferry Class began to develop his farm in 1894.

Between 1897 and 1903, Ferry Class was involved in numerous real estate transactions. Most of these involved sales of property; a few, however, were more extensive investments. By 1903 the Portland

Traction Company had established an intricate railroad station at Pleasant Junction (near the site of the Class family's original home); this was followed by the creation of two additional

stations, namely the company of Cadville and Gerry Junction. Cadville, a small company situated near the railroad station and within the eastern northern portion of the Class B.L. was established by several members of the Class family; the Gerry

Suburban Acres tract, however, was developed solely by Percy Giese (Figure 3.3). Both developments may have provided Percy Giese with the capital to establish his filbert orchard, which he began sometime between 1906 and 1910.

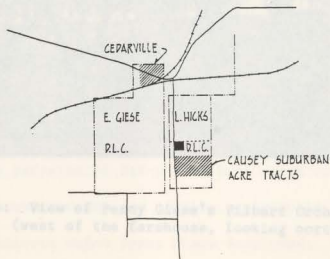


Figure 3.3: View of Percy Giese's Filbert Orchard circa 1920 (west of the entrance, looking north)

Figure 3.3: Location of Cedarville and Causey Suburban Acres; Two Suburban Developments Founded by Percy Giese in 1908.

The establishment of Percy Giese's filbert orchard within the first decade of the 20th century is substantiated by three separate references. One of these consists of a photograph (Figure 3.4) with the caption "Filbert Grove, 11 Years Old - Percy Giese, Gresham, Oregon"; it accompanied an article entitled "Planting a Filbert Grove", which was written by Ben Dorris and published in the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Horticulture in 1921.¹² There is no mention of Giese or his orchard within the text of the article itself, however; such omissions are indicative of the fierce rivalry which existed among growers and nurserymen during the 1920s.

... was developed solely by Jerry Glass
(Figure 3.1). Both developments may have coincided with the
... which he began working
between 1908 and 1910.

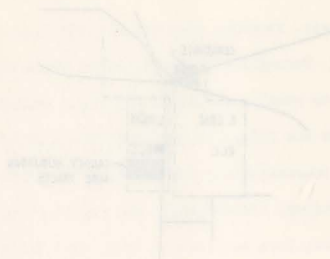


Figure 3.1: Location of Dextrin and Glassy Insulation
The Insulation Development Funded by Jerry Glass in 1908.

The establishment of Jerry Glass's lithium orchard within the
first decade of the 1900s is substantiated by three separate
references. One of these consists of a photograph (Figure 3.2) with the
caption "Lithium Grove, 11 Years Old - Jerry Glass, Oregon," which was
accompanied as evidence submitted "Mining & Lithium News," which was
written by Dan Jervis and published in the Scientific American journal of
the State Board of Horticulture in 1911.¹² There is no mention of
Glass or his orchard within the text of the article itself, however,
such allusions are indicative of the lithium rivalry which existed among
Stevens and ourselves during the 1910s.



Figure 3.4: View of Percy Giese's Filbert Orchard circa 1920 (west of the farmhouse, looking north?)

Throughout the 1920s and, presumably, into the 1930s, Percy Giese was engaged in maintaining and operating his filbert orchard and nursery. He was an active member of the Western Nut Grower's Association and in 1922 delivered an address entitled "Filbert Yields" at their annual meeting.¹³ By 1929, Percy Giese was acknowledged as an authority on cultivating filberts. In a report published in the Gresham Outlook, which describes Giese's orchard and the practices that he recommended, the author confidently states:

[Percy] Giese has worked and experimented for many years with the 20 varieties on the place. His ranch has been a workshop where horticultural problems peculiar to the filbert growing industry have been solved for the benefit of all engaged in the work. Here he determined related truths and put them into practice years before the State Agricultural College covered the same ground. That is why his trees not only are sold over a wide range of territory but why his advice is sought as well.¹⁴

In addition to conducting his own experiments and assisting with



Figure 3.4: View of Percy Glass's Liberty Garden circa 1930
(west of the farmhouse, looking north)

Throughout the 1920s and, presumably, into the 1930s, Percy Glass was engaged in maintaining and operating his Liberty garden and orchard. He was an active member of the Western Horticultural Society, and in 1923 delivered an address entitled "Liberty Gardens" at their annual meeting.¹² By 1925, Percy Glass was acknowledged as an authority on cultivating Liberty gardens, as a report published in the *Western Outlook*, which describes Glass's orchard and the practices that he recommended, the author explicitly states:

[Percy] Glass has worked and experimented for many years with the Liberty garden on the place. His work has been a veritable study in horticultural problems peculiar to the Liberty growing industry here. He has solved for the benefit of all engaged in the work. There he has determined related truths and put them into practice years before the State Agricultural College covered the same ground. That is why his work has not only set a wide range of controversy but why his garden is sought as well.¹³

In addition to conducting his own experiments and working with

those of others (notably C. E. Schuster's study), Percy Giese provided the nursery stock for at least four filbert orchards within the vicinity of Gresham.¹⁵ None of these still exist; however, according to contemporaneous reports, these orchards were successful enterprises.

In 1933 Jackson F. Jones (proprietor of Jones's Filbert Nursery) acquired an interest in Giese's nursery. Jones credited Giese with being a very knowledgeable grower of filberts; he noted that Giese produced a strain of filberts that had a remarkably high capability for self-pollination and which regularly bore heavy yields of nuts.¹⁶ Presumably, Jones perpetuated Percy's filbert stock for several years afterwards in his own nursery and thereby contributed further to disseminating cultivars which Percy Giese developed. Giese continued to reside on his farm until 1937, when he retired and moved into Gresham; he died three years later, at the age of 86.

Percy Giese was actively engaged in cultivating filberts for about twenty years. His experiments focused upon identifying and developing pollenizers for the Barcelona as well as improving upon the Barcelona's own characteristics. The filbert industry has persistently striven to develop varieties that are capable self-pollinizers and copious yielders of high quality nuts. The success of the region's filbert industry, which produced revenues of over eleven million dollars in 1982, attests to the skill and persistence of pioneer filbert growers like Percy Giese.

Description and Analysis of the Percy Giese Farm

The Percy Giese Farm, which is situated near the northwest corner

those of others (namely E. S. Robinson's study), Terry Glass provided the primary basis for at least two Liberty documents within the industry of Graham. ¹¹ Most of these skills exist, however, according to contemporaneous reports, from records were submitted to the industry.

In 1933 Jackson V. Jones (Superintendent of Glass's Liberty Industry) reported as follows in Glass's industry. Jones credited Glass with being a very knowledgeable worker in Liberty; he noted that Glass produced a series of Liberty that had a remarkably high capability for self-pollination and which regularly have heavy yields of seed. ¹² Presumably, Jones perpetuated Terry's Liberty stock for several years afterwards in his own industry and thereby contributed further to disseminating cultivars which Terry Glass developed. Glass continued to reside on his farm until 1937, when he retired and moved into Graham; he died three years later, at the age of 55.

Terry Glass was actively engaged in collecting Liberty for about twenty years. His experiments focused upon identifying and developing cultivars for the industry as well as improving upon the industry's own characteristics. The Liberty Industry has persistently striven to develop varieties that are capable of self-pollination and produce yields of high quality seed. The success of the industry's Liberty industry which produced revenues of over eleven million dollars in 1981, is due to the skill and persistence of pioneer Liberty growers like Terry Glass.

Characteristics and history of the Terry Glass stock

The Terry Glass stock, which is located near the northwest corner

of the southern half of Laban Hicks' DLC, encompassed about five acres. During the 1890s, Percy Giese owned over ninety acres, which consisted of the southern half of Hicks' DLC and a narrow strip of land lying between the Hicks and Giese DLCs. Percy sold most of this acreage between 1907 and 1909, at about the same time that he began to plant his filbert orchard. In 1920, he sold a relatively large tract of land which bordered his farm, thus reducing his holdings to approximately ten acres (Figure 3.5). Of this acreage, Percy developed only that portion east of the county road, which corresponds with the Giese Farm's historic boundaries.

By 1935, Percy Giese's farm was well-established. The filbert orchard comprised nearly two-thirds (about three acres) of the farm's total area. According to a report in the Gresham Outlook written in 1929, Giese had about three hundred mature trees in his orchard and about three thousand two-year-old trees in his nursery.¹⁷ A large part of the orchard was concentrated within the area south and west of the farmhouse (Figure 3.6; for comparison with later phases see figures 3.7 through 3.9); the nursery appears to have been located within the area east of the farmhouse and north of the barn.

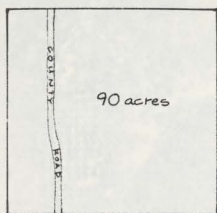
In addition to the farmhouse and barn, there were two other sizable structures on the Giese Farm. One of these, which was located south of the farmhouse and along the driveway, may have been Catherine Hicks' residence;¹⁸ the other, located south of the barn along an extension of the driveway, still exists and may have been a workshop wherein Percy experimented with and developed new filbert cultivars.

of the western half of John Jones' 100, encompassed about five acres.
During the 1870s, Percy Jones owned over thirty acres, which consisted
of the southern half of Jones' 100 and a narrow strip of land lying
between the Jones and Glass lots. Percy sold most of this acreage
between 1807 and 1809, at about the same time that he began to plant his
liberty orchard. In 1810, he sold a relatively large tract of land
which bordered his farm, thus reducing his holdings to approximately ten
acres (Figure 3.5). Of this acreage, Percy developed only that portion
east of the county road, which corresponds with the Glass farm's
historic boundaries.

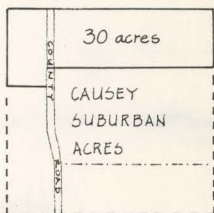
By 1825, Percy Jones's farm was well-established. The liberty
orchard comprised nearly two-thirds (about three acres) of the farm's
total area. According to a report in the Western Outlook written in
1857, Glass had about three hundred mature trees in his orchard and
about three thousand two-hundred old trees in his nursery.¹⁷ A large
part of the orchard was concentrated within the area south and west of
the farmhouse (Figure 3.6). For comparison with later periods, see Figure
3.7 through 3.9). The nursery appears to have been located within the
east end of the farmhouse and north of the barn.

In addition to the farmhouse and barn, there were two other
visible structures on the Glass farm. One of these, which was located
north of the farmhouse and along the driveway, may have been Catherine
Jones' residence.¹⁸ The other, located south of the barn along an
extension of the driveway, still exists and may have been a workshop.
Initially Percy experimented with and developed new liberty cultivars.

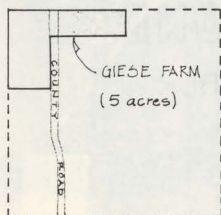




1890



1910



1920

Figure 3.5: Partitioning of Percy Giese's Property:
1890, 1910 and 1920

1920



1910

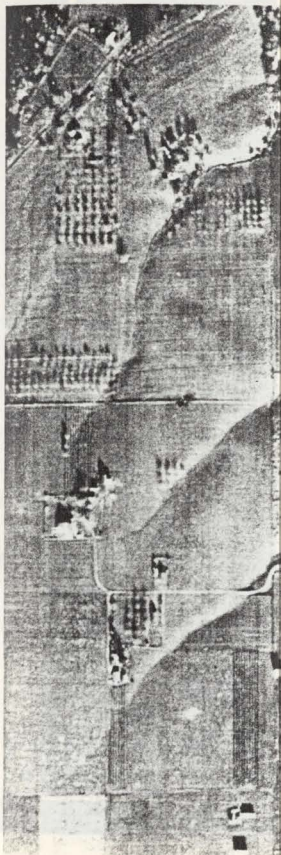


1920



Figure 2-2. Testimony of Harry Glass's Property
1910, 1911 and 1920





2



3



4

SCALE (APPROX.):



1" = 80'

94; still exists)
 demolished c. 1940)
 demolished 1977)
 10; moved 1977; still exists)

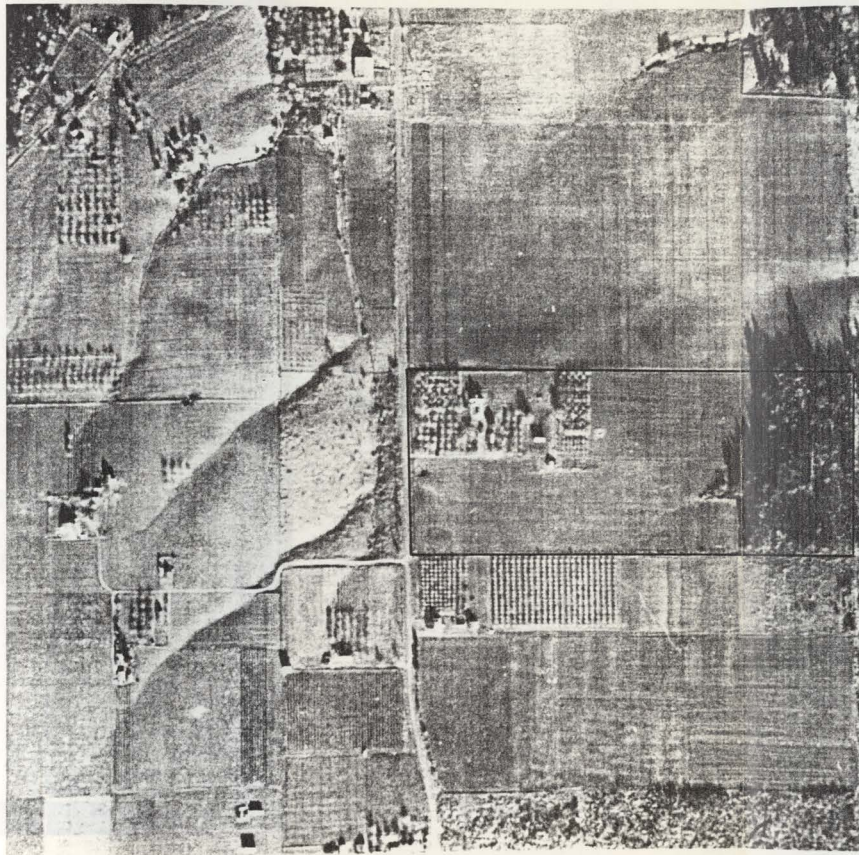
about five acres. About two-thirds of
 within the area west and south of the
 been located north or east of the barn.
 an interest in Percy Giese's nursery in
 they have been relocated by the time this

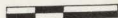
SCALE (APPROX.):



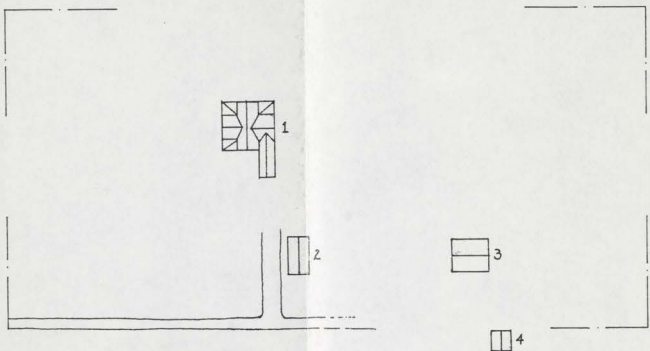
1" = 400'


of 1935 Aerial Photograph
 the Percy Giese Farm



SCALE (APPROX.):  1" = 400'

Key:



SCALE (APPROX.):  1" = 80'

- 1 - Farmhouse (built in 1894; still exists)
- 2 - Residence (built ?; demolished c. 1940)
- 3 - Barn (built ?; demolished 1977)
- 4 - Workshop (built c. 1910; moved 1977; still exists)

The Giese Farm encompassed about five acres. About two-thirds of the orchard was concentrated within the area west and south of the farmhouse; the nursery may have been located north or east of the barn. (Since Jackson F. Jones acquired an interest in Percy Giese's nursery in 1933, the nursery's operation may have been relocated by the time this photograph was taken.)

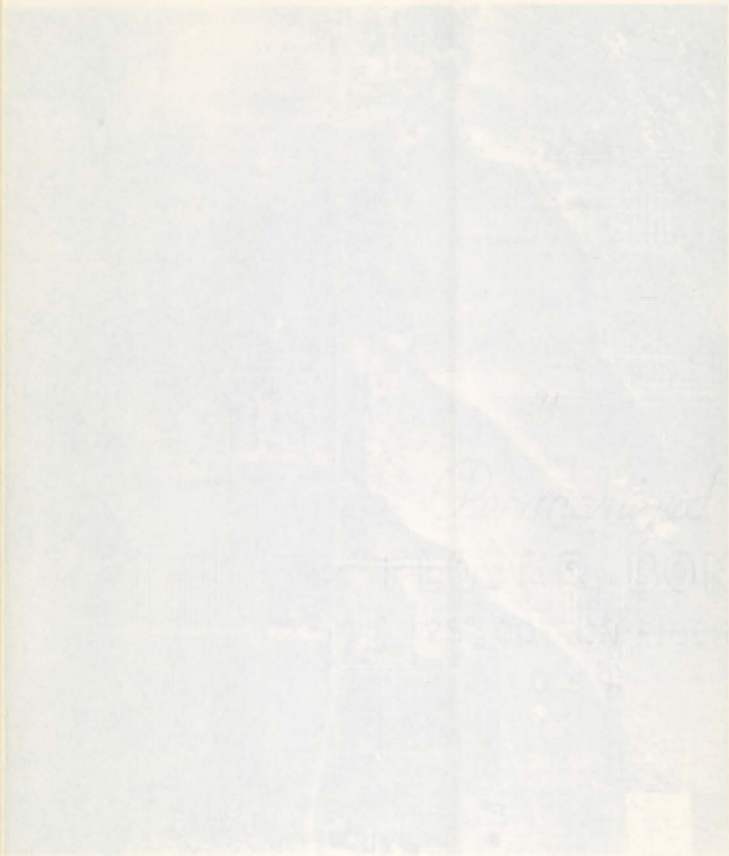
Figure 3.6: Enlargement of 1935 Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Percy Giese Farm

Parmanized
Plover Bond
75% COTTON FIBER
U.S.A.

Parmanized
Plover Bond
75% COTTON FIBER
U.S.A.

DEERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY





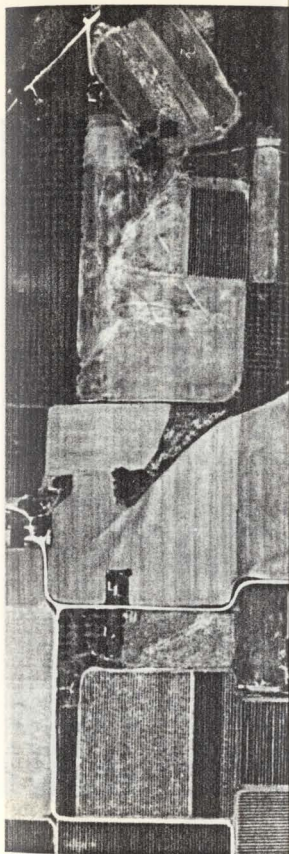
Personal

RECORDS DIV.


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SCALE (APPROX) : 1" = 100' (SEE INDEX)
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1950

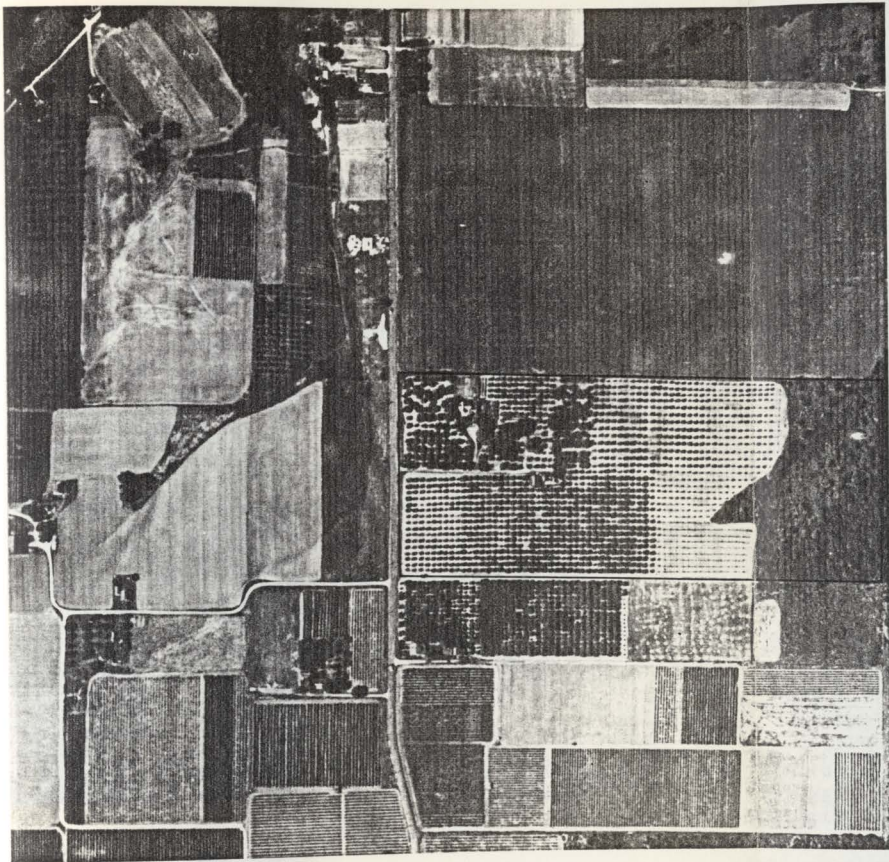


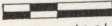


n expanded to about eighteen acres, the
and a row of ancillary structures
de of the workshop. Catherine Ann
y the time this photograph was taken.

SCALE (APPROX.):  1" = 400'

1948 Aerial Photograph.
of the Percy Giese Farm



SCALE (APPROX.): 
1" = 400'

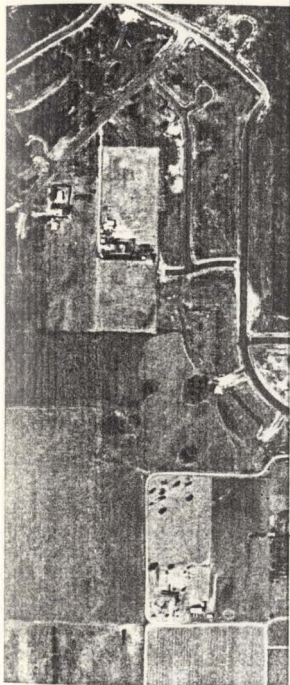
By 1948 the orchard had been expanded to about eighteen acres, the barn was converted to a residence and a row of ancillary structures flanked the driveway on either side of the workshop. Catherine Ann Hicks' residence was demolished by the time this photograph was taken.

Figure 3.7: Enlargement of 1948 Aerial Photograph.
Illustrating the Percy Giese Farm

25% COTTON FIBRE
FLOWER BOND
Dunsmuir


25% COTTON FIBRE
FLOWER BOND
Dunsmuir

JOHN E. DUNSMUIR & CO. LTD.
1900

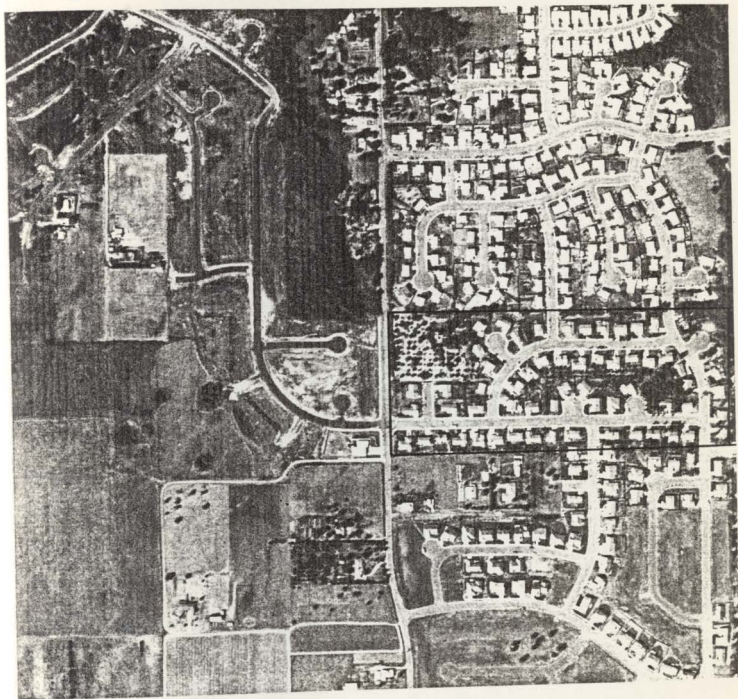


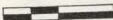
development encompassing a portion of
1977. Fully two and one-half acres of
exists, which includes about two-thirds

remnants of former settlements and
the Giese Farm. Note the rows of
suburban development (within the
of houses and along the southern
fields and roads as well as former
west of the Giese Farm are remnants --
former homesites belonging to the

SCALE (APPROX): 
1" = 500'

1982 Aerial Photograph
of the Percy Giese Farm



SCALE (APPROX): 
 1" = 500'

"Filbert Hill", a suburban development encompassing a portion of the Giese Farm, was developed in 1977. Fully two and one-half acres of the farm's original extent still exists, which includes about two-thirds of the orchard's original area.

There are also numerous remnants of former settlements and land-uses within the vicinity of the Giese Farm. Note the rows of filbert trees retained within the suburban development (within the backyards of the central cluster of houses and along the southern boundary); also, the pattern of fields and roads as well as former homesites are still discernable (west of the Giese Farm are remnants -- trees and roads -- of three former homesites belonging to the descendents of the Giese family).

Figure 3.8: Enlargement of 1982 Aerial Photograph
 Illustrating the Percy Giese Farm

25% COTTON FIBRE
FLOWER BOND
Formulated



SCALE (Approx) 1" = 50'

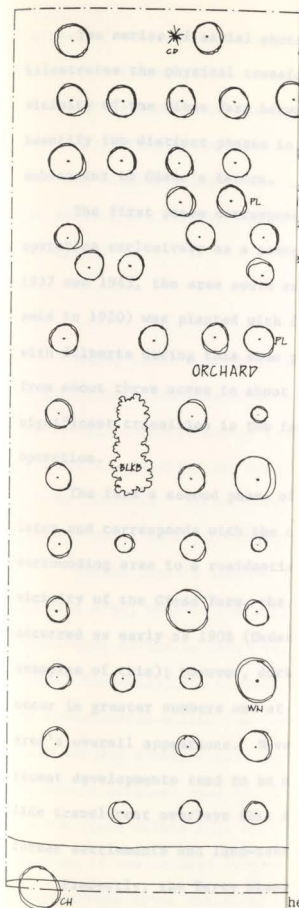




SCALE (APPROX): 1" = 500'

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management





se
 .llar
 Coop/Studio
)
 as Trees
 as Shrubs
 en Trees and Shrubs

H	Holly
HT	Hawthorne
HYD	Hydrangea
IVY	English Ivy
JPL	Japanese Plum
L	Lilac
MAG	Magnolia
P	Pine (Mugho)
PH	Photinia
PL	Plum
PR	Pear
RH	Rhododendron
S	Spruce
SP	Spirea
WE	Weigela
WI	Wisteria
WN	Walnut
Y	Yew
VIB	Viburnum

the Percy Giese Farm (1984)

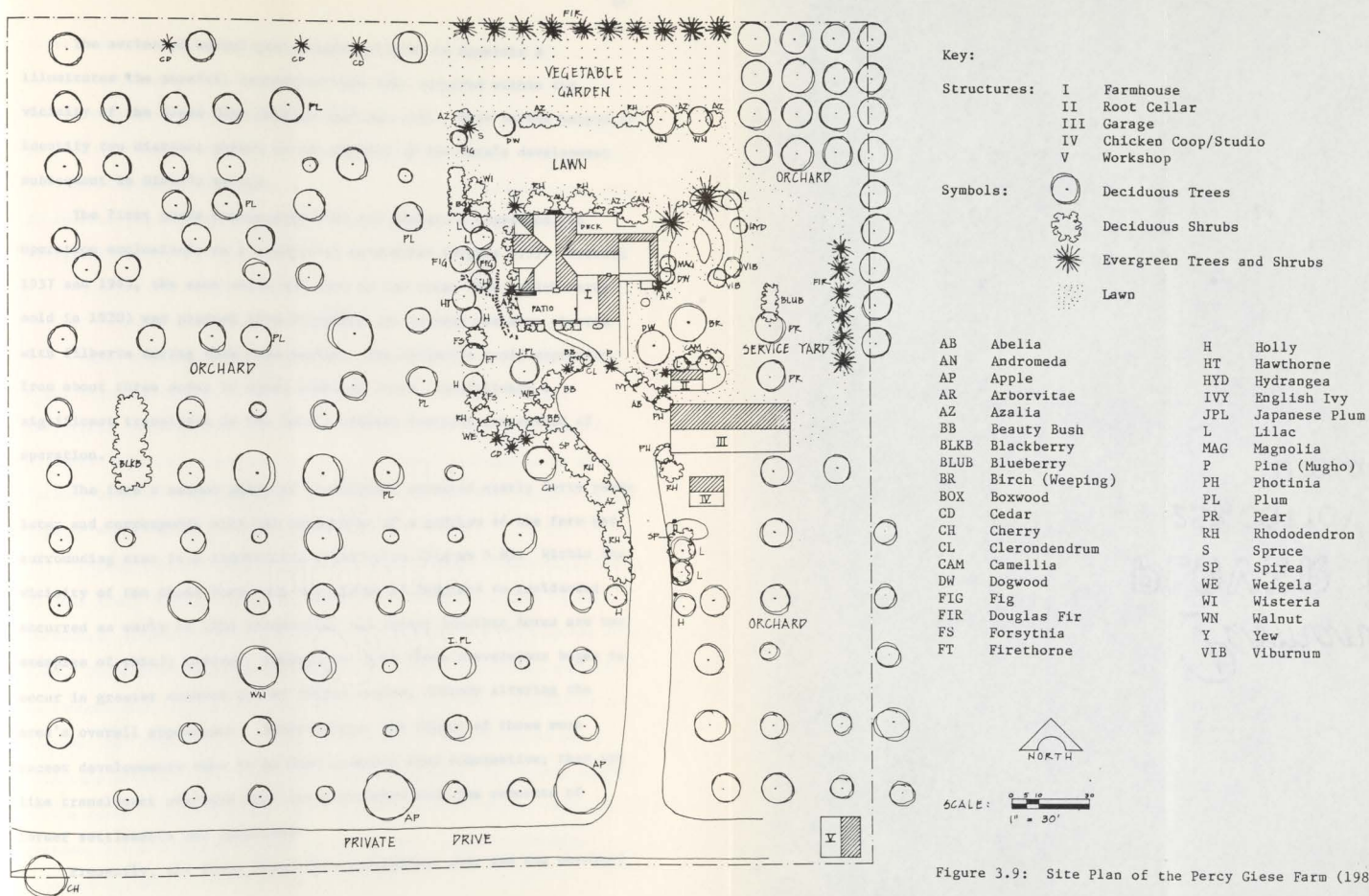
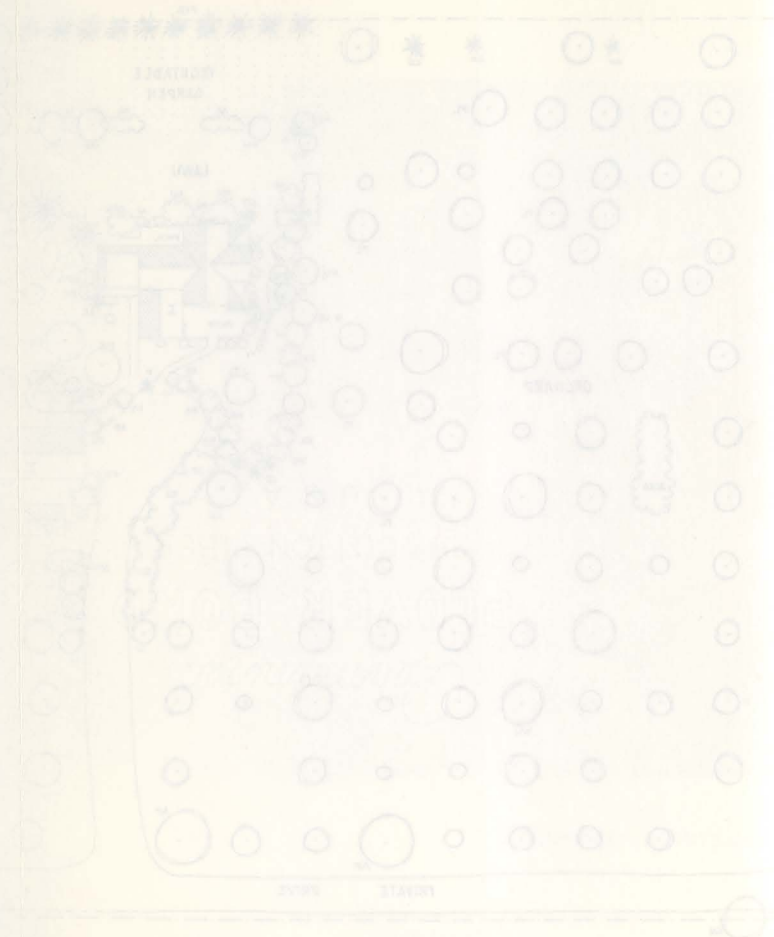
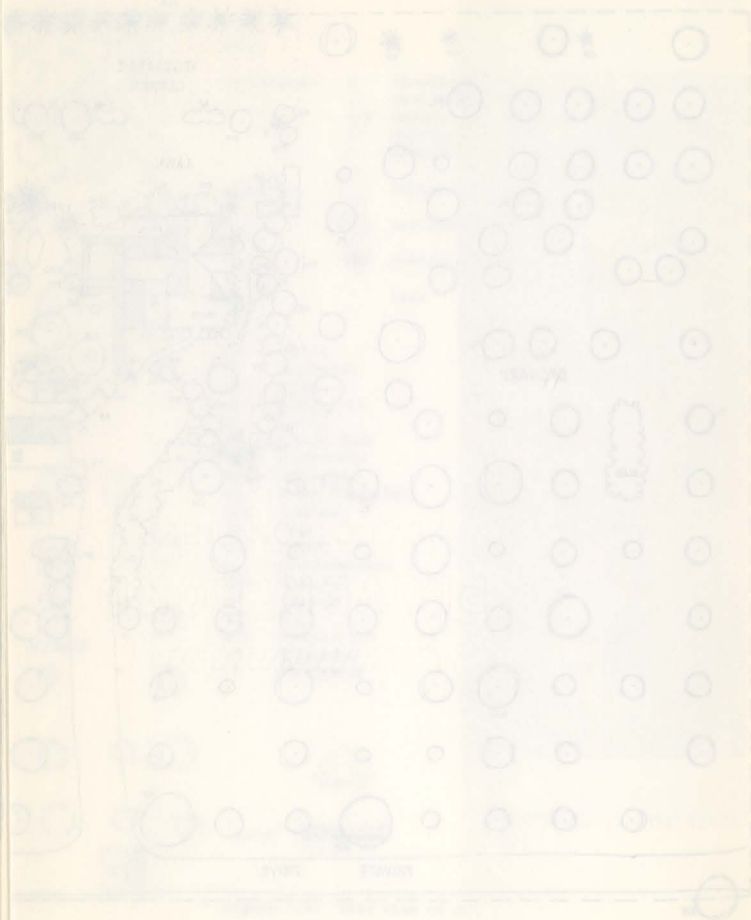


Figure 3.9: Site Plan of the Percy Glese Farm (1984)

U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
1957 O - 758-158
POWER BOND
Power Bond





The series of aerial photographs included in Appendix B illustrates the physical transformations that occurred within the vicinity of the Giese Farm between 1935 and 1982. This series helped to identify two distinct phases in the history of the farm's development subsequent to Giese's tenure.

The first phase corresponds with the orchard's expansion and operation exclusively as a commercial enterprise (Figure 3.7). Between 1937 and 1945, the area south and east of the Giese Farm (which Percy sold in 1920) was planted with filberts; the nursery was also planted with filberts during this same period. The orchard's rapid expansion, from about three acres to about eighteen acres, constitutes a significant transition in the farm's primary function and method of operation.

The farm's second phase of development occurred nearly forty years later and corresponds with the conversion of a portion of the farm and surrounding area to a residential subdivision (Figure 3.8). Within the vicinity of the Giese Farm, the conversion of farmland to residences occurred as early as 1908 (Cedarville and Causey Suburban Acres are two examples of this); however, during the 1970s these conversions began to occur in greater numbers and at larger scales, thereby altering the area's overall appearance. Nevertheless, the impact of these more recent developments tend to be more dramatic than substantive; they are like translucent overlays that are punctuated with the remnants of former settlements and land-uses.

Presently, the Percy Giese Farm encompasses over two and one-half

acres, which includes a large part of Giese's filbert orchard and farmstead (Figure 3.9). Many of the farm's distinguishing characteristics, which are identifiable in the aerial photograph taken in 1935 (during Giese's tenure), are still discernable. The remainder of this section examines the Giese Farm's various components with regard to identifying and evaluating their significance and historical integrity.

Orchard

Percy Giese's filbert orchard is clearly the farm's most significant historical component. The orchard's existence and historical characteristics (such as its size, density and number of different cultivars) are essential to the farm's definition as a pioneer filbert orchard. Furthermore, the orchard is tangible evidence of Percy Giese's skill as a horticulturist.

During Giese's tenure, the orchard encompassed about three acres. Of this area, most of the trees were located south and west of the farmhouse, extending south to the farm's driveway and west to the county road. Presently, the orchard encompasses almost two acres; much of it is concentrated within the area west of the farmhouse, bounded by the driveway and county road. Thus, approximately two-thirds of the orchard's original area still exists; furthermore, over ninety percent of the trees within this area were planted by Percy Giese. Only that portion of the orchard located along the farm's eastern boundary, encompassing about one acre, has been lost.

... which includes a large part of the farm's present orchard and
 (Figure 2.9). ... of the farm's distribution
 characteristics, which are identifiable in the aerial photograph taken
 in 1933 (during the farm's heyday), are still discernible. The remainder
 of this section examines the farm's various components with regard
 to identifying and assessing their significance and historical
 integrity.

Orchard

The farm's orchard is clearly the farm's most
 significant historical component. The orchard's extent and
 historical characteristics (such as its size, density and number of
 different cultivars) are essential to the farm's definition as a pioneer
 fruit orchard. Furthermore, the orchard is tangible evidence of the
 farm's skill as a horticulturist.

During the farm's heyday, the orchard encompassed about three acres.
 Of this area, most of the trees were located south and west of the
 farmhouse, extending south to the farm's driveway and west to the county
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 is concentrated within the area west of the farmhouse, bounded by the
 driveway and county road. Thus, approximately two-thirds of the
 orchard's original area still exists, furthermore, over ninety percent
 of the trees within this area were planted by Percy Jones. Only that
 portion of the orchard located along the farm's eastern boundary,
 encompassing about one acre, has been lost.

The orchard's design, which is based upon the square system with the trees spaced about twenty to twenty-four feet apart, also survives virtually intact. A few trees have been planted to replace those lost or severely damaged by storms and a few trees have developed on their own (with the help of birds and squirrels) along the orchard's perimeter.¹⁹ These subsequent plantings generally conform to the orchard's established design.

According to a report in the Gresham Outlook,²⁰ Giese had about twenty different varieties of filberts in his orchard and nursery. It is unlikely, however, that all twenty varieties proved worthy of commercial cultivation; as such, not all varieties would have been maintained. Among the filbert trees that remain, at least five different varieties have been identified.²¹ Some of the less common varieties are Nottingham, Nonpareil and Clackamas; according to C. E. Schuster's report (which evaluated the effectiveness of pollenizers), Nottingham proved to be an effective pollenizer for Barcelona, while Clackamas was well suited as a pollenizer for DuChilly.²²

Within the extreme northeast corner of the farm there exists a small cluster of filbert trees that were planted during the orchard's expansion (between 1937 and 1945). The characteristics of this planting differs significantly from that of the rest of the orchard; the trees are planted much closer together, about twelve to fifteen feet apart, and almost all are Barcelonas. (The trees probably were planted closer together with the intention of removing some trees after they had used up their allotted space; however, this was never accomplished.) These

The orchard's design, which is based upon the square system with
 the trees spaced about twenty to twenty-five feet apart, and survives
 virtually intact. A few trees have been planted to replace those lost
 or severely damaged by storms and a few trees have developed on their
 own (with the help of birds and squirrels) along the orchard's
 perimeter.¹⁹ These spontaneous plantings generally conform to the
 orchard's established design.

According to a report in the London Outlook,²⁰ Glass had about
 twenty different varieties of Elms in his orchard and nursery. It
 is unlikely, however, that all twenty varieties proved worthy of
 commercial cultivation; in fact, not all varieties would have been
 maintained. Among the Elms trees that remain, at least five
 different varieties have been identified.²¹ Some of the less common
 varieties are Portuguese, Wagonwheel and Clarendon; according to C. E.
 Bennett's report (which evaluated the effectiveness of pollinators),
Portuguese proved to be an attractive pollinator for Wagonwheel, while
Clarendon was well suited as a pollinator for Portuguese.²²

Within the extreme northeast corner of the lot there exists a
 small cluster of Elms trees that were planted during the orchard's
 operation (between 1893 and 1903). The characteristics of this planting
 differ significantly from that of the orchard; the trees
 are planted much closer together, about twelve to fifteen feet apart,
 and almost all are Wagonwheel. (The trees probably were planted closer
 together with the intention of removing some trees after they had used
 up their allotted space; however, this was never accomplished.) These



characteristics exemplify the predominant system used in the orchard's expansion and typify the differences between early, more experimental, filbert orchards and those that were planted strictly as commercial enterprises.

The existence of a large number of filbert trees that were planted by Percy Giese is more important than their physical condition. The reason for this is that an exact replica can be reproduced from the suckers that a filbert throws out; in fact, it is possible to rejuvenate an entire tree from little more than a stump (Figure 3.10).

Furthermore, the primary significance of the trees pertains to their genetic characteristics and not their physical form.



Figure 3.10: A Rejuvenated Filbert Tree on the Giese Farm

characteristics exemplify the predominant stress laid in the district's expansion and typify the difference between early, more experimental, timber orchards and those that were planted strictly as commercial enterprises.

The existence of a large number of timber trees that were planted by Percy Chase is more important than their physical condition. The reason for this is that as exact replicas can be reproduced from the records that a timber grove was once in fact, it is possible to reproduce an entire tree from its seedling (Figure 3-10).

Furthermore, the primary significance of the cross sections to their genetic characteristics and not their physical form.



Figure 3-10: A reproduced timber tree on the same form



Giese's filbert orchard continues to be a prominent feature in the landscape. The rows of trees distinguish the farm from its surroundings and its spatial characteristics identify it as a pioneer orchard. The orchard contains a large number of trees that Percy Giese planted, some of which Percy propagated in his own nursery. Each of the orchard's significant characteristics -- its extent, design and constituent parts -- remain sufficiently intact so as to reinforce the farm's historical integrity.

Farmstead

Percy Giese's farmstead²³ consisted of a collection of buildings and spaces which supported the farm's operation and daily activities (Figure 3.11). Some of these related directly to the orchard's operation or maintenance, while others supported domestic functions or provided opportunities for recreation or aesthetic enjoyment. These buildings and spaces were developed and modified over an extended period of time; they are indicative of the changing needs and interests of the farm's proprietors.

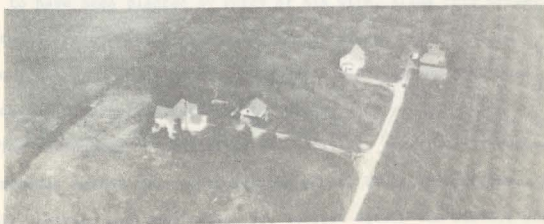


Figure 3.11: View of the Giese Farm from the Southwest (ca.1965)

Class's Elliott ordered continues to be a prominent feature in the landscape. The town of Green distinguishes the town from its surroundings and its special characteristic identity as a pioneer suburb. The record contains a large number of Green that Jerry Glass planned, some of which Jerry participated in his own history. Each of the suburb's significant characteristics -- its extent, design and construction will -- remain sufficiently intact to be so valuable the town's historical

integrity.

Jerry Glass's farmhouse, consisted of a collection of buildings and spaces which supported the town's operation and daily activities (Figure 2.11). Some of these related directly to the suburb's operation or maintenance, while others supported domestic functions or provided opportunities for recreation or aesthetic enjoyment. These buildings and spaces were developed and modified over an extended period of time; they are indicative of the changing needs and interests of the town's proprietors.



Figure 2.11: View of the Glass farm from the northwest (ca.1900)

During Giese's tenure, the farmstead comprised two distinct areas: a domestic area and a storage and work area. The farmhouse, situated near the center of the farm, dominated the domestic area; the storage and work area, which was located behind the farmhouse and along the farm's eastern boundary, encompassed a barn and workshop. This separation of domestic functions from those related to the farm's business is characteristic of the spatial organization of many farmsteads within the Willamette Valley during the late 19th century.²⁴

The farmhouse is one of the more distinctive buildings on the Giese Farm. It was built in 1894 in accordance with the principles of the late Queen Anne style (Figure 3.12). Although the farmhouse has been altered, it still retains the basic form and proportions which distinguish its architectural style. Furthermore, the house's location upon a prominent hilltop and its distinctive red-colored roof, which were among its most noted features historically, also survives.

The grounds surrounding the farmhouse are extensively landscaped; over thirty different kinds of trees and shrubs exist. Many of these were planted subsequent to Giese's tenure; however, a few are large enough to have been planted by Percy or his wife, Alida Culy Giese.²⁵ Among these are a weeping birch, English holly and fig trees; in addition, there is an assortment of roses planted around the house, some of which may have been planted by the Gieses.

The arrangement of plantings and ancillary structures surrounding the farmhouse define and denote service yards, lawns and gardens. An old well, cistern and root cellar are located within the service yard

Figure 3.12: The Giese of Percy Giese's Farmhouse, ca. 1894 & 1924

During Glass's tenure, the farmhouse complex was transformed
into a domestic area and a storage and work area. The farmhouse,
situated near the center of the farm, dominated the domestic area; the
storage and work area, which was located behind the farmhouse and along
the farm's eastern boundary, encompassed a barn and workshop. This
organization of domestic functions from those related to the farm's
business is characteristic of the spatial organization of many
farmsteads within the Williamsport Valley during the late 19th century.²²
The farmhouse is one of the more distinctive buildings on the
Glass farm. It was built in 1860 in accordance with the principles of
the late Queen Anne style (Figure 1-13). Although the farmhouse has
been altered, it still retains the basic form and proportions which
distinguish the architectural style. Furthermore, the farm's location
upon a prominent hilltop and its distinctive red-colored roof, which
were among its most noted features architecturally, also survive.
The grounds surrounding the farmhouse are extensively landscaped;
over thirty different kinds of trees and shrubs exist. Most of these
were planted independent to Glass's tenure; however, a few are large
enough to have been planted by Henry or his wife, Alida July Glass.²³
Among these are a weeping birch, Judas tree, and the cypress; in
addition, there is an assortment of trees planted around the house, some
of which may have been planted by the Glasses.
The arrangement of piazzas and walkways illustrates surrounding
the farmhouse terrace and lawn, garden paths, lawns and gardens. An
old well, cistern and root cellar are located within the service yard



View of the Farmhouse, circa 1905



View of the Farmhouse, 1984

Figure 3.12: Two Views of Percy Giese's Farmhouse: ca. 1905 & 1984



View of the Laird House, circa 1905



View of the Laird House, 1904

Figure 3.11: The view of Mary Queen's Laird House, ca. 1905 & 1904



east of the farmhouse adjacent to the kitchen (and, formerly, the woodshed). A dense row of flowering trees and shrubs extend along the western flanks of the farmhouse creating a small garden alcove, while a broad expanse of lawn north of the house affords one with a panoramic view of the valley below. Collectively, these areas serve to define and distinguish this part of the farmstead from the surrounding orchard.

The barn and workshop were simple, utilitarian structures surrounded by open space to allow for easy access and maneuverability of supplies and equipment. The driveway provided direct access to both structures and, presumably, the nursery as well.

The orchard's expansion changed the character of this area somewhat; the workshop became one of three accessory structures flanking the driveway on the south, and the barn was converted to a residence (possibly for a caretaker) and secluded from the work area by rows of filbert trees. This area was altered again in 1977, in conjunction with the development of the residential subdivision. At this time, the workshop was moved (as well as a former chicken coop) about fifty feet to its present location, and the remaining structures were demolished. Nevertheless, the workshop's location along the driveway which led to the work area serves to reinforce the farmstead's original spatial organization. Furthermore, since the workshop is associated with Percy Giese's experiments in breeding new filbert cultivars, it is an important component of the farm's historical fabric.

Thus, the farmstead contributes to the farm's overall definition by denoting the location and kind of activities which were a part of the

Figure 2.12: View of the Giese Farm from the West (1934)

rest of the farmhouse adjacent to the kitchen (and, formerly, the
vestibule). A dense row of flowering trees and shrubs extend along the
western flank of the farmhouse creating a small garden space, while a
broad expanse of lawn north of the house affords one with a panoramic
view of the valley below. Collectively, these areas serve to define and
enclose this part of the farmhouse from the surrounding landscape.

The barn and workshop were simple, utilitarian structures
surrounded by open space to allow for easy access and maneuverability of
supplies and equipment. The driveway provided direct access to both
structures and, presumably, the garage as well.

The occupant's expansion changed the character of this area
considerably; the workshop became one of three secondary structures flanking
the driveway on the north, and the barn was converted to a residence
(presumably for a caretaker) and enclosed from the west area by rows of
deciduous trees. This area was altered again in 1977, in conjunction with
the development of the residential subdivision. At this time, the
workshop was moved (as well as a timber frame camp) about fifty feet
to the present location, and the existing structures were demolished.
Nevertheless, the workshop's location along the driveway again led to
the work area serving to reinforce the farmhouse's original spatial
organization. Furthermore, since the workshop is associated with dairy
farm's operations in providing the farm's livestock, it is an
important component of the farm's historical fabric.

Thus, the farmhouse contributes to the farm's overall definition
by housing the location and kind of activities which were a part of the

farm's daily life. The organization and embellishment of each area denote their relative rank and role; these, more than anything else on the farm, reveal the interests and aspirations of those who have helped shape the Percy Giese Farm.

Farmsite and Context

The Percy Giese Farm is situated upon the crest of a gently rising foothill about one-half mile southeast of the family's homestead (Figure 3.13). The farmsite is an ideal location for a filbert orchard: the ground slopes gently downward and away from the site in all directions enabling excessive moisture and cold air to drain readily. Perhaps, too, the site provided Percy Giese with the opportunity to contemplate upon his life as he overlooked the family's homestead. Certainly Percy's selection of this site was fully intentional, for he had over ninety acres to choose from, most of which was equally suited to cultivating filberts.

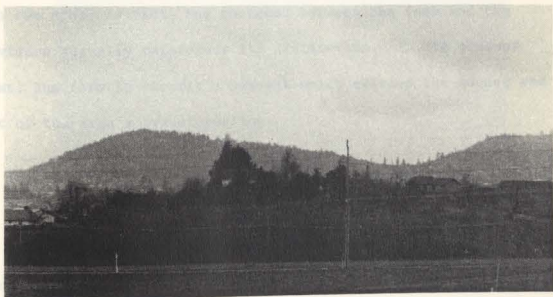


Figure 3.13: View of the Giese Farm from the West (1984)

lary's daily life. The organization and maintenance of work were
 shown their relative rank and value, and their relative value to
 the firm, reveal the interests and expectations of those who were being
 made the Percy Glass firm.

Interests and Expectations

The Percy Glass firm is situated upon the crest of a gently rising
 hillside about one-half mile southeast of the family's house (Figure
 1.13). The location is an ideal location for a firm because the
 ground slopes gently downward and away from the site in all directions,
 enabling extensive drainage and cold air to drain readily. Further,
 the site provided Percy Glass with the opportunity to construct
 upon his site as he envisioned the family's business. Certainly
 Percy's selection of this site was fully intentional, for he had very
 clearly acted to choose that site of which was equally suited to
 collecting interest.

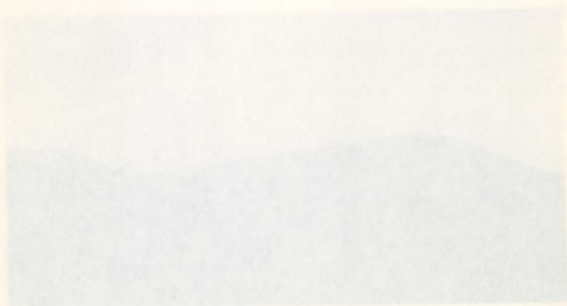


Figure 1.13: View of the Glass firm from the West (1962)

Within the vicinity of the Giese Farm there are numerous markers which reflect the area's history and settlement (Figure 3.14). The filbert trees that exist within the residential subdivision attest to the orchard's former extent and serve to explain the history of the name "Filbert Hill". There are place names, such as Cedarville and Linnemann Junction, which denote the area's former appearance and early settlers. The boundaries of many DLCs within the area are also discernable, marked by roads and fences. Intensive farming, of the sort which once predominated throughout the area, still exists within the area southwest of the Giese Farm. Each of these markers helps to establish a historical context for the Giese Farm which defines the farm's position within the history of the community's settlement and transformation.

The Giese Farm has always been a distinctive feature in the landscape. The rows of filbert trees not only define the farm's boundaries, but also visually set the farm apart from its surroundings. This distinction persists in spite of the changes that have occurred within the area; in fact, the contrast between the farm and the subdivision actually reinforces its distinction. In its present context, the farm is clearly a remnant which evinces the manner and extent of the area's transformation.

Summary

The Percy Giese Farm is a historic site which is both locally and regionally significant. As a local innovator and disseminator of both materials and methods of cultivating filberts, Percy Giese was

Within the vicinity of the Glass town there are numerous houses
 which reflect the area's history and settlement (Figure 2.12). The
 Glass town area which includes the residential subdivisions across to
 the west side of the main road and serve to explain the history of the area
 "Glass Hill". There are Glass houses, such as Cottrell's and the
 houses, which denote the area's former appearance and daily activities.
 The foundation of many Glass houses the area are also distinctive, marked
 by roads and fences. Progressive housing, of the sort which were
 predominated throughout the area, still exists within the area southeast
 of the Glass town. Each of these houses helps to establish a
 historical context for the Glass town which defines the town's position
 within the history of the community's settlement and development.
 The Glass town has always had a distinctive feature in the
 landscape. The town of Glass Hill not only defines the town's
 boundaries, but also visually set the town apart from its surroundings.
 This distinctive provides in spite of the changes that have occurred
 within the area; in fact, the contrast between the town and the
 surrounding actually reinforces its distinctiveness. In the present
 context, the town is clearly a remnant which extends the region and
 extent of the area's transformation.

Summary

The Glass town is a historical site which is both locally and
 regionally significant. As a local historical and architectural site
 it contains and extends of outstanding historical, Glass Hill was

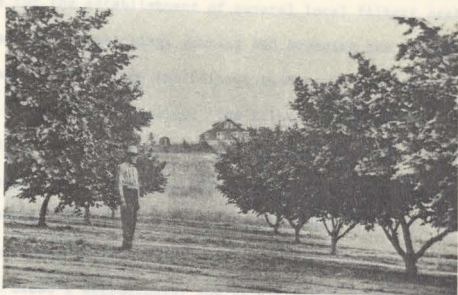


Photo of Percy Giese in his Filbert Orchard, circa 1935.



Similar Scene Taken from the Giese Farm in 1984.

Figure 3.14: Two Scenes from the Giese Farm: circa 1935 and 1984.



Figure 3.1: The house from the class year 1933 and 1934.



Figure 3.2: The house from the class year 1935 and 1936.

Figure 3.3: The house from the class year 1937 and 1938.



responsible for the establishment of several local filbert orchards. His experiments in developing, testing and breeding new filbert cultivars helped to advance the filbert industry's development throughout the Willamette Valley. The filbert industry was certainly not founded by any one person; rather, it developed out of a consortium of entrepreneurs which included Percy Giese.

The Percy Giese Farm is significant because it is the place where Percy Giese conducted his experiments. The orchard provides tangible evidence of Giese's workmanship; the vitality and productiveness of the filbert trees attests to his skill as a horticulturist. The farmstead's various components, which survive from Giese's tenure (notably the farmhouse and the workshop), augment the orchard's significance by providing the context wherein he lived and worked.

The farm is also significant because it is representative of the early style and method of establishing and maintaining a filbert orchard. The farm's primary stylistic characteristics include its small size, broad spacing between trees and a diversity of different cultivars. The continuation of such practices as tilling the soil and harvesting the nuts by hand (rather than mechanically) further distinguishes the farm from the mechanized orchards of today.

The historical integrity of the Giese Farm remains intact because a majority of its components, which distinguish it as the Giese Farm and a pioneer filbert orchard, also remain intact. Fully two-thirds of the orchard's original extent still survives; moreover, there exists a large number of trees which Percy Giese planted. The farm's boundaries are

responsible for the establishment of several local library systems. His experiments in developing, testing and spreading new library activities helped to advance the library industry's development throughout the Williamsite Valley. The library industry was certainly not founded by any one person, but it developed out of a combination of circumstances which included many others.

The Perry Class type is significant because it is the place where Perry Class conducted his experiments. The program provided evidence of class's workmanship; the details and mechanisms of the library were adapted to the skills of a horticulturalist. The farmer's various components, which include Perry Class's focus (initially on agriculture and the workshop), suggest the orchard's significance by providing the context wherein he lived and worked.

The law is also significant because it is representative of the early style and method of establishing and maintaining a library. The law's primary explicit characteristics include its early and exact spacing between lines and a diversity of alliteration. The combination of such characteristics during the early and investing the text by hand (rather than mechanically) further distinguished the law from the mechanical products of today.

The historical integrity of the law form remains intact because a majority of its components, which distinguished it as the Class form and a prominent library orchard, also remain intact. Fully two-thirds of the orchard's original content (including structure, style and a large number of lines) with Perry Class planted. The law's components are

much the same as they were during Giese's tenure, delineated by rows of filbert trees or the driveway; the only exception is the farm's eastern boundary, which is now closer to the farmhouse.

The farm's spatial organization, its clustering of buildings and spaces into related units, has also been maintained. Many of these buildings and spaces are original components; although many have been modified, they still serve in the same or a similar capacity.

The integrity of the Giese Farm has also withstood the changes that have occurred within the surrounding landscape. This is largely due to the fact that the farm has served primarily as a residence; the orchard has operated primarily as a hobby which paid for itself and at times provided a secondary source of income. Because the farm has not had to compete on the same basis as other strictly commercial enterprises, it also has not had to adopt modern practices. The circumstances which have helped to preserve the farm no longer exist however, and a different approach is necessary if the farm is to be preserved into the future.

¹Book 123, p. 278 of the Multnomah County Deeds and Records (Portland, Oregon), dated 22 June 1889. Perry's eldest brother, Ernest J. Giese, died on June 3, 1889 at the age of 66.

²Book 136, p. 308 of the Multnomah County Deeds and Records (Portland, Oregon). This transaction involved the sale of about two and one-half acres, consisting of a narrow strip of land located between Wiese's MDC and Giese's MDC, to Catherine F. Hoag. Hoag acquired the eastern half of Wiese's MDC from the "heirs of John Wiese" in a sheriff's sale in 1881 (Book 65, p. 31). Ernest and Elizabeth Giese bought the western half of Wiese's MDC from Catherine A. Wiese in 1889 in a voluntary sale to pay off Wiese's debts; in 1890 the Giese's conveyed this property back to Catherine A. Wiese under an agreement of indenture (Book C, p. 7). Presumably, ownership of the property reverted back to the Giese's following Catherine Wiese's death in 1871.

with the fact as they were during class's session, following by some of
liberal group or the history; the only exception to the fact's nature
country, which is not clear to the historian.

The fact's general organization, the character of behavior and
general fact related with has also been mentioned. This is clear
building and space are original necessary; although very few have
collected, they still serve as the same as a similar operation.

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that have occurred within the surrounding landscape. This is largely
due to the fact that the fact has served primarily as a reflection; the
content has operated primarily as a body which gave the result not as
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operations, it also has not had an equal relation provision. The
circumstances which have failed to produce the fact as larger order
however, and a different approach to necessary if the fact is to be
preserved into the future.



Notes

¹The reasons for Ernest and Elizabeth Giese's departure from Kentucky, as well as their trip to Oregon, is described in a newspaper article (publication data missing) provided by Mrs. Jane Truman (Percy Giese's great niece). The article is reproduced in its entirety in Appendix B.

²Laban Hicks died in 1857; Catherine Ann Hicks remarried, but her second husband died shortly thereafter. Catherine Hicks resided on the southern half of Hicks' DLC until her death in 1872. The Giese family's genealogy was provided by Mrs. Jane Truman.

³Book W, pp. 69-70 of the Multnomah County Deeds and Records (Portland, Oregon); see Appendix B for complete citation.

⁴Oregon Agricultural College and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Reports of the Multnomah County Agricultural Conference (Corvallis: Oregon Agricultural College, 1925), pp. 33-5.

⁵During the first quarter of the 20th century, Gresham became the major agricultural clearinghouse for all of eastern Multnomah County.

⁶Quoted from the newspaper article provided by Mrs. Jane Truman (publication data missing; reproduced in Appendix B).

⁷Henry E. Dosch, "Report of the Commissioner for the First District", in First Biennial Report of the State Board of Horticulture (Salem, Oregon: State Printing Office, 1891), pp. 66-68. The first district included the counties of Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook.

⁸Book 123, p. 278 of the Multnomah County Deeds and Records (Portland, Oregon), dated 21 June 1889. Percy's eldest brother, Ernest G. Giese, died on June 3, 1889 at the age of 44.

⁹Book 156, p. 368 of the Multnomah County Deeds and Records (Portland, Oregon). This transaction involved the sale of about ten and one-half acres, consisting of a narrow strip of land located between Hicks' DLC and Giese's DLC, to Christian F. Ruegg. Ruegg acquired the northern half of Hicks' DLC from the "heirs of Laban Hicks" in a sheriff's sale in 1881 (Book 48, p. 52). Ernest and Elizabeth Giese bought the southern half of Hicks' DLC from Catherine A. Hicks in 1859 in a mandatory sale to pay off Hicks' debts; in 1860 the Giese's conveyed this property back to Catherine A. Hicks under an agreement of indenture (Book C, p. 7). Presumably, ownership of the property reverted back to the Gieses following Catherine Hicks' death in 1872.

Index

The account for the year and Elizabeth Green's departure from
factory, as well as their trip to Oregon, is described in a separate
article (Washington State History) provided by Mrs. Jane Green (nee
Class's great niece). The article is reproduced in its entirety in
Appendix B.

James Green died in 1877. Characterized as being somewhat, but
not second hand and mostly accurate. Certain items included in
the southern half of Hicks' 1881 will are dated in 1877. The Green
family's genealogy was provided by Mrs. Jane Green.

Book IV, pp. 82-70 of the Willamette County deeds and records
Portland, Oregon; see Appendix 5 for complete citation.

Oregon Agricultural College and U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Report of the Willamette County Agricultural Experiment Station
Oregon Agricultural College, 1925, pp. 21-2.

During the first quarter of the 19th century, Oregon became
the major agricultural center for all of western Willamette County.

Quoted from the newspaper article provided by Mrs. Jane Green
Publication date missing; reproduced in Appendix B.

Book 2, Deeds, Report of the Commissioner for the State
District, in First Biennial Report of the State Board of Commissioners
(State Printing Office, 1881), pp. 20-21. The first
district included the counties of Multnomah, Clatsop, Wasco,
Washington, Clatskanie, Clatsop and Tillamook.

Book 113, p. 178 of the Willamette County deeds and records
Portland, Oregon, dated 21 Jan 1882. Perry's eldest brother, Robert
G. Green, died on Jan 1, 1887 at the age of 24.

Book 126, p. 128 of the Willamette County deeds and records
Portland, Oregon). This transaction involved the sale of about one and
one-half acres, consisting of a narrow strip of land located between
Hicks' LLC and Class's LLC, to Catherine V. Green. Green retained the
southern half of Hicks' LLC from the "estate of James Hicks" in a
deed (Book 48, p. 22). Green and Elizabeth Green
shared the southern half of Hicks' LLC from Catherine V. Green in 1877
in a separate sale to pay off Hicks' debts in 1880 the Green's
reverted this property back to Catherine V. Green when an agreement of
indemnity (Book C, p. 7). Presumably, ownership of the property
reverted back to the Green following Catherine Hicks' death in 1877.

¹⁰Tax Assessor's Records (Microfiche), Multnomah County Tax Assessors Office, Portland, Oregon. It has been suggested that Percy Giese built a small building (what I've referred to as "the workshop") to live in while building his house. This seems illogical for two reasons. First, a house already existed within close proximity to where Percy built his house (presumably this was the house that Catherine Hicks lived in); second, the building's location and design is wholly inconsistent with what might be expected for that era.

¹¹Plat of Cedarville: Book 414, p. 67 (May 14, 1908); Plat of the Causey Suburban Acre Tracts: Book 440, p. 28 (September 29, 1908). The Portland Traction Company was granted a right of way by members of the Giese family on January 8, 1906. The location of the Giese family's homestead is noted in the newspaper article (publication data missing) provided by Mrs. Jane Truman and reproduced in Appendix 2.

¹²pp. 135-41. Since both George A. and Ben F. Dorris were working with C. E. Schuster of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at the same time that this article was published, it is likely that they also knew of Percy Giese. No correspondence between the Dorrises and Giese has been found however.

¹³Oregon Grower, 4 (November 1922): 6. Unfortunately, the minutes of this meeting are missing.

¹⁴"Gresham Filbert Farm is Pioneer in Industry", Gresham Outlook, 10 December 1929, p. 2.

¹⁵These include: H. W. Fritz's orchard, formerly located at the intersection of Section Line and Strebin roads northeast of Gresham; C. N. Taylor's orchard, formerly located about one mile south of the Percy Giese Farm at the intersection of Pleasant View and Richey streets; the Northrup-Becker orchard, formerly located on Gresham Butte (also known as Walter's Hill); and Schuyler C. Jones' (father of Jackson F. Jones) orchard, formerly on the W. G. Cathey DLC. A portion of this last named orchard may still exist on the east side of Heiney Road south of the intersection with 19th Street. Gresham Outlook, 10 December 1929, p. 2; and Jones, "Filberts", p. 10-11.

¹⁶J. F. Jones, "Filberts", p. 9.

¹⁷"Gresham Filbert Farm is Pioneer in Industry", 10 December 1929, p. 2.

¹⁸The enumerated returns of the U. S. Census of Population for 1870 lists Catherine Hicks (as Catherine Aughter) as "keeping house" with a personal estate valued at nine hundred fifty dollars.

¹⁹Harold and Hazel Wogsberg purchased twenty-five two-year-old trees on February 23, 1965 from the Sander Filbert Nursery at Dundee, Oregon; not all of these were planted within the orchard's original area. Information provided by the Wogsbergs during a taped interview in February 1983.

²⁰"Gresham Filbert Farm is Pioneer in Industry", 10 December 1929, p. 2.

²¹The Oregon State University Agricultural Extension Service identified the following varieties from a sample of nuts gathered from the orchard: Nottingham, Fitzgerald, Nonpareil, DuChilly, Daviana, Pointed Barcelona, Clackamas and Willamette (Barcelona). Clackamas was developed in 1917 and Fitzgerald and Nonpareil were developed in 1936 (Lagerstedt, "Filberts", p. 462).

²²Schuster, Filberts, p. 4.

²³The definition of the word "farmstead" as used herein corresponds with the definition provided by Glenn T. Trewartha, "Some Regional Characteristics of American Farmsteads" in the Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 38 (September 1948): 169-225. His definition, which appears on page 169, is as follows: "The farmstead is the center of operations on an American farm. It contains the operator's residence; barns and sheds for the shelter of animals, the storage of feeds, and the protection of tools and machinery; together with adjoining feeding pens and yards, a home garden, and possibly an orchard."

²⁴Thomas Vaughan and Virginia Guest Ferriday, editors, Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America, 2 Vols. (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974),

²⁵Percy Giese married Alida Culy on March 12, 1912; Gresham Outlook, March 14, 1912, p. 1. She was an avid gardener and a member of the Gresham Garden Club.

18. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station during the year 1911. The names are arranged in alphabetical order according to the last name of the person. The names of the persons who were members of the station during the year 1911 are: [illegible]

19. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station during the year 1912. The names are arranged in alphabetical order according to the last name of the person. The names of the persons who were members of the station during the year 1912 are: [illegible]

20. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station during the year 1913. The names are arranged in alphabetical order according to the last name of the person. The names of the persons who were members of the station during the year 1913 are: [illegible]

Appendix A

21. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station during the year 1914. The names are arranged in alphabetical order according to the last name of the person. The names of the persons who were members of the station during the year 1914 are: [illegible]

22. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station during the year 1915. The names are arranged in alphabetical order according to the last name of the person. The names of the persons who were members of the station during the year 1915 are: [illegible]

23. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station during the year 1916. The names are arranged in alphabetical order according to the last name of the person. The names of the persons who were members of the station during the year 1916 are: [illegible]

The Oregon State University

CORVALLIS, OREGON

1917

1918

1919

1920

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CHAPTER FOUR

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF
THE PERCY GIESE FARMBasic Philosophy

The physical environment is a vast historical and cultural montage. The impress of human activity is evident in vegetation and topography as well as in buildings and structures. This impress is not indelible however, and preservationists are obliged to identify and protect their true character and importance for the benefit of future generations.

Preservation does not require that a resource be removed from its setting or isolated from its environment in order to be protected. Some rather sophisticated means of protecting resources within their contexts exist; although, not all resources require their use.¹ What is essential, however, is that any proposal for future management ensue from a clear understanding of the resource's significance and the impact that any activities might have on its historical integrity.

One of the reasons for preserving things from our past is to provide people with visible and tangible reminders of our heritage. Environmental remnants can be especially poignant indices of the history of a place; they not only reveal previous land-use activities and patterns of settlement but also the manner, pace and extent of

CHAPTER VIII

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

The physical environment is a vast, diversified and colorful
 mosaic. The impact of human activity is evident in vegetation and
 topography as well as in buildings and structures. This impact is not
 indelible however, and geographers are obliged to identify and
 protect their own character and importance for the benefit of future
 generations.

Geographers have not realized that a resource is viewed from the
 point of view of the environment in which it is located. Some
 of the most sophisticated uses of geographers' knowledge within their countries
 relate to agriculture, and all resources require their own special
 treatment, however, to that any proposal for future management must
 have a clear understanding of the resource's significance and the impact
 that any activities might have on its historical integrity.

One of the reasons for preserving things from our past is to
 provide people with visible and tangible reminders of our heritage.
 Environmental resources can be especially judicious indices of the history
 of a place; they not only reveal previous land-use activities and
 patterns of settlement but also the manner, pace and extent of

subsequent changes within the surrounding area. Remnants achieve their affect through contrast and allusion; they are visually discrete and antiquated in comparison with their surroundings.

Preservationists, among others, have come to recognize a basic human need for environments which reflect a historical continuum: environments which provide visual linkages with past cultures and events. It is what Peirce Lewis and others refer to as "a sense of place."² A sense of place is not something that can be reconstructed however, and Lewis admonishes us to identify places where it already exists and ". . . to nurture it when we find it."³

A sense of place derives from an understanding of the particular history of a place, a history which is visible and determinable. It requires some sort of distinction, some characteristic which provides the viewer with a semblance of the place's uniqueness. The distinction does not need to be especially spectacular, but it does need to be tangible and sufficiently intact to be recognizable.

The Percy Giese Farm can provide the residents of "Filbert Hill" and the surrounding community with a sense of place and historical continuum. The farm serves as a reminder of the community's former agricultural predominance as well as an indicator of its subsequent transformation. Moreover, the farm provides a visual reference point which bespeaks of the history of those filbert trees that remain within the yards of the surrounding residential district.

The object of preservation is to protect and maintain at least those features and components which are essential to sustain the

subject changes within the surrounding area. Researcher enters their
 effect through context and allows that they are directly involved and
 participated in cooperation with their surroundings.

Presentations, among others, have been to recognize a basic
 human need for environments which reflect a historical continuity
 environments which provide visual images with their culture and
 events. It is what before today and other times in the sense of
 place. A sense of place is not something that can be reconstructed
 however, and leads ultimately to its history where it already
 exists and "is not restored if it is not there".

A sense of place derives from an understanding of the particular
 history of a place, a history which is visible and detectable. It
 requires some sort of historical, socio-geographical which provides
 the viewer with a realization of the place's uniqueness. The historical
 does not need to be especially spectacular, but it does need to be
 tangible and aesthetically related to be recognizable.

The party does not provide the evidence of "historic hills"
 and the surrounding community with a sense of place and historical
 continuity. The late urban as a reflection of the community's former
 architectural production as well as an indicator of its economic
 transformation. However, the late provides a visual reference point
 which suggests of the history of those distant times that remain within
 the pages of the surrounding historical literature.

The object of preservation is to protect and maintain at least
 those features and components which are essential to sustain the



character and integrity of a historic resource. Ideally, historic resources should be preserved as they exist (excluding, of course, conditions which accelerate a resource's deterioration); however, since all materials have a finite lifespan, preservationists can only moderate the effects of time.

The greatest cause of deterioration, however, is not time or the effects of weathering but irresponsible actions undertaken by people, including those who espouse preservation.⁴ Those who are in charge of preserving a resource must review and evaluate the impact of any proposed treatment or action. "So far as may be possible, we should seek to approximate the slower, steadier, more organic processes of change that shaped our settlements in the past. We should minimize our interventions in historic areas, if only to leave the maximum flexibility of choice to future generations."⁵

A Proposal for Managing the Percy Giese Farm

The reasons for preserving the Percy Giese Farm are twofold. As a remnant of the community's agricultural heritage, the farm serves to illustrate the character of the area's physical transformation. At a different level, the farm is a constituent part of the horticultural history of the Willamette Valley; the filbert orchard serves as a testimonial of Percy Giese's contribution to the development of a new and regionally unique industry. Although it is necessary to have prior knowledge of the history of filbert cultivation to fully appreciate the Giese Farm's regional significance, it is still possible to appreciate

character and integrity of a historical resource. Ideally, historical resources should be preserved as they exist (excluding, of course, conditions which necessitate a resource's deterioration); however, since all materials have a finite lifespan, preservationists can only moderate the effects of time.

The greatest cause of deterioration, however, is not time or the effects of weathering and irresponsible actions undertaken by people, including those who espouse preservation.² Those who are in charge of preserving a resource must realize and embrace the impact of any proposed treatment or action. "As far as may be possible, we should seek to approximate the slowest, steady, more organic processes of change that shaped our settlements in the past. We should maintain our interventions in historic areas, if only to leave the maximum possibility of choice to future generations."³

A Proposal for Preserving the Perry Green Farm

The reasons for preserving the Perry Green Farm are twofold. As a remnant of the community's agricultural heritage, the farm serves to illustrate the character of the area's physical landscape. At a historical level, the farm is a constant part of the historical history of the Williams Valley; the historic orchard serves as a testament of Perry Green's contribution to the development of a new and regionally unique industry. Although it is necessary to have prior knowledge of the history of historic settlements to fully appreciate the farm's regional significance, it is still possible to appreciate



the farm simply as a remnant. Nevertheless, any proposal should be sensitive to the full extent of the farm's historical significance.

The objectives of this proposal are to maintain the existing form and integrity of the Percy Giese Farm by protecting it from adverse development and providing for a program of ongoing maintenance. Although this can be achieved by using a single land-use control, two measures are recommended. Foremost of these is a conservation easement, to be acquired by the Gresham Historical Society in consort with a State or regional organization experienced in managing historic or cultural resources. A cooperative management agreement between the Historical Society and the Parks Department of the City of Gresham could provide for a portion of the orchard's maintenance. The need for these measures, their general purpose and application are outlined below.

Defining a Compatible Use

Throughout the history of the Giese Farm, the filbert orchard has not functioned as the farm's economic mainstay. Large scale production and marketing of filberts within the Pacific Northwest did not occur until the 1930s; moreover, the experimental nature of Percy Giese's orchard (as with other pioneer orchards) limited its commercial potential until relatively late in his career. Even after the farm was sold, the farm's subsequent owners continued to derive their income from sources independent of the farm's operation.

Although the City's zoning ordinance permits the continuation of existing agricultural operations, to operate the farm as a commercial

The fact simply as a precedent. However, any proposal should be
 relative to the full extent of the farm's historical significance.
 The objective of this proposal are to maintain the existing farm
 and integrity of the Perry Green Farm by protecting its farm values
 development and providing for a program of ongoing maintenance.
 Although this can be achieved by using a single land-use control, two
 measures are recommended. Foremost of these is a conservation easement,
 as is adopted by the Greenbelt Historical Society in concert with a State
 or regional organization experienced in managing historic or cultural
 resources. A cooperative management agreement between the Historical
 Society and the Farm Department of the City of Greenbelt could provide
 for a portion of the steward's maintenance. The need for these
 measures, their general purpose and application are outlined below.

Defining a Cooperative Use

Throughout the history of the Green Farm, the land was owned and
 not located as the farm's economic activity. Large scale production
 and marketing of livestock within the local market did not occur
 until the 1930s; moreover, the experimental nature of Perry Green's
 orchard (as with other pioneer orchards) limited its commercial
 potential until relatively late in its career. Even after the farm was
 sold, the farm's subsequent owners continued to derive their income from
 sources independent of the farm's operation. The farm's operation as
 Although the City's zoning ordinance restricts the construction of
 existing agricultural operations, to operate the farm as a commercial

enterprise is not feasible. The orchard is much too small to operate profitably, and the filbert trees within the surrounding subdivision harbor pests which thwart any effort aimed at producing a marketable grade of nuts. The orchard's functional obsolescence, however, is a characteristic of its age and an indicator of its history. Providing for the orchard's maintenance is an essential requisite of any proposal that espouses to preserve the significance of the Giese Farm.

Perpetuating the farm's usefulness as a private residence is clearly the simplest and most direct way to provide for its preservation. Such a use obviates any need to institute changes or modifications to procure a contemporary usefulness. Furthermore, such a use is consistent with the area's designation as a low-density residential district. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that this use is less than the site's potential use which, according to the standards adopted in 1981, would permit the construction of twelve single-family residences on the farm's two and one-half acres.⁷

Thus, there are two major issues relative to preserving the Giese Farm. The farm must be protected from the threat of suburban development and a means must be devised to provide for the orchard's maintenance. Existing State and local programs designed to help preserve historic resources are ineffective in abating the threats that confront the Giese Farm;⁸ therefore, additional controls are necessary in order to achieve the stated objectives.

entirely in our hands. The demand is such too small to operate
 probably, and the future there within the surrounding population
 harbor parts which there any effect aimed at producing a maximum
 grade of work. The student's functional development, however, is a
 characteristic of his age and an indicator of his history. Training
 for the student's maintenance is an essential requisite of any program
 that responds to preserve the significance of the Great War.

Participating the fact's necessities as a private institution is
 directly the simplest and most direct way to provide for the
 preservation. Such a plan involves not only the facilities charges of
 institutions to provide a contemporary curriculum. Furthermore, such a
 use is consistent with the state's designation as a low-density
 residential district. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that this use
 is less than the site's potential use which, according to the standards
 adopted in 1961, would permit the construction of twice single-family
 residential on the farm's two and one-half acres.

Thus, there are two major issues relative to preserving the Great
 War. The fact must be protected from the threat of encroachment
 development and a means must be devised to provide for the student's
 maintenance. Existing plans and local programs designed to help
 preserve historic resources are insufficient in meeting the threat that
 confront the Great War. Therefore, additional actions are necessary
 in order to achieve the stated objectives.



Proposed Land-Use Controls

A conservation easement provides a relatively simple and efficient means of controlling the farm's use and development. An easement constitutes a partial interest in a property; it is a legal instrument which grants specific rights to a person or organization other than the property's owner. The specific rights granted vary in accordance with the intent of the easement; however, once established the legal authority of an easement continues in perpetuity regardless of any subsequent changes in the property's ownership.

A conservation easement specifically designed to meet the needs of the Giese Farm must include three basic ingredients. Foremost among these is the right to develop (or not develop as is the case here) the property in accordance with local regulations (e.g., twelve single-family residences). In order to prevent inappropriate alterations to the farm's physical fabric, the easement should also stipulate that before undertaking any alterations or other kinds of actions that may impact the farm's historic fabric the property owner must obtain the approval of the holder of the easement. As with most easements, the holder must be guaranteed a reasonable right of access to the property in order to perform periodic inspections, monitor activities and conduct repairs or maintenance if necessary.

While easements can require that a property be maintained, those charged with the task may lack the necessary skills to perform the job adequately. Since the filbert orchard is such an important part of the

Proposed Land-Use Controls

A conservation easement provides a relatively simple and efficient means of controlling the land's use and development. An easement constitutes a partial interest in a property, is a legal instrument which grants specific rights to a person or organization other than the property's owner. The specific rights granted vary in accordance with the intent of the easement, however, each established the legal authority of an easement continues in perpetuity regardless of any subsequent change in the property's ownership.

A conservation easement specifically designed to meet the needs of the Green Belt must include three basic ingredients. Foremost among these is the right to develop (or not develop as in the case here) the property in accordance with local regulations (e.g., zoning regulations, etc.). In order to prevent fragmentation of the land, the easement should also require that before constructing any alterations on other lands of the property that may impact the land's natural beauty the property owner must obtain the approval of the holder of the easement. As with most easements, the holder must be granted a reasonable right of access to the property in order to perform periodic inspections, monitor activities and conduct reports or maintenance if necessary.

While easements can require that a property be maintained, those charged with the task may lack the necessary skills to perform the job adequately. Hence the likeliest wayward is such an important part of the

Giese Farm, maintaining it is of special concern. A cooperative management agreement, which is essentially a contract, providing for the orchard's maintenance could augment the requirements stipulated in a conservation easement. The State's Agricultural Extension Service could provide the necessary technical advice for the City of Gresham's Department of Parks which would perform the actual work to maintain the trees in a healthy condition. The holder of the conservation easement should be permitted to enter into any such agreements as are necessary to insure the proper maintenance of the orchard.

In Oregon, conservation easements may be acquired by any state agency, local government, park or recreational district, public corporation, political subdivision or non-profit organization having the purpose of protecting or enhancing historic sites.⁹ The organization or agency holding an easement is responsible for monitoring and ensuring its enforcement. This includes reviewing proposed changes as well as defending the easement's legitimacy in a court of law. Because of the combined need for local monitoring and considerable technical skills (such as legal counsel and design review) and resources, it is often beneficial for the easement to be owned by a consortium of local, state or regional organizations which share a common interest in the property's preservation.¹⁰

In this proposal, the Gresham Historical Society would act as the local organization in charge of monitoring compliance with the conditions of the easement. Other organizations could provide technical advice, such as commenting on the appropriateness of a proposed

These items, maintaining it is of special concern. A cooperative management agreement, which is essentially a contract, providing for the steward's maintenance could represent the requirements stipulated in a

conservation easement. The State's Agricultural Extension Service could provide the necessary technical advice for the City of Des Moines. Department of Parks which would require the same to obtain the same in a healthy condition. The holder of the conservation easement should be permitted to enter into any such agreement as are necessary to insure the proper maintenance of the riparian.

In Oregon, conservation easements may be acquired by any state agency, local government, park or recreational district, public corporation, political subdivision or non-profit organization having the purpose of protecting or enhancing historic sites.¹⁰ The organization or agency holding an easement is responsible for monitoring and securing the easement. This includes reviewing proposed changes as well as detaching the easement's legitimacy in a court of law, because of the continued need for local monitoring and maintenance technical skills (such as legal counsel and design review) and resources. It is often desirable for the easement to be owned by a committee of local, state or regional organizations which share a common interest in the

property's preservation.¹⁰
In this proposal, the Oregon Historical Society would act as the local organization in charge of monitoring compliance with the conditions of the easement. Other organizations could provide technical advice, such as consulting on the appropriateness of a proposed

treatment, and serve as a companion agency in the event of a legal challenge. Included in Appendix C is a listing of such organizations which might assist the Gresham Historical Society with developing and monitoring a conservation easement.

Easements can be acquired through either donation or purchase. There are several ways in which a property owner may benefit from donating a conservation easement; a few of these are outlined below.

The value of a conservation easement that is donated to a qualified organization or agency qualifies as a charitable contribution for the purpose of determining federal income or estate taxes.¹¹ Many states, including Oregon, have provisions for assessing property that is encumbered with a conservation easement at its current use. The restriction preventing a property's full development in accordance with generally applicable standards may result in a significant reduction in the owner's annual property tax bill. Furthermore, the restrictions that accompany a conservation easement may serve to enhance the property's appeal by assuring its uniqueness in comparison with other neighboring properties.

In those cases where a property owner cannot realize the full benefits of an outright donation, the bargain sale offers an alternative approach. In a bargain sale the owner agrees to sell an easement (or full title) at less than its full value. This approach effectively reduces the cost of acquiring an easement while providing the seller with both a cash award and a charitable deduction (the value of the deduction being equal to the difference between the easement's full

...and also as a company agent in the sale of a large
 ...included in Appendix C in a listing of such organizations
 ...which might under the limited financial facilities also developed and
 ...containing a constructive message.

...the results can be realized through either existing or proposed
 ...there are several ways in which a property owner may benefit from
 ...including a constructive message, a list of those who notified others.

...The value of a constructive message that is limited to a
 ...condition organization or agency definition as a standard construction
 ...for the purpose of determining future income or estate taxes, ¹¹ may
 ...include, including Capital, have provided the essential property that is
 ...associated with a constructive message in its current use. The
 ...realistic presenting a property's full development in accordance with
 ...generally applicable standards may result in a significant reduction in
 ...the owner's annual property tax bills. Furthermore, the construction that
 ...encompasses a constructive message may refer to enhance the property's
 ...aspect of securing the relationship in cooperation with other neighboring
 ...properties.

...In those cases where a property owner cannot realize the full
 ...benefits of an outright donation, the message can either be alternative
 ...through... In a message with the owner agrees to sell an amount for
 ...full value) or less than the full value. This approach effectively
 ...reduced the cost of existing or assumed with providing the value
 ...with full a cash award and a constructive reduction (the value of the
 ...deduction being equal to the difference between the message's full



assessed value and that of the sale price).

The value of a conservation easement is highly variable. They have ranged from five to over ninety-five percent of a property's full assessed value. In general, the value of an easement is considered to be the difference between the property's value with and without the encumbrances imposed by the easement. Qualified appraisers should be consulted to determine the impact of a conservation easement on the value of the Giese Farm prior to undertaking any efforts toward defining which approach to pursue.

Standards and Guidelines

As the holder of the conservation easement, the Gresham Historical Society will be required to review proposed alterations and other kinds of treatments that may impact the farm's historic fabric. The easement should stipulate specific procedures and standards for reviewing all such actions. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects provides standards and guidelines for evaluating the appropriateness of certain activities or treatments involving historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (The general standards as well as the specific standards for preservation are listed in Appendix C.) These standards should be adopted as the basis for determining the appropriateness of any proposed treatment. While a few general rules apply to all resources, most treatments need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Applying these standards to specific issues is not easy. It

assessed value and that of the sale price. The value of a transaction cannot be highly variable. They have tended from time to time to be higher than the assessed value. In general, the value of an account is considered to be the difference between the property's value with and without the improvements imposed by the assessment. Qualified appraisers should be consulted to determine the impact of a construction expense on the value of the Class Two parcel to understand any effects noted during which approach to purchase.

Standards and Guidelines

As the holder of the assessment, the Assessor's Department will be required to review proposed alterations and other kinds of standards that may impact the fair's assessed value. The standards should include specific guidelines and standards for reviewing all such actions. The history of the Assessor's Department for reviewing Proposed Alterations provides standards and guidelines for reviewing the appropriate of certain activities or transactions involving historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The general standards as well as the specific standards for Proposed Alterations are listed in Appendix D. These standards should be adopted as the basis for determining the appropriateness of any proposed treatment. While a few general rules apply to all treatment, some treatment need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Applying these standards to specific issues is not easy. It



requires a thorough knowledge of the resource's important physical characteristics and how a proposed activity may effect this. A few examples may serve to illustrate the need to carefully consider the full effect of seemingly minor treatments.

Consider, for example, the impact that would occur from paving the farm's driveway with asphalt. It would be an obvious intrusion upon the farm's visual appearance and inappropriate with its allusion to a rural, agricultural landscape. While the desire for a paved driveway may seem reasonable enough, the material chosen is wholly incongruous with the existing color, texture and character of the driveway. Substituting asphalt with some other material which more closely approximates the color and texture of the existing gravel bed (such as concrete with an exposed aggregate finish) might be an acceptable solution.

As a second example, consider the effect that would occur from a wholesale rejuvenation of the old filbert trees, especially those within the area west of the farmhouse which are highly visible to passers-by. The visual clues which bespeak of the orchard's age would be destroyed. Uniformity in stages of growth is not characteristic of an old orchard wherein trees die, are damaged and replaced. Certainly the trees deserve the best possible care that is available, but a heavy-handed approach should be avoided.

By contrast, included here is what I consider to be an appropriate treatment to a potentially real concern. If maintenance of the filbert orchard is to be kept within reasonable limits, assuming that the City will want to limit their involvement, it may be desirable to

requires a thorough knowledge of the resource's important physical characteristics and how a proposed activity may affect this. A few examples may serve to illustrate the need to carefully consider the full extent of potentially adverse impacts.

Consider, for example, the impact that would occur from having the town's driveway with asphalt. It would be an obvious attraction upon the town's visual appearance and inappropriate with the illusion to a rural, agricultural landscape. While the desire for a paved driveway may seem reasonable enough, the material chosen is wholly inconsistent with the existing color, texture and character of the driveway. Substituting asphalt with some other material which more closely approximates the color and texture of the existing gravel bed (such as concrete with an exposed aggregate finish) might be an acceptable solution.

In a recent example, consider the effect that would occur from a wholesale rejuvenation of the old library road, especially those within the area west of the intersection which are highly visible to passers-by. The visual character of the road's age would be destroyed. Historically it appears to have been characteristic of an old road with worn, uneven dirt, rutted and repaired. Certainly the road however the best possible care that is available, but a heavy-handed approach should be avoided.

By contrast, included here is what I consider to be an appropriate treatment to a particularly well known. It maintains the historic character to be kept within reasonable limits, ensuring that the City will want to limit their involvement. It may be desirable to



discontinue the practice of tilling the orchard's grounds and instead permit it to be maintained as a lawn. Certainly this activity has no historical basis, but its impact in comparison to the benefits achieved weigh in its favor. (Presumably, the owner would be responsible for periodically mowing the lawn.) Moreover, the effect of this action is entirely reversible; the lawn could easily be tilled several years later without harming the filbert trees.

These three examples are intended to illustrate the range of variables that need to be considered in evaluating proposed actions. These actions involve both design considerations (e.g., the color, texture and character of an asphalt driveway) and maintenance activities (e.g., discontinuing the practice of tilling the orchard's grounds). Listed below are a series of specific guidelines which address the particular needs of the Giese Farm's major components.

Filbert Orchard

The orchard's design, which is based upon the square system with the trees spaced at intervals of twenty to twenty-four feet, must be maintained. There is one exception to this rule. Within the northeast corner of the farm the trees are spaced about fifteen feet apart; this interval should be maintained within this area.

The variety of each filbert tree (e.g., Barcelona, DuChilly and Nottingham) should be accurately determined and plotted on a site plan. In the event that a tree dies or is severely damaged, it should be replaced with another tree of the exact same variety. In order to

...the question of filling the orchard's ground and ...
...to be understood as a fact. ...
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...these three ...
...that need to be ...
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Final Order

...The orchard's design ...
...the trees ...
...the ...
...the ...
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...The variety of each ...
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...the ...



insure that a progeny exists, cuttings should be propagated and deposited with the Northwest Germplasm Repository or maintained at some other suitable location.

Maintenance of the filbert trees should be performed regularly; this includes removing suckers, pruning out the old limbs and treating damaged or diseased parts. The practices employed should be of the highest standards currently available.

No permanent structure or incongruous plantings should be permitted within the area devoted to the orchard. Incongruous plantings include ornamental trees or shrubs and wild trees, shrubs or vines; it does not include cover crops, lawn or existing fruit and nut trees.

Farmstead

The location and orientation of each building should be maintained. Alterations to the farmhouse or workshop must not destroy the character of the building's architectural style or impinge upon existing external circulation patterns or spatial relationships between other buildings or spaces. No new buildings or structures should be permitted to be constructed.

The design and function of the various spaces surrounding the farmhouse should be maintained. This is especially important for the service yard, which includes a well, cistern and root cellar. The existing planting materials should be maintained; changes, however, are permissible provided that the new plantings are compatible with the visual character of other plants within the same area.

insure that a proper design, cottage should be prepared and deposited with the National Geographic Society or retained at some other suitable location.

Maintenance of the Liberty trees should be pursued regularly. This includes removing suckers, pruning over the old limbs and treating damaged or diseased parts. The greatest emphasis should be of the highest standards currently available.

No permanent structures or inclosures should be permitted within the area devoted to the orchard. Inclosures should include permanent trees or shrubs and wild trees, shrubs or vines; it does not include cover crops, lawns or existing fruit and nut trees.

Buildings

The location and construction of each building should be retained. Alterations to the interiors or worksheds must not destroy the character of the building's architectural style or layout upon existing exterior circulation patterns or special relationships between each building or spaces. No new buildings or structures should be permitted to be constructed.

The design and location of the various spaces surrounding the interiors should be retained. This is especially important for the service yard, which includes a well, cistern and tool depot. The existing planting materials should be retained; changes, however, are permissible provided that the new plantings are compatible with the visual character of other plants within the same area.

The buildings should be used in a manner appropriate or compatible with their current or historical use. Restoration or reconstruction should be based upon authenticated evidence; although neither are absolutely required. Any alteration should take precautions to protect adjoining features or elements which may be historically or architecturally significant, and should be fully documented with verbal descriptions and graphic representations.

Alterations to the interior spaces of any building, except the workshop, are permissible provided that they do not negatively effect the building's overall form, fenestration or structural integrity.

Immediate stabilization and protective treatments are required to protect the workshop from further deterioration. These treatments include making repairs to the building's foundation and structural members, making repairs to the building's envelope and taking security measures. Regular maintenance should be performed on all buildings.

Conclusion

The basic intent of this proposal is to protect the visual character of the Giese Farm. This includes the farm's individual elements -- trees, shrubs and other plantings, buildings and structures, walks and driveways --as well as their spatial relationships. These collectively contribute to the farm's overall historical appearance as a remnant of a rural, agricultural landscape.

Through the use of relatively simple tools, it is entirely possible to perpetuate the usefulness of the Giese Farm and retain its

The building should be used in a most appropriate or complete
 with their current or historical use. Restoration or reconstruction
 should be based upon substantiated evidence; although neither are
 absolutely required. Any alterations should take precedence to protect
 adjoining features or elements which may be historically or
 architecturally significant, and should be fully documented with verbal
 descriptions and graphic representations.

Alterations to the interior spaces of any building, except the
 workshop, are permissible provided that they do not negatively affect
 the building's overall form, function or structural integrity.
 Immediate stabilization and protective treatments are required to
 protect the workshop from further deterioration. These treatments
 include making repairs to the building's foundation and structural
 members, making repairs to the building's roofing and eaves security
 systems. Regular maintenance should be performed on all buildings.

Conclusion

The basic intent of this proposal is to protect the visual
 character of the Glens farm. This includes the farm's individual
 elements — trees, shrubs and other plantings, buildings and structures,
 walls and driveways — as well as their spatial relationships. These
 collectively contribute to the farm's overall historical appearance as a
 remnant of a rural, agricultural landscape.

Through the use of relatively simple tools, it is entirely
 possible to perpetuate the usefulness of the Glens farm and retain the



character as a historic landscape for many years to come. Nevertheless, these measures cannot be expected to preserve the Giese Farm forever; time will take its toll on the farm's living elements no matter how much effort is taken to maintain them. By slowing the pace of the farm's transformation, to one which more closely approximates the natural process of aging, we can pass along to future generations remnants from both our past as well as remnants from today.

Postscript

The duty of a historic preservationist is to identify and help to preserve elements of our cultural heritage. We pursue historical truth with dogged determinism, if only to justify what we intuitively sense. When the evidence fails to support our contentions, we can remain steadfast and continue to seek ways to justify our belief or we can find solace in the fact that we've discovered something that previously existed largely unrecognized.

This study began with the hopeful pretense that it would prove a somewhat popularly held notion. This notion concerned one of the buildings on the Giese Farm; what I have referred to in the course of this study as "the workshop" was originally presented to me as "the Percy Giese pioneer cabin." In spite of my desire to accept this determination off handedly, the historical evidence simply did not permit it. What the historical evidence did reveal, however, was the significance of the farm as one of the birthplaces of a regionally significant industry.

... as a historic landscape for any part to come. Investigation
 these measures cannot be expected to preserve the Glass Park forever
 them will take the toll on the land's living elements no matter how much
 effort is taken to maintain them. By shifting the part of the land's
 administration, to one which more closely approximates the natural
 process of aging, we can have along to future generations something like
 what our part as well as someone else enjoys.

CONCLUSIONS

The duty of a historic preservationist is to identify and help to
 preserve elements of our national heritage. He poses historical truth
 with logical detachment, it only to justify what he intuitively knows.
 When the evidence fails to support our convictions, we can remain
 steadfast and continue to seek ways to justify our belief or we can find
 reason in the fact that we've discovered something that previously
 existed largely unrecognized.

This study began with the hopeful promise that it would prove a
 somewhat popularly held notion. This notion concerned one of the
 landmarks on the Glass Park; what I have referred to in the course of
 this study as "the window" was originally presented to me as "the
 tiny Glass flower window." In spite of my desire to accept this
 designation all handily, the historical evidence simply did not
 point to it. What the historical evidence did reveal, however, was the
 significance of the fact as one of the illustrations of a regional
 architectural industry.

To me, discovering the significance of the Giese Farm as a place has had far greater meaning and impact than I would have expected. It has revealed numerous nuances of cause and effect with regard to the physical development of our built environment. It has established connections in time and place that a singular structure rarely offer. Moreover, it has opened my eyes to the particularities of place.

There is still a fundamental lesson to be learned from this study. It is that if we truly hope to discover our heritage, we must be willing to look at the whole of our surroundings. Moreover, although intuition can serve to benefit, we must let the evidence be our guide and work on perfecting our skills at identifying more ways to reveal historical evidence. Robert H. Wiley, "A Preservation Ideal", NATIONAL PRESERVATION, 23 (April-June 1976): 48-9.

¹Michael Middleton, "Perspective on Preservation" in Preservation: Trends and Ideas in the 1980s, Symposium held from a National Preservation Conference at Williamsburg, Virginia in March 1977 (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1980), p. 22.

²Section 2 of the Graham City Development Plan states that it is the City's policy to acquire historic and cultural sites for inclusion in the City's park system. Although this policy was overly ambitious, to utilize City services to protect community resources seems both justifiable and prudent.

³This figure was determined using the formula outlined in Section 2.0110 and 2.0112 of the City's Development Code.

⁴These include Oregon's fair tax-deferral program, the 15 year property tax freeze available for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and Graham's Historic District Ordinance.

⁵Vermont Revised Statutes 271.723(1)(a) & b.

⁶For a review of what is involved in establishing a preservation easement program see: National Trust for Historic Preservation, "Establishing an Easement Program", Information Sheet Number 21 (Washington, D.C.: By the Author, 1982).

⁷Ibid., pp. 3-6.

To me, however, the significance of the laws lies in a sense
and not in their greater meaning and impact than I could have expected. It
has revealed numerous instances of order and effect with respect to the
physical development of our little organisms. In her examination
conclusions in line and place show a regular sequence which differs
however, it has opened up new in the possibilities of place.
There is still a fundamental factor as he learned from this
study. It is that if we truly hope to discover our heritage, we must be
willing to look at the state of our surroundings. However, although
evidence can serve as evidence, we must let our evidence be our guide
and work on perfecting our skills at identifying ways to reveal
theoretical evidence.



Notes

¹For a review of a wide range of land-management strategies see: U. S. Department of the Interior, New Tools for Land Protection: An Introductory Handbook (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982). Other, more detailed, studies include: Montana Land Reliance and the Land Trust Exchange, Private Options: Tools and Concepts for Land Conservation (Covelo, California: Island Press, 1982); William Toner, Saving Farms and Farmland: A Community Guide, Planning Advisory Service Report Number 333 (Chicago: American Society of Planning Officials, 1978).

²"Defining a Sense of Place", The Southern Quarterly 17 (Spring-Summer 1979): 24-46.

³Ibid., p. 30

⁴Robert Utley examines the schism between principle and practice, and identifies four "urges" that conflict with the idea of preservation as stewardship; see: Robert M. Utley, "A Preservation Ideal", Historic Preservation, 28 (April-June 1976): 40-4.

⁵Michael Middleton, "Perspective on Preservation" in Preservation: Toward and Ethic in the 1980s, Recommended Goals from a National Preservation Conference at Williamsburg, Virginia in March 1979 (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1980), p.72.

⁶Volume 2 of the Gresham City Development Plan states that it is the City's policy to acquire historic and cultural sites for inclusion in the City's park system. Although this policy seem overly ambitious, to utilize City services to protect community resources seems both justifiable and prudent.

⁷This figure was determined using the formula outlined in Section 2.0110 and 2.0112 of the City's Development Code.

⁸These include Oregon's farm tax-deferral program, the 15 year property tax freeze available for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and Gresham's Historic District Ordinance.

⁹Oregon Revised Statute 271.715(2)a & b.

¹⁰For a review of what is involved in establishing a conservation easement program see: National Trust for Historic Preservation, "Establishing an Easement Program", Information Sheet Number 25 (Washington, D.C.: By the Author, 1982).

¹¹Ibid., pp. 5-6.

Notes

For a review of a wide range of land-use planning studies see U.S. Department of the Interior, Land Use Planning in Federal Agency Land (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1961). Other, more detailed, studies include: Land Use Planning and the Land Trust Package, Federal Land Management Reform Act of 1960 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1961); Land Use Planning (Coville, California: Federal Land Management Reform Act of 1960) (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1961); Land Use Planning (Coville, California: Federal Land Management Reform Act of 1960) (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1961).

¹ "Planning a Series of Plans," The Southern Quarterly 17 (Spring-Summer 1958): 14-46.

² Ibid., p. 30.

³ Robert Wiley states the relation between principle and practice and identifies four "ages" that conflict with the use of preservation as a strategy: (1) "Age of Discovery," (2) "Age of Expansion," (3) "Age of Conservation," and (4) "Age of Preservation." Conservation, 18 (April-June 1958): 40-4.

⁴ Michael Middleton, "Perspective on Preservation," in Preservation: Toward and Back in the 1960s, Proceedings of the National Preservation Conference at Williamsburg, Virginia in March 1962 (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1962), p. 12.

⁵ Volume I of the Greater City Development Plan states that it is the City's policy to acquire historic and cultural sites for inclusion in the City's park system. Although this policy was overly restrictive, to utilize City services to protect community resources seems both justifiable and prudent.

⁶ This figure was determined using the formula outlined in Section 1.0110 and 1.0112 of the City's Development Code.

⁷ These include Oregon's late pre-revolutionary period, the 17 year property tax freeze available for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and Oregon's Historic District Ordinance.

⁸ Oregon Revised Statute 171.712(1) & 2.

⁹ For a review of what is involved in establishing a preservation easement program see: National Trust for Historic Preservation, "Establishing an Easement Program," Information Sheet (Washington, D.C.: by the author, 1961).

¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 3-4.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICS ON HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS

Number of Selective Classes of Fruit and Nuts Trees in
California, Oregon and the Willamette Valley: 1890 - 1950

1890

	<u>California</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Willamette Valley</u>
Apples	1,269,784	1,268,395	956,249 (75%)
Apricots	1,442,749	856	50
Cherries	236,945	51,277	7,784 (84%)
Peaches	2,669,843	115,244	22,956 (20%)
Pears	695,738	74,816	57,299 (77%)
Plums and Prunes	1,509,833	247,305	164,201 (66%)

1900

	<u>California</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Willamette Valley</u>
Apples	2,878,169	2,825,898	1,665,703 (59%)
Apricots	4,244,384	10,869	1,796
Cherries	686,891	237,155	163,651 (69%)
Peaches	7,472,393	281,716	67,294 (24%)
Pears	2,512,890	374,165	226,876 (61%)
Plums and Prunes	9,823,713	2,517,523	1,365,485 (54%)
Walnuts	701,426	7,201	5,963 (83%)

Note: California's yield for apples in 1899 was 3,488,208 bushels compared with Oregon's yield of 873,980 bushels. Presumably, many of Oregon's apple trees were old and thus produced a small crop.

1910

	<u>California</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Willamette Valley</u>
Apples	2,482,762	2,029,913	1,013,697 (50%)
Apricots	2,992,453	10,656	461
Cherries	522,304	223,456	140,262 (63%)
Peaches	7,829,011	273,162	65,947 (24%)
Pears	1,410,905	273,542	152,535 (56%)
Plums and Prunes	7,168,705	1,764,896	1,247,485 (71%)
Walnuts	853,237	9,526	7,893 (83%)

APPENDIX A

STATISTICS ON BOTTLED BEER PRODUCTION

Number of Effective Cases of Beer and Total Cases in California, Oregon and the Willamette Valley, 1937-1939

1939			1938		
California	Oregon	Willamette Valley	California	Oregon	Willamette Valley
1,282,762	1,269,992	566,729 (1937)	1,278,102	1,267,902	1,262,101 (1937)
1,442,749	860	50	1,264,262	10,999	1,196
238,882	21,777	7,784 (1937)	268,861	221,172	167,521 (1937)
1,459,842	112,204	22,978 (1937)	1,252,899	424,402	67,284 (1937)
622,722	74,920	57,289 (1937)	1,211,112	1,211,112	1,211,112 (1937)
1,269,822	247,102	164,261 (1937)	102,426	1,122	1,202 (1937)

Note: California's total for 1937 was 2,452,102 bottles compared with Oregon's total of 27,982 bottles. Apparently very few Oregon's apple trees were old and thus produced a small crop.

1937			1936		
California	Oregon	Willamette Valley	California	Oregon	Willamette Valley
1,281,262	1,269,919	1,262,101 (1937)	1,262,102	1,262,102	1,262,102 (1937)
1,262,102	10,999	50	1,262,102	10,999	50
232,964	221,172	167,521 (1937)	1,262,102	221,172	167,521 (1937)
1,410,402	247,242	122,222 (1937)	1,262,102	1,262,102	1,262,102 (1937)
1,262,102	1,262,102	1,262,102 (1937)	1,262,102	1,262,102	1,262,102 (1937)
622,222	7,282	1,202 (1937)	1,262,102	1,262,102	1,262,102 (1937)

Number of Selective Classes of Fruit and Nut Trees - Continued

1920

	<u>California</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Willamette Valley</u>
Apples	3,128,386	3,315,093	1,057,113 (32%)
Apricots	3,688,217	3,922	not available
Cherries	not listed	395,073	248,740 (63%)
Peaches	9,057,760	412,936	171,921 (42%)
Pears	2,305,646	727,444	170,756 (23%)
Plums and Prunes	8,768,436	2,999,480	2,235,419 (75%)
Walnuts	1,274,434	88,686	84,582 (95%)

Note: 1920 was the first Census in which a distinction was made between bearing and non-bearing trees; the figures listed for 1920 and thereafter represent the number of bearing trees. There were a significant number of non-bearing plum and prune trees (1,331,606) and non-bearing walnuts trees (93,214) recorded for Oregon in 1920.

1930

	<u>California</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Willamette Valley</u>
Apples	2,870,417	1,641,101	590,769 (36%)
Apricots	5,585,496	27,649	1,474
Cherries	974,876	446,106	304,439 (68%)
Peaches	10,222,215	222,001	118,283 (53%)
Pears	5,644,227	1,005,188	186,559 (19%)
Plums and Prunes	16,668,590	5,292,900	3,859,097 (73%)
Walnuts	2,032,021	231,881	220,061 (95%)
Hazelnuts	707	192,578	189,931 (99%)

Hazelnuts were listed for the first time in the 1930 Census.

1940

	<u>California</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Willamette Valley</u>
Apples	1,969,449	931,873	360,113 (39%)
Apricots	4,778,741	42,629	1,631
Cherries	954,677	714,676	461,391 (65%)
Peaches	6,645,718	347,616	212,835 (61%)
Pears	4,203,134	1,078,847	174,688 (16%)
Plums and Prunes	12,915,324	3,580,434	2,737,777 (77%)
Walnuts	2,352,129	480,975	450,662 (94%)
Hazelnuts	2,458	793,143	771,559 (98%)

Index of Detective Classes of Birds and Wet Trees - Continued

1930	
California	Willamette Valley
1,113,385	1,113,385
2,888,217	not available
not listed	266,746 (1927)
9,027,750	17,421 (1927)
2,102,646	170,710 (1927)
8,166,620	1,113,385 (1927)
1,276,624	82,782 (1927)

Note: 1930 was the first Census in which a classification was made between nesting and non-nesting trees; the figures listed for 1927 and thereafter represent the number of nesting trees. There were a significant number of non-nesting trees and other trees (1,113,385) and non-nesting white trees (82,782) recorded for Oregon in 1927.

1930	
California	Willamette Valley
1,276,624	266,746 (1927)
2,282,428	1,276
724,876	266,746 (1927)
16,222,222	178,281 (1927)
2,444,217	182,282 (1927)
16,666,220	1,276,624 (1927)
2,022,022	220,021 (1927)
707	182,282 (1927)

Detectives were listed for the first time in the 1930 Census.

1940	
California	Willamette Valley
1,952,622	260,212 (1927)
4,128,241	1,271
226,872	266,746 (1927)
8,442,718	222,822 (1927)
4,202,224	178,666 (1927)
12,912,222	1,276,624 (1927)
2,202,222	220,021 (1927)
2,422	182,282 (1927)



Number of Selective Classes of Fruit and Nut Trees - Continued

1950

	<u>California</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Willamette Valley</u>	
Apples	1,635,986	662,769	234,768	(35%)
Apricots	3,348,873	42,366	2,091	
Cherries	702,180	749,024	446,322	(60%)
Peaches	7,672,067	448,886	270,916	(60%)
Pears	3,902,328	1,208,222	98,672	(8%)
Plums and Prunes	9,998,135	2,142,249	1,622,912	(76%)
Walnuts	2,544,055	488,014	460,317	(94%)
Hazelnuts	2,173	1,706,369	1,691,495	(99%)



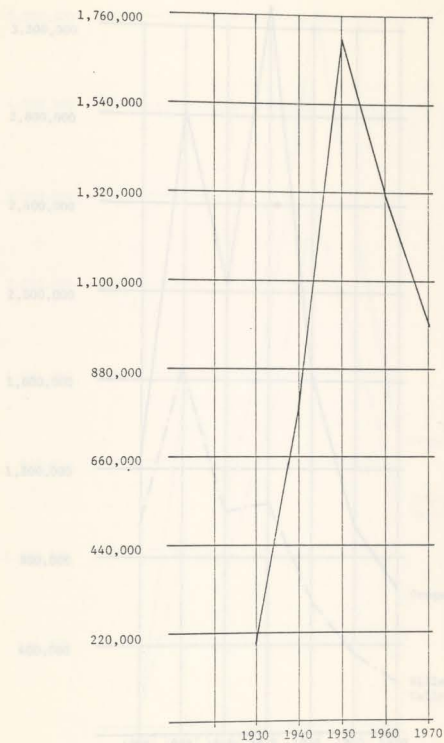
Total Number of Bearing Trees in Oregon, 1920 - 1950
 (Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture)

Number of Subjective Classes of First and Not First - Continued

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Algebra	1,813,908	1,801,208	1,798,108	1,795,008	1,791,908	1,788,808	1,785,708	1,782,608	1,779,508	1,776,408	1,773,308
Geometry	2,348,873	2,336,173	2,323,473	2,310,773	2,298,073	2,285,373	2,272,673	2,260,073	2,247,373	2,234,673	2,222,073
Trigonometry	1,021,180	1,010,180	1,000,180	990,180	980,180	970,180	960,180	950,180	940,180	930,180	920,180
Calculus	7,673,087	7,643,087	7,613,087	7,583,087	7,553,087	7,523,087	7,493,087	7,463,087	7,433,087	7,403,087	7,373,087
Physics	2,902,208	2,892,208	2,882,208	2,872,208	2,862,208	2,852,208	2,842,208	2,832,208	2,822,208	2,812,208	2,802,208
Chemistry	2,998,138	2,988,138	2,978,138	2,968,138	2,958,138	2,948,138	2,938,138	2,928,138	2,918,138	2,908,138	2,898,138
Biomechanics	2,244,008	2,234,008	2,224,008	2,214,008	2,204,008	2,194,008	2,184,008	2,174,008	2,164,008	2,154,008	2,144,008
Statistics	2,173	2,173	2,173	2,173	2,173	2,173	2,173	2,173	2,173	2,173	2,173

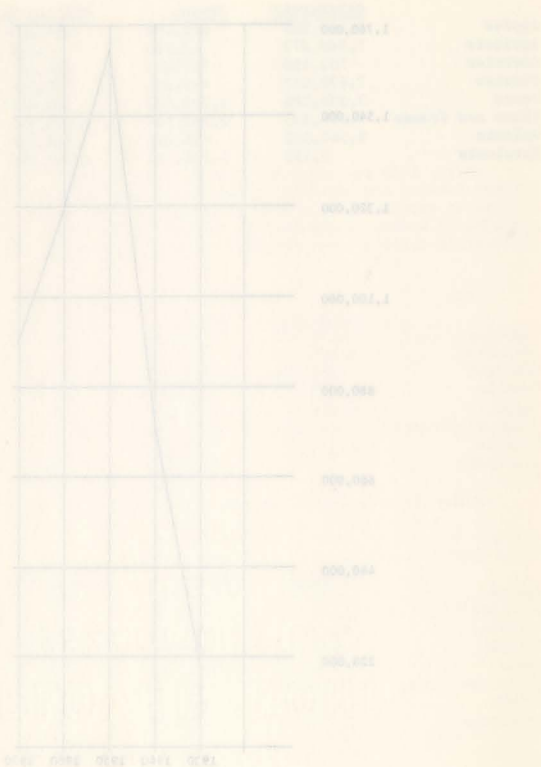
The following table shows the number of subjective classes of first and not first in the various subjects of the curriculum for the years 1950 through 1960. The total number of subjective classes of first and not first in the various subjects of the curriculum for the years 1950 through 1960 is 1,773,308. The total number of subjective classes of first and not first in the various subjects of the curriculum for the years 1950 through 1960 is 1,773,308.



Filberts

Total Number of Bearing Trees in Oregon: 1930 - 1970
 (Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture)

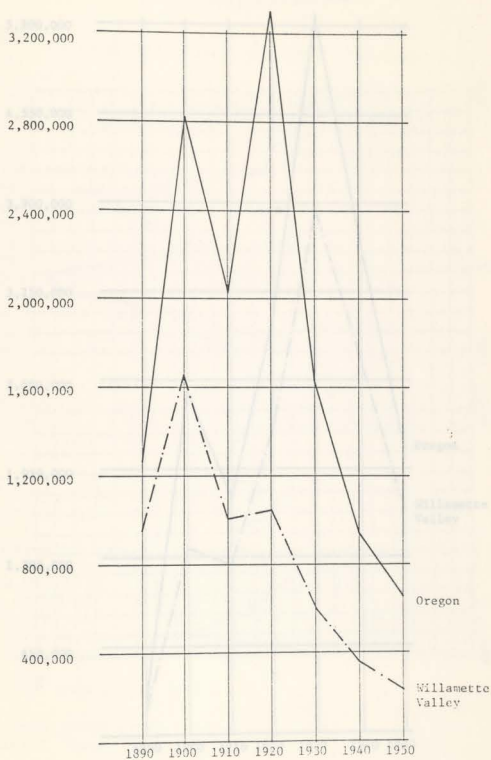
Figures



Total Number of Bearing Trees in Oregon: 1920 - 1970
 (Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture)

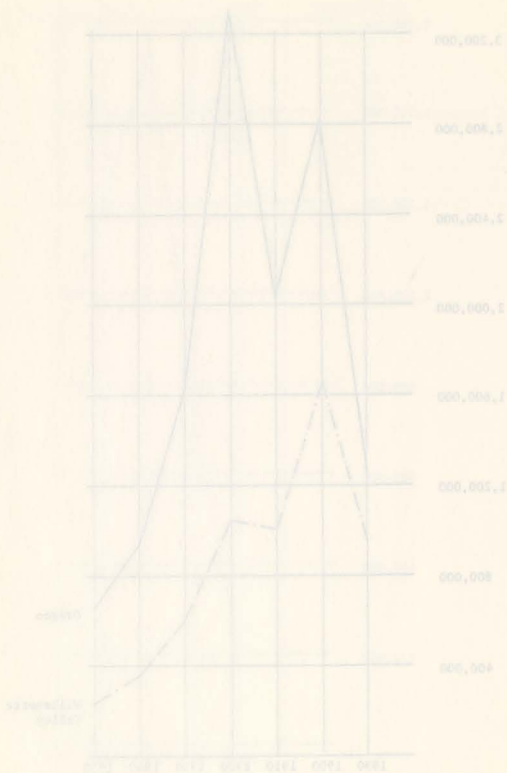


Apples



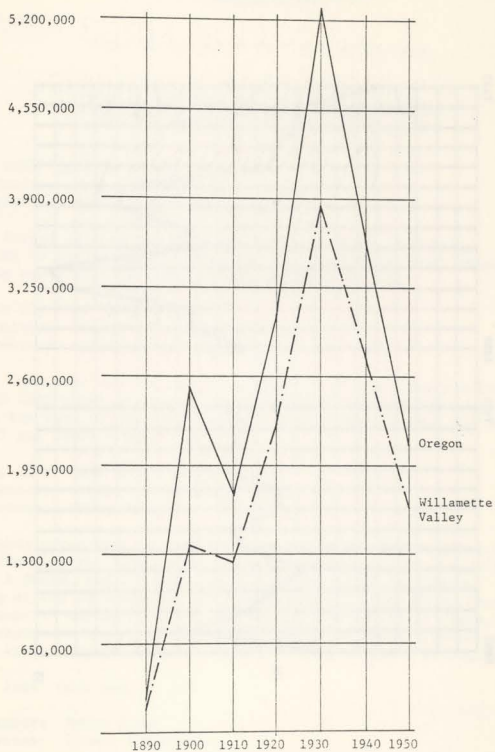
Total Number of Bearing Trees in Oregon and the Willamette Valley,
1890 - 1950 (Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture)

Oregon



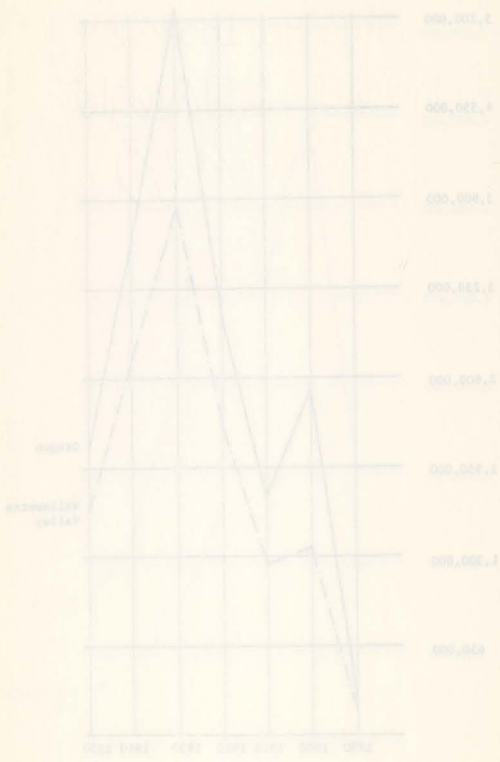
Total Number of Nesting Trees in Oregon and the Willamette Valley,
1890 - 1930 (Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture)

Plums and Prunes



Total Number of Bearing Trees in Oregon and the Willamette Valley,
1890 - 1950 (Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture)

Forest and Timber

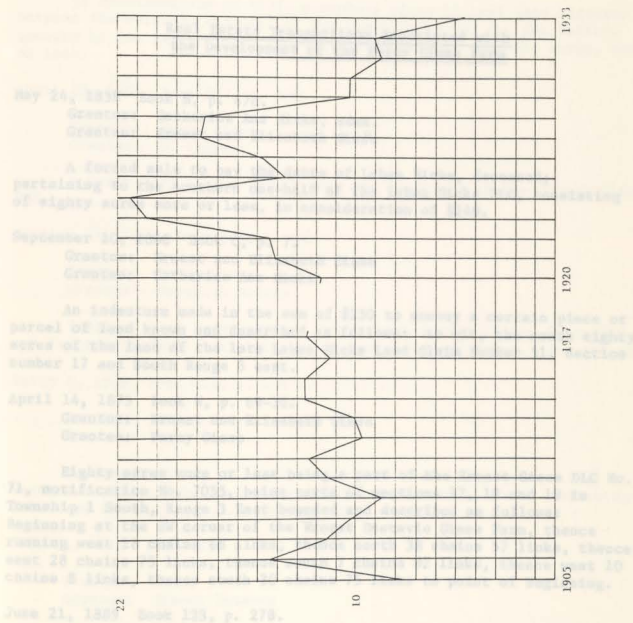


Total Number of Bearing Trees in Oregon and the Willamette Valley, 1900 - 1930 (Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture)



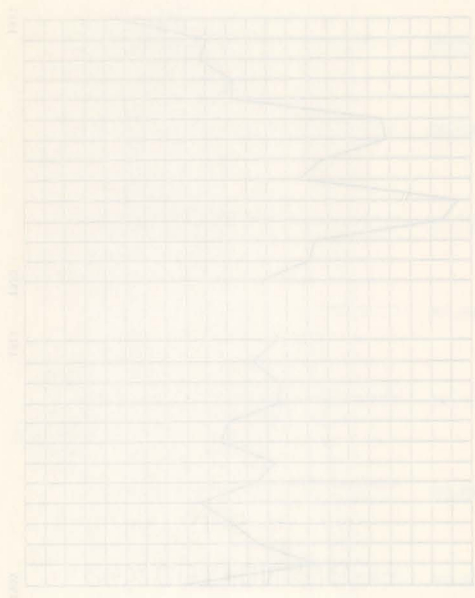
Quantity of Filberts Imported to the U. S.
(in millions of pounds)

DATA PERTAINING TO THE FINEST GRADE PALE



Source: USDA Agricultural Yearbook 1923 and 1935, and
The Oregon Grower, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 12 (August 1920)

Quantity of Materials Imported to the U. S.
 (in millions of pounds)



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Yearbook of Commerce, 1921, p. 100.
 For Oregon figures, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Yearbook of Commerce, 1921, p. 100.



APPENDIX B

DATA PERTAINING TO THE PERCY GIESE FARM

Real Estate Transactions Associated with
the Development of the Percy Giese Farm

May 24, 1859 Book B, p. 478.

Grantor: Catherine Ann Hicks, admx.

Grantee: Ernest and Elizabeth Giese

A forced sale to pay the debts of Laban Hicks, deceased; pertaining to the southern one-half of the Laban Hicks DLC, consisting of eighty acres more or less, in consideration of \$240.

September 10, 1860 Book C, p. 7.

Grantor: Ernest and Elizabeth Giese

Grantee: Catherine Ann Hicks

An indenture made in the sum of \$250 to convey a certain piece or parcel of land known and described as follows: to wit, the south eighty acres of the land of the late Laban Hicks Land Claim Number 51, Section number 17 and South Range 3 east.

April 14, 1873 Book W, p. 69-70.

Grantor: Ernest and Elizabeth Giese

Grantee: Percy Giese

Eighty acres more or less being a part of the Ernest Giese DLC No. 71, notification No. 7055, being parts of sections 17, 18 and 19 in Township 1 South, Range 3 East bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the SW corner of the Ernest Gustavio Giese Farm, thence running west 18 chains 68 links, thence north 38 chains 57 links, thence east 28 chains 75 links, thence south 7 chains 82 links, thence west 10 chains 8 links, thence south 30 chains 75 links to point of beginning.

June 21, 1889 Book 123, p. 278.

Grantor: Percy Giese

Grantee: Thomas Ellingham

In consideration of \$1200, a certain piece of real land being a part of the Ernest Giese DLC . . . sections 17, 18 and 19 in Township 1 South, Range 3 East . . . containing eighty acres more or less. (Same parcel as described in Book W, p. 69-70 with minor adjustments.)

APPENDIX 2

DATA RELATING TO THE GREAT CLIVE DAM

Local Water Resources - Summary and
the Development of the Great Clive Dam

July 24, 1939 - Book W, p. 478.

Director: Catherine Jan Baker, 1939.
Assistant: Ernest and Elizabeth Clark.

A forced sale to pay the debt of James Clark, deceased, pertaining to the purchase and sale of the Great Clive Dam, containing all rights now or here, in consideration of \$100.

September 10, 1939 - Book W, p. 479.

Director: Ernest and Elizabeth Clark.
Assistant: Catherine Jan Baker.

An instrument made in the year of 1939 to convey a certain piece of land known and described as follows: to wit, the whole estate known as the land of the late James Clark, number 27, Section 17 and 18, Range 1 East.

April 14, 1937 - Book W, p. 477.

Director: Ernest and Elizabeth Clark.
Assistant: Percy Clark.

Slightly altered note of land being a part of the Great Clive Dam No. 27, Section 17, Range 1 East, being partly of Section 17, 18 and 19 in Township 1 North, Range 1 East bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the NW corner of the quarter section 18, Range 1 East, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, thence north 88 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 18 chains 75 links, thence north 1 degree 45 minutes west 10 chains 5 links, thence north 30 degrees 75 links to point of beginning.

June 21, 1939 - Book W, p. 478.

Director: Percy Clark.
Assistant: Ernest and Elizabeth Clark.

In consideration of \$1000, a certain piece of land being a part of the Great Clive Dam - - - Section 17, 18 and 19 in Township 1 North, Range 1 East, containing rights now or here, in consideration of \$1000, to wit, the whole estate known as the land of the late James Clark, number 27, Section 17 and 18, Range 1 East, as described in Book W, p. 477-78 with above adjustments.

Real Estate Transactions - Continued

April 24, 1891 Book 156, p. 368.

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: Christian F. Ruegg

In consideration of \$177, a certain piece of real land situated between the northern one-half of the Laban Hicks DLC and the eastern boundary of the Ernest Giese DLC containing ten and one-half acres, more or less.

April 20, 1907 Book 387, p. 239

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: H. Lampert

A tract west of the county road and bordering on the Ernest Giese DLC.

October 24, 1907 Book 405, p. 233

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: Margaret McAdam

Tract of land lying between the eastern border of the Giese DLC and the county road, containing three and one-eighth acres, more or less.

March 4, 1908 Book 415, p. 104

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: Earl Bort

In consideration of \$1135, a tract of land lying between the eastern border of the Ernest Giese DLC and the county road, containing seven and one-half acres, more or less.

July 24, 1908 Book 425, p. 263

Grantee: Percy Giese
Grantor: Elenor Fonseca

In consideration of \$300, Lot 1 of the Pleasant View Boulevard Acre Tracts, containing one acre more or less.

Real Estate Transactions - Continued

April 24, 1891 Book 155, p. 268.

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Christian E. Hagg

In consideration of \$177, a certain piece of real land situated between the northern one-half of the Lewis Hill SEC and the eastern boundary of the Everett Glass SEC containing one and one-half acres, more or less.

April 25, 1907 Book 187, p. 239

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: H. Langert

A tract west of the county road and bordering on the Everett Glass SEC.

November 24, 1907 - Book 402, p. 211

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Margaret Johnson

Tract of land lying between the northern border of the Glass SEC and the county road, containing three and one-eighth acres, more or less.

March 4, 1908 Book 415, p. 104

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Earl Hart

In consideration of \$1155, a tract of land lying between the eastern border of the Everett Glass SEC and the county road, containing seven and one-half acres, more or less.

July 26, 1908 Book 415, p. 183

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Henry Janssen

In consideration of \$1300, Lot 1 of the Pleasant View Subdivided Lots Tract, containing one acre more or less.



Real Estate Transactions - Continued

October 12, 1908 Book 436, p. 62

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: George A. Davis

Lot 18 of the Causey Suburban Acres Tract.

April 6, 1909 Book 450, p. 251

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: Burber

Lot 25 of the Causey Suburban Acres Tract.

April 6, 1909 Book 450, p. 250

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: Sievers

Lot 16 of the Causey Suburban Acres Tract.

July 2, 1909 Book 462, p. 250.

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: Simmonds

A lot in the Causey Suburban Acres Tract.

February 2, 1910 Book 486, p. 216.

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: Weber, et. al.

In consideration of \$650, lots 11, 12, 13, 27 through 30 of the Causey Suburban Acres Tract.

February 5, 1910 Book 482, p. 160.

Grantor: Percy Giese
Grantee: Simmonds

Lots 14 and 15 of the Causey Suburban Acres Tract.

Real Estate Transactions - Continued

October 25, 1908 Book 420, p. 82

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: George A. Davis

Lot 18 of the Chesley Addition to the

April 8, 1907 Book 420, p. 121

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Hubert

Lot 13 of the Chesley Addition to the

April 8, 1907 Book 420, p. 121

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Elvira

Lot 18 of the Chesley Addition to the

July 1, 1907 Book 421, p. 220

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Elizabeth

A lot in the Chesley Addition to the

February 2, 1910 Book 422, p. 112

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Robert, et al.

In consideration of \$500, lots 11, 12, 13, 14 through 20 of the Chesley Addition to the

February 2, 1910 Book 422, p. 107

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Elizabeth

Lots 14 and 15 of the Chesley Addition to the



Real Estate Transactions - Continued

February 7, 1910 Book 485, p. 250.

Grantor: Percy Giese

Grantee: Gangloff

Lots 3 through 10 of the Causey Suburban Acres Tract.

June 14, 1910 Book 503, p. 46.

Grantor: Percy Giese

Grantee: F.G. Miller

In consideration of \$1200, a tract of land lying between the eastern boundry of the Ernest Giese DLC and the county road, containing three and five-eighths acres more or less.

May 14, 1920 Book 735, p. 375-6.

Grantor: Percy Giese

Grantee: Joseph H. and Clara Y. Corben

In consideration of \$4,335, a certain piece of real property described as follows: to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of a tract of land known and recorded as the Causey Suburban Acre Tract, the same being a part of the Laban Hicks DLC situated in section 17, township 1 South, range 3 East, thence north 21 rods; thence east 39 rods; thence north to the north line of the Percy Giese farm, the same being the south line of the C.F. Ruegg farm, thence east to the intersection with the east line of the said Laban Hicks DLC, thence south tracing said line to the northeast corner of the said Causey Suburban Acre Tract, thence west tracing the north line of said Causey Suburban Acre Tract to place of beginning, the above described parcel of land containing nineteen and one-half acres more or less.

Real Estate Transactions - Continued

February 7, 1910 Book 621, p. 100.

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Goodfellow

Lots 7 through 10 of the Coney Island Tract.

June 14, 1910 Book 307, p. 65.

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: E. E. Miller

In consideration of \$1200, a tract of land lying between the eastern boundary of the Great Neck and the county road, containing three and five-eighths acres or less.

July 14, 1920 Book VII, p. 175-6.

Grantor: Percy Glass
Grantee: Joseph H. and Clara E. Glass

In consideration of \$4,355, a certain piece of real property described as follows to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of a tract of land known and recorded as the Coney Island Tract, the same being a part of the later Mass. situated in section 17, township 1 north, range 1 east, range north II east, thence east 10 rods, thence north to the water line of the City Canal, the same being the south line of the D. F. Hugh Land, thence east to the intersection with the east line of the said later Mass. thence south starting said line to the northeast corner of the said Coney Island Tract, thence west along the north line of said Coney Island Tract to place of beginning, the above described parcel of land containing thence and one-half acres more or less.



Real Estate Transactions - Continued

August 6, 1937 Book 411, p. 42.

Grantors: Frank and Edith Brickell, and Percy and Alida Giese
Grantee: Bruce H. and Ruby A. Dirks

In consideration of \$10, . . . beginning at a point in the East line of the County Road, said point being the northwest corner of tract platted as Causey Suburban Acre Tracts in section 17, Township 1 South, Range 3 East; thence northerly along the east line of county road to the north line of the Percy Giese farm, the same being the south line of the C.F. Ruegg farm, thence easterly to intersection with the east line of Laban Hicks DLC, thence south tracing said line to the northeast corner of said Causey Suburban Acre Tracts to the place of beginning, containing twenty-four acres, more or less.

April 11, 1945 Book 923, p. 82.

Grantor: Ruby Dirks
Grantee: John and Gertrude Wicks

Same property as described above.

East Water Treatment - Continued

August 5, 1957, Book 411, p. 412

Witnesses: Frank and Edith Brinkell, son Terry and Alvin Clark
Witnesses: Bruce H. and Ruby A. Hines

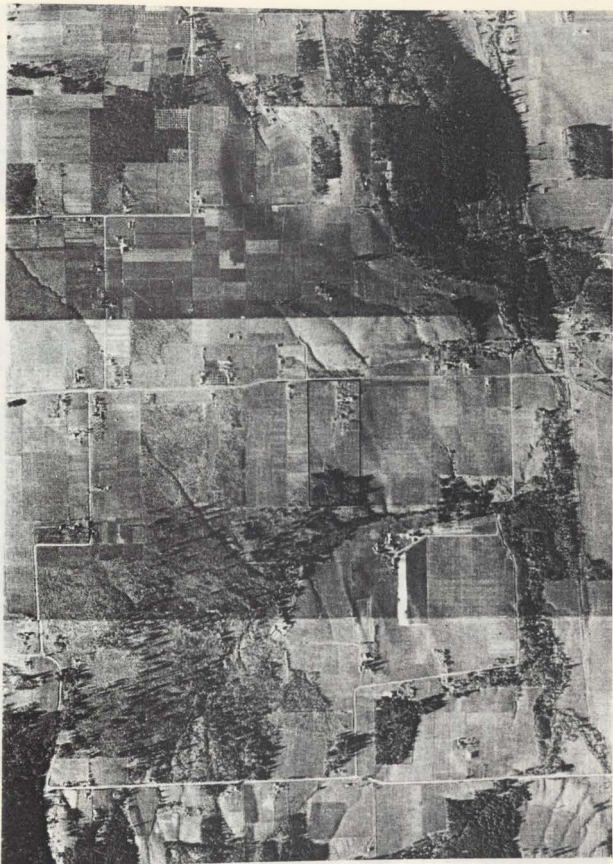
In consideration of \$10,000.00, beginning at a point in the East
line of the County Road, said point being the northwest corner of tract
platted as County Subdivision Area Tract in section 12, Township 1 North,
Range 1 East; thence easterly along the west line of County Road to the
north line of the Terry Glass tract, the same being the south line of the
U. S. Range tract, thence easterly to intersection with the east line of
Leland Hodge D.C. thence south thence east to the northeast corner
of said County Subdivision Area Tract in the place of beginning,
containing twenty-four acres, more or less.

April 11, 1957, Book 411, p. 413

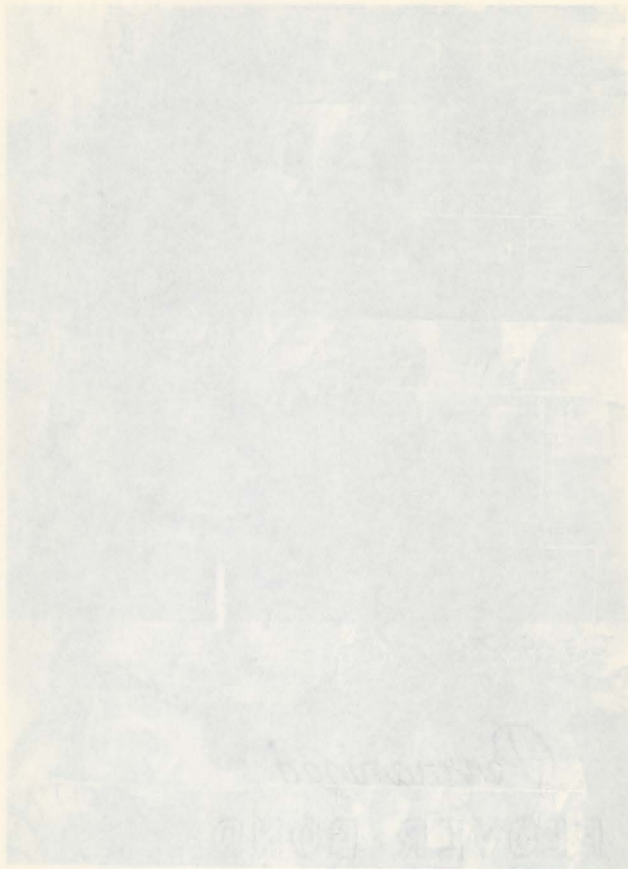
Witnesses: Ruby Hines
Witnesses: John and Gertrude Hines

Said property as described above.





Aerial Photograph taken in 1935 illustrating the Percy Giese Farm.
Source: U. S. Army Air Corp, Columbia River Project

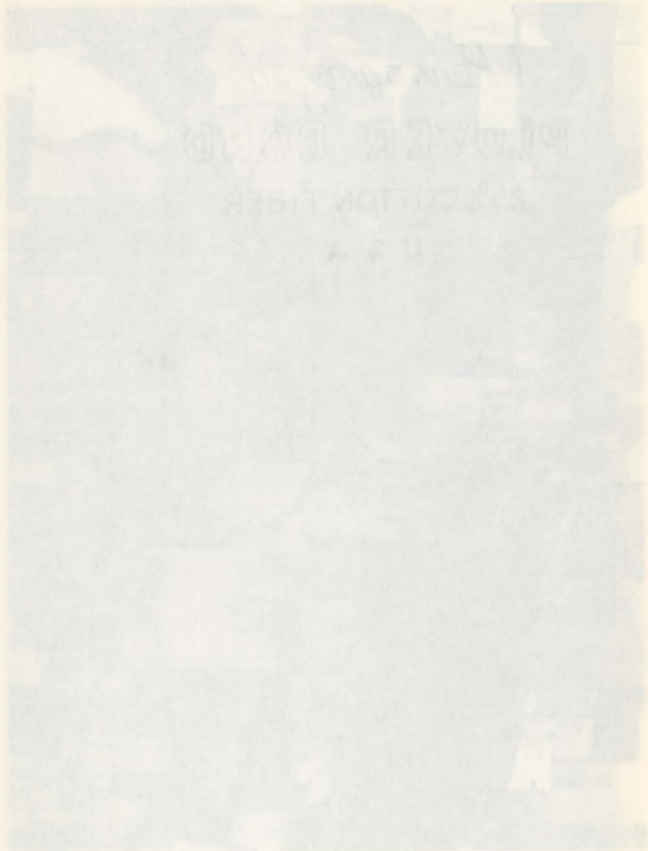


Aerial Photograph taken in 1933 illustrating the Tarry Glass Dam.
 Source: U. S. Army Air Corps, Columbia River Project



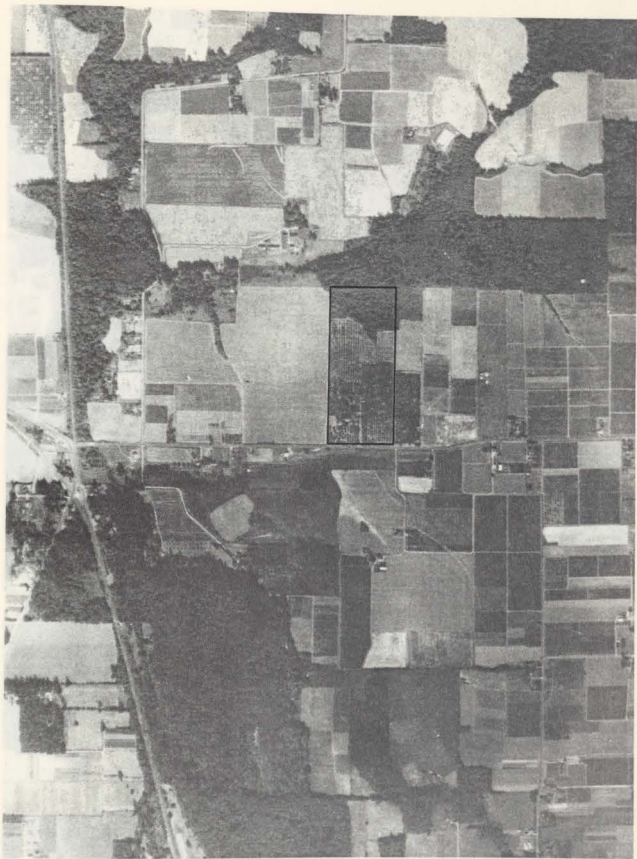


Aerial Photograph taken in 1948 illustrating the Percy Giese Farm.
Source: U. S. Soil and Conservation Service

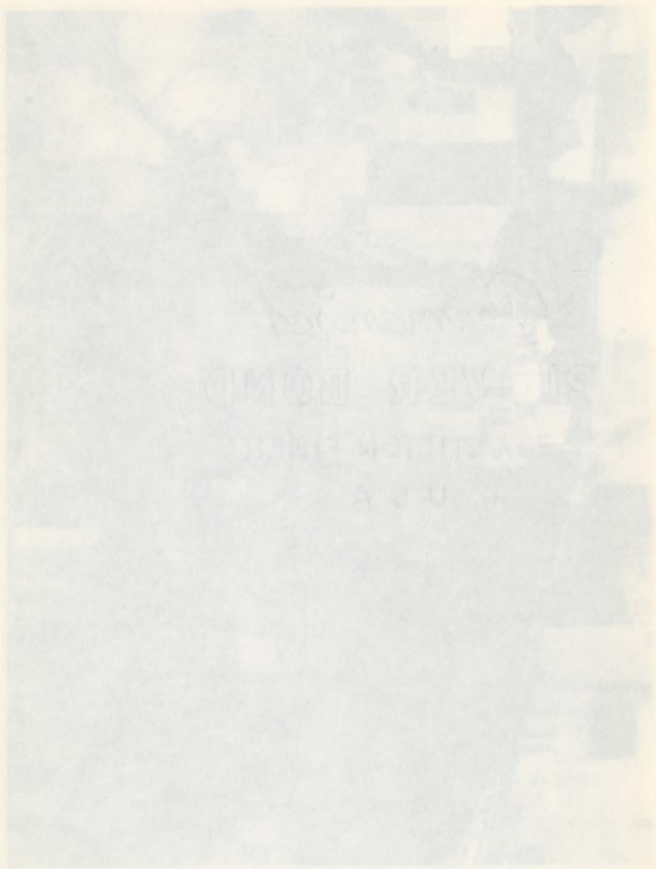


...Source: U. S. Bell and Construction Service
Aerial photograph taken in 1942 illustrating the Army Corps of Engineers



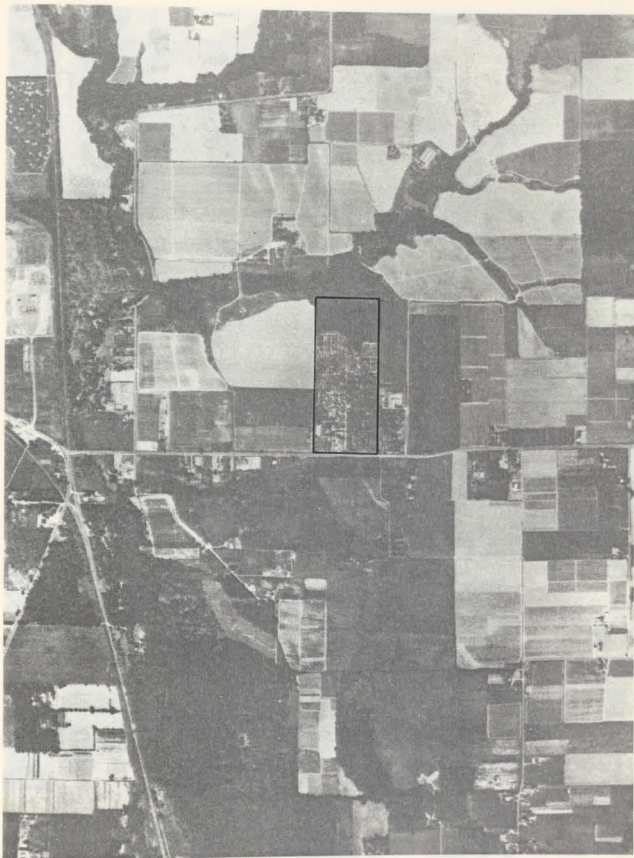


Aerial Photograph taken in 1955 illustrating the Percy Glese Farm.
Source: U. S. Soil and Conservation Service



Actual photograph taken in 1975 illustrating the back of an envelope.
 Source: U. S. Bell and Howells Service

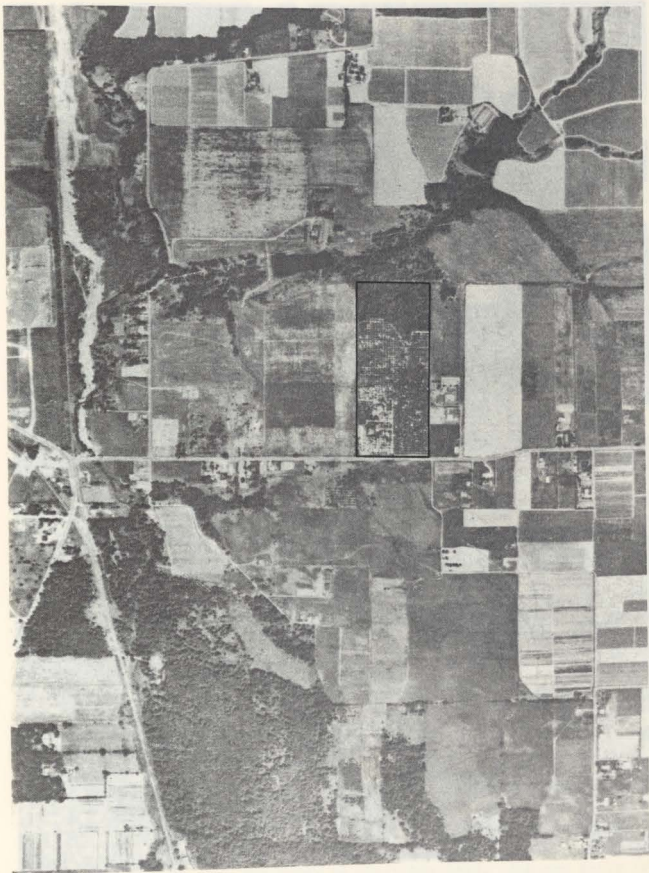




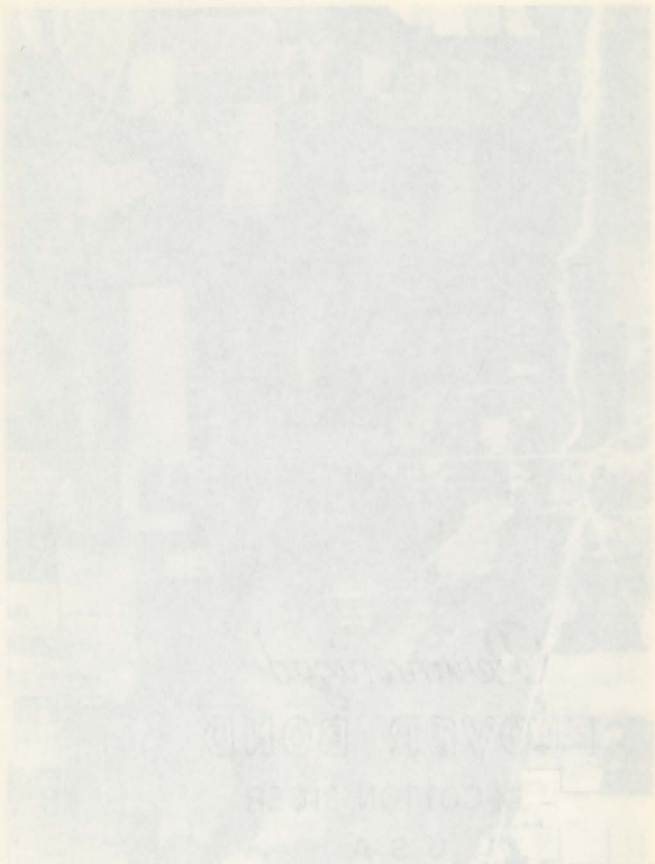
Aerial Photograph taken in 1963 illustrating the Percy Giese Farm.
Source: U. S. Soil and Conservation Service



Aerial photograph taken in 1941 illustrating the New York State
Source: U. S. Soil and Conservation Service

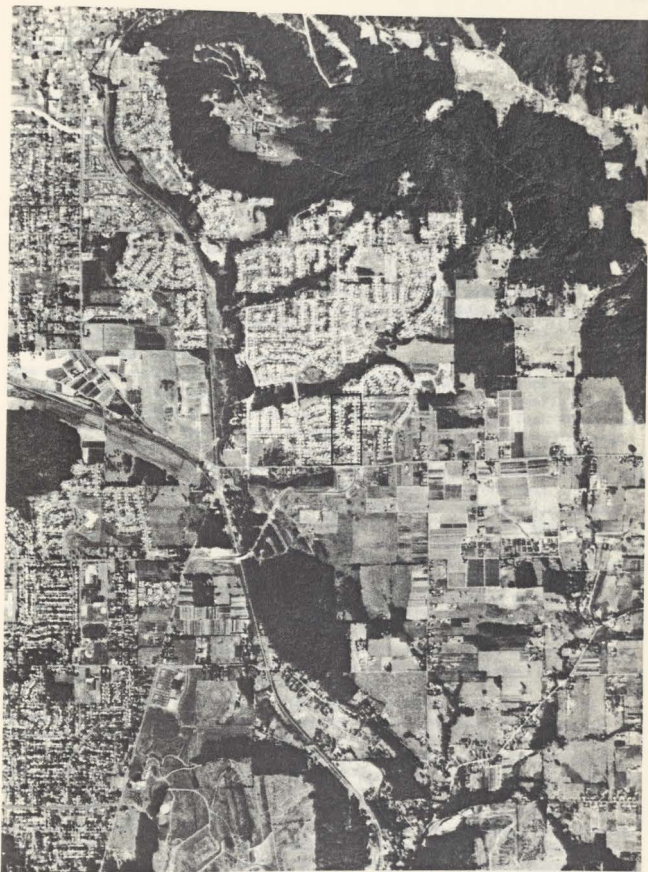


Aerial Photograph taken in 1970 illustrating the Percy Glese Farm.
Source: U. S. Soil and Conservation Service



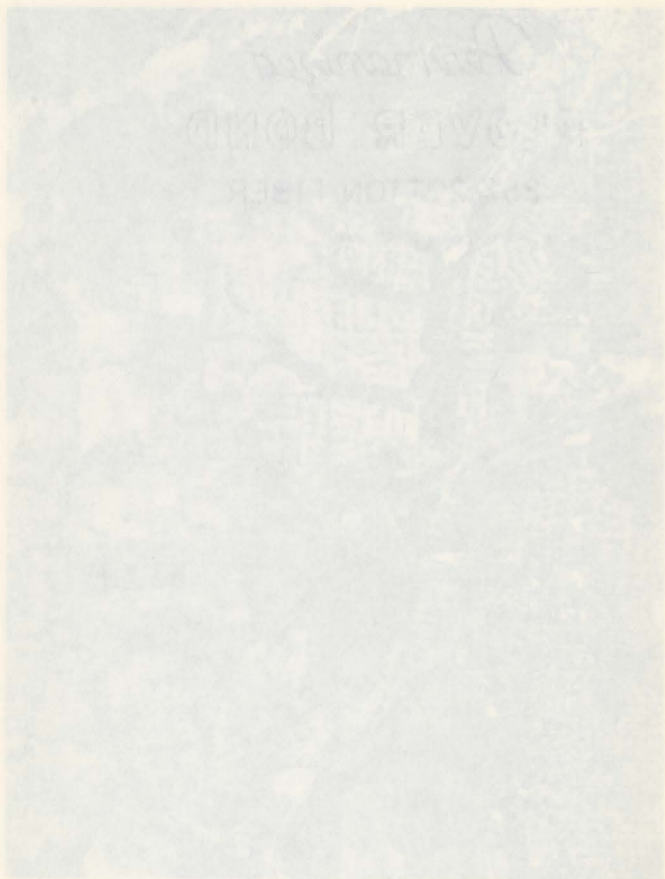
Partial photograph taken in 1970 illustrating the heavy glass layer.
Source: U. S. Soil and Conservation Service





Aerial Photograph taken in 1982 illustrating the Percy Giese Farm.

Source: WAC Corporation (Eugene, Oregon)



Water photograph taken in 1981 illustrating the "Over Bond"
source: W.C. Corporation (Chicago, Illinois)



The following is the text of a newspaper article provided by Mrs. Jane Truman of Gresnam, Oregon (March 1984).

"Gieses Have Been Here Since 1853"

Determination will carry a person far. Without it John Henry Ernest Giese, a "tenderfoot", would never have wrested health and happiness from the wilds of the uncharted Oregon woods. His will power and the trust of his good wife, Eliza Jane Ryer Giese, brought them through sorrows and hardships to that goal.

Born in Hamburg in 1815, Ernest Giese came to New York when a young man. There he plied his tailor's needle and married Miss Ryer, a fine seamstress, born and raised in the city and unused to any other life. The young couple moved to Louisville, Kentucky where they established themselves in a tailor shop. All went well until the husband's health failed and he was forced to seek employment less confining. Selling his business, he left Louisville with his wife and three small children early in 1853.

The plan was to go to Oregon territory and become a farmer. But the prairie schooner trip was not to be considered. The family physician would not consent to it. So the Gieses were traveling over the Baltimore [sic] & Ohio railroad from Kentucky to New York where they would take passage on a vessel bound for Panama. Their heavy luggage, together with an ax, a spade and a plow, was sent around the Horn.

Misfortune soon overtook them. As their train climbed through the Alleghanias the car in which they rode left the track and was precipitated into a rocky canyon. They were all terribly injured and one small daughter was killed. The baggage cars also were demolished, so they were without trunks. The mother showed great heroism. Severely lacerated and after the railroad company had replaced some of the lost baggage they continued to New York and sailed for Panama.

The trip across the Isthmus was thrilling--partly by rail, partly on mules. The children made the trip in the arms of natives. Followed then the rough coast voyage to San Francisco where a new gold excitement beckoned all comers to the mines. But the Gieses' quest was for health and not gold, so they took boat again, arriving in Portland in the summer of 1853, shortly before Percy Giese was born.

Ernest Giese located his donation land claim that summer. It adjoined the Linnemann claim in the heavy cedar woods. With his one hundred dollars capital, Mr. Giese hired men to help him clear an acre of ground and build a log house. While the cabin was being finished, Mrs. Giese and the little children were cared for at the Gates home, two miles to the west on the trail to Portland.

There was no sweep of sunny valley then as there is now at Linnemann Junction. When the Gieses wished to see the sky, they looked straight up. unless money was forth coming for flour. So the father followed Mr. Linnemann's example and went to Portland to work in a tailor shop to earn the money to clear his land. For two years or more he worked at his trade, making weekly trips home over the Powell Valley trail, heavily loaded with provisions. Eliza Ann Giese, the

The following is the text of a newspaper article provided by New-
York Tribune of December 1935 (New York 1935).

"Ghosts Have Been Seen Since 1833"

Determination will carry a further fact. Without it John Brown
Ernest Glass, a "Canadian," would never have created Britain and
apparently from the wife of the murdered woman. She will never
and the text of his book will, Glass have your Glass, through Glass
through history and determine to that fact.

It is in London in 1833, Ernest Glass came to New York when a
young man. There he lived his father's people and married the first
line newspaper, but was raised in the city and worked in any other
line. The young couple moved to Louisville, Kentucky where they
established themselves in a tailor shop. All went well until the
woman's health failed and he was forced to seek employment in
England. Meeting Mrs. Henderson, he left Louisville with his wife and
came small children early in 1833.

The plan was to go to Canada, Kentucky and become a farmer. But
the parents discovered that it was not to be considered. The family
provision would not be enough to do. So the Glasses were traveling over
the railroad [sic] and Glass returned from Kentucky to New York where they
would take passage on a vessel bound for London. Their heavy luggage,
packed with as far as they could and a ship, was sent across the river.

Malicious men overtook them. As their train climbed through the
Alleghenies the car in which they rode left the track and was
overwhelmed into a rocky canyon. They were all terribly injured and
one small daughter was killed. The baggage cars also were smashed,
so they were without money. The mother showed great business, however,
and after the railroad company had repaired some
of the lost baggage they returned to the port and sailed for London.

The trip across the mountains was torturing--terrible by rail, better
on horse. The children made the trip in the arms of mothers. Followed
from the rough coast voyage to New York--where a new gold excitement
had broken all records. But the Glasses' quest was for their
and not gold. As they took their again, everything in London in the
summer of 1833, shortly before Jerry Glass was born.

Ernest Glass located the American land claim that Ernest, Jr.
regarded the American claim in the next year's work. With the new
method of mining, Mr. Glass tried to do his claim on horse
back and built a log house. While the work was being finished,
Mr. Glass and the little children were cared for at the Glass house, the
claim to the west on the trail at Portland.

There was no work at early night but as dawn is now at
Portland. When the Glasses returned to the New York, they looked
straight up. . . . Ernest Glass was born working for himself. In
the latter followed Mr. Henderson's example and went to Portland to work
on a larger scale to earn the money to clear his land. For two years he
was on work at his home, selling timber from wood over the Portland
timber trail, finally located with Henderson, Glass and Glass, the

exquisite needlewoman, swung an ax and cooked and made over garments for her growing family. In 1857 another daughter, Anna Cora, was born.

Gradually a start was made at farming. A pig or two were bought and fattened. When the first hog was slaughtered Mr. Linnemann, neighbor and tailor, assisted Mr. Giese in the ordeal. When Mr. Linnemann insisted that they scarpe [sic] off the bristles they made a valiant attempt with large knives. Finally in desperation they lathered the porker, got out their razors and shaved it clean. Mr. and Mrs. Giese received their first lessons in milking a cow from Grandma Linnemann.

As soon as he dared make the venture Mr. Giese bought two oxen, hitched them up to the plow that had sailed around Cape Horn, and began farming in earnest. He made a good farmer, too. And his apple orchard was one of the best in the county. No scale or pests bothered those early apples. They were beauties and the memory of those first apples, fired in home-cured bacon, is one of the pleasantest to the family. Mr. Giese's cider mill, press and cellar were quite famous. Orders for vinegar came from many Portland institutions.

In the first years there was no opportunity for schooling, so Mrs. Giese taught her family the alphabet, multiplication tables and the few other things she had been taught before the days of co-education. Later the children attended Mr. Cailey's school in Pleasant Valley with the Cathey's, Cor-... , Jenness and Albrights. The nearest church services were held at Fairview and later at Gresham. The ox team hauled them to church.

Once a year Mrs. Giese and her daughters made the bumpy trip to Portland for calico and muslin. The heavy silks of Mrs. Giese's trousseau were unsuitable in the wilderness. Miss Cora Giese has some of them now in cedar chests in her cozy home adjoining her Cedarville Park holdings. Except for the delightful, spicy camphor smell in the folds those gowns might have been fashioned a year ago instead of seventy-five years ago. There is not a crack or tear in the fabrics. And such Paisley and silk Cashmere shawls! There is needle work as fine as spider's web--baby caps, vests and collars.

On those infrequent shopping trips one held on for dear life as the oxen and later the horses drew the wagon over the great roots in the crude roadway. Great trees, six feet across, barred the way. The ferry boat in Portland was paddled by two mules harnessed in a treadway. Where small farmhouses dot the way now, there was heavy timber. The Gates, Hamlins and Kellys had claims along the way. Father Kelly, beloved of all old-timers, kept open house for travelers. He had come in the early forties and owned a whole section of land. He was a familiar figure at the campmeetings.

It was to Father Kelly's home that a score of families fled during the Indian scare. Among them were Jake Moore and Jim Powell. He and Jas. Powell were nursing a grudge of long standing. When it seemed certain that savages were upon them Jake said, "Take care, James; if that be the Indians, I forgive you; but if they don't come the old grudge holds good!" Father Kelly saw to it that they buried the hatchet.

regular medicine, as he had crossed and made over to the
 his family. In 1857 he died, and his wife, who was
 gradually a great deal better. A day or two after
 and returned. When the first day was finished, Mr. L...
 neighbor and called, and Mr. L... in the evening. When Mr.
 L... announced that they were going to the States they had a
 visited at the same time. Finally in conversation they
 the doctor, but their friends had moved to a new
 these received their first lesson in making a cow-bread
 L...

as soon as he dated with the western Mr. L... he
 taken time up to the place that had begun about 1800, and
 having in general, he made a good farmer, and his wife
 was one of the best in the country. He says he had
 early apples. They were raised and the country of that
 lived in lower parts, in one of the places in the
 L... a great deal of time with the doctor. There
 thought some from many foreign nations.

in the first years there was no opportunity for
 there taught her family the art of making sugar and the
 other things and had been taught before the days of
 the children attended Mr. L... school in the
 country, Mr. L... James and L... the
 were said at L... and later at L... The
 country.

Once a year Mrs. L... and her husband made the
 for the cattle and horses. The heavy work of Mr. L...
 was made in the winter. Mrs. L... has
 of them now in each chest in her own
 for the winter, and the heavy work is
 to the house. There is not a
 and some things and still L... There is
 an apple, a few early apples and
 in these different things are said to be

the year and later the house was the great
 road. Great trees, the last
 road is finished by two miles
 were small houses and the way was
 L... and the hills and
 of all old-time things were
 in the early L... and
 L... at the

it was in L... a man
 the Indian country. These
 the small ones having a
 certain that L... but
 that on the Indians, I
 "Great good!" L...



In Civil War times new came slowly. Never in doubt as to the outcome, Eliza and Ernest Giese had stiched a fine large American flag to celebrate the Union victory. When the dire news passed from neighbor to neighbor of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Gieses sorrowfully raised the new flag to half mast on their stout cedar flagpole. After Lincoln's burial they folded it away. It is a prized possession in the Giese home.

Up there on a sightly hill overlooking the Giese and Linnemann homestead sites Mr. and Mrs. Percy Giese have their home in the heart of the fine filbert orchard that is Mr. Giese's hobby and pride. As he recalls the salt-sack trousers, parched-wheat coffee and other makeshifts of those frontier days he appreciates his pioneer parents.

Miss Cora Giese has built herself a charming home with a wonderful garden in the grove near the depot. It is not far from the site of the first log house. The other surviving son, Arthur Giese, has lived in Portland for many years. Other relatives of a younger generation also live on portions of the Giese claim. Ernest Giese died in March, 1893, and Mrs. Giese in 1894. They are remembered as substantial members of the community they helped to build.

Written by Marion Dudley Eling (circa 1920).

Director of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.

3. All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Structures which have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.

4. Changes which may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.

5. Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure, or site, shall be treated with sensitivity.

6. Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced, whenever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplication of features, substantiated by historical, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.

7. The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with

In Civil War times new ones slowly. Never in doubt as to the outcome, Miss and Ernest Glass had attended a fine party, which they had organized for the Union victory. When the first party passed from neighborhood to neighborhood of the neighborhood of Ernest Glass, the Glass family naturally raised the new flag to their front door. After Lincoln's burial they looked it away. It is a fine possession in the Glass home.

Up there on a slightly hill overlooking the Glass and Glass home, Miss and Mrs. Mary Glass have their home in the heart of the fine line which divides the Glass and Glass. As he recalls the late-night hours, Ernest Glass, father of Ernest Glass, recalls of those hours that he represented his present position. Miss Glass has built herself a beautiful home with a wonderful garden in the Grove near the depot. It is not far from the site of the Glass log house. The other surviving son, Arthur Glass, has lived in the house for many years. Other relatives of a younger generation also live on portions of the Glass estate. Ernest Glass died in 1911, and Mrs. Glass in 1914. They are remembered as substantial members of the community they helped to build.

Sketch of Ernest Glass (1810)

Ernest Glass was born in 1810 in the town of Glass, Glass County, Wisconsin. He was the son of Ernest Glass and Mary Glass. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and in the University of Wisconsin. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Bar and practiced law in Glass, Wisconsin. He was also a member of the Wisconsin State Bar Association. He was a prominent citizen of his town and county and was active in the community. He died in 1911 in Glass, Wisconsin.



APPENDIX C

STANDARDS AND RESOURCES FOR MANAGEMENT

The Secretary of the Interior's
Standards for Historic Preservation Projects

General Standards

1. Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property that requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purpose.
2. The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.
3. All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations which have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.
4. Changes which may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
5. Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure, or site, shall be treated with sensitivity.
6. Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced, whenever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historical, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.
7. The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with

APPENDIX 2

STANDARDS AND METHODS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

The Protection of the Historical Monuments of the Republic of China

General Principles

1. Every responsible official shall be held to provide a satisfactory report for a property that requires special attention of the public, and also the maintenance or the use of a property for the public interest.
2. The distinguishing original features or character of a building, structure, or site and the environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic or artistic architectural features shall be avoided when possible.
3. All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as historic monuments which have an historical value and which need to be preserved as such.
4. Changes which may have taken place in the course of the development of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have occurred in the past or in the future, and this development shall be recognized and respected.
5. Historical architectural features or monuments of historic interest which characterize a building, structure, or site, shall be treated with special care.
6. Historical architectural features shall be treated with special care, wherever possible. In the event of reconstruction or repair, the new material should match the original being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Special attention should be given to the preservation of original architectural features which are of historic interest or value, as far as possible.
7. The original architectural features or monuments of historic interest or value should be preserved as such.



the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken.

8. Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by, or adjacent to, any acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction project.

Specific Standards for Preservation

9. Preservation shall maintain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a building, structure, or site. Substantial reconstruction or restoration of lost features generally are not included in a preservation undertaking.

10. Preservation shall include techniques of arresting or retarding the deterioration of a property through a program of ongoing maintenance.

Local and Regional Organizations Concerned with Conserving Cultural Resources

Historic Preservation League of Oregon
P.O. Box 40053, Portland, Oregon 97240

Organized in 1976, the League's purpose is to encourage and support the advancement of historic preservation through education, planning and legislation. The HPLO operates Oregon Preservation Resource Center, 26 NW 2nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97209, which provides technical assistance and referral services.

Home Orchard Society
2511 SW Miles Street, Portland, Oregon

Founded in 1975, the purpose of the Home Orchard Society is to promote the science and culture of fruit-bearing trees, vines and plants; to provide educational programs encouraging the establishment of home orchards; and to preserve pioneer varieties.

The Northwest Germplasm Repository (USDA)
33447 Peoria Road, Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Acquires and maintains, usually for scientific study, pioneer varieties of various cultivated plants. Contact Dr. Harry B. Lagerstedt.

Trust for Public Land
82 Second Street, San Francisco, California 94105

Organized in 1973, provides information on techniques and methods for organizing local land trusts. Especially interested in preserving agricultural land in the West.

The greatest means possible. Reestablishing and other remedial methods that will change the physical building materials shall not be undertaken.

5. Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by or adjacent to any modifications, alterations, demolitions, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration or reconstruction project.

Specialty Standards for Preservation

7. Preservation shall include the exterior form, materials, and details of a building, structure or site. Historical reconstruction or restoration of lost features generally are not included in a preservation undertaking.

10. Preservation shall include inclusion of a strategy of including the deterioration of a property through a program of ongoing maintenance.

Local and National Organizations Concerned with
Conservation/Technical Services

National Preservation League of Oregon
1011 SW Main Street, Portland, Oregon 97205
Organized in 1975, the League's purpose is to encourage and support the advancement of historic preservation through education, training and legislation. The NPO created Oregon Preservation Resources Center, 28 SW 2nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204, which provides technical assistance and related services.

Howe Landmark Society
1011 SW Main Street, Portland, Oregon
Founded in 1977, the purpose of the Howe Landmark Society is to promote the science and culture of historic-looking areas, sites and places to provide educational programs concerning the establishment of new standards, and to preserve historic structures.

The Northwest Oregonian Historical Society (NWS)
1011 SW Main Street, Corvallis, Oregon 97330
Organized and maintained, primarily for scientific study, preservation of various cultural places. Contact: Dr. Betty H. Johnson.

Trust for Public Land
20 Second Street, San Francisco, California 94102
Organized in 1977, provides information on technical and method for acquiring local land resources. Specifically interested in preserving agricultural land in the West.



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