



HISTORY & LEGACY



Since 1947, the Meyer family has owned and protected this unique 30-acre farm located just minutes from the Oregon State Capitol building in Salem.

The Meyer Family Farm is believed to be the largest remaining undeveloped urban farm in Southeast Salem.

It is the original homestead resulting from a patent issued by The Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 settled by an Oregon Trail pioneer.

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Chain of Settlers

Township 8 South Range 3 West, Section 11, Lot 2, Willamette Meridian

Kalapuya Native Americans

Joseph Waldo

Fabritus R Smith

Walter T. & Ella McNary Stolz, Lenta D. Stolz Westacott, Jonathan E. Bourne

James E & Nannie Suttle Foster (and 2nd wife Grace Mustard Foster)

Henry A & Marian L Meyer

Henry A Meyer Revocable Living Trust

I. Original Native American Settlers

The modern history of the Meyer Family Farm's environmental, cultural, and economic characteristics can be traced to the Willamette Valley's sole occupants for thousands of years, the Kalapuyan Native Americans, who lived and played in its oak savanna and wetlands, fished Pringle Creek — which runs through the property, hunted deer, waterfowl, rabbits, squirrels, quail, grouse, and beaver, and gathered acorns, seeds, berries, and other fruits and roots such as potatoes and camas bulbs in its woodland and prairie. Independent researcher Robert Boyd estimates from 1805-1830 the total Kalapuyan population between 8,780 and 9,200.^[1]



Chief Quinaby c 1870

II. Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 Drives Settlement in Oregon



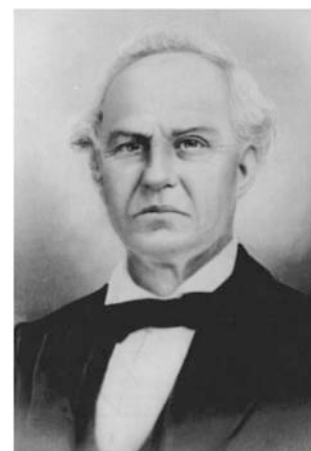
Pioneers traveling the Oregon Trail

With the Preemption Act of 1841 inspiring many to travel the difficult journey west with the promise of a new life for farmers, tradesmen, and missionaries, pioneers were permitted to settle on public land and stake their claim. In July 1843, the Provisional Government of Oregon, made up of mostly American settlers, provided a means to claim up to 640 acres, a full square mile. Oregon became a US territory in 1848. The Donation Land Claim Act enacted by the 31st United States Congress, became law on September 27, 1850.^[2]

Successful claimants were required to reside and make improvements on the land for four years in order to gain legal title to the property. By 1856 more than 7,000 settlers had acquired over 2.5 million acres of property in Oregon, free of charge. Every unmarried white male citizen 18 or older could receive up to 320 acres and every married couple, each owning half of the total grant under their own names, could receive a total of 640 acres. The law allowing married women to hold property under their own name was one of the first in the United States. Due to the westward expansion of the white settlers, the Kalapuyan population was tragically affected by the catastrophic epidemics of malaria, smallpox, and other diseases brought to the territory and they were forced to move to the Grand Ronde Reservation on the eastern side of the Coast Range in Polk County in 1856. On February 14, 1859, Oregon became the 33rd state admitted to the Union.^[3]

III. Joseph Waldo Travels the Oregon Trail with Fabritus Smith in 1846, Pringles Follow

Joseph Waldo, who followed in his brother Daniel Waldo's footsteps who traveled the Oregon Trail in 1843, made plans for his own journey with hired hand Fabritus Reynolds Smith, originally from Rochester, NY, as the driver of their ox wagon team. Together, Joseph and Fabritus left Missouri in the spring of 1846 and arrived in Oregon City four



Joseph Waldo

months later. Roy V Ohmart, son of Velleda Smith Ohmart and grandson of Fabritus Smith, writes as published in Marion County Historical Society Marion County History, Vol 6" (1960) "As Waldo had been associated with his brother Daniel Waldo in freighting on the Santa Fe route, his experience enabled them to make good time and they arrived in Oregon City on September 3, 1846."^[4]



Downtown Salem, Oregon c early 1900s

In "Book of Remembrance of Marion County, Oregon Pioneers 1840–1860" (1927) author Sarah Hunt Steeves writes, "When the Pringle family reached the top of the last hill, overlooking the present city of Salem, and saw the three-story Willamette Institute and the parsonage, both painted gleaming white, surrounded by the lovely valley, they really felt as if they had a view of paradise. This was Christmas day, 1846" when "The Pringle family first took up land near Stayton, then finally settled just south of Salem, on the creek that bears his name."^[5]

IV. Surveyors' Field Notes Report Oaks on Property

In early 1852, deputy surveyor William Ives and his team's field notes describe the area's terrain as "Land gently rolling. Soil is first-rate clay loam and part stoney. Timber, W Oak, and Fir Opening ..." ^[6] Their field notes indicate several oaks and their diameters which could be traced to the trees still growing on the Meyer Family Farm. The Willamette Valley's climate and Jory soils, as described, provided an ideal setting for farming of many crops, including Christmas trees, various berries, filberts (hazelnuts), sweet corn, wheat, and many varieties of grass seed, all of which grew on this land over the last 150 years. Much of the time was devoted to raising sheep, cattle, and pigs.

In "Reflections on the Jason Lee Mission and the Opening of Civilization in the Oregon Country," (1971) Lewis Judson tells us before the 1851 setting of the Willamette Stone in the hills west of Portland which provides the base for all surveys, much of "Oregon Country," including the Willamette Valley, "was usually started at a tree, rock, or stake. Often the tree would be marked with a letter."^[7]



April 22, 1852 Survey - T8SR3W: Waldo Claim/Meyer Family Farm

V. Meyer Family Farm Neighborhood — Smith-Ohmart House

Judson further explains Alanson Hinman's 1846 claim was transferred to Charles Craft in 1847 who sold and transferred the squatter's right to Fabritus Smith the same day.^[8] Ohmart notes in his account that Craft was Smith's employer at the sawmill and Smith "boarded with the Craft family, sleeping in a nearby cabin" ... The property "was almost a square mile, the north line being the present McGilchrist Street and the east line the present 12th Street" ... "When the state road was changed to the present route of South Commercial Street and 99E, a new frame house was built near it in 1854. This house was east of the new road on the present line of Waldo Avenue. Here, in a house that stood a few feet from the existing home, three children, Velleda (Smith Ohmart), Hamlin F., and Clara E. were born, all surviving to old age."^[9]

In an article published in The Oregon Statesman, March 28, 1926, South Salem All in Woods, This Period Recalled by Mrs. Ohmart; Only One Fence Then, Velleda Ohmart shared, "I remember when the country was all timber and open land from the top of the present south Salem hill to town and there was only one fence in the whole thing. I remember that fence very well because my brother used to come to meet me as I was coming home from school and I would climb on that rail fence to get on his horse." She described farm life as, "Small crops of grain were raised, but most of the time was devoted to raising sheep and cattle. A ready market was found for meat and wool and horse raising was also popular as good horses were always in demand." And she recalled, "Chief Quinaby was a great friend of the whites and was always sure of a warm welcome when he visited their homes."^[37]

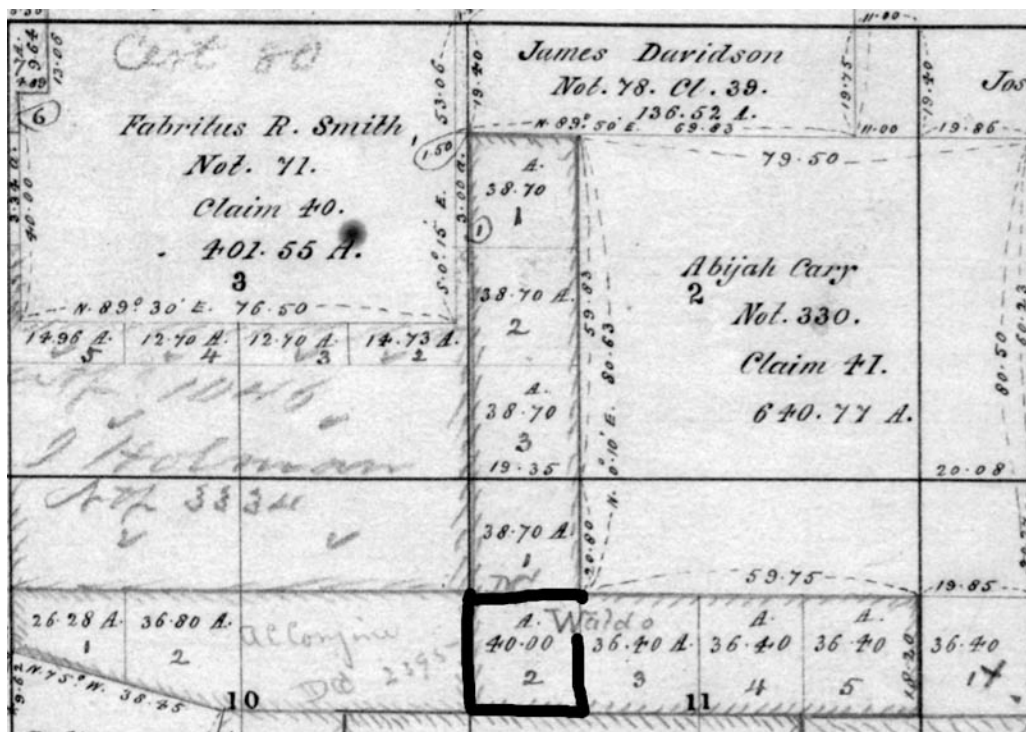


Smith-Ohmart House c 1924

Ohmart (Roy) recalls his grandfather Smith as "a progressive and careful farmer and stock breeder, always alert to the latest methods and improved machinery" who "together with the late John Minto imported Merino sheep" and "kept Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs, and many fine horses."^[10] Judson describes Smith as becoming "a man of much value as a public-minded citizen of growing Salem" and who "served in the State Legislature and on the local school board. He was for many years a member of the boards of trustees of both Willamette University and the First Methodist Church and was useful in many official and semi-official positions for the greater portion of his life."^[11] The 1870s Italianate Smith-Ohmart House on E. Nob Hill St, SE was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.^[12]

VI. Joseph Waldo Homesteads the Future Meyer Family Farm Property

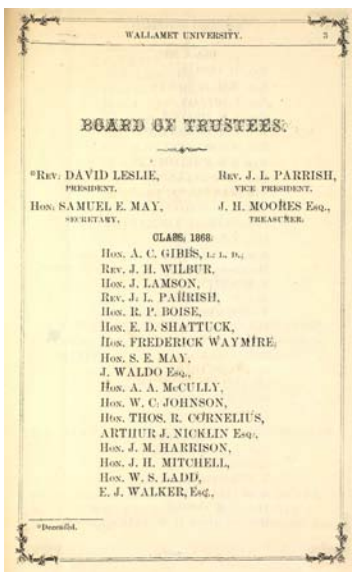
On November 27, 1847, Joseph Waldo staked his historic claim to the rich and still sparsely settled Willamette Valley lands — specifically, 304 acres at the location of Willamette Meridian Township 8 South, Range 3 West. (Provisional Land Grant Record 62705, Vol 6) Waldo's 1852 Donation Land Claim No. OC3308 was divided into eight, nearly equal lots of 36-40 acres each in T8S R3W Sections 2 and 11,



surrounded by other claimants and dear friends Fabritus and Virgilia Pringle Smith, Abijah and Sophia Cary, James and Amelia Davidson, Clarke and Catherine Pringle, Virgil and Pherne Pringle, Joseph and Sarah Ann Smith, Joseph and Elmira Holinan, Cyrus and Lucinda Reed, and John and Martha Ann Minto. The 30-acre Meyer Family Farm is Joe Waldo's Section 11 S4034 August 1855

The 30-acre Meyer Family Farm is Joe Waldo's Section 11 S4034 August 1855

VII. Waldo and Other Notable Pioneers



Though Joseph Waldo's biography is incomplete, we know he became a prosperous and well-known Salem community member, successful farmer, adored by children, and a respected board of trustees member of Wallamet University (now Willamette University) — the oldest university in the western United States, established in 1842. Beloved so much so, that Judson tells us, "Waldo Avenue was named for Joseph Waldo, brother of Daniel, who came to Oregon in 1846. Joseph never married. Liberal with his funds, he helped many young people gain an education. He was known as "Uncle Joe" to those he befriended, and he occupied a position of the highest respect."^[14]

For the settlers, helping their neighbors was a way of life that was critical to their survival. We know Joseph was no exception. Marion County census records for 1870 show Joseph Waldo, 65, as head-of-household, farmer, housing Lucian B. Fullerton, 38, (Virgil Pringle's nephew and Charles

Fullerton's younger brother) also a farmer, and his wife Sarah Minto Fullerton, 28, a housekeeper, and their daughters Emma, 8 (died 1873) and Olive, 9 (died in 1874.)^[15] Each pioneer family had something to share, building a strong sense of community.

On Tuesday, November 21, 1905, John Minto IV writes in the Weekly Oregon Statesman, Sixty Years Ago, "The lynx and wild cat were sometimes very destructive on lambs and small pigs where their drinking place was in bush cover. Some thirty five-years ago [1870] when the small wolf refused to take poison, Joseph Waldo, then my neighbor set out to find hounds. He did not ask the quality of the hound only if

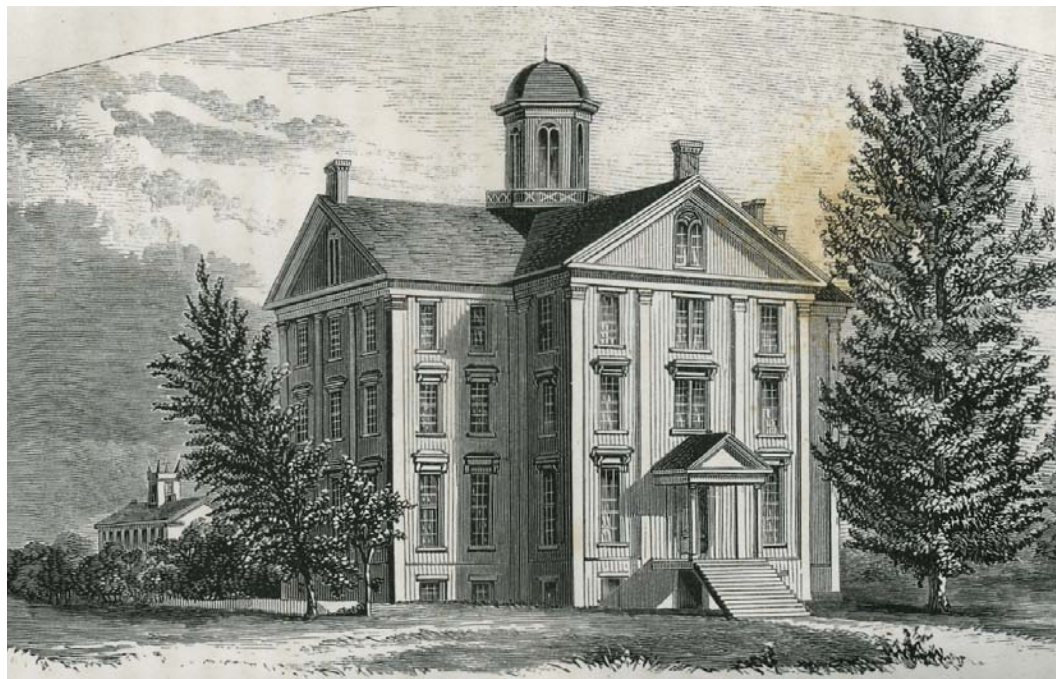
his owner was tired of him. He soon collected eleven dogs and stationed them out in our neighborhood. We took our best saddle horses and horns and guns and killed two coyotes the first day and eight within the week, and had lots of fun besides. — J.M.”^[16]

Ellen Jennette Chamberlin wrote “Pleasant Memories” circa early 1900s documenting her life. She wrote of her family’s journey to Oregon from Michigan in 1857 when she was a child. Traveling to New York to take the SS *Illinois* to the Isthmus of Panama, then aboard the *John L Stevens* to San Francisco, and the final leg on the *Columbia* “ended with thankful hearts when we crossed the bar, and entered Oregon, our desired haven, on the broad Columbia river.”^[17]

Chamberlin describes her formative years at Wallamet University in great detail and with much gratitude. She notes, “among the students of those days were some who, in later years, played a prominent part in the history of our state: Frederick Schwatka, distinguished explorer of Alaska and the Artic regions; Sylvester Simpson and his gifted brother Samuel, whose ‘Beautiful Willamette’ and other poems, won for him the title of Oregon’s Poet Laureate; and John B Waldo (Joseph’s nephew) a Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon. Their faces became familiar to me in the chapel services. One sweet-faced girl I recall, always stood by the piano, to assist in the singing, with the choir. They called her Fannie Willson. Today her children and grandchildren refer to her by the endearing name of “Grandma” and cherish the memory of Mrs. JK Gill” as Frances A Willson married Joseph Kaye Gill, American retailer, publisher, and founder of JK Gill Company.^[18]

Appearing in The Sunday Oregon, June 23, 1918, Memoirs of 50 Fruitful Years, Address to Alumni by Miss Ellen Chamberlain, an 1868 alumna of Wallamet University, recalled the dedication of the school’s 1867 Waller Hall when the school community “marched” from the old school building to the new and her fondness of Joseph Waldo, “In the midst of that group, his silver-crowned head leaning upon his cane, sat one of Old Willamette’s staunchest friends, In fact, a friend to everybody he seemed, for everybody called him

‘uncle’ Joe Waldo. A welcome guest into every home, bringing good cheer by his sunny presence, he trod the highways and byways of life performing many a deed of kindness, speaking words of encouragement to those of troubled hearts.”^[19]



Waller Hall, 1868
From Oregon and Its Institutions; Comprising a Full History of the Willamette University.
By Gustavus Hines, Carlton & Porter, 1868.

Chamberlin wasn't the only person writing about Waldo. Neighbor James (Jay) W. Cox's original manuscript written about 1914 and published in "Marion County Historical Society Marion County History, Vol 3" (1957), recalls his home "on a farm a few miles south of Salem, and one of the events of my boyhood was when some of the 'folks from town' came out to make us a visit."^[20] He writes, "Another family whose names are associated with my earliest recollections were the Waldos. Uncle Dan, everybody knew. His name is writ on the everlasting hills in one of the fairest spots in Oregon. But the one whose visit was hailed with the greatest delight by us children was Uncle Joe Waldo, a brother of Uncle Dan. He was just 'Uncle Joe' to every child in the country; he lived and died a bachelor, but in his sunny heart there was room for love for every child he met. An epoch in my life was when Uncle Joe arrived at our house at night fall, with his budget of kindly gossip. (There were no daily newspapers in those days). That was forty years ago, but Uncle Joe's snow white hair, kindly face and thin piping voice are as familiar to me as though it were yesterday."^[21]

VIII. Meyer Family Farm Pre-Civil War Barn Raise in 1854

In *The Impact of the Donation Land Law Upon the Development of Oregon* (1994), Elwin E Grout writes about Salem's early pioneers and their economy. "The market activities of farmers on the Oregon rural frontier indicate that providing for the family was their primary concern. This was accomplished with help from the rest of the community. Each household provided something necessary for the community, whether it was agricultural labor, or goods or services. Households developed an interdependence. Labor pools, secondary occupations, labor exchange, and economic interdependence all served to bind the households into a community."

Virgil Pringle, for example, was a mason who worked frequently in the winter of 1853 making chimneys for his neighbors. Grout points out that a good barn was crucial for a successful working farm and because significant labor and resources were required to raise a barn, it was essential for neighbors to pitch in to help one another. The neighborhood raised more than 12 barns between 1854 and 1855, including, we might conclude from Smith's diary too, the 1854 barn, hay loft, and lean-to on the Meyer Family Farm.^[22]



Waldo's 1854 barn, loft, and lean-to currently on the Meyer Family Farm

IX. Fabritus Smith Diaries, 1854–1858

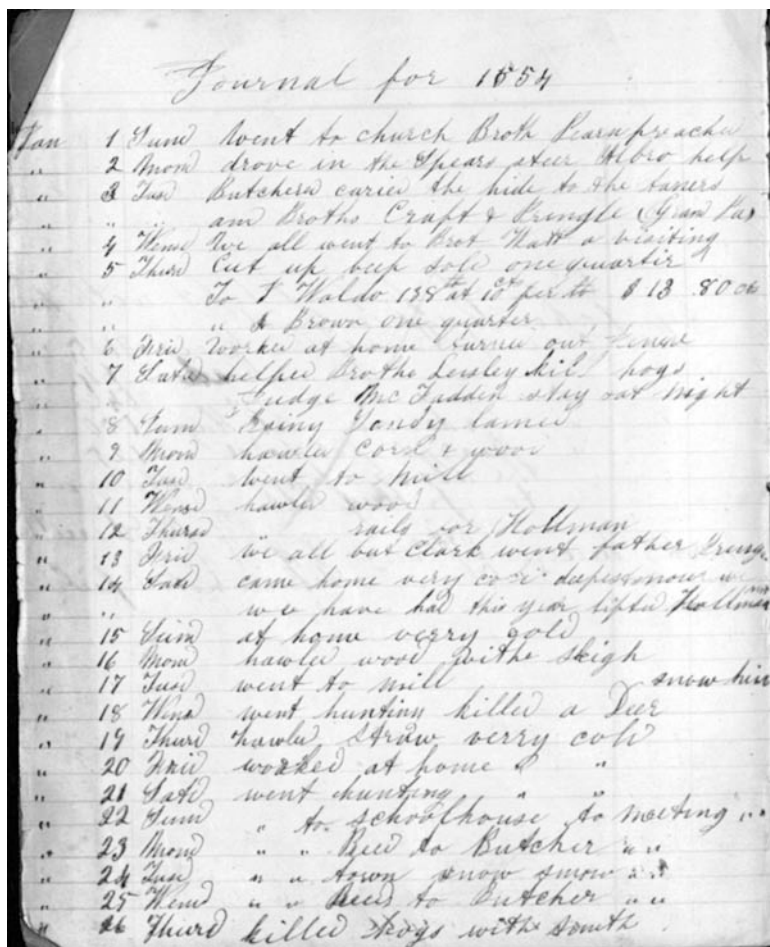
Fabritus Smith's diaries and financial ledgers housed at the University of Oregon's Special Collections and University Archives confirm these accounts. In his "Book-Keeping Account Book for the Farmer" diary, Smith accounts his daily activities in 1854 and 1855 and keeps a cash ledger for 1856 and 1858.^[23] Some of the activities noted in his diary include: the day's weather conditions; raising cattle, sheep, hogs, and chickens; hunting and breaking horses; fixing and moving fences; going into town for the butcher and mill; attending meetings and Sunday church; tending the orchard, gardens, and fields;

planting and harvesting potatoes, cabbage, corn, onions, oats, timothy grass, and wheat; planting melons in the fruit garden; using horses to plow the oats; thrashing and cleaning the wheat; branding his calves; driving cattle; hunting for deer and cougar; killing his hogs, sheep, and cattle; working on the barn, its cellar, and hen house; tending his smoke house; staying home and writing letters; and serving six days as a juror. Smith sold beef to his neighbors including Waldo for 10 cents per pound, hauled wood in winter with a sleigh, helped his neighbors mend their fences, barns, and wagons, hauled lumber, branded animals, loaned out his horses and wagon, and raised new barns. Waldo, Craft, Watt, Holinan, Minto, Pringle, Carey, Fullerton, Patterson, Reed, Townsend, Davidson, and a cousin David, the first relative to visit him in Oregon in 1855, are all mentioned.

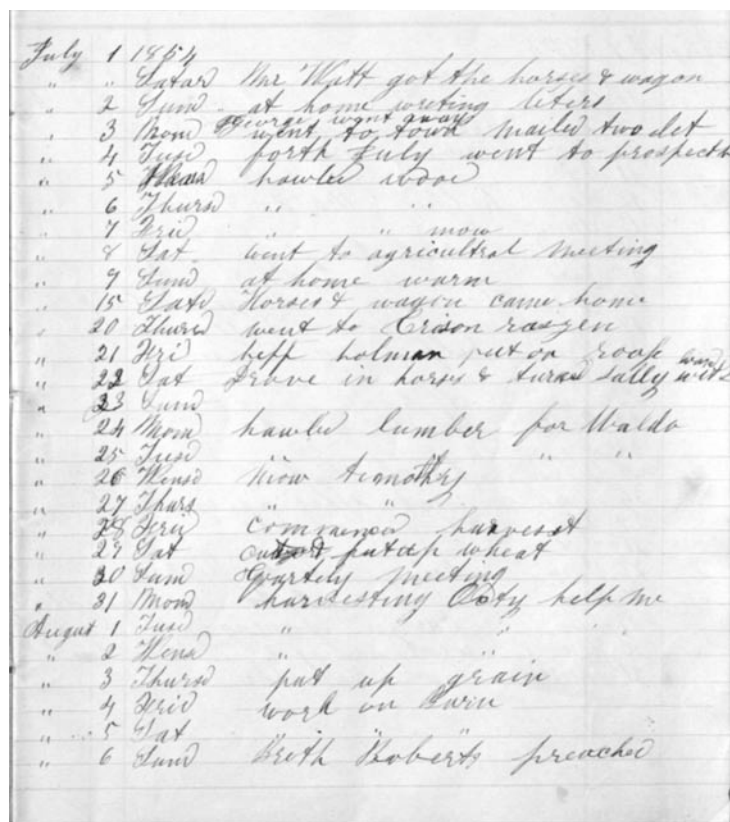
Due to a backlog in the Oregon City survey office, Waldo's formal patent was issued posthumously on June 13, 1873 and recorded on May 1, 1875, and was acquired by Smith. A copy of the original patent resides with Fabritus Smith's diaries [A191, 35025042868170] at the University of Oregon's Special Collections and University Archives, with BLM GLO Records, and Marion County Clerk's Office Licensing and Recording.^[24]

X. Waldo Dies, Smith Obtains Property

The original story ends when after 25 years in Oregon, Waldo died on November 24, 1871 while on a trip to Virginia to visit his sister.^[25] A letter written by Waldo's nephew, Oregon F Morgan to Smith, on Dec 3, 1871 says, "It was very unexpected to all of us and Uncle Joe, himself. ... He had all the leading physicians of the place and the very best care, but all to no purpose. ... The disease appeared to be of the stomach, suffering terribly, and screaming for help."^[26]



Smith's January 1854 Diary entries



Smith's July 1854 Diary entries

Waldo's Last Will and Testament reads,

"I, Joseph Waldo of Salem, State of Oregon, make this my Last Will and Testament. I will to my sister Betsy Morgan now living in Marion County, West Virginia, one Gold Draft left with her by me — also Ten thousand dollars in currency drafts, also now in her possession — also some Four hundred and Fifty dollars cash now also in her possession — also about One hundred dollars cash, which I handed to Nathan Goff where I am sick. My said sister is to pay all Doctor's bills and funeral expenses, and also Five hundred dollars to Mary Martin, Henry Martin's blind daughter. The above devise to my sister Betsy Morgan is for her sole and separate use and benefit under her sole controls and free from the debts, liabilities, and control of her husband Jacob Morgan. The above named Gold Draft is for One thousand dollars, all remainder and residue of my Estate, both Real and personal, I wish to be equally divided among my legal heirs according to the Laws governing the distribution of the property of deceased people in the State of West Virginia. Given under my hand and seal as my Last Will and Testament. Joseph Waldo."^[27]

XI. Pringle Fruit Tracts and the Fosters

While there are some gaps in research after Waldo's death and probate and after Smith obtained the property, archived records show Walter T. Stolz, Lenta D. Stolz Westacott, and Jonathan E. Bourne purchased part of the Waldo DLC on September 20, 1912 and created an 83.05 acre, nine tract subdivision, naming it Pringle Fruit Tracts. On February 17, 1916, the deed was updated to include Walter's wife, Ella McNary Stolz. By 1919, the property had been modified. Siblings John B. Foster, Anna L. Foster Christie, and

James E Foster each

purchased a lot:
Tracts 1) 22.86a, 2)
30.39a, and 3)

29.77a. James and
his wife Nannie Ann
Suttle Foster

purchased their 29.77
tract on April 16,
1921.^[28] She and

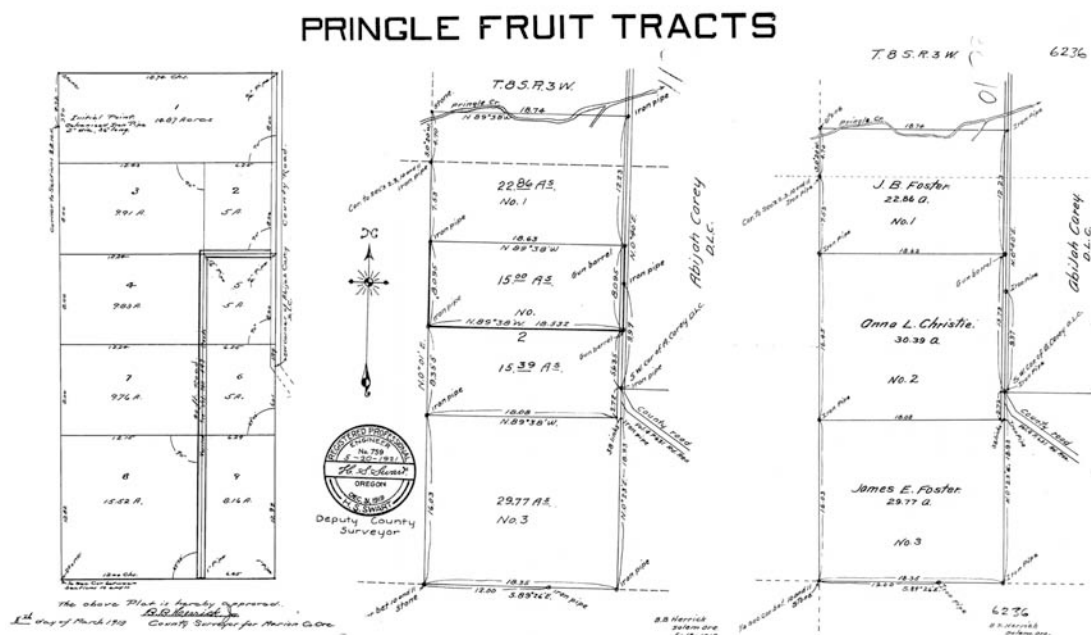
James had four
children: Vera V Ent,
Edwin C, Lawrence E,
and Atwood P.

Nannie died October
22, 1921.^[29] James

later married Grace Price
Mustard Foster and

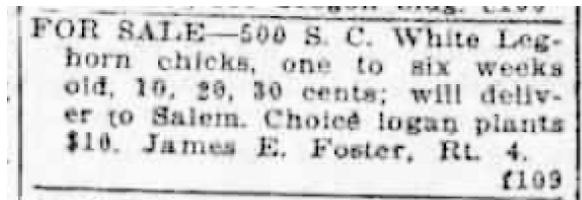
renewed the deed on February 28, 1927 in both of their names.^[30] Census records from 1930 and 1940 show James' occupation as a "fruit farmer" and of having a "lodger" who helped with the fruit.^[31]

"Salem Marion and Polk Counties Oregon December 1932 Telephone Directory" lists "Foster, James E r RFD4 Dial 116 Call 33-F-23."^[32]



Three new lots created for three Foster siblings (John B., Anna L., and James E.) from Waldo's claim dated 1913, 1919, and 1921. James E Foster sold his Pringle Fruit Tracts 29.77 ac "No 3" lot to Henry and Marian Meyer on October 29, 1947.

Foster ran many FOR SALE advertisements in Salem's Capital Journal such as on May 2, 1921 for "500 S.Cs White Leghorn chicks, one to six weeks old, 10, 20, 30 cents; will deliver to Salem. Choice logan plants \$10. James E Foster, Rt 4."^[33] The 1921 \$10 loganberry plant is equal to \$150 dollars today.^[34]



For Sale ad: Salem Capital Journal – May 2, 1921

XII. Henry and Marian Meyer's Family Farm Legacy

One hundred years after Waldo staked his 1847 provisional land claim, Henry A and Marian L Williams Meyer continued The Farm's legacy by buying the Pringle Fruit Tracts 29.77 acres farm, from James E and Grace M Foster October 29, 1947, which included its 1915 2-story farmhouse, the 1854 barn then filled with hay and farming gear, flat to moderately sloped mixture of fields and pasture, seasonal "Split Pea River" wetlands, and its diverse and unique tree canopy with many trees designated "protected" including magnificent large-diameter Oregon white oaks within a savannah (*a threatened habitat in Oregon*) many of which are likely heritage trees from the 1800s including: Douglas Firs, the stunning prized 32" dbh (100" circumference) black walnut tree estimated to have been planted about 1878 (143 years old), and Henry's North Woods mixed oak conifer forest and creek.

Henry brought his young wife Marian and daughter Mary Ann and sons Tim and John from Portland to Salem, where the couple, following in the footsteps of pioneer Joseph Waldo, quickly became important and respected members of the Salem community. Marian, a 1939 Marylhurst College graduate who had earned the "Miss Marylhurst 1939" title and later would be recognized with Salem's "Woman of Achievement" award in 1977, the year before her death. Henry specialized in vehicles logistics for the



Marian in front of the farmhouse c 1947



President Roosevelt in retrofitted Army Jeep

U.S. Army in World War II and was instrumental in retrofitting polio-stricken U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt's Army Jeep when he met with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the Casablanca Conference in Morocco in 1943. He earned a battlefield promotion to Major, a Purple Heart, the European African Middle Eastern Service Medal, the WWII Victory Medal, and the American Theater Ribbon.



Meyer farmhouse – c 1947

In Salem after the war, he became the well-respected manager of Schatz Salem Furniture store in downtown Salem, soon-to-be Salem's interior designer to the stars, including Governor Mark Hatfield and Statesman-Journal "gossip" columnist Jeryme English. Known for his wry sense of humor, precise design sense, and generous giving of his time and resources, Henry was widely-known for his high standards, attention to quality and detail for which he earned recognition as well as loyal clientele including Oregon State Senators, Governors, and Supreme Court Justices. Henry and Marian helped

establish Salem's Symphony, fostered residents of the Fairview Training Center, were founding members of Queen of Peace Catholic Church and Illahe Country Club, and were second-generation members of Portland's Multnomah Athletic Club.

Through hard work and sheer determination, on ancient Kalapuya land claimed by Joseph Waldo in the 19th century, Henry and Marian created what would become the epicenter of the Meyer family — what the family knows and loves as “The Farm” — a magical place for their six children: Mary Ann, Tim, John, Peter, James, and Molly, 17 grandchildren, 29 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren to experience farm-life, family holidays, and annual summer gatherings.



Henry and Marian in their 1965 Excalibur



Meyer Family Farm 32" dbh 100" circumference black walnut tree estimated to be over 143 years old, likely planted by Joseph Waldo himself

Since 1947, several generations of Meyer family members, friends, and neighbors have grown up running through its ancient oak groves, swinging from its 143-year-old black walnut tree, navigating its “Split Pea River” wetlands, chasing grasshoppers, riding horses, bucking hay, kenneling Kerry Blue Terriers, harvesting filberts and Christmas trees, picking berries, cherries, and pairs of heirloom pears, rustling up horses, chickens, ducks, peacocks, dogs, cats, goats, sheep, and llamas, and simply enjoying this heavenly farm oasis.

A recent bird count by Salem Audubon Society noted no less than 14 different bird species in one hour of observation, including: song sparrows, mourning doves, Cooper's hawk, black-capped chickadees, red-tailed hawks, Rufous hummingbirds,

Great horned owls, wild turkeys, and Merlin falcons. All sorts of deer, coyotes, skunks, and rabbits also call The Farm home.^[35] In *A Landowner's Guide for Restoring and Managing Oregon White Oak Habitats* (2004), Oregon white oak savannas and woodlands are described to be a very important piece of the ecological fabric of the Pacific Northwest. Unfortunately, these habitats and the wildlife that depend on them have diminished greatly from the past. The vast majority of the remaining Oregon white oak habitat is found on private land: farms, ranches, woodlots, forestlands, and even residential lots. Owners of land with oak habitat possess the opportunity to conserve this dwindling habitat for their own satisfaction and enjoyment and as a legacy for future generations.^[36]

Henry and Marian built their farm on the foundations laid by its forebears with clear intent for their farming and environmental preservation legacy to endure. For many family members who have lived and worked on The Farm during different stages of their lives and for its guests, The Farm has always been a home away from home.

XIII. References

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THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That JAMES E. FOSTER and GRACE M. FOSTER,
his wife,
 hereinafter known as grantor s. for and in consideration of the sum of
 *****TEN AND NO/100***** Dollars,
 to them paid, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain,
 sell and convey unto HENRY A. MEYER and MARIAN W. MEYER, his wife, as
tenants by the entirety
their heirs and assigns, the following described premises, to-wit:

Beginning at the quarter section corner between sections 10 and 11 in Township S S. R. 3 W. of the Willamette Meridian, Marion County, Oregon; thence S. 89 degrees 26' E. 18.35 chains; thence N. 0° 23' E. 18.93 chains, to the S. W. corner of the Donation Land Claim of Abijah Carey; thence West 38 links; thence S. 0° 23' W. 2.72 chains; thence West 18.08 chains to the line between sections 10 and 11; thence South 16.03 chains to the place of beginning and containing 29.77 acres of land.



TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises with their appurtenances unto the said grantee s.
their heirs and assigns forever. And we the said grantor s do hereby
 covenant to and with the said grantee s. their heirs and assigns, that we are the
 owner s. in fee simple of said premises; that they are free from all incumbrances,

and that we will warrant and defend the same from all lawful claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hand s.

and seal s this 29th day of October, 19 47

Done in presence of

James E. Foster (SEAL)

Grace M. Foster (SEAL)

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

STATE OF OREGON,

County of Marion } ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 29th day of October A. D. 1947,
before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public

in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within named

JAMES E. FOSTER and GRACE M. FOSTER, his wife

who are known
to me to be the identical persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and
acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
notarial

seal, the day and year last above written.

W. R. Keyes
Notary Public for Oregon.

My Commission Expires 4-9-49

Warranty Deed

JAMES E. FOSTER, et ux

864676

TO

HENRY A. MEYER, et ux

STATE OF OREGON,

County of

MARION

ss.

I certify that the within instrument
was received for record on the
day of OCT 29 1947 A. D.
1947 at 2 1/2 o'clock P. M. and
recorded in book 378 on page
278 Record of Deeds of said County.
Witness my hand and seal of County
affixed.

William H. Meyer
Recorder of Conveyances.

By

Deputy.

FROM THE OFFICE OF

James E. Foster
Grace M. Foster
Henry A. Meyer