

The History  
of Our State's  
Food, Land,  
and People



# Dairy Curriculum Unit Middle School Level

## Section: Dairy History for Middle School

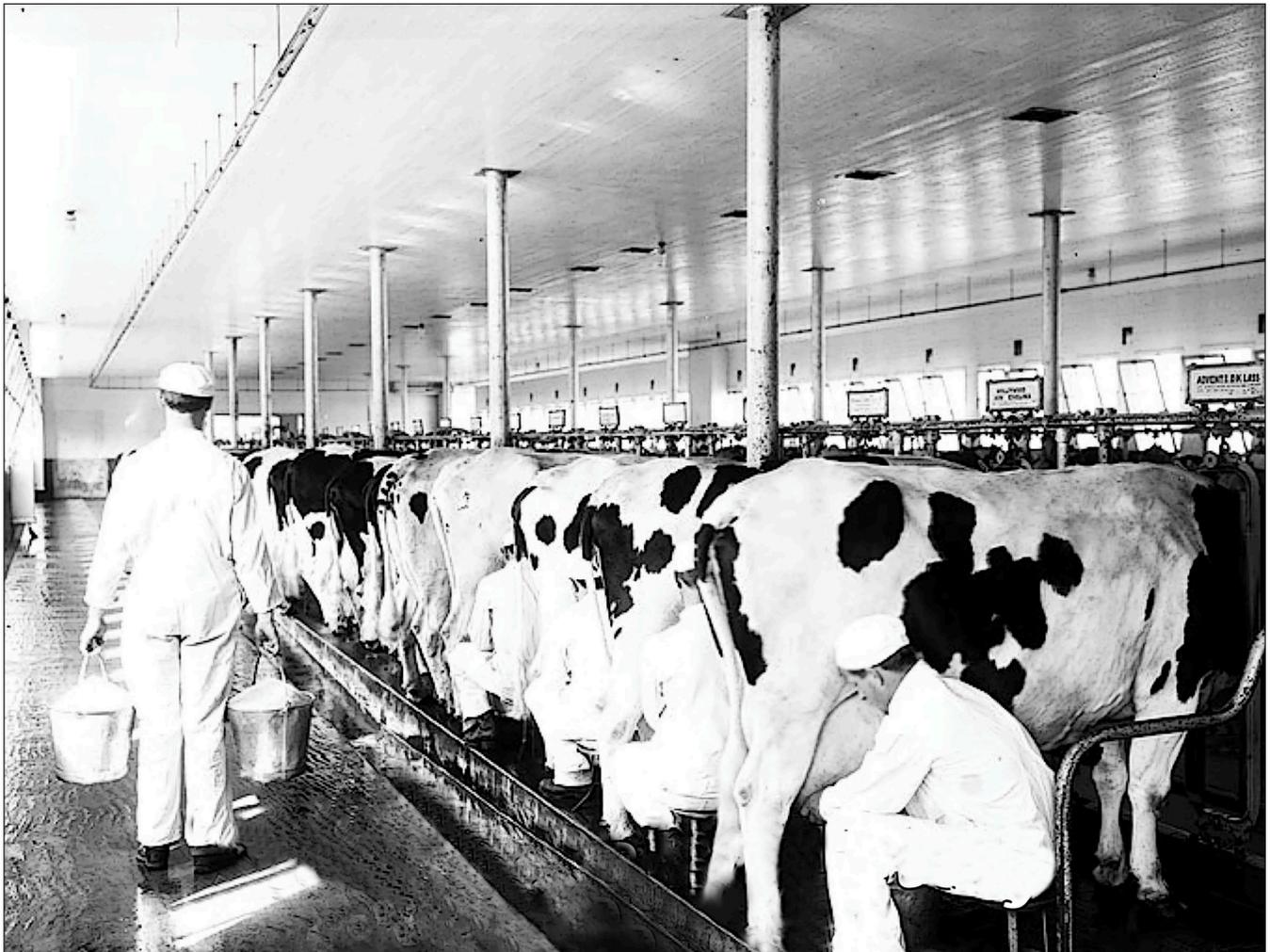


Image: "Interior of Hollywood Farm dairy barn,"  
Washington State Historical Society Catalog ID Number: 1943.42.35116



HistoryLink



NORTHBYNORTHWEST

This educational resource is produced by **HistoryLink**, **North by Northwest**, and **Washington State Historical Society** in conjunction with **Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction**, as part of **Cultivating Washington: The History of Our State's Food, Land, and People**, with the goal of enriching our knowledge of the history of agriculture in Washington state. Sponsored by generous contributions from **the Peach Foundation**, **Washington State Farm Bureau**, **the Port of Seattle**, **the Port of Tacoma**, and many other donors. For more information call HistoryLink at 206.447.8140 or visit [HistoryLink.org](http://HistoryLink.org).

## Inquiry Design Model (IDM) Blueprint™

<b>Compelling Question</b>	Has dairy changed Washington State?		
<b>Standards and Practices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.2.3 Understands and analyzes how technology and ideas have impacted Washington State or world history.</li> <li>• 4.2.1 Understands and analyzes how individuals and movements have shaped Washington State or world history</li> <li>• 5.4.1 Analyzes multiple factors, makes generalizations, and interprets sources to formulate a thesis in a paper or presentation.</li> <li>• 4.1.2, Part 3-5 Understands how themes and developments have defined eras in Washington State and world history by:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explaining how the following themes and developments help to define eras in Washington State history from 1854 to the present:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Railroads, reform, immigration, and labor (1889—1930).</li> <li>○ The Great Depression and World War II (1930—1945).</li> <li>○ New technologies and industries (1945—1980).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<b>Staging the Question</b>	Watch the North by Northwest video. For the first watch, just look at the visuals. What images did you see? What was most interesting? For the second watch, think about the three different themes: people and their community, technology, and geography and climate. For the third watch, take notes on your graphic organizer.		
<b>Supporting Question 1</b>	<b>Supporting Question 2</b>	<b>Supporting Question 3</b>	
How have changes in dairy affected the way people live in Washington?	How do dairy cows show who settles in Washington and where they settle?	How does dairy influence how people interact with their community?	
<b>Formative Performance Task</b>	<b>Formative Performance Task</b>	<b>Formative Performance Task</b>	
Complete a source analysis chart to write a summary of how technological improvements in dairy and agriculture have changed Washington which includes main ideas and supporting details utilizing sources.	Draw a map and label important settlements and farms with establishment dates. Include description of what you see visually on the map.	Compare and contrast the different experiences of Washingtonians through the lens of dairy and agriculture using a graphic organizer.	

Featured Sources		Featured Sources	Featured Sources
<p><b>Source A:</b> Adapted article “Dairy Farming in Washington,” from HistoryLink.org: Section on Technology.</p> <p><b>Source B:</b> Images from the Washington State History Museum collection: “Pasteurization process at Capital City Creamery,” “Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, Mt. Vernon, WA,” and “Skagit County Dairymen's Association, Burlington (Wash.) Plant.”</p>		<p><b>Source A</b> – Adapted HistoryLink article “Dairy Farming in Washington.”</p> <p><b>Source B</b> – Map of Washington State</p>	<p><b>Source A</b> – Excerpts from “Dairy Farming in Washington,” adapted from HistoryLink.org.</p> <p><b>Source B</b> – J. Egashira Collection of photos, from the Denso Digital Repository</p> <p><b>Source C</b> – Shigeo Sese Uno interview, Segment 2, from the Denso Digital Repository</p>
Summative Performance Task	<b>Argument</b>	Has dairy changed Washington State? Construct an argument (outline, short essay, poster) that addresses the compelling question using specific claims and relevant evidence from the articles and historical sources. Claims should address technological advances, people and their community, as well as geography and climate. Sources should be appropriately cited.	
	<b>Extension</b>	Students create their own handbill advertisement to attract a new audience to their town/region for development. The handbill should outline the geography of the area, the latest in dairy technological advancements relevant to that area, and appeal to a particular demographic.	
Taking Informed Action	What do you still wonder about where your food comes from? Research a particular food – maybe your favorite food. What does it take to get it to your kitchen?		



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Dairy in Washington State: Staging the Question

We're going to watch a video on the dairy industry. We're going to watch it 3 times and focus on different things each time. In the end, we are going to use what we saw in the video to make guesses about how dairy has changed our state.

### Watch #1:

<p>What are some of the activities or images you saw?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>	<p>What was the most interesting part of this video?</p>
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### Watch #2: Don't write, just think about how the video talks about these three big ideas:

- People and their community
- Technological advances and processes
- Geography and climate



Footer images, left to right: "Food For Fighters Everywhere," Washington State Historical Society Catalog ID Number: 1995.0.52; "Milk Bottle," Washington State Historical Society Catalog ID Number: 1995.101.7; "Refreshment stand near Wildwood Station, Seattle, ca. 1907," Washington State Historical Society Catalog ID Number: 2000.50.71; "Menu, Stadium Ice Cream Bar," Washington State Historical Society Catalog ID Number: 2017.14.2

**Watch #3:** As you watch, take notes on the graphic organizer below:

	What does the video show that relates to this big idea?		
Big Idea	Part of Video #1	Part of Video #2	Part of Video #3
People and their community			
Technological advances and processes			
Geography and climate			

Based on what you saw in this video, what are some hunches you have about how dairy has changed Washington State?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Supporting Question 1: How has dairy technology affected the way people live in Washington?

Look at the following images from the Washington State History Museum. Look closely at the images and at the additional information provided by the museum.

Picture #1: Pasteurization process at Capital City Creamery



Photograph from around 1915

This photo shows the processing room at Capital City Creamery. Four people, 3 men and 1 woman, are standing near a large tank. Milk cans are stacked on the upper level.

Washington State Historical Society  
Catalog ID # C1993.12.10

What is being shown in this photo? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What can you learn from the caption, title, and additional information? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you still wonder? \_\_\_\_\_

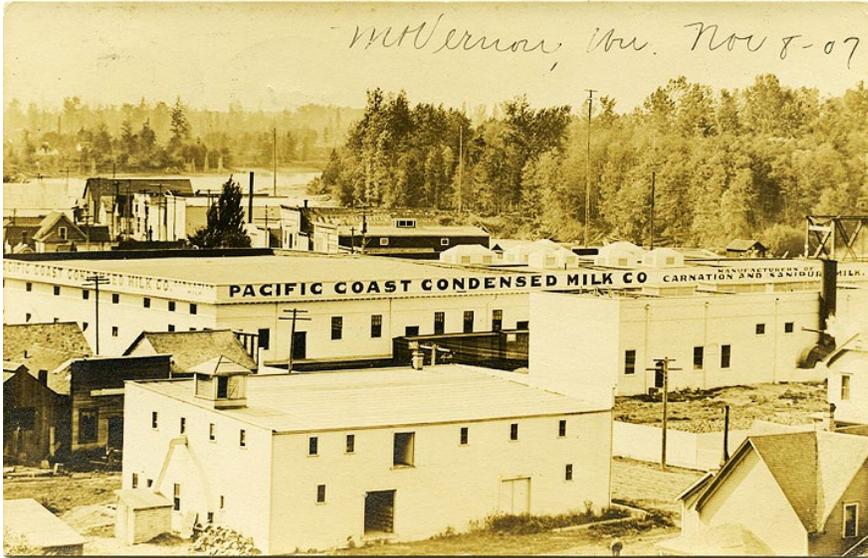
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Picture #2: Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, Mt. Vernon, WA



Photograph from around 1907

This photo shows the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company building in Mount Vernon, WA.

Washington State Historical Society Catalog ID #2007.133.79

What is being shown in this photo? \_\_\_\_\_

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What can you learn from the caption, title, and additional information? \_\_\_\_\_

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What do you still wonder? \_\_\_\_\_

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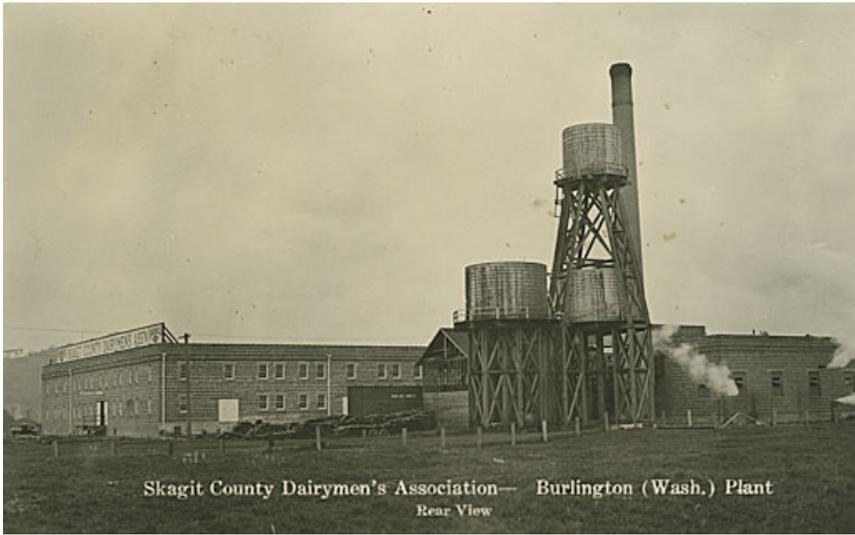
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Picture #3: Skagit County Dairymen's Association, Burlington (Wash.) Plant.



Photograph from around 1925

This photo shows the plant of the Skagit County Dairymen's Association in Burlington, WA.

Washington State Historical Society Catalog ID #1995.142.44

What is being shown in this photo? \_\_\_\_\_

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What can you learn from the caption, title, and additional information? \_\_\_\_\_

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What do you still wonder? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Read the following adapted excerpt from “Dairy Farming in Washington,” from HistoryLink.org:**

At the turn of the twentieth century, dairies struggled with bacteria in fresh milk. At the time, there were no national standards for milk. Contamination posed a problem for many milk operations. In 1899, Elbridge A. Stuart and Tom Yerxa started a canned-milk business in an abandoned hotel in Kent. They opened the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, hoping to create a safer milk product. The evaporation process removed about 60 percent of the water from milk. Their product was more stable and safer without refrigeration. Customers could simply add clean water to the evaporated milk. The process required the use of metal cans and thousands of pounds of milk from local dairies. Neighboring dairies supplied the new plant with 5,800 pounds of milk.

Stuart later changed the name of his company to the Carnation Milk Company. In 1910, he bought land near Tolt to start a research dairy farm. His purebred Holstein cows set production records for milk and butter. The farm became famous as "the home of contented cows." Citizens of Tolt changed the town's name to Carnation in 1917. The Carnation Milk Company grew into a Fortune 500 company, and it was purchased by Nestlé in 1985. The research farm is now a nonprofit farm serving the region.

In 1918, a group of dairymen in the Puget Sound region joined together to market their products. They formed the United Dairymen's Association, and later rebranded their products as Darigold. The cooperative grew to become the largest dairy marketing group in Washington. The Darigold brand is well known for superior butters, cheeses, creams, and milk. In 1999, the cooperative changed its name to the Northwest Dairy Association.

**Underline three specific events mentioned in the reading above. Then describe those events in the section below:**

1. Event Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Does this event relate to any of the pictures you already saw (circle one)?    Yes    No

If you circled Yes, which picture or pictures? \_\_\_\_\_

Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_



2. Event Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Does this event relate to any of the pictures you already saw (circle one)?    Yes    No

If you circled Yes, which picture or pictures? \_\_\_\_\_

Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Event Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Does this event relate to any of the pictures you already saw (circle one)?    Yes    No

If you circled Yes, which picture or pictures? \_\_\_\_\_

Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Put the events you listed above on a timeline:

*Event 1 Title:*

*Date:*

*Related pictures:*

*Event 3 Title:*

*Date:*

*Related pictures:*



*Event 2 Title:*

*Date:*

*Related pictures:*



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Historical Source Analysis Worksheet

Source Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Origin	
What format/type of source is this? A photograph, essay, video, etc.	
Who is the author/authors? Do you know anything about the author that might shape his or her perspective?	
When was this created?	
Is this a primary or secondary source?	

Purpose	
Who is the intended audience?	
What purpose might the creator/creators have?	

Value	
What does this source tell us about what we are learning about?	

Limitations	
What does this source not tell us?	
What are you still curious about?	



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## Supporting Question 2: How do dairy cows show who settles in Washington and where they settle?

In the 1820s, the first long-term herd of cattle arrived in what later became Washington State. The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) at Fort George in Astoria, Oregon moved the cattle north. The cattle arrived at Fort Vancouver on the north side of the Columbia River.

Governor George Simpson was principal overseer of HBC's North American operations. He was determined to make his trading posts as self-sufficient as possible. Dr. John McLoughlin was in charge of Fort Vancouver and made decisions about the cattle.

McLoughlin used the cattle for milk, butter, and cheese. Milk products became a regular staple for traders, trappers, and early settlers. His farms became successful. He was able to ship surplus butter and other supplies to posts further north.

In the 1880s dairy farmers brought the first purebred dairy cattle herds into the region. Many Norwegian and Dutch immigrants settled in the northwest corner of Washington. They introduced Holstein cows.

In 1888, brothers George and David Brown moved from Illinois to the Cheney area near Spokane. They started a business called Hazelwood Farms.

When the U.S. government built the Grand Coulee Dam, it improved infrastructure in the Columbia River Basin. The open air and available land was prime for dairying. Dairy farms in Yakima, Sunnyside, Grandview and other central areas grew in size.

Dairy has been a cornerstone of Washington agriculture for more than 200 years. In 2016, milk was the second-highest-valued commodity in Washington. Roughly 90 percent of the milk produced in the state is also processed in the state. The total amount produced by the Washington dairy industry was estimated at \$5.2 billion in 2011. Dairies were also responsible for more than 18,000 jobs in the state.



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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Supporting Question 2: How do dairy cows show who settles in Washington and where they settle?

Today we are going to see where dairies have been built in Washington state.

Read the excerpt of the History Link article “Dairy Farming in Washington.” As you read, look for the following information.

1. Where were the first dairy cows brought to in what is now Washington state?

Town/City Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2. A. Where were the second wave of cows brought in what is now Washington state?

Town/Area Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Town/City Name: \_\_\_\_\_

3. After the Grand Coulee Dam was built in 1942, irrigation systems moved water to previously dry areas. That meant that farmers could raise cows in these newly irrigated areas, since they could grow more grass. What are some of the places mentioned where dairy grew after the Grand Coulee Dam was built?

Town/City Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Town/City Name: \_\_\_\_\_

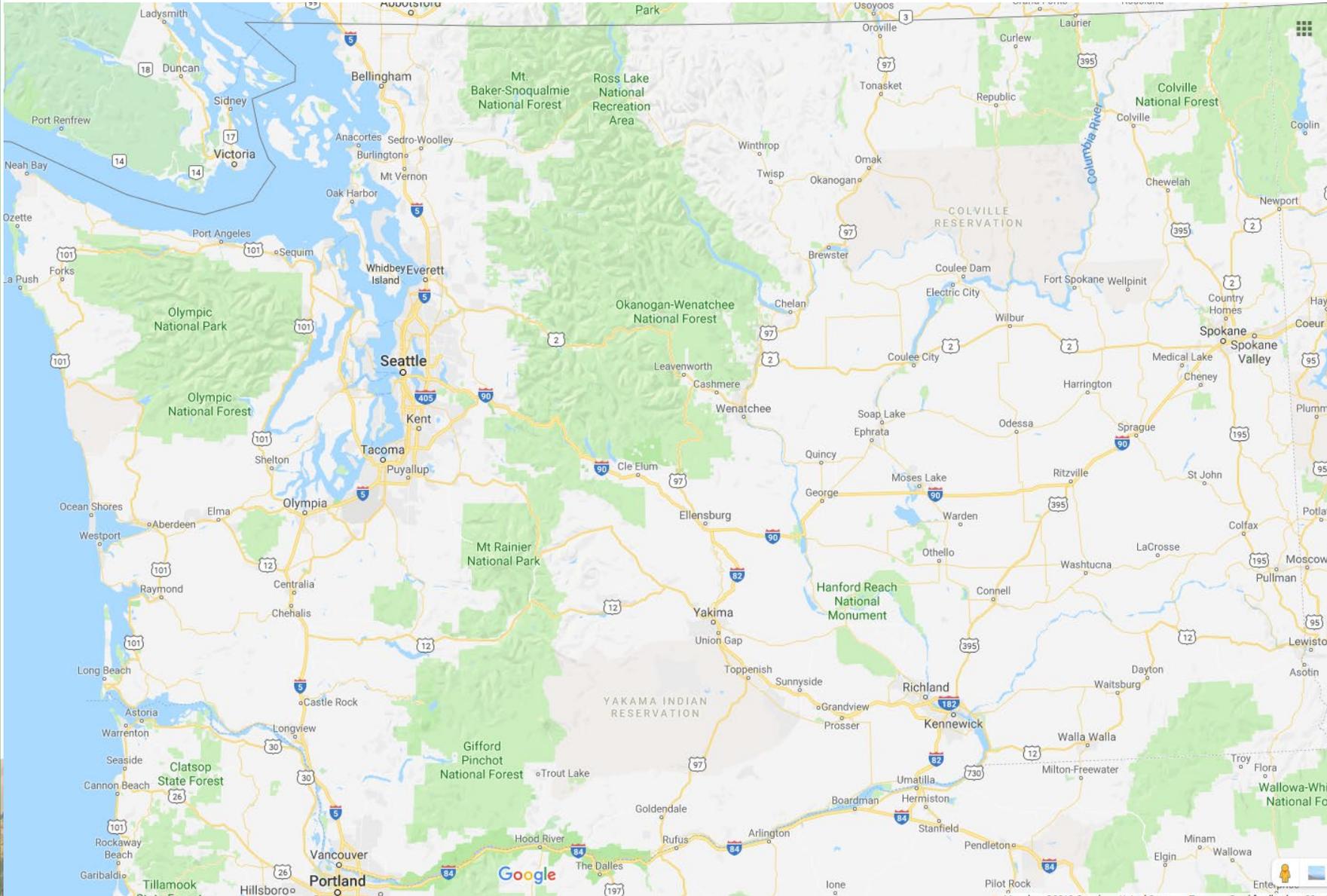
Town/City Name: \_\_\_\_\_



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**Get 4 different-colored pencils or markers.**

1. Use the first color to circle and write “First Dairy” on the place where the first dairy cows were brought to Washington state.
2. Use the second color to circle and write “Second Wave” on the places where dairies spread next in Washington state.
3. Use the third color to circle the Grand Coulee Dam.
4. Use the fourth color to circle and write “After Grand Coulee Dam” on places where dairies spread after the dam was built.



*Image via Google maps.*

How have the locations of dairy farming in Washington changed over time? \_\_\_\_\_

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Supporting Question 3: Does dairy show how people interact with their community?

Source 1: Excerpt from "Dairy Farming in Washington," adapted from HistoryLink.org.

#### The First Herds

In the 1820s, the first long-term herd of cattle arrived in what later became Washington State. The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) at Fort George in Astoria, Oregon moved the cattle north. The cattle arrived at Fort Vancouver on the north side of the Columbia River. Governor George Simpson was principal overseer of HBC's North American operations. He was determined to make his trading posts as self-sufficient as possible. The herd was intended to supply beef. However, Simpson managed the growth of the herd. He did not allow any cattle to be killed until the herd proved to be self-sustaining. Dr. John McLoughlin was in charge of Fort Vancouver and made decisions about the cattle.

"The only exception permitted by McLaughlin was the slaughter of an occasional bull to supply rennet for making cheese ... The general policy was rigidly adhered to, despite occasional grumbling from the employees and the sometimes vehement protests of visiting seamen" (Hussey, 14).

McLoughlin used the cattle for milk, butter, and cheese. That proved difficult as well. Fort Vancouver maintained dairy houses. Milk products became a regular staple for traders, trappers, and early settlers. McLoughlin established dairies at HBC's Cowlitz, Fort Nisqually, and Fort Langley outposts. He placed families at those settlements to mind the farms and dairy herds. His farms became successful. He was able to ship surplus butter and other supplies to posts further north.

What activities did the people at Fort Vancouver engage in when it came to buying, selling, or making dairy products?

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**Source 2:** J. Egashira Collection of photos, from the Denso Digital Repository

Images taken sometime between 1900 and 1940

Collections #ddr-densho-46-5, #ddr-densho-46-4, #ddr-densho-46-3, and #ddr-densho-46-1



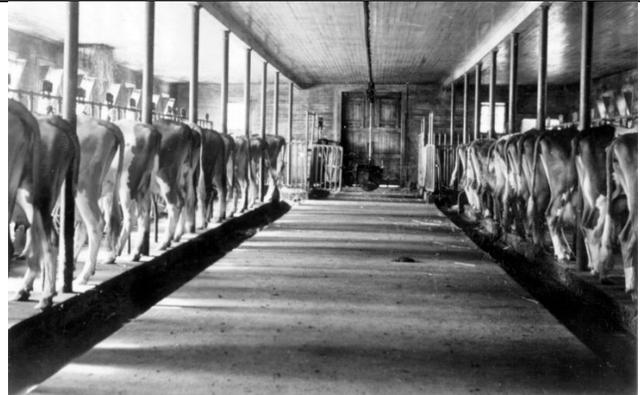
Kamezo and Miye Nakashima were from Saga-ken, Japan. They settled in Days, Washington (near the current town of Arlington) in the early 1900s. They built a 1,300-acre dairy farm.



Kamezo Nakashima grew corn for both dairy cows and his family to eat. This image shows workers preparing the cornstalks for cows to eat.



Karoku (George) Nakashima helped clear stumps off of the land on his family's dairy farm. Clearing stumps and trees created grass fields where cows could graze.



The Nakashima children milked the cows twice a day, in the early morning and afternoon.

What activities did the people at the Nakashima farm engage in when it came to buying, selling, or making dairy products?

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**Source 3: Excerpt from “Dairy Farming in Washington,” adapted from HistoryLink.org.**

**The Dairy Business**

At the turn of the twentieth century, dairies struggled with bacteria in fresh milk. At the time, there were no national standards for milk. Contamination posed a problem for many milk operations. In 1899, Elbridge A. Stuart and Tom Yerxa started a canned-milk business in an abandoned hotel in Kent. They opened the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, hoping to create a safer milk product. The evaporation process removed about 60 percent of the water from milk. Their product was more stable and safer without refrigeration. Customers could simply add clean water to the evaporated milk. The process required the use of metal cans and thousands of pounds of milk from local dairies. Neighboring dairies supplied the new plant with 5,800 pounds of milk.

Stuart later changed the name of his company to the Carnation Milk Company. In 1910, he bought land near Tolt to start a research dairy farm. His purebred Holstein cows set production records for milk and butter. The farm became famous as "the home of contented cows." Citizens of Tolt changed the town's name to Carnation in 1917. The Carnation Milk Company grew into a Fortune 500 company, and it was purchased by Nestlé in 1985. The research farm is now a nonprofit farm serving the region.

What activities did the people at the Carnation Milk Company engage in when it came to buying, selling, or making dairy products?

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**Source 4: Shigeko Sese Uno interview, Segment 2, from the Densho Digital Repository**

Link: <http://ddr.densho.org/interviews/ddr-densho-1000-98-2/>

Transcript: <https://ddr.densho.org/media/ddr-densho-1000/ddr-densho-1000-98-2-transcript-d40268b72d.htm>

What activities did the people at the White River Dairy engage in when it came to buying, selling, or making dairy products?

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**Using your answers to the questions above, compare and contrast the different experiences of Washingtonians who worked in dairy. Use the Comparing and Contrasting Sources worksheet (Appendix B) to organize your thoughts.**



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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Comparing and Contrasting Sources

Source 1

Source 2

Similarities

Differences

Points of Contrast



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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Compelling Question: How has dairy changed Washington state?

We have been talking a lot about dairy in Washington state. We have talked about different technology in dairy, different locations where people worked in dairy, and different ways people bought, sold, and worked with dairy. So has dairy changed our state? If so, how? Construct an argument that addresses this question using specific claims and relevant evidence from the articles and historical sources you read in past lessons.

1. Organize your ideas using the organizer on the next page.
2. Share your argument through a short essay, poster, etc.



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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Main Idea

Claim 1, about technology

Supporting detail #1:

Source:

Supporting detail #2:

Source:

Supporting detail #3:

Source:

Claim 2, about geography  
and the environment

Supporting detail #1:

Source:

Supporting detail #2:

Source:

Supporting detail #3:

Source:

Claim 3, about people  
and their communities

Supporting detail #1:

Source:

Supporting detail #2:

Source:

Supporting detail #3:

Source:

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