



OREGON CITY

Community Development Department

221 Molalla Ave. Suite 200 | Oregon City OR 97045
Ph (503) 722-3789 | Fax (503) 722-3880

HERITAGE TREE NOMINATION FORM (PRIVATE PROPERTY)

(Use one form per tree or grove)

OCMC 17.04.1365 - Tree (or Grove), Heritage. "Heritage Tree" or "Grove" means a tree or group of trees that have been designated by the city as having unique importance, and subject to the Heritage Tree Regulations of Section 12.08.040. Where a grouping of two or more Heritage Trees is separated by no more than twenty feet on a property or properties, the term Heritage Grove may be used.

Site Address: 715 5th St. Oregon City, OR 97045

Clackamas County Map and Tax Lot: 22E31AD11860

BLK 103 PTLTS 3&42

Nominator(s):

Nominator(s) Signature: [Signature]

Nominator(s) Name Printed: Dorothy Dahlsrud Date: 8-22-12

Mailing Address: 415 Dewey St., Oregon City, OR 97045

Phone: 503-502-0610 Fax: 503-655-1423 Email: itsdiddieearthlink.net

Property Owner(s): (Property owner must sign this form if the tree is on private property.)

X Property Owner(s) Signature: [Signature]

Property Owner(s) Name Printed: Ronald D. Thom Date: 8-29-12

Mailing Address: 509 High St. Oregon City, OR 97045

Phone: 503-656-2566 Fax: _____ Email: _____

HERITAGE IMPORTANCE: Please explain why the tree(s) qualify for heritage tree or grove status pursuant to the heritage tree or grove definition in the city code above. Please add a separate attachment if needed.

see attached letter and supporting
info of Health + welfare of trees to a
community -

TREE SPECIES, SIZE AND CONDITION

Tree	Species	DBH* (inches)	Height (ft)	Canopy Spread (ft)
1.	<u>Sugar Maple</u>	<u>cir 14'</u>	<u>110'</u>	<u>50' +</u>
2.	<u>(Aceraceae Acer)</u>	<u>Dia 4'7"</u>		
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

*DBH = Diameter at Breast Height, which is the diameter of the trunk measured 4.5' above the ground.

Would like to put her mother's name on the
placque

Pursuant to Oregon City Municipal Code 12.08.040 - Heritage Trees

"Dorothy Marsh"



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Tree	TREE CONDITION					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> POOR	<input type="checkbox"/> DISEASED	<input type="checkbox"/> DYING	<input type="checkbox"/> DEAD
1. <i>Super Maple</i>						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

APPROVAL CRITERIA

- Is the tree or grove of landmark importance to the City of Oregon City due to age, size, species, horticultural quality or historic importance? **YES / NO**
- Is the tree listed as a State Heritage Tree, as designated by the State Division of Forest Resources? **YES / NO**
- Is the tree a rare species, or provides a habitat for rare species of plants, animals or birds? **YES / NO** *possible*
- Is the tree irreparably damaged, diseased, hazardous or unsafe? **YES / NO**
"Hazardous or diseased tree" means a tree that has a naturally occurring disease that is expected to kill the tree or that presents a significant risk to life or property as determined by a certified arborist. An otherwise healthy tree that may become a hazard to a proposed future development shall not be considered a hazardous tree. Hazardous trees may include, but are not limited to dead, diseased, broken, split, cracked, leaning, and uprooted trees. A tree harboring communicable diseases or insects of a type that could infest and cause the decline of adjacent or nearby trees may also be identified as a hazardous tree.
- Is the applicant willing to have the tree treated by an arborist to alleviate any damage, disease or hazard? **YES / NO**

☒ **SITE PLAN.** Please identify the location of the tree or grove on a site plan and attach.

☒ **PHOTOGRAPH.** Please provide a current photo of the tree or grove.

Your signature below indicates that you have read and understand the requirements for heritage tree designation and protection as described in section OCMC 12.08.040, and that a covenant is required in order to assure protection and replacement in the event of removal.


Owner Signature(s)

STAFF USE ONLY:

Submitted Feb. 5, 2014

Pete.

February 02, 2014

Dear City Commissioner,

I am here to ask for this very old (estimated to be around 100yrs old) Sugar Maple (Aceraceae Acer) Tree for our Heritage Tree nomination.

This tree is has been a long standing memory in our family with annual Fall Leaf Fights. It has been pictured on the front page of our old Oregon City Courier Newspaper. It has been used as a perfect example of well taken care of Aceraceae Acer (Sugar Maple) by our Horticulture Department of our Clackamas Community College. This beautiful Maple has been featured on the front page of our OC Chamber Publications "OC Around Town".

This magnificent tree is located at 715 5th Street, one block away from our Public Library, Pioneer Community Center, next to a preschool and has been the featured arbor at the 5th Street location. This tree is reported to have been planted when owned by Thomas Ryan.

This home is now fully restored and owned by retired Judge Ronald Thom. Judge Thom has given me permission to nominate this fantastic tree.

I look forward to the nomination process,

With kind regards,

Dorothy Dahlsrud

415 Dewey Street

Oregon City, OR 97045

Special Thanks to

OSU Master Gardener Volunteer

OSU Extension Service, Clackamas County

200 Warner-Milne Road

Oregon City, OR 97045

503-655-8631

and

Clackamas Community College

Renee M. Harber, PhD

Instructor: Horticulture and plant ID

Oregon City Campus

19600 Molalla Avenue, Oregon City, OR 97045

40. The first of the four steps is to identify the problem. The second step is to identify the causes of the problem. The third step is to identify the effects of the problem. The fourth step is to identify the solutions to the problem.

Center for Urban Forest Research (1)

"Benefits of Large trees :

- Reduce stormwater run off
- Extend the life of streets
- Improve local air, soil and water quality
- Reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide
- Provide wildlife habitat
- Increase property values
- Enhance attractiveness of a community
- Promote human health and well being."

According to Dr. McPherson, Director of the Center for Urban Forest Research, *"Keeping these trees healthy and functional is one of the best investments communities can make."* (1)

North Carolina State University (2)

"We plant trees primarily for their beauty and to provide shade but they do create many other benefits. Trees can sooth and relax us and help us connect to nature and our surroundings. The color green - is a calming, cool color that helps your eyes quickly recover from strain. By planting and caring for trees, you help improve your surroundings, reduce pollution, lower energy costs, improve the appearance of your community and increase the value of your property.

Environmental Benefits

- Trees can **reduce air temperature** by blocking sunlight. Further cooling occurs when water evaporates from the leaf surface. The conversion of water to air vapor --- a chemical process --- removes heat energy from the air.
- A tree can be a **natural air conditioner**. The evaporation from a single tree can produce the cooling effect of 10 room size air conditioners operating 20 hours a day.
- You can improve the efficiency of your heat pump by shading it with a tree.
- Deciduous trees block sunlight in the summer but allow sunlight to reach and warm your home in the winter ---- place deciduous trees on the south and west sides of your home.
- Trees can shade hard surface areas such as driveways, patios, building and sidewalks thus minimizing landscape heat load -- a buildup of heat during the day

that is radiated at night resulting in warmer temperatures. Ideally, 50 percent of the total paved surface should be shaded.

- Evergreen trees can be used to reduce wind speed and thus loss of heat from your home in the winter by as much as 10 to 50 percent.
- Trees absorb and block noise and reduce glare. A well placed tree can reduce noise by as much as 40 percent.
- Fallen tree leaves can reduce soil temperature and soil moisture loss. Decaying leaves promote soil microorganism and provide nutrients for tree growth.
- Trees help settle out and trap dust, pollen and smoke from the air. The dust level in the air can be as much as 75 percent lower on the sheltered side of the tree compared to the windward side.
- Trees create an ecosystem to provide habitat and food for birds and other animals.
- Trees absorb carbon dioxide and potentially harmful gasses, such as sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, from the air and release oxygen.
 - One large tree can supply a day's supply of oxygen for four people.
 - A healthy tree can store 13 pounds of carbon each year ----for an acre of trees that equals to 2.6 tons of carbon dioxide.
 - Each gallon of gasoline burned produces almost 20 pounds of carbon dioxide.
 - For every 10,000 miles you drive, it takes 7 trees to remove the amount of carbon dioxide produce if your car gets 40 miles per gallon (mpg); it will take 10 trees at 30 mpg; 15 trees at 20 mpg; 20 trees at 15 mpg; and 25 trees at 12 mpg)
- Trees help reduce surface water runoff from storms, thus decreasing soil erosion and the accumulation of sediments in streams. They increase ground water recharge and reduce the number of potentially harmful chemicals transported to our streams.
- An acre of trees absorb enough carbon dioxide in a year to equal the amount produced when you drive a car 26,000 miles.
- Trees cool the air, land and water with shade and moisture thus reduce the heat-island effect of our urban communities. The temperature in urban areas is often 9 degrees warmer than in areas with heavy tree cover.
- Trees can help offset the buildup of carbon dioxide in the air and reduce the "greenhouse effect."
- Trees create microclimates suitable for growing shade loving plants.
- The American Forestry Association estimates that 100 million new trees would absorb 18 million tons of carbon dioxide and cut US air conditioning costs by \$4 billion annually.
- Dews and frosts are less under tree because less radiant heat is lost at night.

Personal and Social Benefits

- Trees are the least expensive plants you can add to your landscape when you consider the impact they create due to their size.
- A tree can add music to your life by attracting birds and other animals.

- A tree can provide pleasant smells. A cherry tree can perfume the air with 200,000 flowers.
- Hospital patients have been shown to recover from surgery more quickly when their hospital room offered a view of trees. They also had fewer complaints, less pain killers and left the hospital sooner.
- Most of us respond to the presence of trees beyond simply observing their beauty. We feel serene, peaceful, restful and tranquil in a grove of trees. We are "at home" there.
- Trees provide us with color, flowers, fruit, interesting shapes and forms to look at.
- Trees can screen unattractive views, soften the sometimes harsh outline of masonry, metal, asphalt, steel, and glass.
- Trees can separate and define space thus providing a sense of privacy, solitude and security, and create a feeling of relaxation and well being.
- Trees can serve as a living legacy for the next generation - thus linking us to near and distant generations
- Lowered electricity bills are paid by customers when power companies build fewer new facilities to meet peak demands, use reduced amounts of fossil fuel in their furnaces and need fewer measures to control air pollution.
- Trees can help direct pedestrian traffic, provide background and thus enhance the appearance of other landscape plants and our homes.
- Trees help people reflect positively on life' changes.
- Trees have been reported as having a relaxing effect on students studying for exams.
- Studies have documented that urban vegetation can result in slower heartbeats, lower blood pressure and more relaxed brain wave patterns.
- Sound waves are absorbed by tree leaves and branches. A belt of trees 100 feet wide and 45 feet high can reduce highway noise by 50 percent. Prolonged exposure to noise can cause hypertension, higher cholesterol levels, irritability and aggressive behavior.

Community Benefits

- Trees can create lasting impression on how a community is perceived by visitors and affect the mood and community pride of its residents.
- Trees can enhance community economic stability by attracting businesses and tourists -----people linger and shop longer when trees are present.
- Apartments and offices in wooded areas rent quicker and have a higher occupancy rate --- workers in offices in wooded areas report more productivity and less absenteeism.
- Property values of landscaped homes are 5 to 15% higher than those of non-landscaped homes and homes are quicker to resell than homes without trees.
- Trees increase the humidity in the air, help increase ground water recharge, reduce soil erosion and storm water run-off thus reducing the amount of water we consume and the need for new water treatment plant and storm water structures. A study in Salt Lake City revealed the tree canopy reduced surface runoff by 11.3 million gallons following a 1 inch rain.

- The feeling of community pride created by trees can help reduce crime.
- By reducing heating and cooling cost, trees can reduce our dependence on oil and natural gas.
- By absorbing and deflecting falling rain, trees can reduce the severity of floods.
- By reducing carbon dioxide, dust and other potentially harmful gases in the air, our air quality is improved through lower levels of ozone, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide.
- Trees make communities livable for people and their activities. People walk and jog more on streets with trees; children and adults have a cool place to play or relax in the summer, thus increasing their interaction with neighbors."

International Society of Arboriculture (3)

Benefits of Trees

"Most trees and shrubs in cities or communities are planted to provide beauty or shade. These are two excellent reasons for their use. Woody plants also serve many other purposes, and it often is helpful to consider these other functions when selecting a tree or shrub for the landscape. The benefits of trees can be grouped into social, communal, environmental, and economic categories.



Social Benefits

- We like trees around us because they make life more pleasant. Most of us respond to the presence of trees beyond simply observing their beauty. We feel serene, peaceful, restful, and tranquil in a grove of trees. We are "at home" there. Hospital patients have been shown to recover from surgery more quickly when their hospital room offered a view of trees. The strong ties between people and trees are most evident in the resistance of community residents to removing trees to widen streets. Or we note the heroic efforts of individuals and organizations to save particularly large or historic trees in a community.
- The stature, strength, and endurance of trees give them a cathedral-like quality. Because of their potential for long life, trees frequently are planted as living memorials. We often become personally attached to trees that we or those we love have planted.

Communal Benefits

- Even though trees may be private property, their size often makes them part of the community as well. Because trees occupy considerable space, planning is required if both you and your neighbors are to benefit. With proper selection and

maintenance, trees can enhance and function on one property without infringing on the rights and privileges of neighbors.

- City trees often serve several architectural and engineering functions. They provide privacy, emphasize views, or screen out objectionable views. They reduce glare and reflection. They direct pedestrian traffic. They provide background to and soften, complement, or enhance architecture.

Environmental Benefits

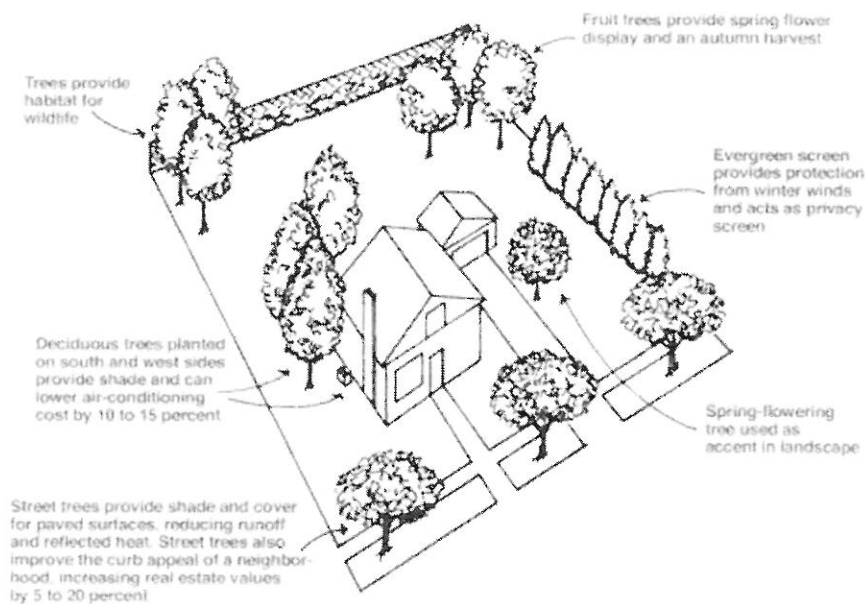
- Trees alter the environment in which we live by moderating climate, improving air quality, conserving water, and harboring wildlife. Climate control is obtained by moderating the effects of sun, wind, and rain. Radiant energy from the sun is absorbed or deflected by leaves on deciduous trees in the summer and is only filtered by branches of deciduous trees in winter. We are cooler when we stand in the shade of trees and are not exposed to direct sunlight. In winter, we value the sun's radiant energy. Therefore, we should plant only small or deciduous trees on the south side of homes.
- Wind speed and direction can be affected by trees. The more compact the foliage on the tree or group of trees, the greater the influence of the windbreak. The downward fall of rain, sleet, and hail is initially absorbed or deflected by trees, which provides some protection for people, pets, and buildings. Trees intercept water, store some of it, and reduce storm runoff and the possibility of flooding.
- Dew and frost are less common under trees because less radiant energy is released from the soil in those areas at night.
- Temperature in the vicinity of trees is cooler than that away from trees. The larger the tree, the greater the cooling. By using trees in the cities, we are able to moderate the heat-island effect caused by pavement and buildings in commercial areas.
- Air quality can be improved through the use of trees, shrubs, and turf. Leaves filter the air we breathe by removing dust and other particulates. Rain then washes the pollutants to the ground. Leaves absorb carbon dioxide from the air to form carbohydrates that are used in the plant's structure and function. In this process, leaves also absorb other air pollutants—such as ozone, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide—and give off oxygen.
- By planting trees and shrubs, we return to a more natural, less artificial environment. Birds and other wildlife are attracted to the area. The natural cycles of plant growth, reproduction, and decomposition are again present, both above and below ground. Natural harmony is restored to the urban environment.

Economic Benefits

- Individual trees and shrubs have value, but the variability of species, size, condition, and function makes determining their economic value difficult. The economic benefits of trees can be both direct and indirect. Direct economic benefits are usually associated with energy costs. Air-conditioning costs are

lower in a tree-shaded home. Heating costs are reduced when a home has a windbreak. Trees increase in value from the time they are planted until they mature. Trees are a wise investment of funds because landscaped homes are more valuable than non-landscaped homes. The savings in energy costs and the increase in property value directly benefit each home owner.

- The indirect economic benefits of trees are even greater. These benefits are available to the community or region. Lowered electricity bills are paid by customers when power companies are able to use less water in their cooling towers, build fewer new facilities to meet peak demands, use reduced amounts of fossil fuel in their furnaces, and use fewer measures to control air pollution. Communities also can save money if fewer facilities must be built to control storm water in the region. To the individual, these savings are small, but to the community, reductions in these expenses are often in the thousands of dollars.



Trees Require an Investment

- Trees provide numerous aesthetic and economic benefits but also incur some costs. You need to be aware that an investment is required for your trees to provide the benefits that you desire. The biggest cost of trees and shrubs occurs when they are purchased and planted. Initial care almost always includes some watering. Leaf, branch, and whole tree removal and disposal can be expensive.
- To function well in the landscape, trees require maintenance. Much can be done by the informed home owner. Corrective pruning and mulching gives trees a good start. Shade trees, however, quickly grow to a size that may require the services of a professional arborist. Arborists have the knowledge and equipment needed to prune, spray, fertilize, and otherwise maintain a large tree. Your garden center owner, university extension agent, community forester, or consulting arborist can answer questions about tree maintenance, suggest treatments, or recommend qualified arborists..."

RESOURCES

(1) "The Large Tree Argument", Center for Urban Forest Research, Pacific Southwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service. <https://www.vt.edu/spotlight/innovation/2010-10-11-urban-tree/tree-pdf.pdf>

(2) "Americans are planting... TREES OF STRENGTH", Erv Evans, North Carolina State University, <http://www.ncsu.edu/project/treesofstrength/benefits.htm>

(3) "Trees are Good-Benefits of Trees", International Society of Arboriculture, http://www.treesaregood.com/treecare/tree_benefits.aspx ; http://treesaregood.com/treecare/resources/benefits_trees.pdf

Information compiled by Margaret Bayne, Administrative Program Specialist, Master Gardener and Home Horticulture Program, Clackamas County Extension Service.



CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Property Account Summary

As Of 8/20/2012 Status: Active

Account No.: 00575381 Alternate Property Number: 22E31AD11800
Account Type: Real Property
TCA: 062-002
Situs Address: 715 5TH ST
OREGON CITY OR 97045
Legal: Subdivision OREGON CITY BLK 103 PT LTS 3&4 2

Parties:

Role	Name & Address
Mortgage Company	BANK OF THE WEST NO MAILING ADDRESS AVAILABLE
Owner	THOM RONALD D 509 HIGH ST OREGON CITY OR 97045
Tax Service Co.	CORELOGIC TAX SERVICES NO MAILING ADDRESS AVAILABLE
Taxpayer	THOM RONALD D 509 HIGH ST OREGON CITY OR 97045

Property Values:

Value Name	2011	2010	2009
AVR Total	\$201,197	\$211,672	\$238,497
TVR Total	\$201,197	\$211,672	\$238,497
Real Mkt Land	\$87,517	\$92,312	\$115,090
Real Mkt Bldg	\$113,680	\$119,360	\$149,670
Real Mkt Total	\$201,197	\$211,672	\$264,760

Property Characteristics:

Tax Year	Characteristic	Value
2011	Neighborhood	20032: Area 03 commercial Oregon City
	Land Class Category	201: Commercial land improved
	Change property ratio	2XX

Exemptions:

(End of Report)

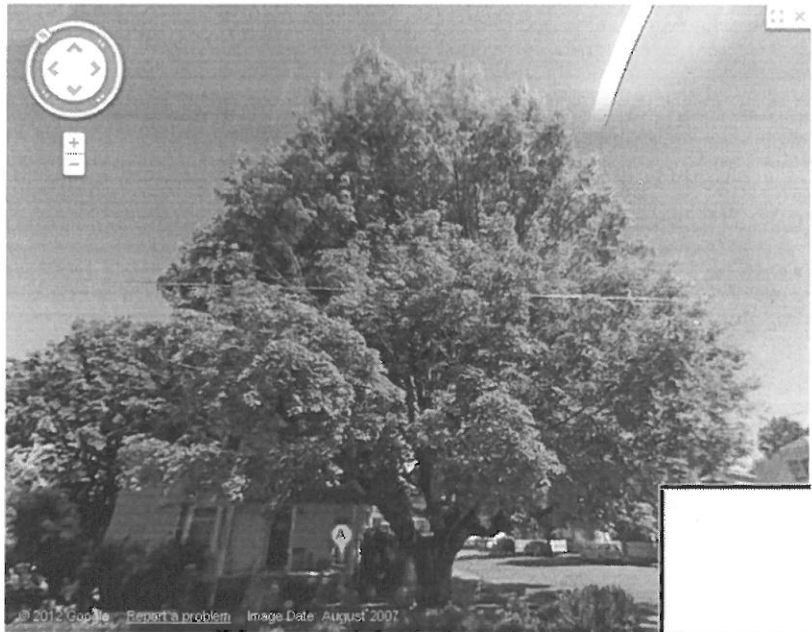
OREGON CITY HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Street Address: 715 5TH ST				City: OREGON CITY			
USGS Quad Name: Oregon City			GPS Latitude: 45 21 15 N		Longitude: 122 36 18 W		
Township: 02S	Range: 02E	Section: 31	Block: 103	Lot: 3x, 4x	Map #: 22E31AD	Tax Lot #: 11800	
Date of Construction: c. 1892		Historic Name: Ryan, Judge Thomas F., House			Historic Use or Function: Domestic - single dwelling		
Grouping or Cluster Name: NA		*Current Name or Use: Domestic - multiple dwelling			Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown		
Architectural Classification(s): Queen Anne				Plan Type/Shape: Complex		Number of Stories: 2.5	
Foundation Material: Stone				Structural Framing: Unknown		Moved? No	
Roof Type/Material: Hip / Composition shingle				Window Type/Material: 1/1 wood double-hung			
Exterior Surface Materials Primary: Wood shingle				Secondary:		Decorative:	
Exterior Alterations or Additions/Approximate Date: Polygonal bay facing street; front porch appears to be altered; siding replaced							
Number and Type of Associated Resources: Carriage house in Gothic Revival (1)							
Integrity: Fair		Condition: Good		Local Ranking: Designated Historic Site		National Register Listed? No	
Potentially Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Individually or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As a contributing resource in a district Not Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Intact but lacks distinction <input type="checkbox"/> Altered (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> Reversible/Potentially eligible individually or in district <input type="checkbox"/> Reversible/Ineligible as it lacks distinction <input type="checkbox"/> Irretrievable loss of integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Not 50 years old							
Description of Physical and Landscape Features:							
<p>This 2-1/2 story Queen Anne sits under a hip roof, with large gables on the south and east sides of the house covering rectangular bays. A shallow hip roof covers a bay on the west side, while the gables extend out from the hip to the east and south. At the southwest corner, a shallow hip roof covers the wraparound front porch. This hip is supported by slender square columns with scroll cut brackets at the wide shingled frieze, and a simple balustrade encloses the porch. The house is entirely clad with wood shingles that are slightly battered above the stone foundation. The gable ends feature decorative barge molding and boxed eaves, as does the main hip. The windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sashes with narrow trim molding that is likely a replacement of the original trim.</p> <p>A garage is located to the north of the main house, and is large enough to possibly have been another house. The garage appears to have been built about 1900, and features wide rake and frieze boards, boxed eaves, drop siding, cornerboards that simulate pilasters with molding and brackets at the capitals, a concrete foundation, new overhead doors, vinyl sliding sashes at the ground floor level and 4/4 double-hung wood windows at the second floor level, all with plain board trim.</p>							
Statement of Significance:							
<p>In 1889, Thomas F. Ryan purchased this property and proceeded to construct his residence. Ryan, a native of Rhode Island, arrived in Oregon City in 1880, after mining in Colorado and traveling as a correspondent for the Boston Journal. Early on, he worked for the local mills and in 1885, purchased the Cliff House, a principal hotel. Ryan was involved in real estate and the Republican Party, serving as mayor for one term, city recorder for six years, county judge for eight years, and deputy state treasurer for eight years. In 1919, he deeded this property to Ervan L. and Hazel I. Howell, who retained ownership for nearly 30 years. In 1947, ownership was transferred to E.A. and Willima Hugh, who converted the house into the Hugh Apartments, a seven unit building. After purchasing the property in 1957, Otto H. and Maggie Hugh became its owner occupants. They operated the rental units, then the Maple Apartments, until 1974.</p>							

Researcher/Organization: Alex McMurry / HPNW		Date Recorded: 4/8/2002	
Survey Form Page 1	Address: 715 5TH ST	Local Designation #	SHPO #

Google

To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the "Print" link next to the map.







sugar maple *Aceraceae* *Acer*

saccharum Marsh.  symbol: ACSA3

vTree

Leaf: Opposite, simple and palmately veined, 3 to 6 inches long, 5 delicately rounded lobes, entire margin; green above, paler below.

Flower: Light yellow-green, small, clustered, hanging from a long, slender (1 to 3 inch) stem, appearing with or slightly before the leaves in early spring.

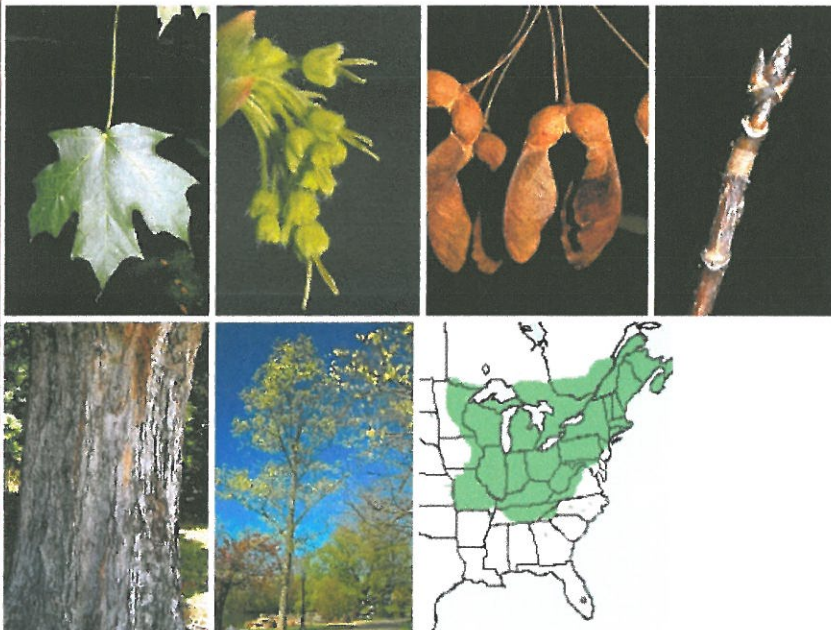
Fruit: Two-winged horseshoe-shaped samaras about 1 inch long, appearing in clusters, brown when mature in the fall.

Twig: Brown, slender and shiny with lighter lenticels; terminal buds brown, very sharp pointed, with tight scales.

Bark: Variable, but generally brown, on older trees it becomes darker, develops furrows, with long, thick irregular curling outward, firm ridges.

Form: Medium to tall tree (to 100 feet) with very dense elliptical crown.

Looks like: [black maple](#) - [red maple](#) - [Norway maple](#) - [Florida maple](#)



Additional Range Information:

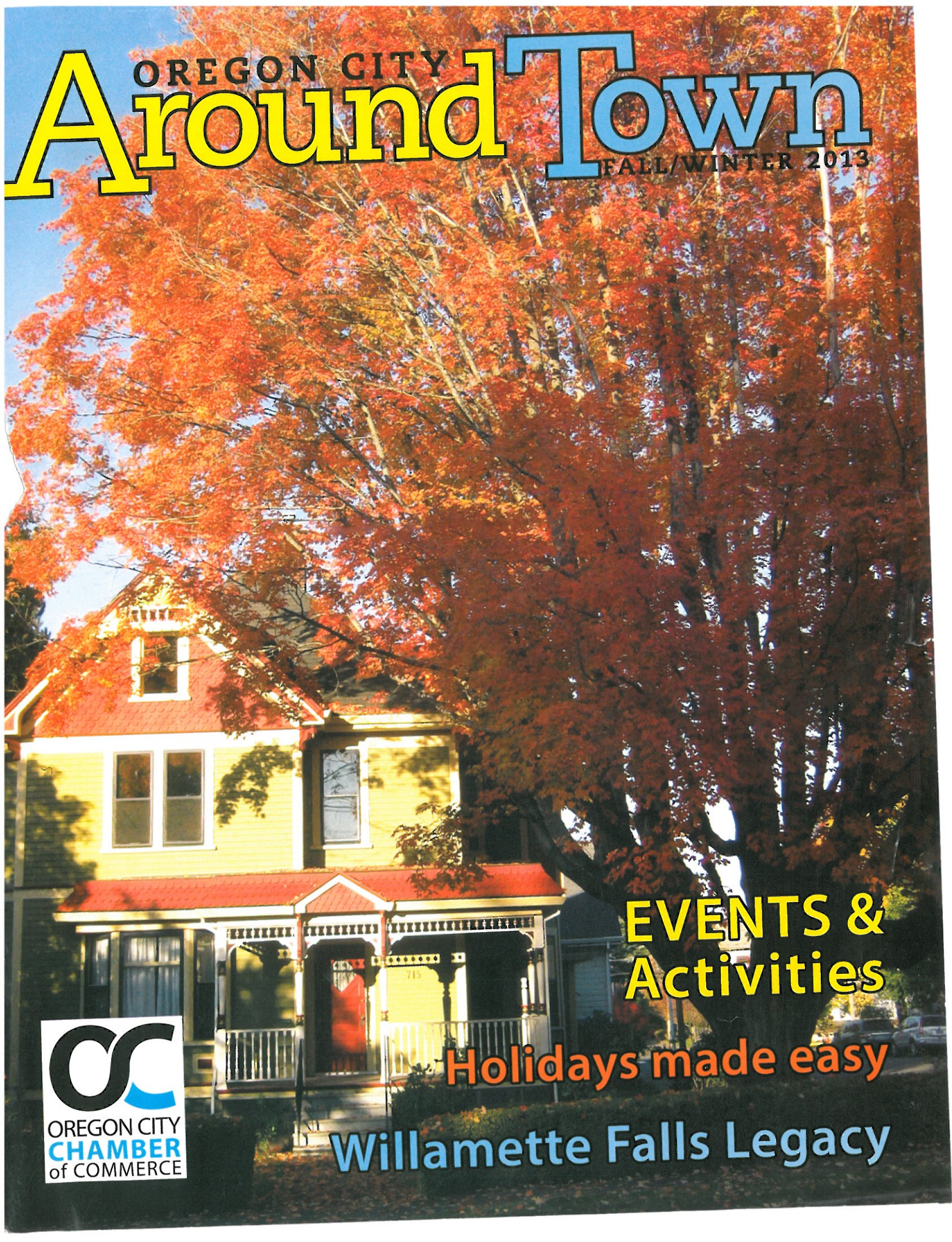
Acer saccharum is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting. [See states reporting sugar maple.](#)

External Links:

[USDAFS Silvics of North America](#)
[USDAFS Additional Silvics](#)
[Landowner Factsheet](#)
[USDA Plants Database](#)
[Horticulture](#)

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Photos and Text by: John Seiler, Edward Jensen, Alex Niemiera, and John Peterson.



OREGON CITY **Around Town**

FALL/WINTER 2013

**EVENTS &
Activities**

Holidays made easy

Willamette Falls Legacy





Pictured is Judge Thomas F. Ryan
in front of the 715 5th Street house.
The small maple tree on the right side
is the same maple I am submitting
for Heritage tree nomination.

Thank-you
Dorothy Dahlsrud