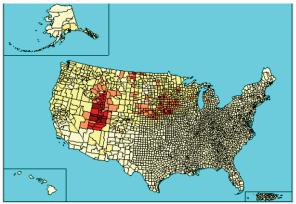
DANISH FARM HAUBARG

History

The first wave of Danish immigrants in 1850 were members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who settled in the newly acquired land of Utah that had been under Mexican control until 1848. Between 1864 and 1920, 50,000 Danes emigrated from Schleswig Holstein where the use of Danish language was banned in schools following Denmark's defeat after unwisely fighting both Prussia and Austria. Most Danes who immigrated after that did so for economic reasons caused by the large increase in population created by immunizations. They brought with them their centuries' old byre-dwelling lifestyle, humans and animals living together under one roof, albeit in separate rooms. And because of that, they brought with them the natural immunity that occurred within Europe, an immunity unknown to native Americans.

A hauberg on the Eiderstedt peninsula around 1895



Distribution of Danish Americans according to the 2000 census.

In the 1900s, blackened stumps were numerous in nearby Cedarhome, where more than one fire spread through the logged off areas.

Ethnobotanical Gardens

Native plant "starts" from Bonhoeffer Gardens (to your SW, by the I-5) illustrate 99 foods and materials available to the American peoples who lived here 10,000 years without the need to develop agriculture. Planter boxes contain:

Legends & Lessons

Western Red Cedar provided long pieces of wood without knots. A tree was cut down by saw (see the grooves for boards on which men stood) and then split into planks, smaller lumber, and shingles. This haubarg, originally 3 miles north of here, was disassembled and moved to this site in 2018 when it was discovered while tearing down a house for remodel.



You are looking at axe hewn planks 30' long, 16" high, 4" wide - created by hand. Native Americans used cedar for skirts, leggings, hats, robes as well as plank buildings. Drive from Medford to

Vancouver, B.C., and then right or left, east or west one hour, and one can't find a single living Western Red Cedar older than 150 years.



(Cedars can last for 3,000 years, Douglas Firs for 1,500, Spruce for 800.) We've cut down all the big trees (cedars, firs, etc.), every one of them.