## OREGON CENTURY FARM & RANCH PROGRAM 2017 Applicant Approval Checklist

Name of applicant Lea O. Herring
Name of Farm or Ranch Herring Farm County Yamhill
Notarized <u>X</u> yes no Posted by May 1 <u>V</u> yes no \$250 Application <u>X</u> yes no
Other fees (additional certificates, @ \$20 ea.), amount \$  Total fees pd. \$
1. Applicant is legal owner yes no other
2. 100 years of continuous operation by same family <u>yes</u> no
Comments 1914
3. Not less than \$1,000 gross income per year for three out of last five years no
Comments notary
4. Living on or actively managing and directing the farming or ranching activity on the land <u>X</u> yesno
Comments
5. Line of ownership from original settler or buyer through children, siblings, nephews or nieces. Adopted children will be recognized equally with other descendants yes no
6. Official form used with all questions answered completely, including narrative yesno
Comments
7. Documentation showing the date of earliest ownership (Donation Land Claim, Deed of Sale, Homestead Certificate, Family Bible, diary entry, or correspondence)yesno
Comments warranty deed
Photos included with application yes no Sent digital photos yes no
Additional information needed from applicant
Concerns or questions

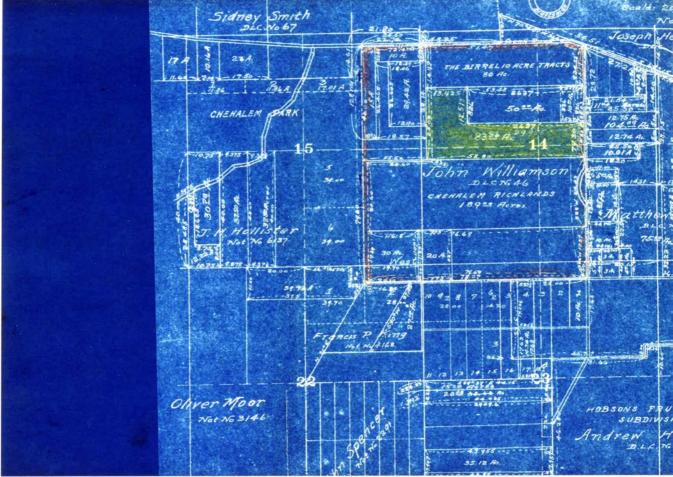
/Users/andreakuenzi/Documents/Century Farm & Ranch Program/Applications & Awards 2017/Applicant Data/Application checklist Century Form 2017.doc

Application Approval/Reviewer Notes Identification of Family Stories for Narratives:
Reviewer #1: Initials LAL
Notes: GNAT FAMILY ASMATIVE
Reviewer #2: Initials: PA
Notes: FANTASTIC PHOTOS. VERY DETAILED NAMATIVE, PARTICULARY RE'. STRAWSTRRY PICKING.
Reviewer #3: Initials:
Notes: Appreciate all the detail in the marrative!
Reviewer #4: Initials:
Notes: Lots of information and details; fulfills requirements as Century Farm.
Reviewer #5: Initials:
Notes:

Provide at meeting:

- Blank copies of applications
- · Copies of drafted narratives sent on hand
- Print digital pictures for review if only send digital
- Model "Timeline" added to application materials for applicants \* This was not done, will do in 2016

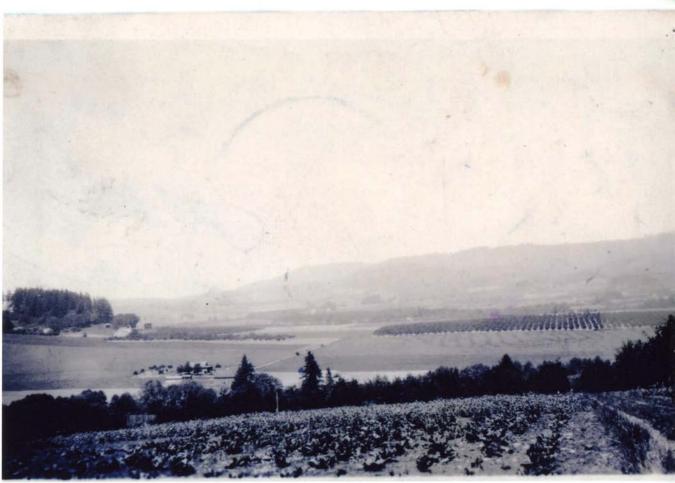
/Users/andreakuenzi/Documents/Century Farm & Ranch Program/Applications & Awards 2017/Applicant Data/Application checklist Century Form 2017.doc













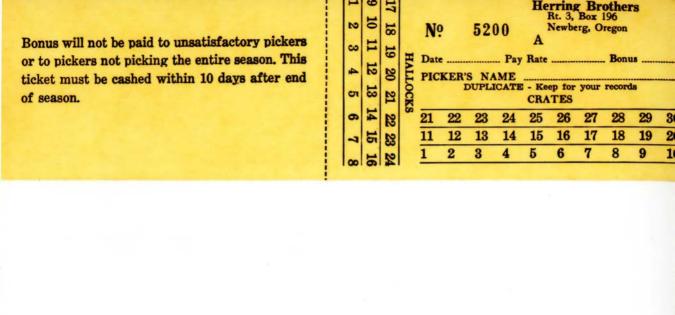




































All Saved Digitally

Subject:

Last Herring farm application materials

Date:

Monday, May 1, 2017 at 11:05:34 AM Pacific Daylight Time

From:

Redacted For Privacy

To:

Andrea Redacted For Privacy

Attachments: herring plat maps old ones.pdf, weevils article Bland Herring.pdf, Lea Herring Century Farm summary blurb.pdf, Herring Photo Captions Century Application pdf.pdf, family narrative Herring century farm.pdf, Signed Application Herring Century Farm Completed.pdf

Hello Andrea.

I'm attaching captions for photos as a PDF with small copies of the photos inserted for the Lea Herring Century Farm application.

Also, here is a 4-page scan of the maps. I taped together copies and submitted them with the paper application. The old photocopies we have are larger than 8.5x11 and fairly readable, but I'm not sure how to scan them in one piece.

Additionally, attached is the "Weevil" article on my dad. I think you have a printed copy. It maybe isn't required for the application, yet does illustrate the sorts of articles written about him over the decades. The other attachments are PDF files of the narrative and the summary "blurb" already provided on paper, in case electronic copies are helpful to you. Just to be complete, I'm also attaching a copy of the signed application.

Lastly, there isn't a photo of Lea's children. The three of us and our spouses are involved with the farm in varying degrees, some of us paid as employees, some not. Molly will be here from Oklahoma in a couple of weeks. Is a photo of the family something you'd like for this application?

Thank you for your efforts with this project,

Jacki Dougan

New item submitted:

<<...>>

Scans of items you already have in paper form:

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Lea Herring Farm Application to Oregon Century Farm 2017

This is an overview of application materials and captions, submitted/written by Jacki (Herring) Dougan. Numbering is not consecutive due to editing in the application process.



10. Warranty Deed, the original copy from Yamhill County, Oregon dated December 7<sup>th</sup> 1916.



11. Cover page of the Abstract of Title book for this property. In the 1960s or 70s the county was giving away the abstracts because they were updating records, possibly to micro-film. We have a box of them for different parcels Herrrings owned. Some are typed, some are hand-written and end with a date prior to the mid-1950s.



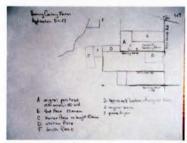
12. The Abstract Warranty Deed for the original in item 1. It is clearer than the original copy that the purchase was for 133.86 acres, not 33.86.



13. Current screen-shot of Yamhill County records showing the property, now tax lot 1002, has remained in Herring ownership. The earliest listing, 1957, is from Frederick C. Herring Sr. to Jr.



14. This is the map glued in the back of the Abstract of Title book and seems to be a blue-print.



15. My hand-written drawing of the properties purchased through the years is what I scanned as #15. I re-did one and provided it on paper with another map photo-copy, but forgot to keep a copy myself. Lea currently farms blocks C, B, G (Kunze, Original, Pond and Trietch). Fred sold blocks D, E, F when retiring and his widow, Kaye, lives on a portion of the original property. It is rented pasture.



16. One of only two photos of the original house, both undated. The house is said to be the first on the Williamson Donation Land Claim. This photo original is small (about 2"x4"), but using the high-quality scan, details can be seen. These include the garden, someone under the tree, the foundation and rather saggy-looking porches.



17. The original house is shown, possibly an earlier date than #16, based on the vegetation size. The cars are model T's, dated 1923-25. This house was said to be the original home of John and Susan Williamson, original owners of the donation land claim. There are histories about him owning the mill toward Dundee off of current Red Hills Road. The house burned in 1940. The family has written remembrances of the house and the day it burned, written by one of Fred and Sophie's daughters.



20. Original out-buildings dated prior to 1940. We think this was the mid-1920s. The distant mountain is Chehalem, with Bald Peak at the left horizon behind the oak trees. The view is to the north from about where the home was, and the only thing remaining is the clump of oak trees. These barns were gone by the mid-1940s.



35. Bland Herring with his parents, Fred and Sophie, about 1948.



39. Strawberries loaded on a truck in 1960. The hallocks and crates are wooden. The side-boards and ropes used to secure the load are visible. The berries were flavorful but soft so not grown for the fresh market. They were processed into syrup or frozen and were a favorite for flavoring yogurts and ice creams made at the big dairies in Wisconsin, according to family lore, so that's another thing to research someday.



40. This photo shows typical 1960 berry picker at Herring's, with the carriers of six hallocks. I have not been able to identify this person to gain a photo release. There are few photos of picking, and this one roll of color film is a family treasure.



43. The berry field with pickers in 1960; same roll of color film. The cars are along what is now Herring lane and the view is to the south. This includes the flat-bed truck being loaded with crates at the "shed" of crates and the old berry buses. The hills beyond show the red hills soil where a prune orchard was being removed, piles of trees for burning.

Bonus will not be paid to unsatisfactory pickers or to pickers not picking the entire season. This ticket must be cashed within 10 days after end of season.

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44. A Herring Brothers berry ticket, likely 1970's. They changed little over the years. It was folded over and the top copy was turned in at day's end, as it was the cleaner and drier ticket. Punches used were special shapes, unavailable to the general public. By season's end the berries were fewer and smaller so a bonus was offered to those staying. At Herrings, pickers on the last day (never announced before-hand) got a ticket for a free banana split at the Dairy Queen.



45. Fred Herring Jr. and Bland Herring 1966 with granite removed from the hillside of the Kunze place (50 acres bought in 2016, sold immediately and re-purchased in 1965). The rock came from Canada with the prehistoric Missoula Floods. The view beyond is looking south over the original farm property, with the Dundee Red Hills above. Lange Estate Vineyard Winery is at the horizon at about Fred's left ear, and generally has a view including the Herring farm.



46. Farm view from above Sunnycrest again, this time early 1970s, taken from the Bauer place, current address 20825 Big Fir Lane. There are about 200 people in the field, the crates are wooden. To the left is a field of boysenberries. The building in the lower right corner is a shop at the Ware Place, Lea's childhood home, currently 20855 NE Williamson Road. The craftsman-style house was still standing, but obscured by the tall fir trees. The power lines beyond cross Highway 240 at the right edge of the photo, which helps locate the farm on a current satellite photo.



50. Bland Herring and his son Joe, about 1981. This illustrates post-harvest burning of the strawberries, one of the techniques to control pests. The plants were mown, burned, then watered and fertilized. If healthy and strong in late summer the plants create the cells which become next spring's blooms and berries.



55. A 1980 view from the hill looking east over the original property and the pond place. It shows hay season, irrigation, strawberries to the right on Herring Lane, a grain crop which is likely wheat, and the tile barn built in the 1940s. The original barn was located just to the left of this frame, and the house just to the right. The intersection with Red Hills Road is visible in the distance.



56. Strawberry harvest about 1974. View to the north includes Chehalem Mountain, Bald Peak.



57. Strawberry harvest 1980s. Plastic crates and purchased porta-potties help to date it. The crew had transitioned to adults-only. The view is facing west from near the oak trees and shows much of the original 133 acres (Kunze + Century piece). The story is there were 400 pickers this day.



60. Bland worked with a manufacturer to create a machine to spread straw between berry rows for erosion control and soil health, illustrating his commitment to innovation. His purebred Simmental cattle are visible in this photo taken about 1995.



65. Bland and Lea Herring at strawberry harvest 1980. I think that is Mt. St. Helens ash on the plants. Lea worked full-time on the farm with Bland; berry ticket record-keeping, managing pickers, moving cattle and other year-around chores.



70. Lea with Jose Morales, 30-year employee, during hazelnut harvest 2013.



71. Lea Herring on the hill above the oak trees, cutting firewood from a fallen oak, 2014. The view behind is to the northwest, Bald Peak and Ribbon Ridge partially obscured in the rain shower.



80. Recent portrait of Lea Herring, farmer (2012).





A program of the Oregon Farm Bureau Foundation for Education

Date: April 26, 2017\_

## Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program Application

Type of designation	(please check one)	x Century Farm   Century Ranch
<b>Press Contact</b>	(please check one)	x YES, both applicant & contact person (if different)
		$\Box$ YES, Applicant only $\Box$ NO
(This give us permission to gi	ive members of the press	who request it your contact information for possible articles
about your farm or ranch)		
Legal owner / Applicant na	meLea O. Herring	
Farm or Ranch Name (this	is the name used in all	publicity & marketing)
Mailing address of Legal O	wner / Applicant	Redacted For Privacy
		il addressRedacted For Privacy
Contact name (if different t	han legal owner)Jac	ki Dougan
Mailing address of contact_	Redacted	For Privacy
(Jacki is one of Lea's	daughters assisting wi	th the farm and able to assist if Lea is unavailable)
Contact telephoneRedacte	d For Privacy	E-mail addressRedacted For Privacy
Location of farm or ra	anch (which is the	subject of this application):
County _		
Distance _2.5 miles from	m nearest townN	Newberg
Township3S	Range3W	Section14
Address or physical locatio		(which is subject of this application)

Redacted For Privacy

Original piece is now tax lot R3314 01002

# Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program Application - Continued

GPS (Global Positioning System) Coordinates, if known						
Please attach a map or drawing showing the location of the eligible the family farm or ranch.	le property within the context of					
Founder(s):						
Original family owner(s) or founder(s)Fredrick C. Herring, Sr	<del></del>					
Founder(s) prior Country or State if not Oregon						
Date (year) this farm or ranch was acquired by founder(s)1916 (Attach verifying documentation. See Application Qualification #7)						
Who farms or ranches the land today?Lea Herring	TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE O					
Relationship of applicant to original owner. Clearly explain lineage current applicant. (See Application Qualification #7)Widow of Boowner	[다음 마스트 : 10.10 Head : 10.10 H					
How many acres were included in original farm or ranch?	_133.86 acres					
How many acres are included today in the farm or ranch?	_144.11					
How many acres are in agricultural use today?	142					
If the farm or ranch has ever been rented or leased, please explain the example, is the owner actively involved in the management of the latest the example.						
History of crops or livestock raised on farm or ranch:						
What were the early crops or livestock? Prune and walnut orchards						
How did the crops / livestock / use of farm or ranch change over the Expansion of holdings increased crop options to include cherries an row crops, especially strawberries. Market changes meant removal of	d cattle. Development of irrigation allowed					

What are crops / livestock raised on the farm or ranch today? Hazelnut orchards and pasture are primary uses today. Current acreage is less.

## Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program Application - Continued

## **History of buildings:**

Are any of the original buildings still in use? x No

When was the first house built? If it is still in use, describe the changes that have been made.

The story is that the house when property was purchased was the original for the land-grant family, the Williamsons. This is not documented. That house burned in 1940 and a new home built in 1942 which is still in use though no longer part of the operating farm.

What years were other structures built (examples: barns, silos, machine shops, coops, smokehouses, dryers, etc.). Describe the changes that have been made to them, including any demolition.

The barn and other buildings existing in 1916 have burned or been demolished, gone by the 1940s. A prune dryer was built in the 1920s and used into 1950s. It was removed about 1960 and a machine shed built.

## The family:

How many generations live on the farm or ranch today? Just one lives there now.

List names and birth years: Lea Oma Herring, 1940

## The family history narrative:

Submit two or three pages of family history narrative, including, but not limited to generational transfers of the farm or ranch. Please also submit historical & current photos of the property & family, if available. Do not send original documents as they will not be returned. Digital format photos (at highest resolution [300 dpi]) are particularly desirable, so that they may be used in publications, the program's database or the web site. Submitted information, including photos, will be deposited in the OSU Libraries – Special Collections & Archives Research Center for future reference. Please send digital photos included with your application to <a href="mailto:cfr@oregonfb.org">cfr@oregonfb.org</a> by May 1.

Type of information to include in your family history narrative:

• Where founder(s) may have moved from to farm or ranch

- Significant events in the family (births, deaths, marriages, etc.)
- Any major changes to operations (methods of production, etc.)
- · Additional information on crops, buildings, other changes from the original farm or ranch
- Any special family farm or ranch stories you'd like to share, passing on techniques, interesting characters, & family folklore

(Continue application on next page)

Oregon Century Farm & Ran Statement of Affirmation I, Lea Herring	ich Progran	n Application		
hereby affirm and declare that the fa	rm or ranch w	hich I own at Redact	ed For Pri	vacy
in the County ofY	amhill, Orego	n		
has been owned by my family for at	least 100 cont	inuous years, as specifie	d in the qualif	ications for the
Century Farm & Ranch Program, on	or before Dec	ember 31 of the current	calendar year.	Further, I hereby
affirm that this property meets all ot	ner requiremen	nts for Century Farm or l	Ranch honors,	including that the
farm or ranch has a gross income from	m farming or	ranching activities of no	t less than \$1,0	000 per year for three
out of the five years immediately pre	eceding makin	g this statement. I under	rstand that the	application materials
will become property of the OSU Li	braries – Spec	ial Collections & Archiv	es Research C	enter and be made
available for public use. By signing	below, I unde	rstand that I am consenti	ing to the use o	of both information
and photographs.				
Fa O. Herry	-			
Signature of Owner	1	. Date -	4-25-20	017
Certification by Notary Public				
State of Oregon County of	mhill			
Be it remembered, that on this 25t undersigned, a Notary Public in and Loa Herring executed the within instrument and a the same freely and voluntarily.	for said count;, known to	y and state, personally ap me to be the identical in	ppeared the windividual descr	
In Testimony Whereof, I have set m	v hand and aff	ixed my official seal the	day and year	last above written.
OFFICIAL STAMP MARSHA LYNNE DIXO NOTARY PUBLIC-OREGON COMMISSION NO. 933468 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES NOVEMBER 02,		Motary Public for Ores My Commission Expi	ULIN gon	
Fees		For office use only		
Application Fee (includes one certification)				
Roadside sign, Note \$50 of this fee is non-refundable)	\$ 250.00	Date Received		
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Additional Certificates (\$20 each) Additional Signs (\$200 each)	\$	Approved?	⊔ Yes	□ No
Total Enclosed	\$	Authorization		h Program Coordinato
Make checks paya	ble to: Oregon	Farm Bureau Founda		

Herring Farm
Founded in Yamhill County in 1916 by Fred and Sophie Herring.
Applicant for Century Farm designation is Lea Herring.

Fred purchased 133+ acres in 1916 including the original house of the Williamson Donation Land Claim. Early crops included walnuts and prunes. Acreage was added before and after Fred and Sophie's sons, Fred Jr. and Bland purchased the property in 1961. Generations of area school children picked strawberries at the Herrings in the 1950's through 1980's. Additional crops included cherries, boysenberries, hay, filberts, prunes and sugar beet seed. Pastures supported a small herd of Simmental cattle. Bland and his wife Lea continued to farm after the brothers divided the property in 1989. Hazelnut orchards replaced the strawberry fields, and Lea is farming after Bland's death in 2011.

Fredrick and Sophie Groth Herring were youngest children of families established in Dundee, Oregon. When they married, Fred's father, Bland Herring, funded purchase of the farm in 1916. Located at the north base of Dundee's red hills, the 133+ acres included a rocky hillside with timber and rolling fields of high-quality Woodburn-grade soil.

It also included a home, said to be built by the original Donation Land Claim holders, John and Susan Williamson. The house was two-stories atop a fieldstone foundation, with double porches across the front. The family only has two photos of the house, which burned in 1940 along with all the records and photos. Luckily no one was hurt in the fire.

Fred and Sophie had daughters Margaret, June, Joanna, Ella May, and another who died very young. There were then two sons, Fred and Bland.

Walnut and prune orchards were established for cash income. In the 1920's a prune dryer was built. The Dundee Hills and Chehalem Valley were dotted with dryers. Farms without one would bring their crop to neighboring operations with dryers. Large "cord wood" fires, aided in later years with electric fans, dehydrated the prunes. Preserved, the prunes could travel well to feed a hungry nation. The fruit was picked by hand, after shaker poles were used, knocking the ripe fruit to the ground.

The growing family had apples, a milk cow, barnyard animals and a big garden for personal use. When the lane was too muddy to pass on foot, planks were laid so the children could walk to the county road to catch the school bus.

The family mortgaged the property fully during the 1930's, taking advantage of the Federal Land Bank Farm Credit Act and the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act. As with many families, these loans kept them on the farm those years.

Fred was in town one day in 1941 when he was told to "get home your house is burning". And indeed, it was quickly gone. Furniture was stacked in the front hall for spring cleaning on a sunny day, when one of the wood stoves caught fire. Sophie told the story the rest of her life about throwing chairs from her German grandmother out the front door, saving them from the fire. They were nearly the only thing saved. Photos lost were her biggest regret.

The family rebuilt near the original home site. Even with the orchards established, the 1940s with a small farm were not prosperous time. Fred supplemented the farm income with other work. He drove bus to the shipyards in Portland, eventually running the St. Paul Trucking Line, and establishing a fruit packing/broker business in Newberg.

In 1950 a neighboring property was purchased and an irrigation pond built. With irrigation, the Herring farm could grow row-crops. By 1950, strawberries were planted; first Marshalls, known as a dry-land berry, followed by Northwest berries, a type producing best with supplemental water.

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Hand-harvests were standard in the area: berries, pole beans, cherries, apples, prunes and filberts to name some. Nearly everyone in the community worked at the farms when they could. Processing and packing plants provided additional work.

By 1957 Fred Herring Sr. and Sophie were ready to retire and move to town. Fred Herring Jr. and his wife Kaye moved into the farm house with their children; Karen, Mitchell, and Grant. Bland, the younger son, married Lea in 1959 and lived in a house on the property. As Herring Brothers, they purchased the farm from their parents. Bland and Lea would have children Jacki, Molly and Joe. As Fred worked more in town at the fruit packing/shipping plant, Bland focused more on the farm.

In 1965 the 50 acres sold in 1916 were re-purchased, adding to the rolling irrigated fields. One newly worked field included rock that caught the plow. The brothers discovered and removed large pieces of glacial erratic rock, deposited by the prehistoric Missoula Floods.

Strawberries were grown in a rotation, so at any time there were about 35 acres being picked, 15 being newly planted and remaining fields were growing other crops before being planted again to strawberries. Those crops included sugar beets for seed, grains, and even cucumbers. A major rotation crop some years was bush beans. In the hills, adjoining acreage was purchased with prune and cherry orchards. Hazelnuts (filberts) and caneberries (boysenberries) were planted.

The farm's biggest involvement with the community was in the 1950s through 1980s, when school children picked strawberries. Area farmers, including Herring Bros., bought old school buses and drove routes in early morning collecting children for a day in the fields. Pickers brought their lunches and wore layers of clothes, since the fields in June were often wet and cold early, then hot by afternoon. At Herrings, work was done for the day at 2:30 when the pickers turned in their tickets and boarded buses for the ride home.

A thick card, the ticket was punched through for each carrier brought in to the "shed". In earlier decades, there was a shed, sometimes with a fire to get warmed by on breaks. By the 1960's though, the sheds were just stacks of crates. The "crate boys" would move the six full hallocks in a carrier to a wooden crate, which held twelve hallocks, returning the carrier now refilled with empty hallocks to the picker for the next trip down the berry row. Hallocks were of thin wood, stapled into a box about a 5.5 x 5.5 x 2.5 inches (roughly a quart measure). These were replaced in the 1960's by thick waxed paper folded up with tabs into the same size box, and finally by the 1980's plastic crates with divisions were used. No more hallocks or crate boys needed.

The tickets were folded so that the picker could keep a record after turning in a copy. Herrings paid at the end of the season, and many children learned the practical basics of math and bookkeeping when checking their (often) first-ever paycheck for accuracy. Payment once a season made it easier for pickers to save their money to use for the intended purpose: often school clothes or a bike.

Strawberry harvest was the highlight of the year for the farm and many school kids. It lasted from about Memorial Day in late May until nearly July 4th. Occasionally, the school year ended early for harvest to

begin and some years included more rained-out days than others. Full harvest days were rarely more than 15 total. Many adults now remember a berry season as if it lasted all summer-long.

Work in the berry field meant many children and a few adults, including the row-bosses, who assigned row numbers and checked that berries were not being left unpicked. No coolers were used, so mostly lunch was a peanut butter (often with strawberry jam) sandwich and, at least in the 70's, a can of pop. A picker learned to freeze the soda just long enough that when wrapped in newspaper it was melted but still cold for lunchtime at 11:00. Sunscreen wasn't used and only when Mt. St. Helen's erupted were dust masks worn. Berry season also meant out-houses: pit-toilets dug along the fields. The Herring ones were green-painted plywood, upgraded with toilet seats. A promotion to crate-boy came with the post-season job of filling in the out-house holes.

The number of child pickers grew with the decades, to a peak of 250+. Child-labor laws, growth of suburban jobs for teenagers and year-around organized sports reduced the number of pickers by the late 1980's. More berries were picked by migrant Hispanic labor crews. During the transition years there were nearly 400 pickers on-site one day. Tons of berries produced per acre grew too, though specific records are not available. One fabulous year was 6 ton to an acre. Years later it was 12 ton an acre.

Bland approached farming with a businessman and a scientist's attitude. He worked with Oregon State University Extension Service and other experts in agriculture. Techniques used included burning the strawberries after harvest to reduce pests, using tissue-cultured plants to avoid virus, and applying straw between berry rows to reduce erosion. Helicopters were hired to blow water from cherries to reduce cracking when showers fell at just the wrong time before harvest. Another time helicopters stirred the cold air away from strawberry blooms during a late frost. He was an early adapter of Integrated Pest Management, for example purchasing beneficial predatory mites to battle the two-spot mite of strawberry.

Bland liked cattle and genetics so he learned artificial insemination and transitioned his Herefords to Simmental, a breed imported from Europe. An animal known for strong milk production and useful for meat, selling Simmental bulls to ranchers for breeding purposes was a good use of the hilly pasture land.

The brothers divided the farm in 1989, Fred retiring. Bland and Lea continued to farm property including 47 acres of the original land. Strawberries were harvested then by large crews of adults. Farming practices in California and labor prices were changing the demand for Oregon strawberries. As strawberries were taken out of rotation beginning in the year 2000, hazelnut trees were planted.

Following Bland's death in 2011, Lea has continued to farm. Longtime employee Jose Morales has worked for Lea 30 years. Her children assist as needed; Jacki and Trever Dougan, Joe and Janet Herring, Molly and Pat Monaghan.

Eastern filbert blight has diseased the trees, and development pressure from vineyards and urban development are challenges facing the farm in the next century.



Beginning at a point on the East line of the Donation Land Claim of John Williamson and wife, Notification No.1407, Claim No. 46 in Township 3 South, Range 3, West of the Willamette Meridian, in Yamhill County, Oregon, 41.80 chains North of the Southeast Corner of said Donation Land Claim, and running thence North 0° 22' East along the East line of said Claim 12.515 chains; thence West 39.955 chains; thence North 12.515 chains; thence West 13.425 chains; thence South 25.03 chains; thence East 53.48 chains to the place of beginning, containing 83.86 acres, more or less.

7C. Herring

20 933

1. C. Herring
Chihalem Center Plu.

YAMHULL COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.

M<sup>©</sup> MINNVILLE, OREGON

#### WARRANTY DEED

Peter Duranceau

and

Dated Dec. 2, 1916

Josephine Duranceau

To

his wife

Recorded Dec. 7, 1916

Book 71 Deeds page 353

Consideration \$14,000.00

Frederick C. Herring

Signatures are sealed

Names of witnesses: J. O. Porter and D. D. Coulson

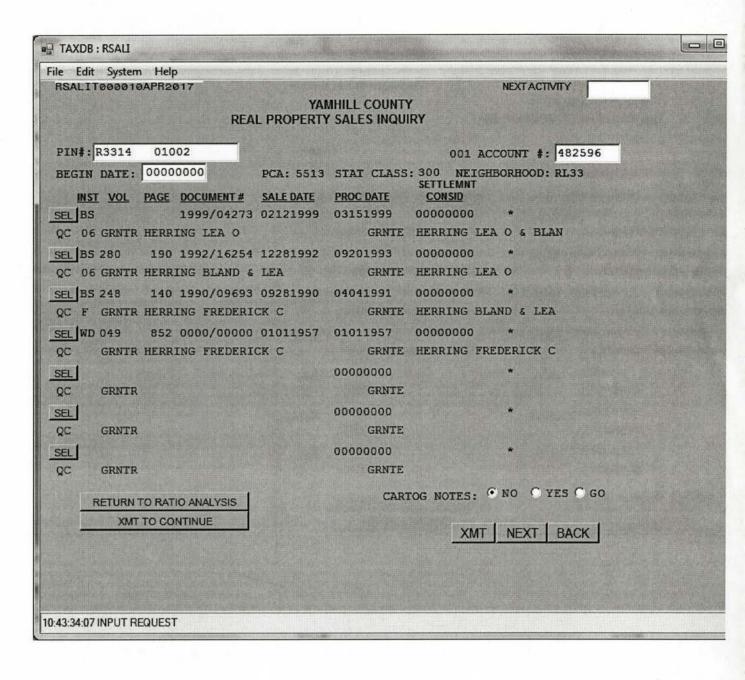
Acknowledged before: D. D. Coulson, N. P. Yamhill Co. Or. Dec. 2,1916; Reg.

Covenants: Owners in fee; free from incumbrances; warrant and defend

#### Premises

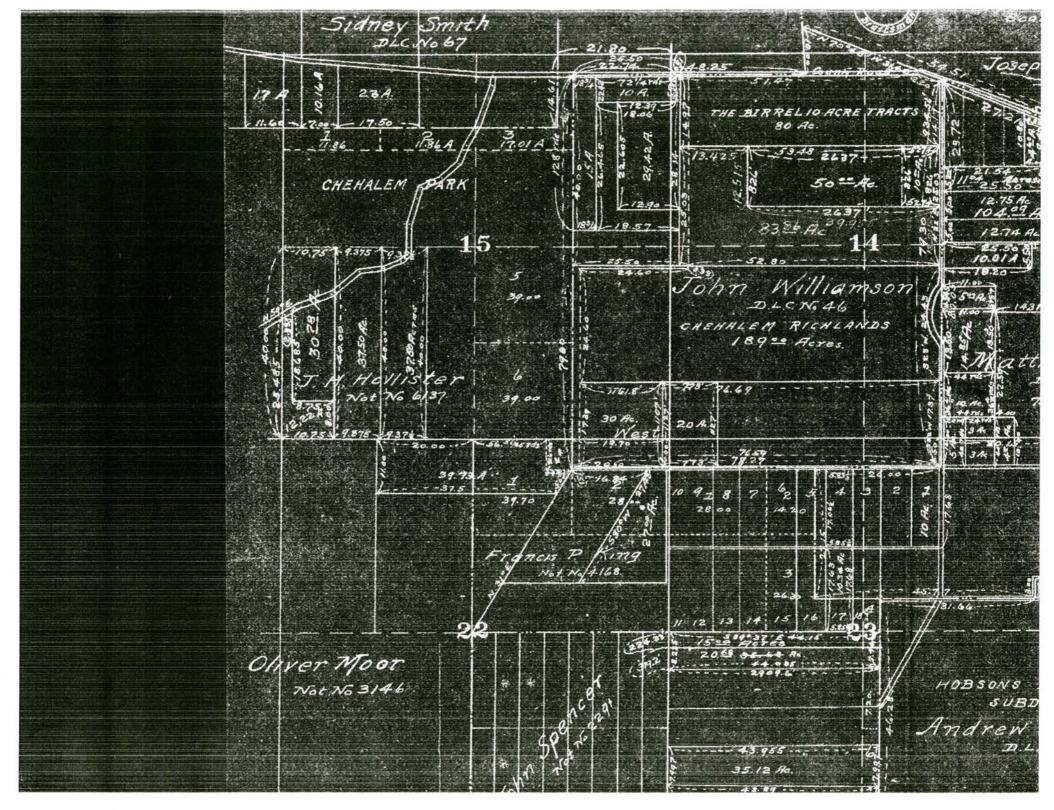
Do bargain, sell and convey the following described premises, to-wit:-

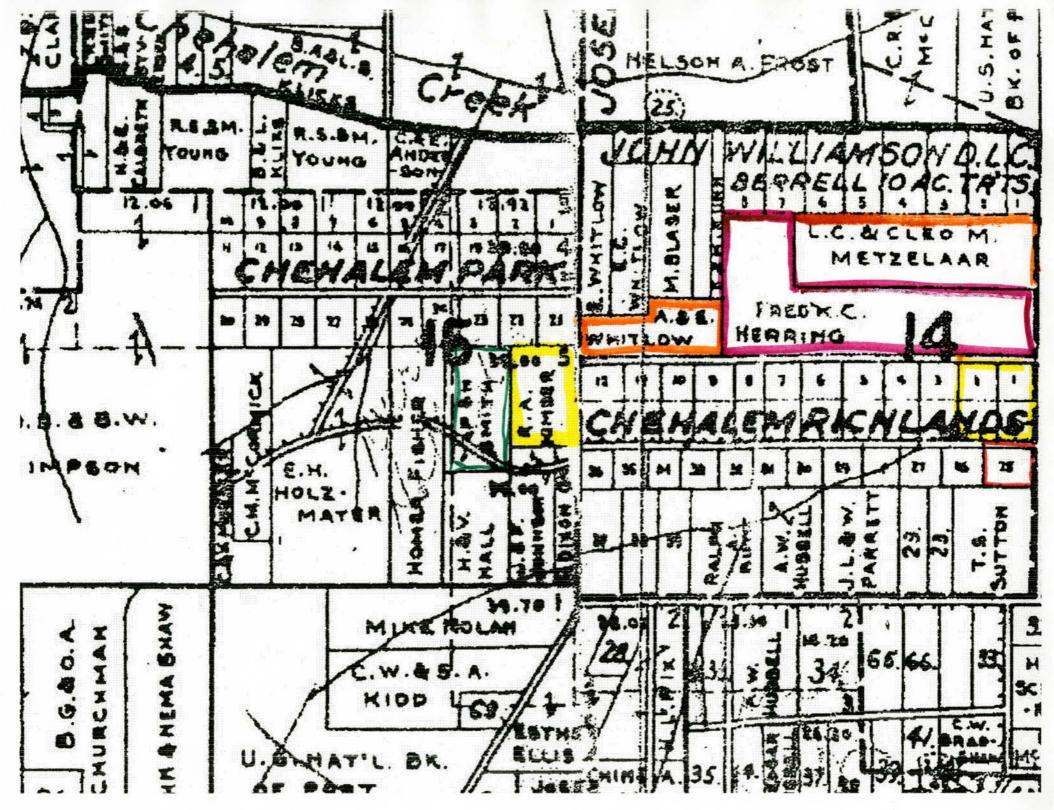
Beginning at a point on the East side line of the John Williamson Donation Land Claim in Section 14, Township 3 South of Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian in Yamhill County, Oregon, which point is 41.80 chains North of the Southeast cornor of said Donation Land Claim and is also the North East cornor of the land conveyed to Jennie S. Larkin by Deed recorded in deed book 46, page 418, Records of Yamhill County, Oregon; and running thence North 22 minutes East along the said East line of said Donation Land Claim 25.03 chains to the Southeast cornor of land conveyed to Georgia S. Birrell; thence West along the South line of the said Birrell tract 53.48 chains to the South West cornor of said Birrell tract; thence South 25.03 chains more or less, to the Southeast cornor of the Whitlow tract; thence East and along the North line of the Jennie S. Larkin tract 53.48 chains to the place of beginning, containing 133.86 acres, more or less.

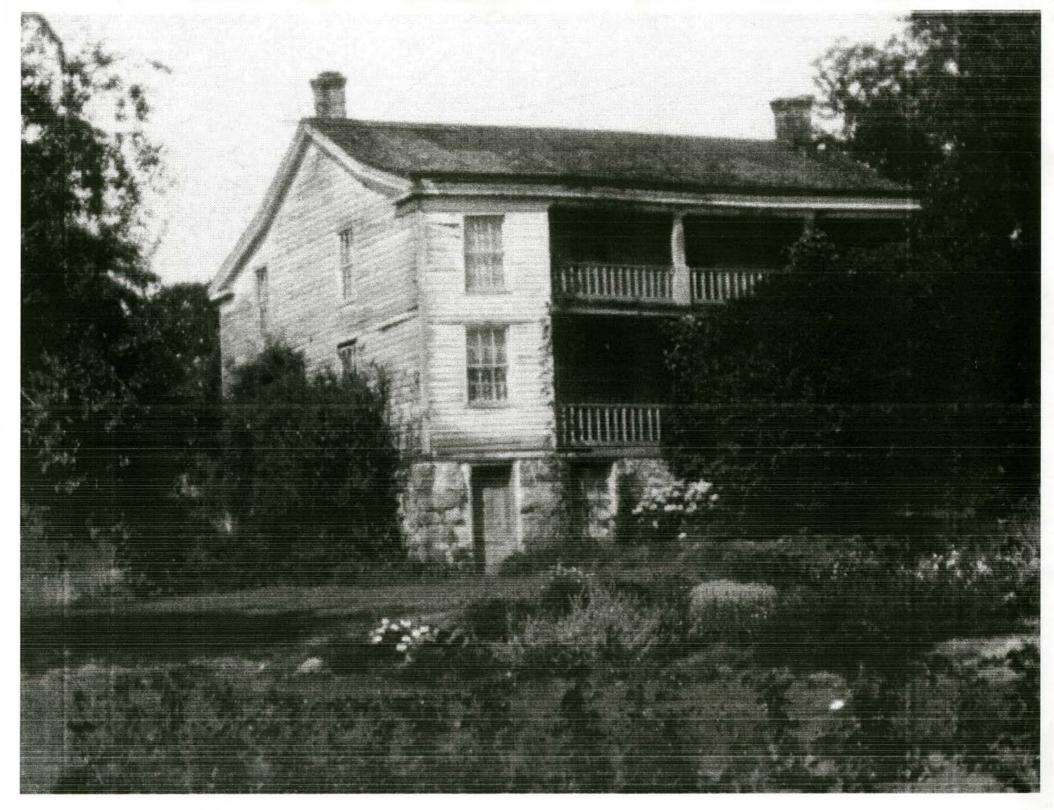


Herring Century Farm Application 5-1-2017 yanhill Co. Township 35 Range 3 W.W.M A-original purchase 1916 133+ acres 1916 John Williamson DLC B Pond Place 37 acres 1950 Kunze Herring C Kunze Place 1964 re-bought 50 acres D whitlow 1961 AA Whitlow E Kimber ? pre-1960 F Smith 20 acros? 1969 B G Trietch 1977 Pond Rimber 1 original house location G 2 original barn trietch 3 prune dryer 4 Leas Currenthome

sungerest.







Watch weevils in shrubs, scrub

Because root weevils are extremely mobile, it's easy for them to amble into a crop from one of the dozens of host plants nearby. "Be aware of what's around your fields before you go into strawberries," cautions independent crop consultant Phil Dudonis of Sherwood, Ore. "Weevils like Christmas trees, woodlots and rhododendrons."

Strawberry grower Bland Herring of Newberg, Ore., sprays his azaleas with insecticide every time he treats in or around his crop because he's found root weevils in the shrubbery.



# **Corral weevils in strawberries**

By Steve Werblow

ehind Bland Herring's farmhouse in Newberg, Ore., lay a time bomb last season. A third-year strawberry field had suffered under heavy root weevil pressure, losing as much as 25 percent of the crop. In some spots near the brush, severe root damage destroyed the plants completely.

The good news was that the field was due to be disked under. The bad news was that by destroying the infested crop, Herring was likely to push the weevils across a narrow road to an uninfested second-year field.

## Wandering weevils

Root weevils can walk as far as 200 yards in a night, according to entomologist Robin Rosetta at Oregon State University's North Willamette Research and Extension Center in Aurora, Ore. So crossing the road doesn't make for much of a challenge.

Though weevils can walk great distances, they prefer to stay put if there's a food supply on hand, says Rosetta. Taking advantage of that, Herring aggressively managed his heavily infested field, even after its final harvest. His strategy: avoid a mass relocation that could overwhelm the protected border and flood the uninfested crop.

"You feel real bad spraying a crop you're not going to make any money from," Herring acknowledges. "But if I disked it all out, the weevils would have no place to go but to the new berries. You want to give them a place to stay instead of going to your new crops."

## Divide and conquer

The trick to keeping up the bombardment without draining the bank account was to corral the weevils into a smaller area.

"I sprayed the whole field with Guthion, waited a week and took most of the crop out on the side near the other field," Herring explains. "On the half remaining, I took out eight rows, left eight rows and took out another eight. That way, I reduced the area I had to treat from 7 acres to 3.5 acres."

Herring sprayed the remaining eight rows with Guthion every three to four weeks until he needed to prepare the ground for a winter cover crop in early October.

#### Penned in

Herring says his corral strategy seems to have worked. "We've been able to stop them," he says. "I can't see that they've gotten across." With less insecticide than a conventional, frontal assault, he says it paid to stay ahead of weevil migration.

Contact Steve Werblow at werblow@CPMmagazine.com.

## Serious egg layers

Four species of root weevil that infest Northwestern crops are prolific reproducers, and you certainly have to stay ahead of their aggressive egglaying schedules.

"They're all females, so 100 percent of the population lays eggs," says Robin Rosetta of Oregon State University's North Willamette Research and Extension Center in Aurora, Ore. That's an average of 200 to 500 eggs per weevil.

"They spend their time chewing on plants and laying eggs," Rosetta adds. Weevil season can start especially early after a mild winter or for growers near protected environments such as greenhouses or hoop houses. Overwintering adults that emerge as early as March could get right to the business of laying eggs, she notes.

Watch weevils in shrubs, scrub

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Bonus will not be paid to unsatisfactory pickers or to pickers not picking the entire season. This ticket must be cashed within 10 days after end of season.

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