

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received SEP 25 1986

date entered OCT 23 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Glenview Orchard Ensemble Number of contributing resources: 5

and or common Same Number of non-contributing resources: 1

**2. Location**

street & number 1395 Carpenter Hill Road N/A not for publication

city, town Phoenix  vicinity of Second Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Jackson code 029

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Mr. and Mrs. William B. Terpening

street & number 1395 Carpenter Hill Road

city, town Medford N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97501

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jackson County Courthouse

street & number Eighth Street and Oakdale Avenue

city, town Medford state Oregon 97501

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Frank C. Clark Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1982  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Southern Oregon Historical Society, PO Box 480

city, town Jacksonville state Oregon 97530

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>    N/A    </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The group of buildings which comprises the Glenview Orchard Ensemble is located approximately three miles west of Phoenix, Oregon. The property lies along the south side of Carpenter Hill Road in the midst of extensive pear orchards. The ensemble includes the principal estate residence designed in the English Arts and Crafts style by architect Frank C. Clark for Lawrence and Catherine Bragg, an orchard foreman's house, a barn, two historic water reservoir sheds, and an automobile garage built in 1975. All but the latter are contributing resources. The grounds surrounding the orchard residence were landscaped in the 1920s and include several granite lined terraces, a concrete swimming pool, rock walks, pond, and rock fireplace. The historic relationship of the buildings to their setting is intact. Except for the addition of a compatible garage of recent construction, the nominated property retains its original appearance after sixty years and effectively conveys the historic period of its use and development from 1922 onward.

Located in Township 38 South, Range 1 West, Section 7, Tax Lot 1000, the Glenview Orchard Ensemble stands on the south slope above Carpenter Hill Road, which crosses low rolling hills in an east-west direction. Established in the area where Rogue Valley commercial orchard development began, the property faces and is sided by flourishing pear orchards. The 4 acre parcel on which the buildings stand lies directly across the road from the former Glenview Orchard pear trees which continue in production. A long winding drive leads across a broad lower field and rises to circle the main house approximately 500 feet from Carpenter Hill Road. The orchard residence, barn, foreman's house and garage are oriented in a north-south direction; the two water reservoir houses are located in an east-west direction.

The ensemble includes three buildings which existed on the orchard property when it was purchased by the Bragg family from F. Corning Kenly in 1921. The barn was built about 1900, and the orchard foreman's house and Water Reservoir Shed #1 were constructed between 1910 and 1920 during the period of Kenly's ownership. The Bragg family occupied a small frame ranch house, no longer extant, during construction of their permanent residence. About 1925 Lawrence Bragg built Water Reservoir Shed #2 to create additional water for the family's use. With the exception of the two concrete water reservoir sheds, all the buildings are of wood frame construction and all are rectangular in shape. The primary window pattern is multi-light casement windows and all buildings have pitched gable roofs.

The environmental attributes of the property are considerable. Positioned against a north facing hillside, the Glenview Orchard buildings overlook the northern Bear Creek Valley, the city of Medford and part of the Cascade mountain range. Land to the south, west and east of the property is planted to orchards which continue in regular production. Two other residences which housed former orchard families are located east of the Bragg property and are not visible from Carpenter Hill Road. Land to the north and uphill from the buildings is heavily wooded with oak, and madrone. An irrigation canal crosses the hill above the resource.

Extensive landscaping planned by Lawrence Bragg has been retained by later owners. Rock in various forms has been employed for significant features. Granite rock walls provide support for circular terraces which lead from the

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drive to the main house; flagstones and crushed granite have been employed for walk surfaces. Stone slabs comprise main entry steps, and rock stepping stones, stone benches, waterfalls, a fireplace and goldfish pond all appear in the garden east of the orchard residence. A 20' x 50' concrete swimming pool was constructed in 1928 and is one of the oldest pools in the Rogue Valley. A gate with cut-out iron work stands near the pool. Evergreen hedges line the pool area and extend along the drive to the orchard foreman's house. Plantings on the property include several native oaks, lilacs, pyracantha, evergreens, aucuba, and roses. The landscaping was planned and supervised by Lawrence Bragg and reflects landscape and values of the period. The use of terraces and rock features with plant materials to form specific garden enclosures is particularly evident. The hillside setting and development of the grounds are unique on Rogue Valley orchard properties.

The buildings which comprise the Glenview Orchard property are described in the text which follows. Sources for alterations and construction date were derived from interviews and photographs, and are discussed in further detail in Item 8.

L. D. Bragg Orchard Buildings

No. 1. - Lawrence and Catherine Bragg House

Contributing

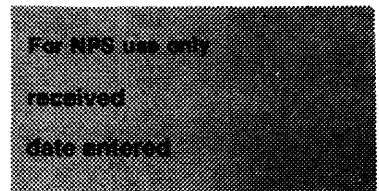
Construction Date: 1922/1928  
Architect: Frank C. Clark  
Contractor: Unknown

Description: English Arts and Crafts style; rectangular in shape; approximately 70' x 35' in the main volume, with a rear kitchen projection measuring approximately 12' x 12'; wood frame construction; one and one-half story central portion with one-story wings projecting to each side; full basement; steeply pitched central gable with open eaves and plain vergeboard; boxed cornices on remaining eaves; two dormers project at each side of a central gable; a bay projects on west wing facade; roof sheathed with cedar shakes; exterior walls sheathed with wood shingles; primary pattern of six-light casement windows; segmentally arched nine-light casement windows in roof dormers; curved canopy over central entry, segmentally arched front door and screen; leaded glass sidelights; double-leaf, nine-light French doors lead to dining room on east elevation; curved brackets support shallow projecting gable on facade; copper gutters with copper pictorial silhouette (football players) on projecting bay. Wrought iron brackets support curved canopy; wrought iron door knocker; twisted wrought iron railings at steps; one interior brick chimney, stuccoed surface; stuccoed brick interior chimney with double chimney pots; concrete foundation.

Interior - First floor rooms include entry, living room, dining room, master bedroom, second bedroom, den, kitchen and bath; second story over central portion includes bath, attic area and two bedrooms; hardwood floors throughout; single

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flight winding staircase with square newell posts and rails; built-in china cabinet, bookcases, desk and shelves; three fireplaces, living room fireplace has wood mantel with cornice shelf, brick surround, shallow pilasterd columns; den and bedroom fireplaces have marble hearths; master bath has marble floor; eight inch cove molding in living room; inside walls are plaster or sheetrock.

Alterations: West wing and dormers were added in 1928 (plans done by Frank C. Clark); kitchen remodeled about 1960, double sliding doors added.

No. 2 - Orchard Foreman's House

Contributing

Construction Date: c. 1910  
Architect: Unknown  
Contractor: Unknown

Description: L-shaped; approximately 50' x 30'; Craftsman style; wood frame wall construction; one story; medium pitched gable roof sheathed with composition material; exterior walls sheathed with board and batten with shingled gable ends; screened-in porch projects on facade; open eaves with exposed rafters over porch; multi-light casement windows; wood and rock foundation.

Alterations: None

No. 3 - Barn

Contributing

Construction Date: c. 1900  
Architect: Unknown  
Contractor: Unknown

Description: Vernacular style; rectangular in shape; approximately 40' x 60'; mortise and tenon and sawn wood frame construction; one and one-half stories; medium pitch gable roof; cupola with louvers, hipped roof and weathervane; hayhood on south elevation; roof sheathed with wood shingles; exterior walls sheathed with boards and battens; sliding wood doors on west elevation; walk-in door on east elevation; concrete foundation.

Alterations: The hayhood and the battens were added about 1930 by the Bragg family; the concrete foundation was added by the current owners about 1968.

No. 4 - Water Reservoir Shed #1

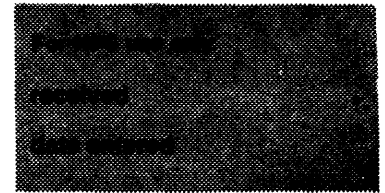
Contributing

Construction Date: c. 1915  
Architect: Unknown  
Contractor: Unknown

Description: Rectangular in shape; approximately 8' x 10'; medium pitched gable

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roof; roof sheathed with wood shingles; exposed rafters; cement walls; gable ends sheathed with wood shingles; one square window in west gable end. Contains gravity-fed water supply system for house.

Alterations: Roof cladding has been replaced.

No. 5 - Water Reservoir Shed #2 Contributing

Construction Date: c. 1925  
Architect: Unknown  
Contractor: Unknown

Description: Rectangular in shape; approximately 12' x 15'; medium pitched gable roof; roof sheathed with wood shingles; cement walls; gable ends sheathed with wood shingles; exposed rafters; one square window in west elevation; entry door on east elevation. Contains water storage equipment for gravity supply for house.

Alterations: Roof cladding replaced.

No. 6 - Garage Non-contributing

Construction Date: 1975  
Architect: Unknown  
Contractor: Unknown

Description: Rectangular in shape; approximately 35' x 25'; wood frame wall construction; medium pitched gable roof; exposed rafter ends; roof sheathed with composition materials; exterior walls sheathed with vertical wood panels; two inward-drawing doors on north elevation; concrete slab foundation.

Alterations: None known

The Significance section of the nomination traces the development of the orchard property and cites sources for the described history of the buildings. Alterations which have occurred do not compromise the architectural or historical integrity of the resource. Glenview Orchard remains an intact example of the second period of intense orchard development in the Rogue Valley during which time small individual orchardists like Lawrence Bragg thrived.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1922–1928 **Builder/Architect** Frank C. Clark, architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Glenview Orchard Ensemble was largely developed for Lawrence and Catherine Bragg after 1921. While once associated with a more extensive holding, the nucleus of the estate is now a separately held parcel of four acres occupying a rise of land 3 miles west of Pheonix, in Jackson County, Oregon. The nominated area includes five contributing features: the estate house and its landscaped grounds, the orchard foreman's house, a barn, and two historic reservoir sheds, or gravity water storage buildings, once common in the locale but now rarely seen. Each of these historically interdependent features was erected between 1900 and 1928, and each is intact. The estate house is noteworthy as an example of period architecture influenced by the English Arts and Crafts style. It was erected in 1922 from plans by Frank C. Clark, and it was enlarged and refined by the original architect six years later. The barn dates from prior ownership of the land, as does the foreman's house in the Craftsman vein. The automobile garage, though compatible in scale and materials of construction, is not historic and, therefore, is a non-contributing feature. The immediate precincts of the estate house are distinguished by rock walls and terraces, stone benches, a fireplace, and a pond with waterfall, all developed at Bragg's direction. Custom metal work on the house and grounds was designed by Bragg and fabricated by a local blacksmith. The ensemble meets National Register criterion "a" as the intact nucleus of a small pear orchard of the type which flourished in the second wave of orchard development in the Bear Creek Valley following the widespread introduction of irrigation. It is significant also under criterion "c" for its focal point, a locally distinctive example of English Arts and Crafts architecture by a noted southern Oregon architect. The historic period of significance of the ensemble is drawn from 1921, the date of the Braggs' acquisition of the property, to 1928, the completion date of Bragg's last major developments, although Lawrence Bragg (1890–1971) remained in residence at Glenview Orchard into the 1950s.

Early settler families discovered Southern Oregon to be an hospitable region for raising fruit. By 1860 several farm orchards were scattered throughout the Rogue Valley, where apples, pears and cherries were produced in quantity each year as the young trees developed. The production and consumption of fruit was limited primarily to valley residents until 1887 when the completion of the Oregon and California Railroad made it possible to ship fruit to outside markets. By the end of the decade a small fruit industry was established. One observer wrote:

Everybody, young and old, rich and poor, saint and sinner, is engaged in picking, drying, packing or shipping fruit.<sup>1</sup>

In February, 1885 Joseph H. Stewart, a Missouri nurseryman and fruit grower, arrived in the Rogue Valley and settled in the Medford area. He planted a large orchard of apples, pears, prunes and almonds a few miles southwest of Medford. In 1890 he shipped the first railroad car of fruit out of the Rogue Valley. By 1900 thousands of acres of Bartlett, Bosc, Comice, D'Anjou and Winter Nelis pears were established. Scientists from Oregon State College surveyed Jackson County orchards in 1907 and

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Atwood, Kay. Blossoms and Branches, A Gathering of Rogue Valley Orchard Memories. Ashland, Oregon, 1980.  
Atwood, Kay; Evans, Gail E. H., Frank C. Clark Survey, 1982.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property c. 4

Quadrangle name Medford, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A 

1	0
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5	1	0	8	1	0
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4	6	8	1	0	6	1	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kay Atwood

organization N/A date December 2, 1985

street & number 102 South Pioneer telephone (503) 482-8714

city or town Ashland state Oregon 97520

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

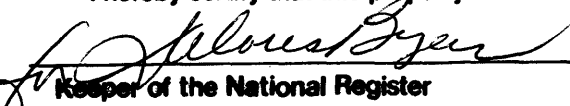
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date September 19, 1986

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register entered in the National Register.

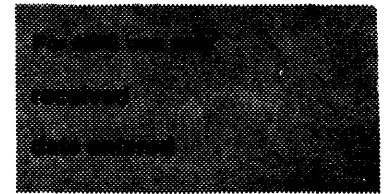
 date 11-23-86  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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reported 473 orchards with 9, 675 acres planted in fruit trees (2). During the first decade of the century a few eastern visitors, most notably Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, visited the Medford area and returned to Chicago to praise the Rogue Valley. New residents flocked to the area and by 1910 Medford's population had grown to 8,840 residents, about five times its size in 1900 (3).

Between 1910 and 1920 the trees grew slowly, and lack of a regular water supply yielded erratic crops. Although dry-land farmers had been raising crops for years with only rainfall for moisture, the deep-rooted fruit trees had different needs (4). Not until 1918-1919 did sufficient water production--through the formation of irrigation districts-- allow large scale fruit production. Other critical changes occurred in fruit-handling methods. In the first years of orchard development packing houses were generally located on each orchard because roads were poor and hauling fruit into the railroad by wagon and team was difficult. As road surfaces improved and trucks came into general use, there was a shift from on-farm packing to centralized packing houses with cold storage facilities near the railroad tracks. Through the 1920's fruit production steadily increased until prime crops were raised in 1928-1929 (5). The stock market crash in October, 1929 left the largest pear crop ever produced rotting on east coast docks. Many growers lost their orchards during the Depression decade. The number of independent growers quickly declined as tracts were bought or taken over and incorporated into packing and cold storage businesses (6). Dr. Clifford Cordy, local Agricultural Extension Agent for over forty years recalls:

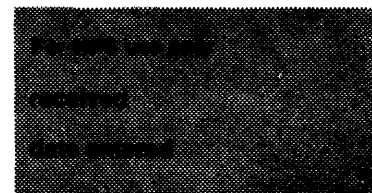
The trees were just reaching their prime when the Depression hit. A lot of the orchardists were getting old and the Depression lasted from 1930-1942- until we were in the war. . . (7)

Medford's population, which had dropped from 8840 in 1910, to 5756 in 1920, grew to 11,007 by 1930 (8). In the years that followed, those orchardists who survived worked steadily with scientists to solve the problems of weather, water and disease, forming an industry which became a vital part of the character and economy of Southern Oregon. Dr. Cordy, credits the people who came after 1919 as individuals who changed pear grow-



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ing from a " happen chance occupation to a highly technical profession -- public spirited, sound thinkers, many with college degrees. " (9) In 1930 there were approximately 400 individual growers. By 1975 there were about 100 and the number has steadily declined in the last ten years.

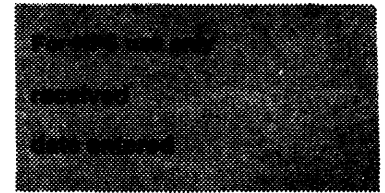
Glenview Orchard, purchased by the Bragg family in 1921 was typical of small orchards developed at the beginning of the decade. Older orchards, typified by Hillcrest Orchard northeast of Medford had extensive self contained production plants developed between 1900 and 1910. The Braggs retained the barn, orchard foreman's house, and a Water Reservoir Shed erected by previous owners, and added their residence and another Water Reservoir Shed. Developed as an individual orchard for the first time that year, the Bragg Orchard was able to enjoy not only dependable orchard irrigation but to use any of several packing houses established near the railroad. Lawrence D. Bragg's crops improved each year and in 1928 his success encouraged him to plan a substantial addition to his orchard residence.

The property on which the Glenview Orchard buildings stand was originally acquired by Joseph H. Stewart as he developed the first commercial orchards. In 1899 Joseph Stewart sold the acreage to Gordon Voorheis, prominent area orchardist (10). In June, 1910 Gordon Voorheis sold the 23.05 acres to F. Corning Kenly who had not yet left Chicago for the Rogue Valley, and Harold F. McCormick, president of International Harvester (11). On April 28, 1921 E.B. Bragg, Lawrence Bragg's father purchased the pertinent acreage from F. Corning Kenly and later transferred ownership to his son (12).

Lawrence Dickinson Bragg, son of Everett Burt Bragg and Helen Dickinson Bragg, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts on January 12, 1890. He moved with his parents to Evanston, Illinois where his father operated the Chicago Chemical Company. Lawrence Bragg attended Cornell University and majored in architecture/landscape architecture. In the middle of his college experience he changed his study to agriculture and specialized in horitculture. In 1917 he married Catherine Hall, a graduate of Sweetbriar College (13). After four years of work on the East Coast, Lawrence Bragg decided to move West and engage in farming. In 1921, he, his wife and small son moved to their orchard land west of Phoenix, Oregon. They occupied one

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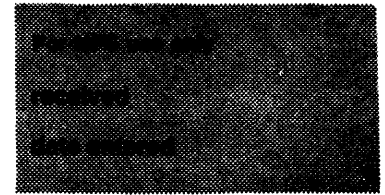
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small ranch house on the property while the orchard superintendent occupied another. The Braggs retained prominent Rogue Valley architect Frank C. Clark to plan a fine new home and Lawrence Bragg's sketches were an important contribution to the design. In August, 1922 the Medford Mail Tribune reported a spate of building construction in the valley and commented:

L.D. Bragg will build a home on his orchard south of the city in the English Tudor Style, to cost about \$7,000.(14)

The Braggs named their property "Glenview" after a golf course near Chicago with which they both were familiar (15). Shortly after the house was completed Lawrence Bragg supervised a crew which began construction of extensive rock-lined terraces. He added a drive, a rock gold-fish pond, rock fireplace and flower beds, walks and a waterfall in ensuing seasons. Large pieces of granite, stones and marble were hauled to the orchard property from Medford where Lawrence Bragg acquired materials from a demolished building. The elaborate landscape plan begun at this time was embellished over the years. In 1926, reflecting the success of orchard crops, the Braggs hired architect Frank C. Clark to draw plans for the addition of a wing and dormers to the main house (15). The work was begun in 1927 and completed in 1928, the best crop year to date (16). In 1928, L.D. Bragg completed a large swimming pool on the property particularly for the use of his son. He also designed various metal artistic pieces for the house and grounds, including copper gutter trim with a football scene, a gate detail, brackets, bench arms and handrails. The work was executed by his foreman, May, a talented blacksmith who had worked on the orchard for many years. All pieces were completed in a small machine shop.

Lawrence Bragg, a knowledgeable working orchardist, did all his own grafting, irrigating and smudging through the years, while his foremen supervised the spraying. He shipped his fruit into Medford, packing first with Harry and David Rosenberg, then Southern Oregon Sales, Stage Coach, Blue Goose, American Fruit and Naumes. The Depression caught him and others in a wrenching situation. He borrowed heavily to retain his orchards and struggled to keep the trees irrigated and disease free. His

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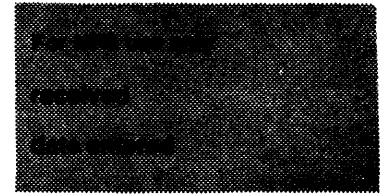
wife became seriously ill during the 1930's and an additional financial strain was realized. After her death in 1940, Mr. Bragg remained on the orchard, caring for his family and his land. About 1958 the land was sold to an owner who stayed about three years. For four years afterward the property remained unoccupied until it was purchased by the current owner in 1965 (17). Lawrence Bragg died August 8, 1971.

Frank Chamberlain Clark, architect for the Glenview Orchard residence, began his practice in Ashland in 1903. He was born in Greene, New York, December 27, 1872. After two years at the Cooper Union, Mr. Clark served in the architectural offices of Arthur Curtis Longyear, Oscar S. Teale, Robert Williams Gibson of New York, and in the office of Stanford White. During this employment Clark was responsible for architectural details of Madison Square Garden. Clark came to the West Coast in late 1896 and worked two years with Frederich Roehrig. He opened his own office in 1899 and went to Arizona to execute projects in Prescott, Tucson and Jerome. Clark's first project in Oregon was the design for the administration building at the State Normal School at Ashland in 1903. Among buildings for which Clark is noted are the Chappell-Swedenburg House, the the Elk's Building in Ashland, the Medford Elks Building, the Harry and David Packing House in Medford, the Medford Hotel, the Clark-Jackson House in Medford, and several homes in the Oakdale Historic District in Medford (18).

There are 83 extant residences in the Rogue Valley documented as Clark's work. Fourteen of these homes, designed between 1910 and 1930, are located in rural areas and about eight of these are orchard houses. In the 1920's and 1930's Frank Clark produced his greatest number of Period Style residences and 42 of the extant 83 homes fit this category. Only three are examples of English Arts and Crafts/English Cottage architecture. The nominated orchard house is one of these and the oldest-- the only orchard home in the style (19). There are three other extant orchard homes in the near vicinity, of which one, a bungalow, was designed by Clark. Glenview Orchards is the only property in the immediate area to represent the second historic period of orchard development.

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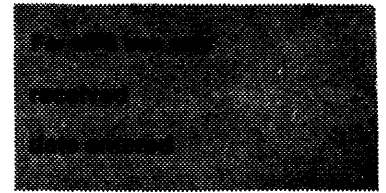
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The Bragg Orchard retains its integrity of location, design, and setting. All buildings remain in original position, reflecting the arrangement established with their first function. The buildings have experienced very little alteration. Visible changes that have occurred, such as adding battens to the barn, were effected during the period of historic significance by the Bragg family. The setting of Glenview orchards remains completely intact, and due to the land's extensive orchards has experienced less development than other areas of the Bear Creek Valley. Materials and workmanship retain their integrity and are clearly evident today. The feeling of the property, in its appearance and spatial arrangement, is intact and the historic associations of the property are readily conveyed.

The Glenview Orchard ensemble remains an excellent example of properties developed at the beginning of the period of a stable fruit industry. The buildings, all an important part of the Bragg family's operation, reflect the needs and function of a typical orchard between 1920 and the end of the Depression decade. The twenty years of tenure by the current owners have resulted in the careful conservation of the ensemble and landscape, insuring its existence for years to come.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

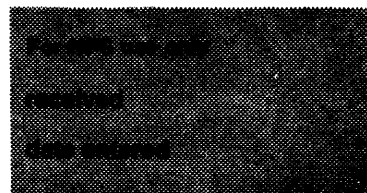


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1. Wallace D. Farnham, "The Development of an Oregon Country, 1852-1890, Mines, Farms, and a Railroad," *The Pacific Historical Review*, XXV, No. 1, p. 44.
2. C.I. Lewis, "Orchard Survey of Jackson County," *Corvallis: Oregon Agricultural College Bulletin*, 101, 1908. p. 30.
3. "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1897," *Oregon State University: Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, Information Bulletin No. 106*, p.4.
4. Kay Atwood, Blossoms and Branches, A Gathering of Rogue Valley Orchard Memories, Ashland: Kay Atwood, 1980, p. 44.
5. Please see enclosed chart reflecting fruit crop yields in the Rogue Valley. Chart prepared by Dr. Clifford Cordy, former Jackson County Agricultural agent.
6. Hillcrest Orchard, Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1982., p. 11
7. "Blossoms and Branches," p. 92.
8. "Population," p. 4
9. C.B. Cordy, Extension Agent Emeritus, "History of the Rogue Valley Fruit Industry," n.d. notes, p.4.
10. Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 36, page 241.
11. Ibid., Volume 81, page 57.
12. Ibid., Volume 134, pp. 336-337.
13. Information from Mary Bragg Ode and Eleanor Bragg Spatz, daughters of Lawrence and Catherine Bragg.
14. Medford Mail Tribune, August 22, 1922
15. Frank Chamberlain Clark Account Book, Louise Clark

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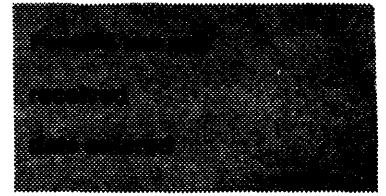
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Patterson Collection.

16. Information related by Lawrence D. Bragg to current owners, Mr. and Mrs. William Terpening, before Mr. Bragg's death in 1971.
17. Information from Mr. and Mrs. William Terpening.
18. Gail E.H.Evans, Kay Atwood, " Frank C. Clark Survey, 1982"
19. Ibid.

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Hardin, Edith. Interview, October 29, 1985. Mrs. Hardin lived in the orchard foreman's house in the 1920's. Her uncle was foreman and blacksmith.

Jackson County Deed Records.

Medford Mail Tribune, August 22, 1922.

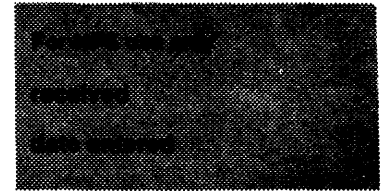
Ode, Mary Bragg. Letter to Mr. and Mrs. William Terpening, August 18, 1985.

Spatz, Eleanor Bragg. Interview, October 22, 1985

Terpening, Mr. and Mrs. William. Interviews.

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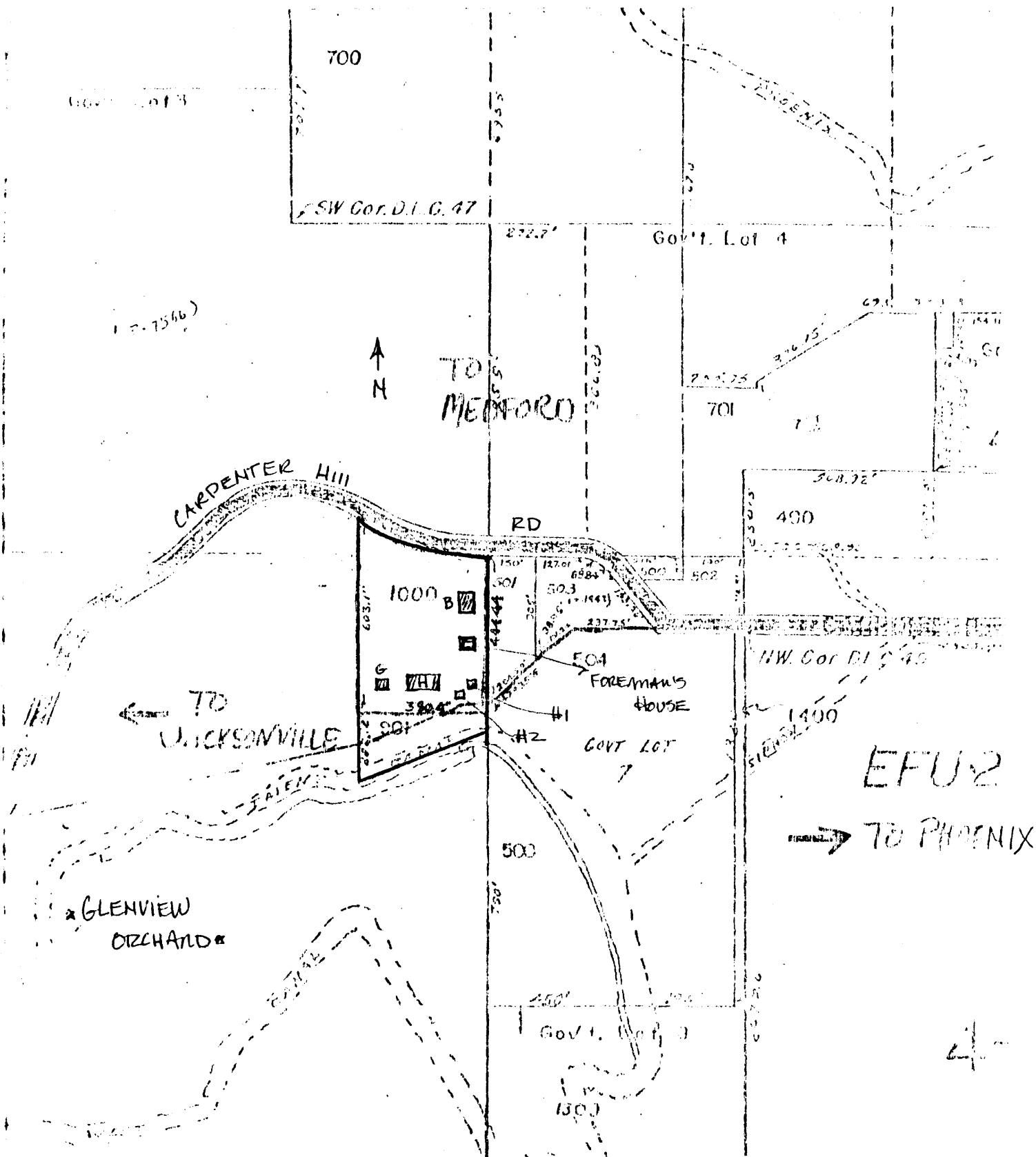
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The Glenview Orchard Ensemble, including the estate house and its landscaped setting and functionally-related outbuildings, is located in Township 38 South, Range 1 West, Section 7, Willamette Meridian, in Jackson County, Oregon. The boundaries of the nominated property may be described more particularly as follows. Beginning at the NE corner of Tax Lot 1000 on the south edge of Carpenter Hill Road; thence south 444.44'; thence west 380'4"; thence north 603'1"; thence east along the south edge of Carpenter Road approximately 400' to the point of beginning, containing in all 4 acres more or less.





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