United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

1. Name

historic Saturno-Breen Truck Garden and/or common Breen Truck Garden Place 2, Location College F street & number not for publication Route 5. Box 10 VIC ollere Placevicinity of city, town Walla. congressional district 053 Walla Walla code county code state Washington Classification 3. **Ownership** Status **Present Use** Category XX occupied public XX_ agriculture _ district museum XXX private unoccupied _ commercial XXX building(s) park XX private residence work in progress _____ structure both educational _ site **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment _ religious ves: restricted scientific _ object _ in process government being considered xx_ yes: unrestricted industrial transportation no military other: 4. **Owner of Property** name Eugene Breen street & number Route 5, Box 10 Walla Walla vicinity of city, town state Washington 99362 Location of Legal Description 5. courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Assessor's Office, Walla Walla County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Walla Walla

6.	Repre	esentation	on in Ex	isting S	Surveys	
	Washington	State Invent	ry of Cultur	al'		

title Resources: Walla Walla County has this property been determined elegible? ____ yes ___ no

date 1980

___federal XX___state ____ county ____ local

state

depository for survey records Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

city, town 01ympia

state Washington 98504

Washington

Description

Condition

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
xx_ good	ruins	X altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one XX_ original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Saturno-Breen Truck Garden is situated on the outskirts of College Place, a small community just outside Walla Walla in southeastern Washington. The surrounding countryside is characterized by undulating wheat fields and prosperous truck gardens. The area between the two towns and around the Breen property has undergone increasing residential development in recent years. The Saturno family originally owned 88 acres on this site, but today the farm includes slightly less than eight acres. Still owned and operated by the grandson of Pasquale Saturno, the truck garden's principal crop is Walla Walla onions.

The nominated property includes one residence and seven outbuildings. A chicken coop, later used as a machine shop and garage, was torn down some years ago. All of the remaining structures, but one, were built at approximately the same time, ca. 1892.

The main house was originally a duplex with two entrances and identical interior lavouts. However, it was used only briefly as a two-family dwelling. Eventually, the separating wall was removed and it became, in theory and practice, a single family residence. The house is a two-story frame structure with a hipped roof and a full-width front porch. Clad with lapped siding, the house is detailed with turned porch posts, etched glass in the front door window, and some fancy-butt shinglework. The original family residence, built by Pasquale Ca. 1880, still stands on the property. It has been moved to the opposite corner of a field from its earlier location, and now stands vacant and unused. It is a modest frame cabin, in a state of some disrepair.

The summerhouse a small frame building with a hipped roof, is behind the main house. It served two functions. One half was used as a summer kitchen and the other was a washroom, again utilized chiefly during the warm months. The summerhouse is now used as storage. The Saturnos had the first telephone in the area. As a result, the phone was in a constant use by neighbors and passersby. Because Pasquale Saturno was irritated by this abuse of his hospitality, he had the phone moved to the summerhouse where he could avoid being involuntarily interrupted.

Nestled behind the summerhouse is the well house. Originally, all the water used on the farm was supplied by a hand dug well sheltered under this structure. On the opposite side of the back lawn is the water tower. It is tall enough so that the 5,000 gallons of water stored there once provided pressurized water in the main house. Neither the well house nor the water tower are being used at present.

At the bottom of the slight rise where these buildings stand and close to the onion field is the root cellar. Unlike the other frame buildings on the farm, this one is constructed of brick. A rectangular, one and one-half story, gable-roof structure, it is also the most aesthetically pleasing of the outbuildings. For many years, grain was stored on the top level. The vegetables, particularly asparagus, were also prepared for sale and shipping there. The Saturno-Breen family grew some grapes along with their vegetables, and supplemented their own with two tons of grapes purchased annually from California. With these grapes, the family made wine on the ground floor of the root cellar. Wine vats, the grape press, and some barrels still remain in the cellar from this facet of their work. The wine was mostly used by the family (especially during Prohibition), but some was sold to the soldiers at Fort Walla Walla. This structure is also currently used for storage.

Continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Up the hill from the root cellar is the <u>barn</u> with the stables on the far side. There are no animals on the farm now. In one corner of the barn(but with a separate entrance) is the small room where newly emigrated Italians, who had been sponsored by Pasquale Saturno, stayed until they worked off the cost of their passage and/or became accustomed to a new land and way of life. The barn is now used for a garage. The last building in the complex is a small garage located to the north of the main house. Over the years it has housed a long series of interesting vehicles, and still serves as a garage.

Item number

All the buildings, including the main house, remain essentially as they were when built. Miscellaneous features on the farm include an old dinner bell close to the summerhouse and several beautiful evergreen trees planted the year the house was built.

Now that the Breen property falls within the corporate limits of College Place, the City wishes to construct a street along the Breen's lane to connect pre-existing Larch and Lambert Streets to the north and south. Because the new street would cut close to the garage and force the removal of various large old trees along the lane, the Breen family opposes the plan.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 14001499 15001599 16001699 17001799 XXX 18001899 1900-	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic _XX_ agriculture architecture art commerce communications	
Specific dates	ca.1892	Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Saturno-Breen Truck garden in Walla Walla is believed to be the first successful commercial truck garden in southeastern Washington. Still owned and operated by its original family, the farm includes eight buildings dating from Ca.1892 and slightly less than eight of its original 88 acres. Pasquale Saturno, later known as Frank Breen, and his partner Joseph Tachi were the first Italians to settle in Walla Walla County, and established the area's first commercial garden in the late 1870's. Saturno and Tachi sponsored the immigration of dozens more Italian families, thus influencing the continued growth of the truck garden industry. The industry remains today a major element of Walla Walla's agriculturally based economy, and the Italians a strong and lively segment of the population.

Italians first arrived in the area now known as Washington State in the 1860's. As a group they apparently shunned agriculture. Farming conditions were very different in this new land--different crops were cultivated, the climate tended to be extreme and unfamiliar, and higher wages were paid by develping business and industry. However, the few Italians who did grow crops became truck farmers, usually on the Pacific slope. The rapid growth of that area created a profitable market for the produce, milk, and poultry grown by the truck farmers. Nearly all were successful. (Nicandri, p. 57)

The Italians who became truck farmers saw their work as a tremendous opportunity. Whole families worked from dawn to dusk on their land. Other immigrant groups also used truck gardens to achieve success--most notably the Japanese, with whom the Italians competed fiercely. Saturno and Tachi helped make Walla Walla an exception to the rule that proximity to a large urban area was a necessary condition for the success of a truck garden.

These first two Italians in Walla Walla were followed by dozens more, many of them sponsored by Pasquale Saturno and Joseph Tachi. In fact, one author asserts that the Italians were (and are) the "backbone and main body of our Walla Walla area garden industry." (Locati, p. 34). In 1901 the historian W. D. Lyman remarked on the "prodigious quantity of all the common vegetables, both supplying the town and shipping in all directions, the vegetables of the 'garden city' being renowned for excellence as well as quality." (quoted in Locati, p. 48) Although most kinds of vegetables were grown here, the "bread and butter" crop then, and now, was onions.

In 1916 the Italian gardeners and fruit growers organized the Walla Walla Gardeners Association to combat corrupt shipping houses and to regulate and standardize the quantity and quality of produce. Another factor which may have encouraged the organization of the Association was the possibility of some anti-Italian feeling and treatment in the area. The Association is now the oldest grower-marketing cooperative in the state still under its original name and charter, (Locati, p. 104)

Pasquale Saturno was born March 3, 1850 on Ischia, an island off the coast of Naples. He immigrated to the United States in 1875. He paused briefly in New York. But after hearing stories of the rich farmland in the west, Saturno came to Walla Walla in 1876. He bought farm land fairly quickly. (In this area he was not typical of the majority of Italian truck farmers who were more likely to lease, rather than purchase, their land [Nicandri, p. 56.])

9. Major Bibliographical References

Breen, Douglas and Eugene. Personal interviews. November 1, 1980 Locati, Joe J. <u>The Horticultural Heritage of Walla Walla Count</u>y 1818-1977. College Place, WA: Color Press, 1978.

Acreage of nominated property _	7.8 acres			
Quadrangle name <u>College</u> Pl		-	Quadrangle scale <u>1</u> :	24000
JMT References				
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Continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Saturno had married in Italy and, in 1888, brought his wife and three children to Walla Walla. Throughout his life, Saturno sponsored Italians in their desire to leave Italy and settle as gardeners in Walla Walla County. Usually these immigrants were young men who worked as laborers on the Saturno farm. Later, they often returned to Italy momentarily to find a wife. Joseph Tachi was also an active sponsor. Thus it was largely due to the efforts of these two men that a large and lively Italian colony grew up in Walla Walla.

Item number

8

In 1892 his citizenship papers record the name Pasquale Saturno. But at some point over the next few years, Saturno became known as Frank Breen. Although several stories exist to explain this transformation, most center on his difficulty with English and the relative difficulty, for English speakers at least, of his Italian name. His death certificate in February, 1919, lists him as Frank Breen and Breen has since become the family name. At present, Pasquale Saturno's grandson Eugene Breen owns and operates the family truck farm.

In the newspaper notice of his death, Frank Breen was eulogized as the "first man to peddle garden truck in Walla Walla from door to door." But Pasquale Saturno was more than that. He created a new industry in southeastern Washington and influenced the growth of a dynamic ethnic group.

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For HCRS use only received date entered

Continuation sheet	Item number	g	Page 1
		5	i alla T

Lyman, W. D. <u>History of Walla Walla County</u> 2 vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing co., 1918

Nicandri, David L. <u>Italians in Washington State: Emigration 1853-1924</u>. Washington State American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1978.

#10 Verbal boundary description continued

line of said Section a distance of 408 feet; thence South 73° 26' West 1521 feet to a point 1196 feet East of the West line of Section 25; thence South parallel with the West line of Sections 25 and 36 in said Township 7 North of Range 35, 624 feet; thence North 60° East 1392 feet; thence North 76° 45' East 214 feet to the point of beginning; EXCEPTING THEREFROM HOWEVER, beginning at the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of Section 25 in Township 7 North of Range 35, E.W.M. and running thence North along the East line of said Southwest quarter a distance of 618.00 feet; thence South 73° 49' West 938.00 feet to a point which is the true point of beginning for the lands to be described. From the true point of beginning so ascertained run South 624.00 feet; thence North 60° 30' East 643.30 feet; thence North 469.90 feet to the point of beginning.