

CFR 1165

Paul Silbernagel

Century Farm & Ranch Program Application

Date 5-10-10

Type of designation (please check)

Century Farm

Century Ranch

Legal owner / Applicant name PAUL Silbernagel

Mailing address of Legal Owner / Applicant Redacted for Privacy

Redacted for Privacy

Redacted for Privacy E-mail address _____

Contact name (if different than legal owner) Steve Silbernagel

Mailing address of Contact _____

Contact Telephone _____ Contact E-mail address Redacted for Privacy

Location of farm or ranch (which is the subject of this application):

County Marion

Distance 4 mi from nearest town Stayton

Township 9 S Range 1 East Section 8

Address or physical location of the farm or ranch (which is subject of this application):
Redacted for Privacy

GPS (Global Positioning System) Coordinates, if known: _____

Century Farm & Ranch Program Application - Continued

Founder(s):

Original family owner(s) or founder(s) Joseph and Frances Silbernagel

Date (year) this farm or ranch was acquired by founder(s) July 27, 1907
(Attach verifying documentation. See Application Qualification #7)

Who farms or ranches the land today? Paul Silbernagel

Relationship of Applicant to original owner. Please explain lineage. (See Application Qualification #7)

History of buildings:

Are any of the original buildings still in use? Yes No

If yes, please describe the buildings and their former and current use:

the cowbarn that they milked the cows in is for beef cows now, Pigbarn is not in current use, Sheepbarn is being used as a sheepbarn

Are any of the buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places? Yes No
If "yes", please describe:

History of crops or livestock raised on farm or ranch:

What were the early crops or livestock?

cows, sheep, Pigs, chicken's, goats, horses, geese
grain Hay corn

How many acres were included in original farm or ranch? 252 acres

How did the crops / livestock / use of farm or ranch change over the years?

now the crops are seed crops grass, white clover and grain, Hay crops.

The livestock now are cows, sheep, horses.

Look in narrative.

(Please continue application on next page.)

Century Farm & Ranch Program Application – Continued

History of crops or livestock raised on farm or ranch – Cont'd:

What are crops / livestock raised on the subject farm or ranch today?

grass seed crops, Hay, grain

livestock cow, sheep, horses

How many acres does the subject farm or ranch include today? 230 acres

How many acres are in agricultural use today? 150 acres

The Family:

How many generations live on the farm or ranch today? 1

Please list names and birth years:

Paul Silbernagel 10-25-60

Please submit two or three pages of family history narrative, including, but not limited to generational transfers of the farm or ranch. Please also submit historical & current photos of the property & family, as available.

Type of information to include in your family history narrative:

- Where founder(s) may have moved to farm or ranch from
- Significant events in the family (births, deaths, marriages, etc)
- Any major changes to operations (methods of production, etc.)
- Additional information on crops, buildings, other changes from the original farm or ranch

(Please continue application on next page.)

Statement of Affirmation

I, Paul Silbernagel

hereby affirm and declare that the farm or ranch which I own at Redacted for Privacy

Redacted for Privacy, in the County of Marion

has been owned by my family for at least 100 continuous years, as specified in the qualifications for the Century Farm & Ranch Program, on or before December 31 of the current calendar year. Further, I hereby affirm that this property meets all other requirements for Century Farm or Ranch honors, including that the farm or ranch has a gross income from farming or ranching activities of not less than \$1,000 per year for three out of the five years immediately preceding making this statement. I understand that the application materials will become property of the Oregon Historical Society Library and be made available for public use. By signing below, I understand that I am consenting to the use of both information and photographs.

Paul Silbernagel

Signature of Owner

5-10-10

Date

Certification by Notary Public

State of Oregon

County of MARION

Be it remembered, that on this 10th day of MAY, 2010, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said county and state, personally appeared the within named PAUL SILBERNAGEL, known to me to be the identical individual described in and who executed the within instrument and acknowledged to me that HE executed the same freely and voluntarily.

In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.



[Signature]

Notary Public for Oregon

My Commission Expires 9-18-2010

Fees

Application Fee
(includes one certificate) \$ 65.00

Additional Certificates (\$20 each) \$ 0

Total enclosed \$ 65.00

Make checks payable to:

Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation or OAEF

For office use only

Date Received June 2010

Approved? Yes No

Authorization [Signature]
Century Farm & Ranch Program Coordinator
OHS Library

MSS 1604 Program ID No. CFR 1165

Joseph and Frances Silbernagel and the Silbernagel Farm

Joseph Anton Silbernagel was born in Perham, Minnesota on 18 FEB 1874, the youngest son of Christoph and Anna (Hertel) Silbernagel. He had 3 older sisters and 2 older brothers. A younger sister joined the family, before they relocated with a very religious German immigrant group moving from their farms in Minnesota to Oregon. This move, in 1884 brought the family about 60 miles southeast of Portland, OR, to a place called Jordon.

Joseph would have been 10 years old at the time of this move. His family remained in the Jordan area and was a very successful farming family. On 25 NOV 1902 Joseph married Frances Gisler in Jordon OR at Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church. (Frances was born in Spiringen, Switzerland on 21 DEC 1882. She immigrated with her father, step-mother, brother and sister in 1891, when she was 9 years old.) Joseph and Frances settled in Jordon and started their family. Clara was born in 1904, Anna was born in 1905 and Marie was born in 1907.



Just four months after the birth of their third daughter, on July 27, 1907, Joseph Silbernagel purchased approximately 252 acres from Oscar Cole, the administrator for the estate of decedent, Levi Bartmess, for the sum of seven thousand dollars. This property was part of the original Donation Land Claim of James Valentine. Prior to making the purchase, Joseph had taken his wife Frances over to look at the property. As they approached the original cabin, located by a natural spring..... a bull came walking out the open front door, as if he was coming to greet them! (The water rights to this unnamed spring dates back to 1855.)



Two years later, in 1909, another daughter, Agnes, joined their family. The first new building constructed on the farm was a large cow barn, finished in 1910. After that was finished, they began building their new house, which was finished in 1911. The house was a two story structure with the entire second floor devoted to bedrooms, each with its own built in closet, complete with clothes hooks. The second floor was their private space and was off limits to most visitors. The first floor had the only bathroom, one bedroom, living room, sewing room, dining room, kitchen and a large covered back and side porch. Two cooling rooms and a wood room/shop were attached to the house. Other farm structures were built as needed over the years.

Late in 1911, their first son, Edmund was born. Another daughter, Frances joined the growing family in 1914. Joseph and Frances were blessed with the birth of a set of fraternal twins, a daughter, Cecilia and another son, Henry in 1916. And in 1920 with the birth of their third son, Aloysius, their family was complete.



(L-R) Al, Ed, calf, Henry and Cecilia

Joseph Silbernagel Family 1925

*Front Row (L-R) Joseph, Cecilia, Henry, Edmund,
Aloysius and Frances
Back Row (L-R) Frances, Marie, Clara, Anna and Agnes*



Howell Community School
*Silbernagel Girls (L-R)
Front Row 1st Child-Agnes
Second row 2nd Child-Clara
6th child-Marie
7th child-Anna*

The children attended the local community school—the Howell Community School. It was a one room school house that was located at the bottom of the lane from their house. The children walked to and from the school. Once the local Catholic parishes opened schools, the Silbernagel children went there—usually until they had finished the eighth grade. (After that they were expected to stay home and help on the farm) The first school opened in Sublimity. While attending school there, the children stayed with their Gisler grandparents who lived in Sublimity, during the week and then would go home on the weekends. Once the Catholic school opened in Stayton, the children attended classes there and were driven to and from school every day.

Their Catholic faith was a very important part of their lives. The entire family would gather morning, noon and night for their daily prayers. In the early years, the horses would be hitched up to the buggy every Sunday, and the family would go to church---twice. They would attend both the early service and would return later for the second “High Mass” where all the Latin responses were sung. Once at home, the Sunday dinner would be taken out of the oven, where it had been cooking while they were gone, and they would all sit down to enjoy the meal together.

Only the necessary farm chores were done on Sundays. The cows would have to be milked, and the animals were fed, but field work of any kind was never done. It was a day of rest, a day to go to church and a day for visiting with family and friends.



*Immaculate Conception Church
Stayton, OR Built in 1904*

Family was also very important. When Frances' sister, Carrie Lulay, died shortly after the birth of her last child, Joseph and Frances opened their home to three of her five children. So an already large family increased with the addition of three more young children. The Lulay children remained with them until their father remarried. After the passing of Joseph's mother, his father, Christoph Silbernagel would live with his children and their families, including Joseph and Frances, until his own death in 1913.



Agatha Gisler and her step-daughter, Frances Silbernagel in the dining room. Note the wood burning heat stove on the right. November 1952

After the death of Frances' father in 1934, Joseph and Frances would again open their home. Her step-mother was with them until her passing in 1956. The girls would often scold her in German, when she mercilessly teased her great-grand children, often grabbing them with her cane. She died four days after Christmas----Christmas was a sobering time that year. As usual, all the children and their families had come home to celebrate the holiday. In the afternoon, Agatha Gisler nearly died. Everyone knelt down and prayed the rosary for her, she was a part of the family until the end.

Successful farms in the early 1900s needed to be self supporting. Everything on the farm was done for a reason—either to meet the needs of the family or to enhance the prosperity of the farm. After purchasing the farm in 1907, some of the acreage that Joseph wanted to farm was still forested. Before crops could be planted, the land would have to be cleared. This process would take years. Fire wood was needed for their wood stoves, both for heating and cooking. Split rail fencing was needed to keep the livestock out of the fields. But after utilizing as much as they could, the rest of these huge trees were....burned. The stumps that had been left in the ground would also be burned. In later years, a man by the name of Van Handel would move his portable sawmill onto the property and for a year or more, would cut lumber from the trees he fell. The limb wood was cut into 4 foot cord wood.....this firewood was sold as is or was cut into smaller pieces for use in private homes, in the schools or in the local businesses.

Farming was a very labor intensive occupation. There was always lots of work that needed to be done. Even the girls, especially the older ones, were expected to help with the farm chores. When haying time came around, they would help bring the hay in from the fields and help get it in the barn. The loose hay was pitched onto a horse drawn wagon. Once at the barn, using a horse powered pulley system, the hay was lifted up to the loft and stored for use in the winter months.



← (L-R) Sisters, Clara and Anna Bringing in a load of hay

Note: The horse, hitched to a rope that pulls the hay up to → the barn loft as he is led forward.



Another chore usually done by the girls was taking care of the chickens—feeding them and gathering the eggs. Then they would clean, candle and sort the eggs and get them ready to be sold to the grocery store. The girls also helped milk the cows and helped take care of the horses—feeding them and grooming them. The horses would be harnessed to the farm machinery and Joseph and his sons would spend days working in the fields. A day spent walking behind and guiding the team of horses harnessed to the plow was very long and exhausting day.



← *Plowing*

Joseph operating the binder, cutting and binding the grain stalks into bundles.



The bundled grain stalks would be gathered up and placed into shocks (small tipi) in the fields, so that the unripened grain would have a chance to dry. These tipi would easily shed water if they were rained on. The dried grain bundles would be loaded onto wagons and hauled to wherever the thresher had been set up. The bundles were then pitched into the threshing machine, where the grain would be separated from the stalks. The grain would either be sacked and placed into a storage area or the loose grain would be stored in a grain bin.



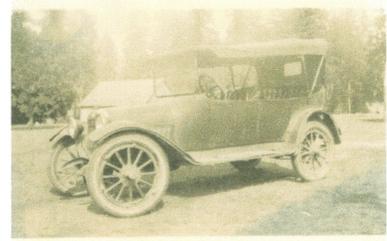
During the threshing process, each worker had their own assigned task.

Neighbors played an important role on these early farms. Many helping hands would make a tremendous difference in the successful completion of labor intensive jobs. Often times, the neighbors would pool financial resources to purchase needed farm equipment. For instance, Joseph Silbernagel purchased the threshing machine, and a neighbor, Mr. Kirsch purchased the power plant that was used to run the threshing machine. Both farmers would help each other harvest their grain with their equipment. Often times a threshing crew was assembled and would take the threshing machine from farm to farm helping everyone bring in their crops. The farmer's wives would put tremendous effort into providing these crews with the tastiest meals they could cook. Young boys would make sure everyone always had enough water to drink. Neighbors would help one another with whatever needed to be done, always giving and receiving.

In addition to the milk cows, chickens and horses, Joseph's farm also had geese, sheep, goats, and pigs. They raised grain and hay to use as feed for the animals. A few acres were planted with corn and carrots. When mature, the corn was chopped up and put into the silo to be used as cow feed. The carrots were also fed to the cows over the winter months. Joseph believed that this would increase their production of milk and cream.

A big garden was planted every year. The garden and orchard produced enough fruit and vegetables for fresh eating and for row after row of jars filled with canned and dehydrated food. The root cellar had a bin to store potatoes, as well as an area to store carrots. The cabbage was kept in the garden until it was used. There was a cool frost free area in the barn that was used for apple storage. Numerous boxes of apples were kept there. The family used whatever food they could grow.....oranges and bananas were not on that list! Helping with the farm chores, taking care of the garden, the house work and the yard work kept the girls and their mother very busy.

Although the actual date of purchase is not known, the family did own a Model T. They had also purchased a Nash. It was put up on blocks underneath an oak tree by the house, when it was no longer usable. (This, as well as the old buggy that had been parked in the barn, would provide the grandchildren, especially the boys, with hours of make believe play.) Everyone, except Agnes, would learn to drive.



This was a time when those who wanted to purchase their own farms, would often approach that area's successful farmers, not the banks, to finance their purchase. These newcomers would use the farms as their collateral. If they were unable to make payments, the farmer who had loaned them the money would get the farm. Over the course of time, Joseph Silbernagel would acquire at least three farms on Mehama Road due to loan defaults. He in turn, sold these farms to his children as they married and settled down.



Placidus and Anna Ruef

Anna was the first child to marry, in 1925. Five years later her older sister Clara also got married. Grandchildren soon followed. For the most part, the married children settled on farms close to home. The unmarried daughters would often live with their sisters, for a period of time, following the birth of a child or when an illness struck the family, to help with all the daily household chores or help in caring for those who were ill. Sometimes the girls would work outside the home as housekeepers. (Their mother had worked as a housekeeper before her marriage to Joseph. She had actually worked as a live in housekeeper for the governor of Oregon for a time) Just a year after Cecilia married, her sister Frances would marry a widower with four children in 1939. (She had helped care for the children during their mother's illness)

During World War II, Henry was drafted on 4 NOV 1941. His older brother, Ed, had a medical exemption— for his weak hip, a condition he'd lived with since his birth. The youngest brother, Al, had a farm exemption. During this time they had a very large herd of milk cows, as many as 15. Which doesn't sound like all that many, until you realize that they had to be milked twice a day—by hand. The milk was then run through the cream separator and the cream was sold, usually to the Mt. Angel Creamery. It was a very lucrative business, but was hard work!



Henry

Joseph was financially able to purchase a tractor to use on the farm, instead of relying on the horses for the field work. In fact, he loaned money to others so they could buy tractors for their farms. But it wasn't until Henry returned from his tour of duty in the service, that a tractor was bought for the Silbernagel farm. He used his military pay to buy the tractor. Other mechanized farm machinery followed as the years went by.

During this time, the families were responsible for buying their phone. They also had to join the telephone co-op, which charged a fee. But the cost of phone service in the late 1940's was.... \$7.00/year! There were additional charges for long distance calls and those calls placed off hours, such as middle of the night. Individuals were also responsible for maintaining their own phone lines, which included replacing the phone poles when necessary and splicing any broken lines on their property. Their first style of phone was a crank model with ringer that was mounted on the wall. The party lines could have up to 16 different families, each with their own unique ring style. If you needed to call someone who belonged to your party line, you could crank their ring style directly, without going through the operator. But to call someone outside your party line, you needed to crank three short rings which would connect you to the operator at Central. The operator would then dial the number you gave to her. If it was a long distance call, you would ask your operator to connect you with the operator for that area. When she came on the line, she would then dial the number you gave her. (This type of system was in place until the 1950's when the dial phones were put into use, and you could finally place your own calls without going through an operator!)

The first son to marry was Ed in 1947. When the youngest son, Al, married a year later in 1948, the Silbernagels were still using a wood cook stove in the kitchen to prepare the family meals and a wood burning stove in the dining room for heat. The REA(Rural Electric Administration) was responsible for bringing electricity to farm homes, but this was typically used just for lighting.

In the late 1950's, at the repeated urging of one of their unmarried daughters, Agnes, it was decided to add a full basement to the house. It was a massive undertaking. The dirt had to be dug up and moved out from under the house by hand. The forms for the concrete had to be built and put into place, before the concrete was poured. Once the basement was finished, a wood burning furnace was installed to heat the home, replacing the free standing wood stove in the dining room. The wood heat was ducted throughout the main floor and had an open grate to the second story. After the house was wired for an electric stove, the old wood burning cook stove was moved into the basement. It was put into use every time the family would butcher a pig- the sausage patties would be fried for numerous taste testings, making sure the right amount of seasonings and garlic was used! The family bought their freezer in 1955, prior to that their meat was kept in a freezer locker in town or canned.

The holidays would find the home filled to the brim when the children, their spouses and the grandchildren would come to share the roasted goose dinner with all the fixings. At the end of the meal, as typical with every other meal, a flurry of activity would ensue. The left overs were put away; the used dishes were washed, dried and put away; the stove, the tables, and the counter tops were all cleaned...and the floor was always swept. During the afternoon, the adults would spend time visiting with one another. On the nice days, the grandchildren would head outside to play ball in the barnyard or walk down to the pond. On those days that were rainy, they would play bingo on the dining room table. The Silbernagels never owned a television.

As the years rolled by, the three children who never married, Marie, Agnes and Henry, took over more and more of the farming operations and chores around the home as their parents aged.

Henry and his brother Al would often work together, helping each other out on their farms, as well as sharing advice and equipment. Buying on credit was just not done. If you didn't have the funds to purchase the newest machines or were unable to borrow the money from family, you made due with what you had. The brothers both purchased their own pull-type combine in the early 1950's.



Al Silbernagel's children share the joy of a new purchase, the pull-type combine. Stephen is sitting in the tractor's seat, while older sisters, Barbara and Theresa pose proudly on the combine.

In his later years, Joseph Silbernagel would spend a lot of time in his favorite rocking chair on the side porch, above the cream separator. His usual garb was bib overalls. He had a pocket watch that he kept on a chain, which was attached to his overalls and he kept the watch in his watch pocket. He loved holding the young grandchildren on his lap and letting them play with the pocket watch, letting them listen to the tick-tock, tick-tock of the watch. It would keep them amused for a long period of time. Joseph had always treated his feast day—St. Joseph's—as a personal holiday, a time for relaxation and doing whatever he wanted to do that day. He'd often grab a fishing pole and head to Valentine Creek, which ran through his property, to catch a “mess of fish”.

On Saturday afternoons, Frances and the girls would do the weeks baking. Frances would always “fix” the apples for pies, peeling and slicing them paper thin. The grandchildren who came to visit on that day, would be treated to freshly baked cookies or the heel of the loaf of bread just pulled from the oven and spread with freshly churned butter. It was a very good time to visit! All the friends and family who came to visit on Sunday afternoons, or any time during the week, would be offered a snack before they had to leave. Everyone enjoyed the numerous types of cookies that found their way onto the plate that was passed around.



*Golden Wedding Anniversary
Nov 1952*



In 1961, Frances passed away after suffering from a prolonged illness that probably was a type of cancer. Joseph would die the following year, in 1962. He was helping bring in the winter's firewood supply. Tossing the pieces of wood into the basement, he collapsed with a probable heart attack and died.



*Marie, Henry and Agnes
Family Reunion
July 5, 1987*

The Silbernagel farm was given to the three children who had never married and moved away. Marie, Agnes and Henry each inherited one third of the entire estate. Most of the farming decisions would be made by Henry. But Marie and Agnes would help their brother whenever he asked for help. It might be driving the truck through the hay field as the hay bales were picked up and pitched onto the truck bed or something simple, like just holding a flash light as he was working on fixing a breakdown. Together, they made it work.

Over the years the numbers of livestock would fluctuate. The horses were long gone, they were no longer needed to work the fields. The milk cows would be replaced with beef cattle. The market for the cream produced by the milk cows would disappear as the creameries were forced to no longer purchase product from the smaller farms, who were unable to comply with all the government rules and regulations. The geese and the chickens would eventually be phased out as well. Chicken, eggs, milk and butter would now be purchased at the grocery store. But Henry would continue raising pigs, even though the market for the feeder hogs was unpredictable and had it's ups and downs.

Joseph Silbernagel

STAYTON—Services for Joseph Silbernagel, longtime Stayton farmer who died Tuesday at the age of 88, will be 10 a.m. Friday in Immaculate Conception Church. Burial will be in St. Mary Cemetery.

A rosary will be said at 8 p.m. Thursday in the church.

A widower, Silbernagel leaves six daughters, Marie and Agnes Silbernagel, Mrs. Frank Peters, Mrs. Cecilia Fery and Mrs. Ted Freres, all of Stayton, and Mrs. Anna Ruef, Mount Angel; three sons, Edmund, Henry and Al Silbernagel, all of Stayton; one brother, Chris Silbernagel, Scio; two sisters, Sister Mary Juliana, Beaverton, and Mrs. Theresa Kerber, Salem.

'Weddle Mortuary is in charge.

*Joseph Silbernagel Obituary
Statesman, Salem, OR
Thursday 27 SEP 1962 Pg.5*

In 1962, Henry had close to 150 head of sheep and lambs. Henry and Al would spend weeks going from farm to farm shearing sheep and goats. The wool market hit a high of 62 cents per pound in 1964. Mohair sold for 65 cents per pound the same year. Lambs would sell for about 20 cents a pound. The wool prices would follow a downward trend over the next few years, only selling for 28 cents a pound in 1971. Then again, in 1973, prices were high. Wool sold for 70 cents a pound. It was a market of supply and demand, of highs and lows

It was during this same period of time that farmers began to lose large numbers of lambs and some older sheep to coyotes. It was in the mid 1930's when the large timber companies introduced this predator into the area to help reduce the rodent population that was damaging their young trees. They also hoped the coyotes would chase the deer from the younger tree plantations which would help cut down on the browsing damage. Over the years, the coyotes prospered and soon learned that the young lambs were an easy target and a larger meal for their spring litters of hungry pups. Henry suffered huge losses. The goats that were pastured on the hills, keeping the black berry bushes and other weeds under control would also disappear.

The pull-type combines would be replaced with a self-propelled combine that Henry and his brother Al purchased together. They would grow grass seed for a number of years. After the harvest, the fields of straw and grass stubble would be burned. This open field burning would clear the crop residue from the fields, would kill the weeds and weed seeds and would revitalize the grasses that required fire in order to grow seed again. In 1981, the Oregon DEQ began requiring permits for these open field burns. The restrictions would become even tighter in 1988, and open field burning would essentially be phased out.

In 1989, Henry began his battle with skin cancer. He asked one of Al's sons, Paul, if he would consider leaving his bridge construction job and come help him on the farm. Paul helped him over the summer of 1989. Then at the beginning of 1990, when Henry's health continued to worsen, Paul took over the farming operations on the homestead, working on a share basis. (Marie was delighted to see horses return to the pastures when Paul moved his trail horse and mule onto the property.) Paul relied on his father's and uncle's years of experience to help with the decisions that needed to be made—what and when to plant, when to fertilize, when and what to spray, when to harvest, what livestock to keep, which stock should be sold, what shots were needed and when they should be given and so on.

Henry lost his battle with cancer in September of 1990. His one third of the property was left to his brother Al and to his son, Paul. Al eventually transferred his 1/6 portion of the farm to Paul, using his unified credit as a vehicle for the transfer, reserving his right to the timber. When Al died in January of 1996, the timber rights would be inherited by his wife, Betty.

Both Marie and Agnes continued to live on the farm for a number of years. They still had a garden and worked both in the garden and the flower beds. They were very active in the local Altar Society and loved company.



Marie and Agnes Silbernagel

After the turn of the century, when they could no longer stay at home, they would move into the Marian Home in Sublimity. Agnes would be the first to leave and Marie followed a couple of years later. After their move to the nursing home, it was determined that they were no longer able to make sound financial decisions. Because of this ruling, their property was placed into a conservatorship for their protection. Paul was able to do very little farming while legal challenges made their way through the courts. But finally, a decision was made by the conservator to log the forested land and to sell the sisters' 2/3 of the farm property to Paul. The funds realized by this decision would take care of their outstanding bills and would pay for their continued care in the nursing home. Marie passed away in 2002 at the age of 95. Her sister, Agnes died in 2004 at the age of 94. By the spring of 2004, Paul Silbernagel would be the sole owner of the home place.

And so after the course of 100 years, the farm would pass from the original purchaser :Joseph and Frances Silbernagel, to their children: Marie, Agnes and Henry Silbernagel, and finally to their grandson: Paul Silbernagel.

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That, whereas, upon the duly verified petition of the undersigned, as the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the estate of Levi Bartmess, deceased, late of Marion County, Oregon, the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion, on the 25th day of June, 1907, duly made, and entered of record, on page 66 of book 19 of records of said County Court, its order of that date, authorizing, directing and empowering the undersigned as such administrator to sell the real property of said decedent hereinafter described in the manner provided by law, and whereas, in pursuance of said order of sale, on the 27th day of July, 1907, the undersigned as such administrator duly sold said property to Joseph Silbernegel for the sum of Seven Thousand Dollars, and made due report of said sale to said County Court, and whereas, said County Court on the 13th day of August 1907, duly made and entered of record, on page 127 of book 19, of the records of said County Court, its order and decree of date last aforesaid, confirming said sale in all things, and directing the undersigned as such administrator to make a conveyance of said real property to said purchaser, Joseph Silbernegel.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Oscar Cole, the duly appointed, qualified, and acting administrator of the estate of said decedent, Levi Bartmess, for and in consideration of said sum of Seven Thousand Dollars, to me paid as such administrator, and in consideration of the premises hereinbefore set forth, have granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Joseph Silbernegel all the estate, right and interest which said Levi Bartmess, deceased, had at the time of his death, in or to the following described real property, viz:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the Donation Land Claim of James Valentine in Township 9 South, Range 1 East of the Willamette Meridian, in Marion County, Oregon; thence South 3 degrees East along the East line of the said Claim, 48.88 chains to the Northeast corner of the tract of land conveyed to Hiram Smith on the 28th day of November, 1857; thence South, 69 1/2 degrees West along the Northerly line of said Smith's Land, 32.75 chains to Smith's Northwest corner; thence North 28 degrees West, 61.51 chains to the North line of J. H. Howell's Donation Land Claim; thence North 81 degrees East along the North lines of the Howell and Valentine Donation Land Claims 58.60 chains to the place of beginning; save and except from the above described land 57 square rods conveyed by James Valentine to P. Morris on the 6th day of June, 1856, as shown by deed recorded in Book 3, page

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439, Marion County Records, all situate in Marion County, Oregon, containing 252 acres, more or less.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said Joseph Silbernegel and his heirs and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal as such administrator on the 13th day of August, 1907.

Done in presence of:

E. C. Baker
John Bayne

Oscar Cole 
As administrator of the Estate of
Levi Bartmess, deceased.

State of Oregon,)
 : ss.
County of Marion,)

This certifies, that on the 13th day of August, 1907, before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within named Oscar Cole, who is personally known to me to be the identical person described in and who executed the foregoing conveyance as the administrator of the estate of Levi Bartmess, deceased, and acknowledged to me that, as such administrator, he executed said conveyance freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year last above written herein.

John Bayne,
Notary Public for Oregon.



✓ Recorded, August 13, 1907, at 3:50 o'clock P. M.

[Handwritten Signature]
Recorder.