

Sandoz
Family
owned farm
in The Dalles,
Oregon, Wasco Co.
From 1880 to
Today 2018

From left to right
original Sandoz Brothers
are: Arnold, Charles
and Alphonse.



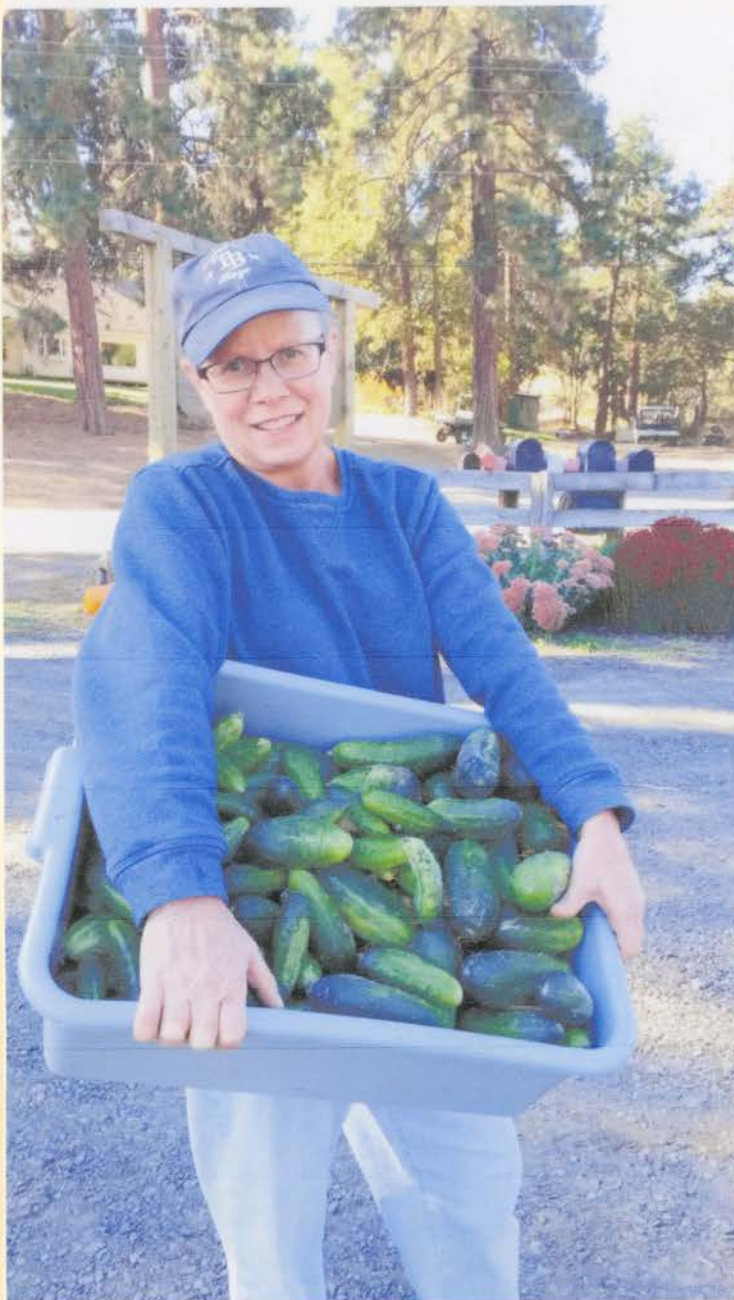
2018
left to right
Larry Leighton
and Mary
Sandoz Leighton
Holly and
Ted Sandoz
Kathy and
Chuck Sandoz



Redacted For Privacy



Redacted For Privacy



4TH Generation
Keeping the Farm
productive

Mary - take charge of
the cattle, gardens,
operates farm stand
produces value added

Larry - Quality hay cutter
& baler

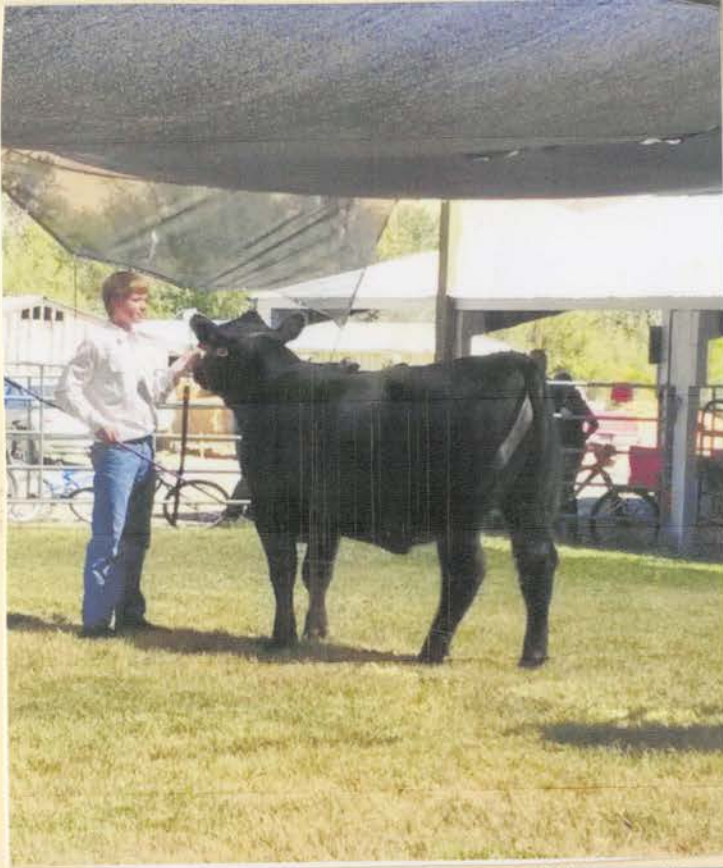
Holly - takes charge of hogs
gardens, operates farm stand
produces value added and
more.

Ted - Mr Fixit, and all around
general farmer after his
day job

Kathy - gardens, value added

Chuck - takes charge of chickens
gardens and value added

Linda Sandoz - best
pickle packer ever



Theo and his beef
projects.
Also, he has a pig operation
Generation # 5



Kali and her
goat project

1895 Quilt made by
Laura Sandoz.
Currently in at
Mary (Sandoz)
Leighton's home
in storage





THIS IS THE HOUSE that Charles + Laura lived in

Charles + Laura Sandoz house with Julius and Emily Sandoz and Friends
 This was the original house upon purchase in 1880. House was built in the early 1860's



Alphonse's house built in 1888 by Laura Sandoz's father Docite Herroux.



Julius Sandoz
 the 2nd generation
 farmer. As a
 Child and in 1963.
 He was known for
 excellent produce
 Fruit and vegetables
 The cellar also had
 a glass of wine
 as a bonus to
 his customers.



APR • 63



The rock quarry on the farm has been used a lot over the century for personal projects as well as for revenue in the early years for houses, walls and more.

Uncle "Bud" Bernard Sandez in 1970's



Mill
Creek
School House
on the Sandoz
Property in
the 1880's



Alphonse's
Team of
horses



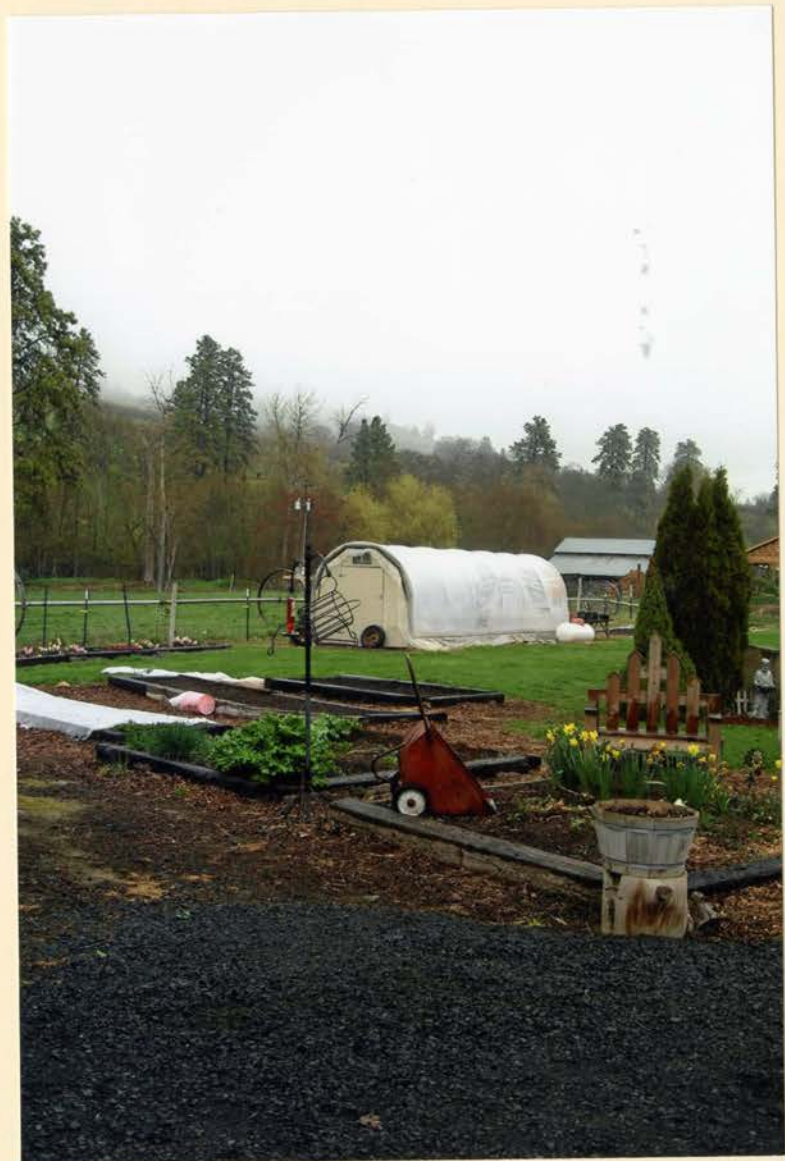
Family
photo in
the orchard

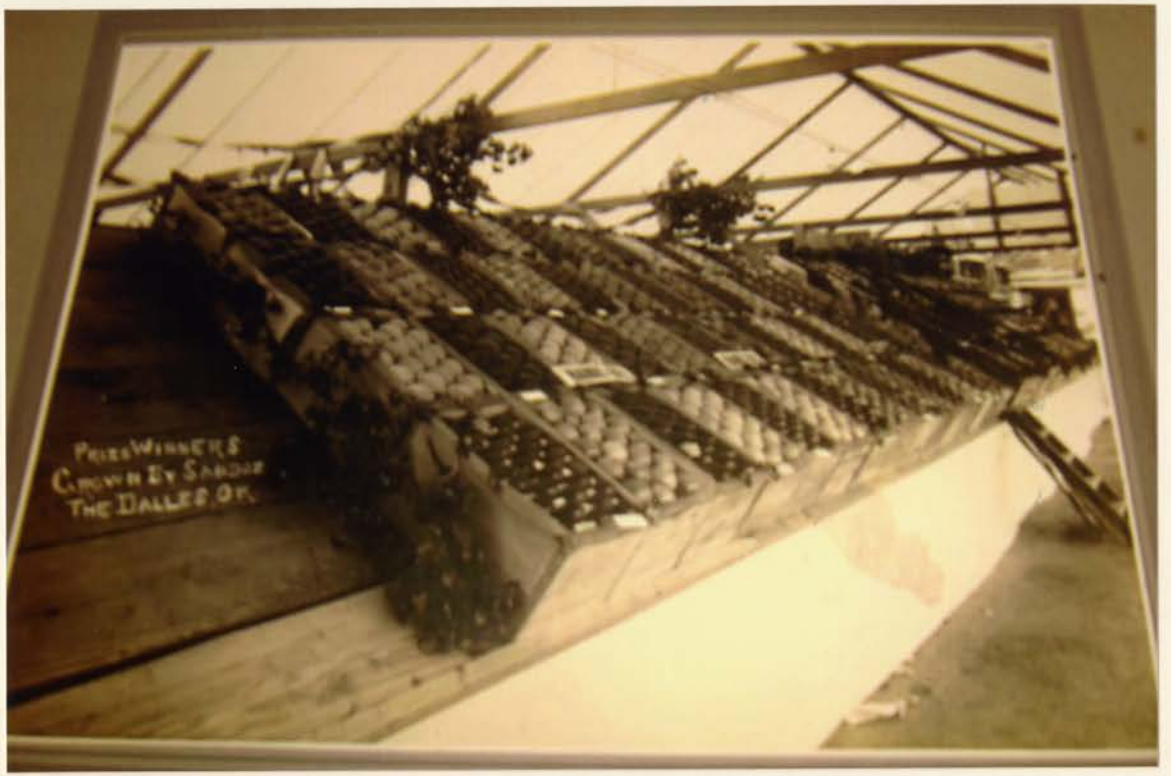


Mill
Creek
Schoolhouse
today
Used for
several
events
each year
Built in
1868



Area
between the
school house
and the
farm stand.





Prize winning
Apples in the 1930's
from Julius Sandoz
and possibly
Alex Sandoz

Apples today
at the farm
stand.
Delicious





Cherry Blooms

CHERRIES



Charlie
Sandoz
at the
White Barn
with a
bull



The White
barn built
in the
1860's
today is
used as
the pig
barn



Looking
up the
valley to
the hay
fields
from the
White
Barn





A few calves grazing in a field. The Hay barn which has a barn quilt. Name of Quilt is "Fathers Choice"



Pigs in outdoor area next to the White Barn. Hay fields in the background.



Farm Stand with Road side Sign.





Ted and
Holly
around
the farm



Chuck (Charles Lee)
and his chicken
and eggs



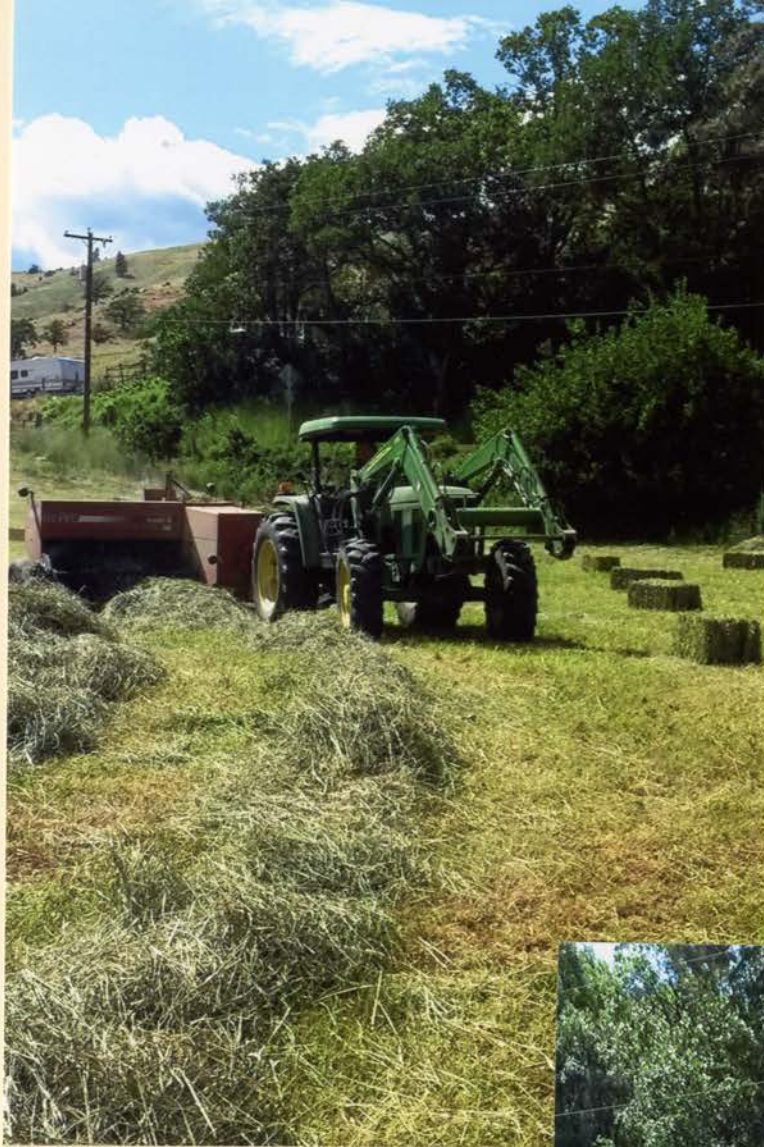


Chuck and Mary as
2017 Cherry Festival
King and Queen.

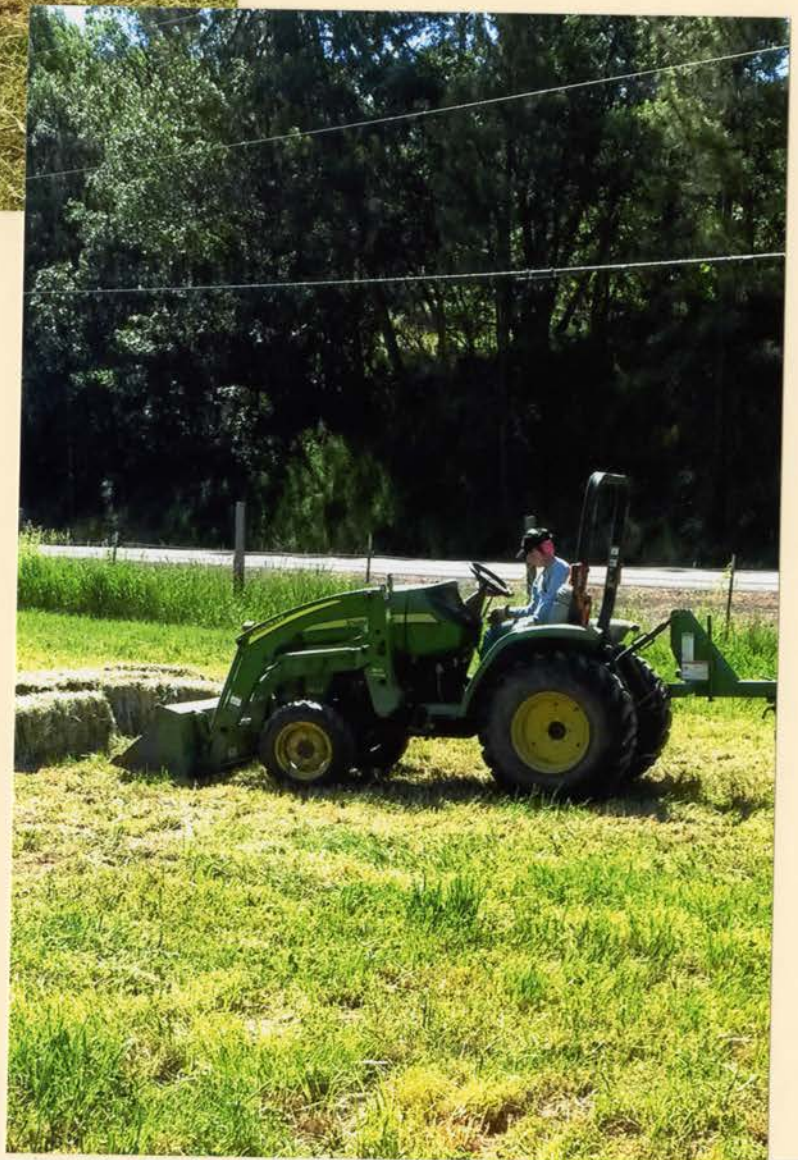
Mary and Linda enjoying
the Balsam Root Sunflowers
Mary and Grandson Aatto
on an orchard stroll

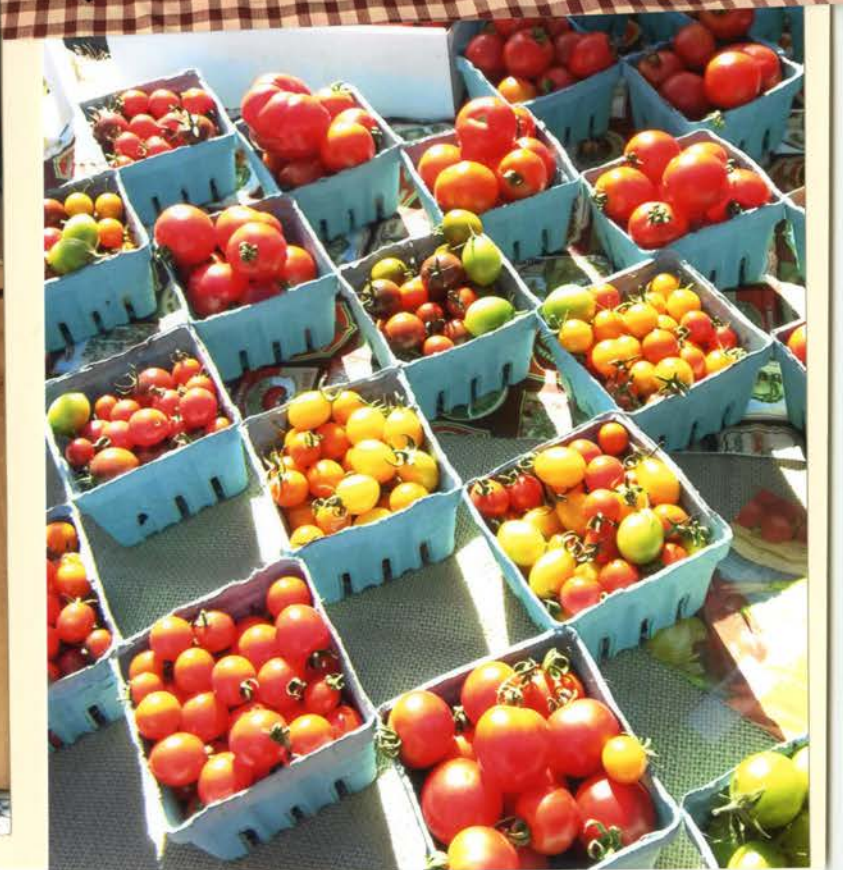


Larry
Baling
Hay



Kali learning
how to push
the bales
into an 8 pile
stack





Value
Added
Products





SANDOZ FARM

USDA Beef & Pork, Vegetables, Fruit & Canned Goods

The Sandoz Farm is located on Mill Creek Road in The Dalles, Oregon and has been in the family since 1880. The generations of farmers have strived in providing fresh local fruits, vegetables and quality natural Beef and Pork. The Value Added Products such as canned fruits, pickled vegetables and jams all are prepared in the Farm Stand's Certified Kitchen. The Family works together as a team to keep the farm alive in producing the best products the land can provide.

For more information about the Sandoz family go to
www.sandozfarms.com



Scenes
around
the
Farm





Mill
Creek



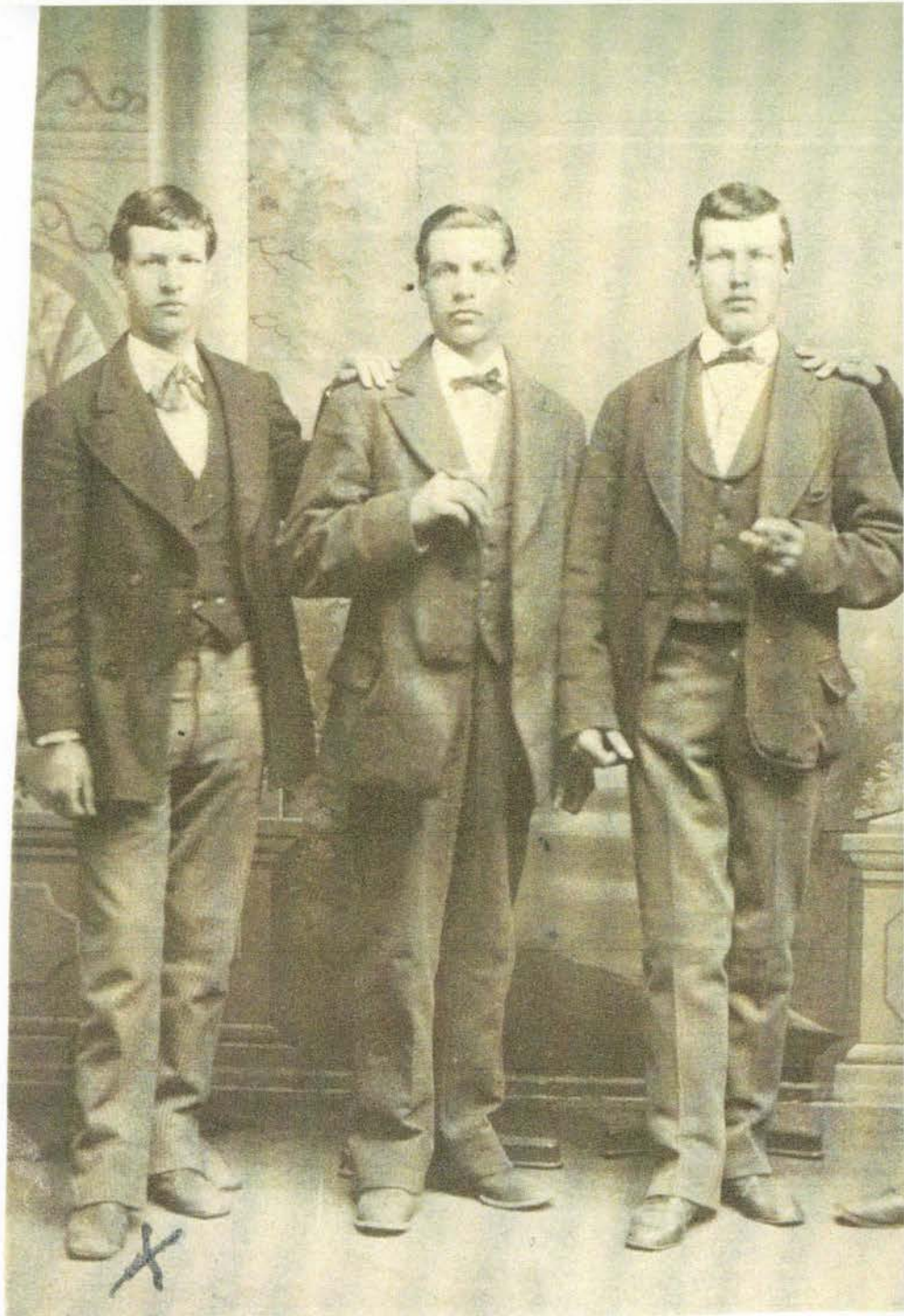
Up graded
irrigation
system to
hay fields
from hand
lines to 1963
wheel lines
in the
year 2017



Sign
at
Dan's
driveway
across from
the White
Barn

Sandoz Family

1880 - Today
2018



Chain of Title of Sandoz Property

The chain of title is currently located in the archives in Salem and is no longer on micro film in Wasco County. At the cost of \$100/hour by a title company the exact search on micro film of all deeds can be achieved, but due to this high expense we are forgoing this process at this time. Here is what Wasco Title can easily provide without cost.

Their records show that Theodore Mesplie owned the Sandoz property in the late 1870's and that the Sandoz brothers then owned the property in 1880. At this time all lands were still under "Indian Territory" and it was not until 1895 that the United States Government issued homestead certificates. Lot numbers 3 of section 13 and Lot number 1 of section 14 were in the hands of our great grandfather Charles E. Sandoz in May of 1894 and a certificate was issued in November of 1895.

It was at the death of Charles E. Sandoz that Julius Sandoz inherited the said properties. Julius Sandoz is our grandfather. He died in 1969 and the properties passed into his wife's name Anna (Kasberger) Sandoz. Upon her death in 1972 and after a two year probate the said properties passed to our father Charles J. Sandoz. All of this occurred before 1993 in which documentations and recordings were simple with probates and passing of land from one generation to another. The said properties then were passed to Ted and Charles Lee Sandoz over a gifting process and finally upon the death of our father Charles J. Sandoz 10-23-2008 and mother Goldie Sandoz 12-25-2008. Finals occurred in 2009 to Ted and Charles Lee Sandoz.

The actual acreage of the properties farmed by the original 3 Sandoz Brothers which included Arnold, Louis Alphonse and Charles E Sandoz was 160 acres initially in 1880. After Arnolds death in 1887, a division of the land came to 53.9 acres to each family, which then placed the said properties into our great grandfathers hands. Currently all of the original land that was purchased by the original 3 Sandoz brothers is owned by either Ted, Charles Lee or Dan Sandoz. Our Kasberger side of the family ended up purchasing Alphonse's property and then our uncle "Bud" Bernard Sandoz acquired it back in the 1970's.

For further information Wasco Title Company can provide verbal confirmation that the Sandoz Family is a long lived family in The Dalles and Mill Creek Valley.

Mary (Sandoz) Leighton

The United States of America to all to whom these Presents shall come-Greeting:

Homestead Certificate No. 2202 Application No. 8591

Whereas, There has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at The Dalles Oregon

whereby it appears that pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of Charles E. Sandoz

has been established and duly consummated in conformity to law for the Lot numbered three of Section thirteen and the Lot numbered one of Section fourteen, in Township one North of Range twelve East of Willamette Meridian in Oregon, containing fifty three acres and ninety seven hundredths of an Acre.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said land returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

Now Know Ye, That there is therefore granted by the United States unto the said Charles E. Sandoz the tract of land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of land, with the appurtenances thereof unto the said Charles E. Sandoz and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes; and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws and decisions of Courts; and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Grover Cleveland President of the United States of America, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.



GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at the City of Washington, the twenty ninth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety four and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth

By the President, Grover Cleveland

By M. McLean Secretary.

L. Q. C. Lamar

Recorder of the General Land Office.

RECORDED Vol. 42 Page 243

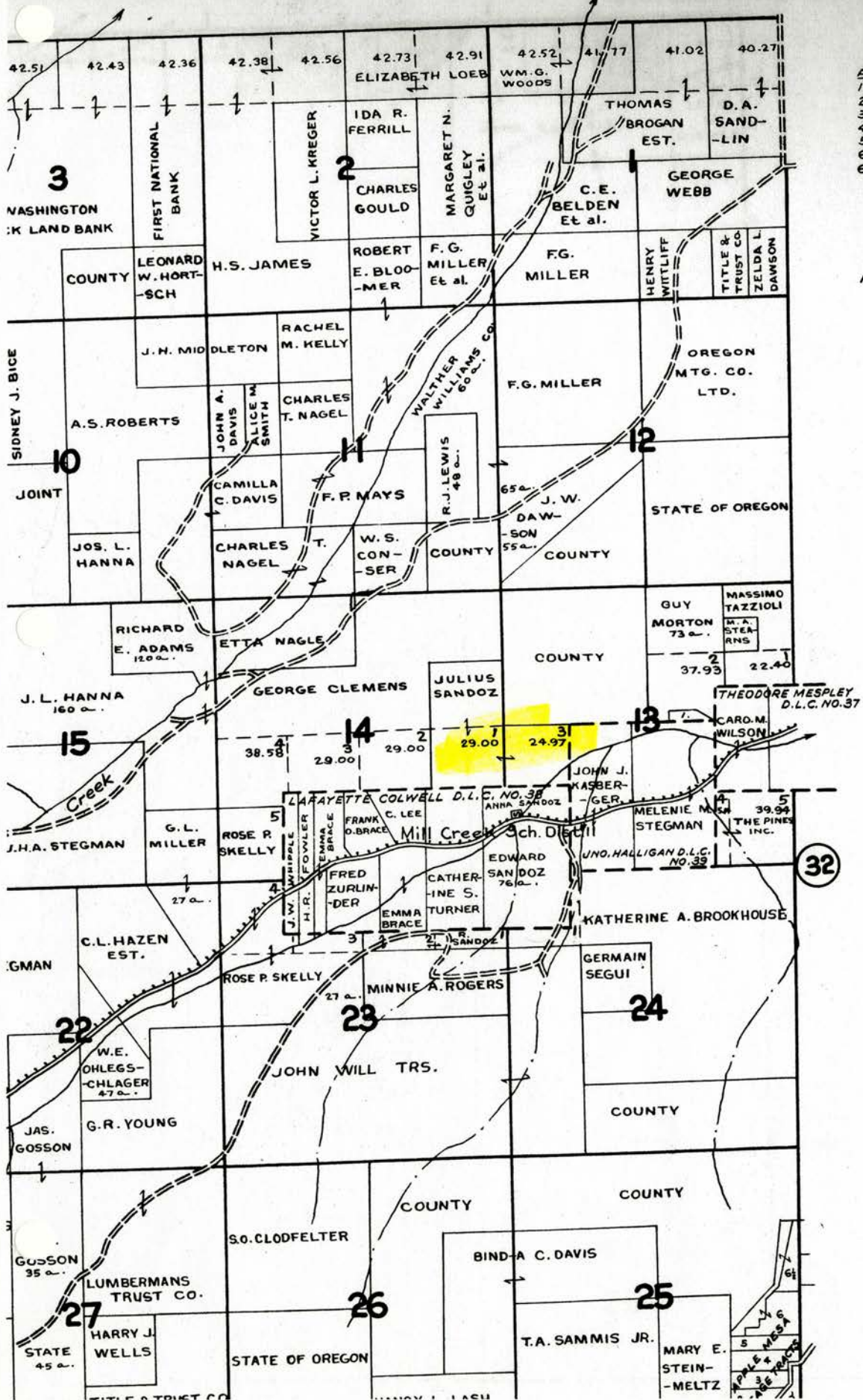
I Hereby Certify, That the above Patent was filed for Record on the 25th day of Nov 1894, at 1 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. Nelson County Clerk.

By Lamar Baltou Deputy.

**I., RANGE 12 E. W. M.
COUNTY, OREGON**

CHAS. F. METSKER, CIVIL ENGINEER
215 COMMERCE BLDG., PORTLAND, OREGON
9301 PACIFIC AVE., TACOMA, WASHINGTON



APPLE MESA ACREAGE TRS.

- 1-A.A. DEWEY Et al.
2-MARIE WATRUS
3-COUNTY
4-U.S.BANK PORTLAND
5-FRANCIS E. NELSON
6-A.A. DEWEY
6½- " " "

1-W. H. WILLIAMS *Et al.* 4.92 a.

ASACD1R7 PUBLIC 7282 2013
ACCOUNT # 7282 2013
MAP # 1 N 12 E 13 1000
CODE AREA 125 ZONING A1160
JBL/LT VALUE AREA 204 CLASS 551
G S. 6041 # 113 ACRES 17.320 SD# 0
SITUS MILL CREEK RD ZIP 97058
DOC # 2010000113 FARM EFF NC
POT TAX LAB FARM EFF NC
01 N 12 E 13 01000 00
LAND VALUE 155,570
IMPROVEMENTS 17,450
MFG STRUCTURE
SUB TOTAL/BASE 173,020
EXCEPTIONS 173,020
EXEMPTIONS 173,020
2013 TOTALS 173,020
F1=LN 2=LM 3=EN 4=OW 5=SA 6=EX 7=OH 8=ET 9=LG 10=FL 11=CM
13=MS 14=SI 15=XC 16=DT 17=TX 18=SL 19=QP 20=PR 21=NX 22=AP 24=DL

DISPLAY REAL ACCOUNTS
OWNER SANDOZ CHARLES L
C/O SANDOZ TED A
NAME
ADDRESS 112 W 11TH ST
ADDRESS
ADDRESS THE DALLES OR
0 CON/SEG
ZIP 97058

DISPLAY 4/11/18
JV # 97058
THE DALLES
SPLIT CODE

MAV SAV MSAV/M50 TAXABLE AV
62,080
17,450
96,962 79,530 37,195
96,962 79,530 37,195
96,962 79,530 37,195
96,962 79,530 37,195

MULTIPLE SITUS M/H X-NUMBER 252440

ASACDTR6

PUBLIC

DISPLAY ACCOUNT LEGAL DESC

DISPLAY 4/11/18
14:22:40

ACCOUNT # 7282

OWNER SANDOZ CHARLES L
SANDOZ TED A

LEGAL/REMARKS

DATE DEED REC-REM ACRE

1N R12E WM
SEC 14
BGC AT NE COR OF COLWELL
DLC 38 11N R12E WM;
TH W 1761.7 FT;
TH S 1421.7 FT;
TH E 700 FT;
TH N 400 FT;
TH 71*8 E 726 FT;
TH 63*30 E 576 FT;
TH 29*30 W 100 FT;
TH 60*E 200 FT;
TH 88*E 100 FT;
TH N 44*E 90 FT;

F1=LN 2=LM 3=EN 4=OW 5=SA 6=EX 7=OH 8=ET 10=LG 11=FL 12=CM
13=MS 14=SL 15=XC 16=DT 17=TX 18=SL 19=QP 20=PR 21=NX 22=AP 24=DL

More...

ASACDTR6

PUBLIC

DISPLAY ACCOUNT LEGAL DESC

DISPLAY 4/11/18
14:22:40

ACCOUNT # 7282

OWNER SANDOZ CHARLES L
SANDOZ TED A

LEGAL/REMARKS
 H S 77*30'E 220 FT;
 TH N 280 FT TO POB.
 EXC: HY R/W

DATE DEED REC-REM ACRE

27.50

-2.55

24.95

WD

03-17-75

83-144

P#4335
75-0356

27.50

03-17-75

75-0357

18.95

17.32

WD

11-18-83

83-2488

BS

05-02-91

91-1280

TL

BS

04-01-96

96-1298

TL

BS

10-21-99

99-5415

DEED RESTRICTION

01-16-07

2006-007479

More...

F1=LN 2=LM 3=EN 4=OW 5=SA 6=EX 7=OH 8=ET 10=LG 11=FL 12=CM
 13=MS 14=SL 15=XC 16=DT 17=TX 18=SL 19=QP 20=PR 21=NX 22=AP 24=DL

ASACDTR6

PUBLIC

DISPLAY ACCOUNT LEGAL DESC

DISPLAY 4/11/18
14:22:40ACCOUNT # 7282OWNER ~~SANBOZ~~ CHARLES L
SANBOZ TED A

LEGAL/REMARKS

	DATE	DEED	REC-REM	ACRE
BS	01-16-07	2006-007480		
BS	02-07-07	2007-000377		
BS	02-07-07	2007-000378		
CC	07-20-09	2008-94		
CC	07-20-09	2009-02		
COD	09-02-09	DC53		
BS	11-19-10	2008-005063		
PR	11-19-10	2009-002789		
PR	11-19-10	2010-000113		

F1=LN 2=LM 3=EN 4=OW 5=SA 6=EX 7=OH 8=ET 10=LG 11=FL 12=CM Bottom
 13=MS 14=SI 15=XC 16=DT 17=TX 18=SL 19=QP 20=PR 21=NX 22=AP 24=DL

ASACDTR

PUBLIC

DISPLAY ACCOUNT COMMENTS

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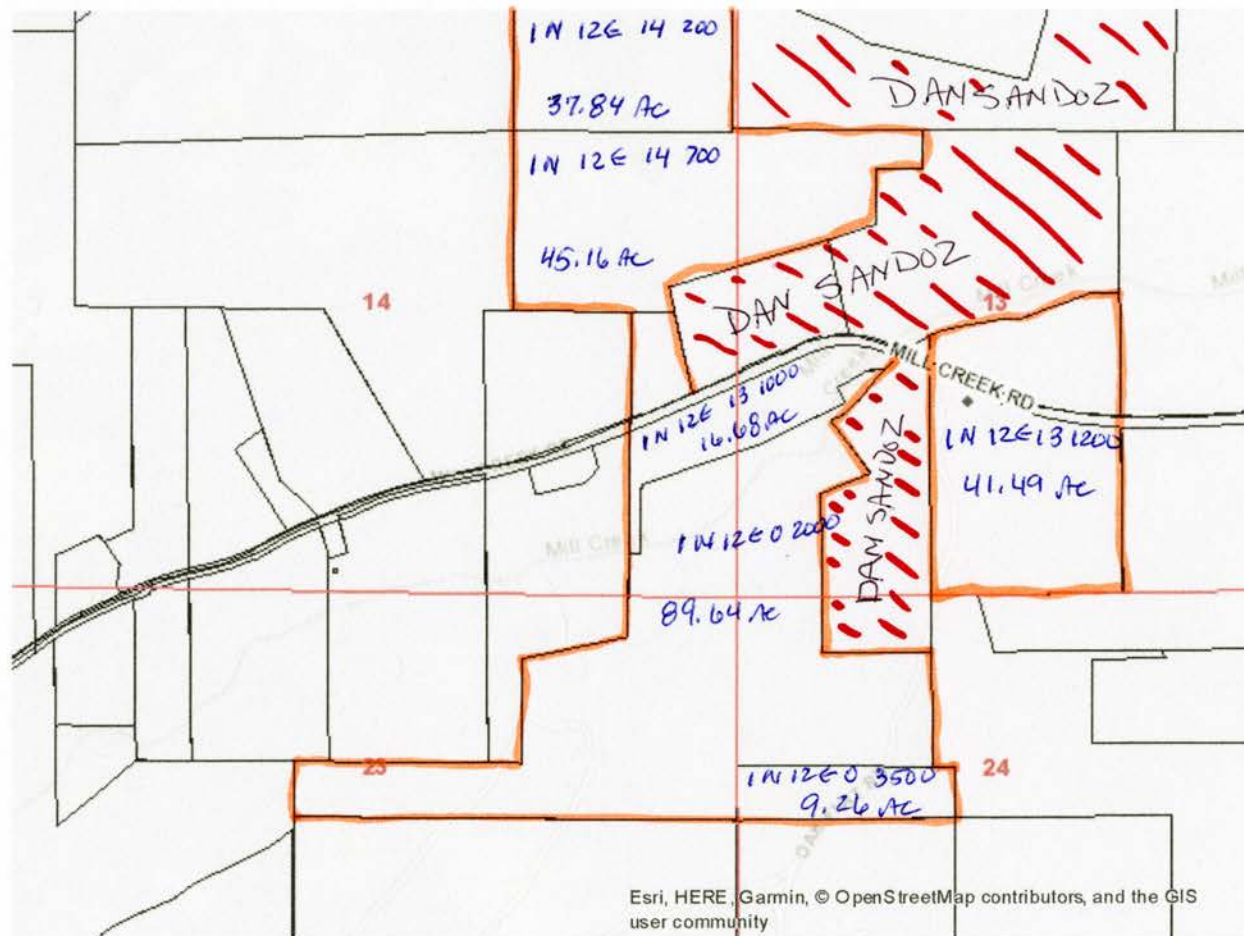
ACCOUNT # 7282

OWNER SANDOZ CHARLES L
SANDOZ TED A

DATE	COMMENTS
12/09/96	FMLY INT 214 100
1/15/01	CV 02-302 CORRECTED MSAV 2000-01 TAX ROLL
1/04/07	2006-7479 & 2006-7480 CHARLES J SANDOZ UND 43.5% INT; GOLDIE SANDOZ
1/04/07	UND 43.5% INT; CHARLES LEE SANDOZ UND 6.5% INT; TED A SANDOZ UND
1/04/07	6.5% INT
1/30/07	2007-0377 & 2007-0378 CHARLES J SANDOZ UND 37% INT; GOLDIE SANDOZ
1/30/07	UND 37% INT; CHARLES LEE SANDOZ UND 13% INT; TED A SANDOZ UND
1/30/07	13% INT;
10/31/08	CHARLES J SANDOZ DECEASED 10-23-2008 INFO FROM PAPER;
12/29/08	GOLDIE B SANDOZ DECEASED 12-23-2008 INFO FROM PAPER;

F1=LN 2=LM 3=EN 4=OW 5=SA 6=EX 7=OH 8=ET 10=LG 11=FL 12=CM
13=MS 14=SI 15=XC 16=DT 17=TX 18=SL 19=QP 20=PR 21=NX 22=AP 24=DL

Bottom



----- = DAN SANDOZ PROPERTY - over 100 years in family
he is our cousin

———— Property owned by Ted & Chuck Sandoz and
Mary (Sandoz) Leighton



A photo copy of
a couple of pages
from many ledgers
that were kept for sales

Veg. sold on credit-

5

Aug. 9th 1884		
Mr. J. Niets	cal 35 ⁴ carrot 25 ⁴	60
Hurnip	2 brs. Rhub 10 ⁴	60
Aug 16th	Thompson, veg Paid	30
Aug 16th	Shilke, mail corn, & cuc	55
Aug 16th	Paster, beans Paid & corn	50
Sept 1st	Mr. Carroll, 25 ⁴ plums 35 ⁴	60
Sept 4th	Paid veg.	25
Aug 15th	Wiley, veg Paid	20
Oct 1st	Cameron, 1 plum & cuc	35
Nov 26th	Young, 2 Paid	10
Sept 5th	Mr. Frisky, Paid apples 25 ⁴	35
Aug 1st	Woff, Paid, ten & Tom.	50 4/90
Aug 11th		
Sept 9th	Moody, Paid plums	60
Oct 1st	Shilke, Paid	15
Aug 25th	Robner, carrot, beets, & beans	30
Aug 15th	Ruchinger, Paid	10
Sept 20th	Richmond, Paid	10
Aug 13th	Young, Paid	10
Sept 22nd	Conigan, Paid, cuc 10 ⁴ Rhub 15 ⁴	25 1/5
Aug. 12th 1884		
Aug 1st	Whitaker, Paid, 5 ⁴ cal -	50 45
Aug 16th	Chalony, cal Paid	25
Mr. Fisher	tom	10
Aug 25th	Bathcart, Paid 10 ⁴ beans 10 ⁴	20
Nov 26th	Young, Paid corn	35
Aug 1st	Mr. C. Allister, Paid corn, tom	25
Oct 1st	Cameron, Paid, 2 apples	50
Aug 16th	Gronniger, Paid 30 ⁴ plums 10 ⁴	40
Sept 1st	Frazer, veg Paid	30
Sept 5th	Gammell, veg Paid	25
Aug 16th	Thompson, tom Paid	50
Aug 25th	Head, Paid Aug 19th 10 ⁴ cuc 25 ⁴	55 50 75

Aug. 30th Saturday

Sept 4th	Wm. Rognon	plum & mel & bres	20¢	95
Sept 27th	Fitzgerald	plum & Tom	40¢	50
Sept 18th	Stonhoff	Grapes & mel & corn	25¢	50
Sept 22nd	Raffner	Tom		10
Sept 22nd	Bernard	paid		35
Sept 16th	Heppner	paid		40
Sept 20th	Cameron	paid		40
Sept 20th	Cathcart	paid - Tom		15
Oct 4th	Kibble	sage, card, pl. & bres, Tom	1.00	
✓	Nickelson	apples		50
Nov 26th	Young	ons laid		10
Sept 13th	House	cuc & pl. & corn, bres	20¢	60
Sept 13th	ons 10¢	Thom paid sage	20¢	30
Total				\$5.80

Sept 1st Monday (1884)

Sept 2nd	Andersen	paid pl. 50¢ Tom 50¢		1.00
Sept 5th	Will	paid 10¢ pl. 25¢		35
Sept 16th	Heppner	cash		20
Sept 5th	McLeod	paid		40
Sept 7th	Brookley	paid		25
Sept 13th	Crute	paid turnips		20
Nov 10th	Cameron	paid		25
Nov 26th	Young	paid		10
Oct 2nd	Kerrison	Eggs & pl. & turnips	5¢	10
Total				\$2.55

Sept. 2d

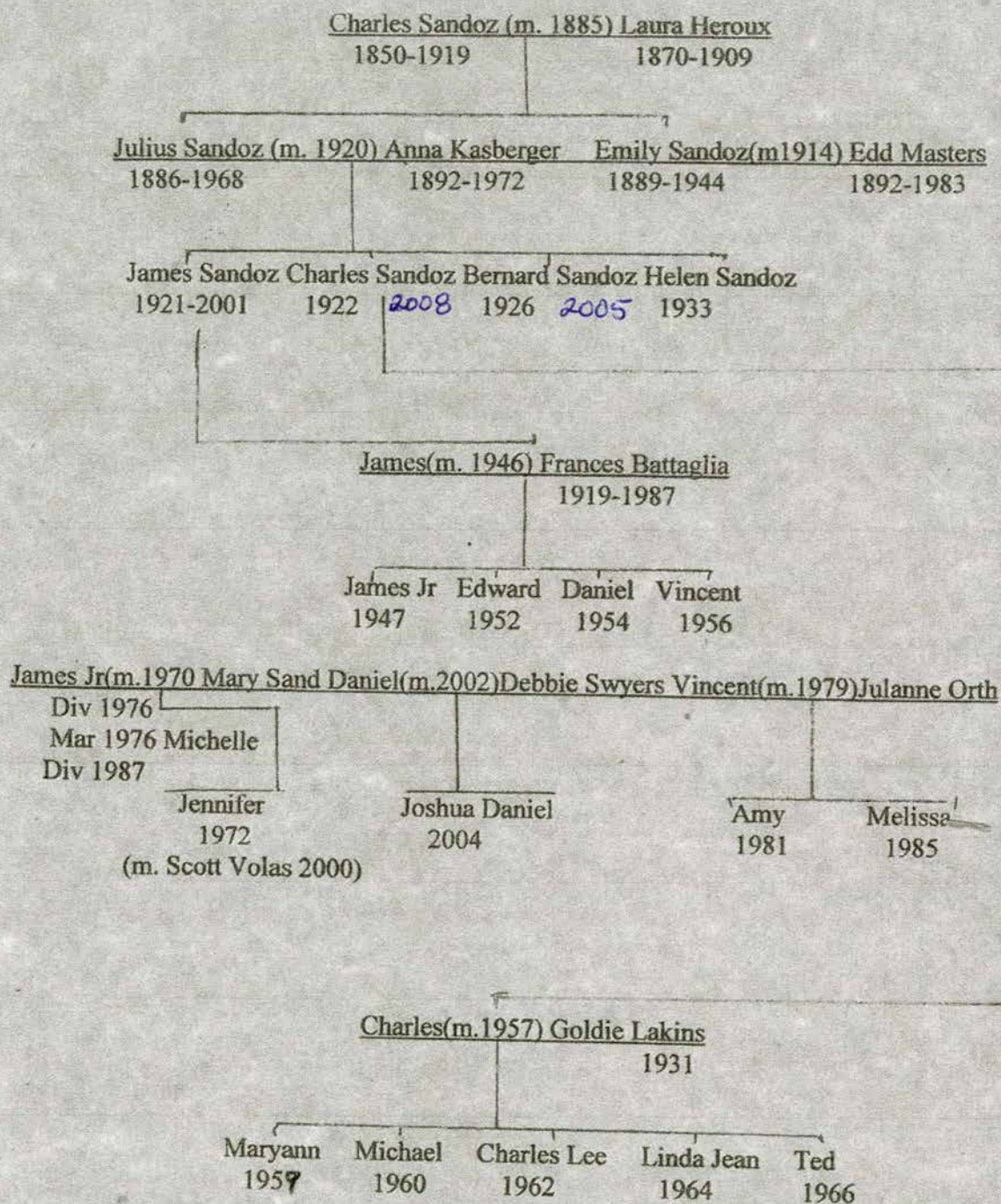
Sept 14th	Heppner	plum & grape	25¢	75
Sept 27th	Bernard	paid 15¢ bal		35
Oct 4th	Skibbe	paid		25
Sept 20th	Cathcart	paid & turnips		15
✓	Raffner	Tom, cab & pot.		45
Sept 6th	Kelly	plum & grape		25
Sept 18th	Wiley	Tom, pl. & pl.		35
Sept 18th	Wiley	plum		25
Oct 15th	Kerrison	plum		15
Total				\$2.55

THE SANDOZ FAMILY IN CHAMBRELIEN (CANTON NEUCHÂTEL) SWITZERLAND

<u>FREDERICK SANDOZ</u> M <u>JULIA FREY</u> 1803 1882	
SONS	DAUGHTERS
<u>AUGUST</u>	<u>EMILY</u>
<u>HENRI</u>	<u>ISABELLE</u>
<u>LOUIS ALPHONSE</u> 1850 1920	<u>ROSINA</u>
<u>CHARLES</u> 1851 1919	<u>ADELE</u>
<u>ARNOLD</u> 1883 1887	<u>ISALIN</u>
<u>FREDERICK LOUIS</u> 1856 1901	<u>ELAINE</u>

THE ABOVE CHART DEPICTS OUR SANDOZ FAMILY IN SWITZERLAND AS DESCRIBED BY MY COUSIN ISABELLE. I WAS ABLE TO DETERMINE THE FATHER'S BIRTH AND DEATH YEAR FROM AN ENTRY IN ARNOLD'S JOURNAL. OUR STORY CONCERNS THE FOUR YOUNGEST SONS AS THESE ARE THE MEN WHO CAME TO THE MILL CREEK VALLEY.

Family Tree



(to following page)

Maryann(m. 1980) Brad Peters

Div 1999

Mar. 2002

Larry Leighton

Heather
1981

Danielle
1987

Michael (m.1989) Yvette Brookings

Charles Lee(m. 1990) Lori Ellet

Div. 1992

Mar 2004

Kaleb
1990

Hannah
1992

Zachary
1994

Joshua
1990

Kathy Frakes

Linda Jean(m.1985)Ted Wasson

Div 2001

Sean
1989

Ted (m. 1987) Holly

Justin
1990

Theodore
2003

Arnold Sandoz

Los Angeles Sept. 10. 78.

By Arthur Heumann

tiempo? - He aguardado
- Ha podido Ud. leer mi
- Lo ha entendido Ud.?
- Ha mostrado Ud. a alguien?
- No he traído mis
- Los han traído todavía
y a cepillado mis vestidos?
- Lo otro. - Que han dicho.
- Que han hecho? No han
traído su hermanito de
deletrado. - Ha
enchado del co
la querido? - Qué
- Ha querido hacer nada?

1879 Février Histoire de ma vie présente
12. Parti à 5 h⁵ du matin pour The Dalles et fait un
temps affreux, froid, venteux et toutes les rigueurs
de l'hiver. Stationné pendant longtemps aux
Cascades, Station où le chemin de fer prend les
passagers p^r Thiller j'ai trouvé \$2.50 en ordane
le hangar parti de là à 4 1/2 h⁵ du soir arrivés à
Ch⁵ au bateau nous av⁵ été très doucement jés
qu'au bateau av⁵ souper sur le bateau à 80⁵ chacun
le temps est clair maintenant, mais froid j'étais ass⁵
bien aujourd'hui arrivés à 10 1/2 h⁵ du soir nous av⁵ été
logés au Pioneer Hotel il y a beaucoup de neige, nous
avons été forcés de coucher 3 dans le même lit Charles
Tarragon, Alp. et moi, ce que je crois je n'avais ja
mais fait avant d'arriver à The Dalles, j'aimais dans un hôtel.
13 Lundi écrit à Ph. Bonjour et à Ch. Landry, nous voul⁵
forcer à rester ici quelques jours car il y a trop de neige
pour voyager, av⁵ fait connaissance d'Auguste Buchler.
Auguste, Mathias le tailleur, a' entendre parler de
démarrer sous le pays n'a pas l'air d'être très mauvais
seulement je ne l'ai pas vu dire que nous avons eu jusqu'ici

1879 February

Story of my Present Life

12.

Wednesday

Left at 5:00 in the morning for The Dalles. It is terrible weather. cold, windy, and all the rigors of winter. Stationed ^(stopped) for a long time in the Cascades, station where the railroad takes on the passengers for 7 miles. I found \$2.50 in gold in the ^(RR. station house?) hanger left from there at 4:30 in the evening arrived at 6:00 at the boat we were very gently to the boat (sic) we ate supper on the boat at \$.50 each.

The weather is clear now but cold. I am quite well today. arrived at 10:30 in the evening we were lodged at the Pioneer Hotel there is a lot of snow, we were forced to lie (sleep) 3 in the same bed Charles Tarragon, Alp. and me, which I ^{believe} think I had never done before arriving in The Dalles at least in a hotel.

13.

Thursday wrote to Ph. Bonjour and Ch. Sandoz. Here we are forced to stay here several days for there is too much snow to travel. have made the acquaintance of Auguste Buchlan Huguenin, Mathias the tailor, to (judge by) hearing speak from ~~the~~ various sources the country doesn't appear to be very bad only I can't say that we have had up to now

SANDOZ FARM

Sandoz Farm is located on Mill Creek Road just out of The Dalles. It is a family owned operation that has been in existence since 1880. The first generation came to The Dalles and settled on the farm in 1878. It was in 1880 that ownership came into the Sandoz Family and has been in the family since that time. In 1880 the Sandoz brothers settled on growing vegetables on the creek bottom ground and a few fruit trees and grapes on the side hills. Fruit and vegetables were packed up at production time and hauled into town and sold door to door in those early years. It was a beautiful piece of ground that reminded them of their homeland and the production provided a fine living for the Sandoz brothers and their families.

As the years passed younger generations changed the focus from garden vegetables and leaned more on the fruit production industry. Cherries became a great product and there were always the peaches, apricots and apple orchards to extend the summer crops. People would come to the farm for these great fruits and there were always extra tomatoes from the family garden to sell as well.

The years passed and with time the cherry production became a larger enterprise and the gardens became smaller, just enough for the families needs.

It was after World War II that the focus of the farm changed to make the land more useful. The taste of a great steak inspired Charlie to place a focus on raising Angus cattle. The rangeland then became a place to run the cattle in the spring and summer and then the bottom ground became irrigated hay and pasture land. The cherry orchards expanded during this period and again it took all members of the family to make the operation function.

The farm today has a focus on raising quality USDA Beef and Pork, the cherry orchards have expanded with new and tasty varieties, and the vegetable gardens have grown. Ted, Holly, Chuck, Kathy, Mary & Larry all work together and have their specific fields of expertise to make the farm a working entity. Together they worked on building a nice farm stand, to be able to sell their products and it is located right along the road next to the antique school house. They sell their meat and fresh vegetables at the local Saturday and Sunday Farmers Markets as well. A certified kitchen has expanded the business into the canned food production, especially when there are extra fruits and vegetables on hand. Also, chickens have been added to the farm for egg production.

Sandoz Farm Meats are all natural products. There are no added hormones, or antibiotics and all natural feed products are used in feeding. The hay is grown on the farm and the cattle still use the range ground and the irrigated pasture. The vegetables are grown naturally as well. The cherries follow the regulations required by the county for pest control. All products sold are raised on the farm or by a family member.

The love of the land and this particular farm has made this family have an adventure that has already lasted over 100 years. The focus has always been to bring fresh, healthy, good for you food to the community. A few beautiful flowers or a Christmas tree for the holiday season is a bonus only because the family has grown and still works together to make the next generation have a love of the land and what it can provide us. The Sandoz Family invites you to take a drive especially during the spring and summer out Mill Creek Road and stop in for a visit. Enjoy the scenery and select some fresh veggies, fruit or a perfect meat choice for dinner. There usually is a great story to be told by one family member or another and that in itself can bring a smile to your face.

Sandoz Farm

Our Products

USDA Beef and Pork (Available year round) All meat products are frozen

- **Beef Product List**
 - Ground Beef (1 pound package)
 - Ground Beef patties (1/4 pound patties 4 to a package)
 - Flank Steak (Limited to a quantity on hand)
 - Flat Iron Steak (Limited to a quantity on hand)
 - New York Strip Steak
 - Rib Eye Steak Bone-in
 - Roast (Pot roasts, rump roasts, sirloin tip roasts, chuck roast boneless and bone-in)
 - Short ribs
 - Soup Bones
 - Stew Meat
 - Stir Fry strips
 - T-Bone steak
 - Tenderloin steak
 - Sirloin Tip Steak
 - Top Sirloin steak
- **Pork Product List**
 - Sausage (breakfast, sweet Italian, hot Italian) 1 pound packages
 - Chops, Boneless
 - Chops, Loin
 - Chops, Rib
 - Baby Back Ribs (limited to quantity on hand)
 - Country style Ribs
 - Spare Ribs (Limited to quantity on hand)
 - Roasts
 - Steaks
 - Whole Tenderloin (Limited to quantity on hand)
 - Bacon
 - Pepper Bacon
 - Ham
 - Ham Slices
 - Ham Hocks
- **Pepperoni**
- **Summer sausage**
- **Country franks**

We offer Beef and Pork by the side as well. We have a maximum number per year and names are taken on a list on a first come basis

FARM FRESH EGGS (Available year round)

Processed Food List

All of our home processed foods are canned or dried in our certified kitchen. All of our processed foods are made from fruits and vegetables that we raise on the farm.

- Jams and Jellies (all types to choose from)
- Fruit Butters (Apple, Caramel Apple and Pear)
- Canned fruit (Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Apple sauce)
- Juices (Cherry, Pear, Apple, Grape, Tomato)
- Pickled Beets
- Pickles (14 Day Sweet, Dill, Bread & Butter)
- Pickled Beans
- Pickled Peppers
- Zucchini relish
- Sauerkraut
- Tomato base canned products (Spaghetti sauce, tomato sauce, catsup, seasoned tomato sauce, pizza sauce, stewed tomatoes)
- Flavored Vinegars (fruit and herb)
- Dried fruit (Cherries, Apples, Pears)
- Dried vegetables and herbs
- Cookies

Fresh Vegetables

Early Spring Veggies

- Mixed leaf lettuce
- Spinach
- Radishes
- Onions
- Beets
- Turnips
- Broccoli
- Swiss Chard

Summer Veggies

- Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Cucumbers
- Peppers (Sweet and Hot)
- Corn
- Zucchini
- Cabbage
- Carrots
- Green Beans
- Pumpkins

Fresh Fruit

- Cherries
- Apples
- Pears
- Peaches (Limited amount at this time)
- Apricots (limited amount at this time)

Flowers

- Dried Statice Bouquets
- Potted buckets and cedar planter boxes (Various spring and summer flowers)
- Hanging Baskets

Chucks Hand Crafted Wood Products

- Hods (2 popular sizes) These are wonderful containers used in gardening or even shopping especially at the farmers markets
- Cedar planter boxes
- Row markers
- Saw Horses
- Special request items

Kathy's Shopping Bags made from feed sacks

SCHEDULE F
(Form 1040)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (99)

Profit or Loss From Farming

▶ Attach to Form 1040, Form 1040NR, Form 1041, Form 1065, or Form 1065-B.
▶ Information about Schedule F and its separate instructions is at www.irs.gov/schedulef.

OMB No. 1545-0047

2014

Attachment
Sequence No. **14**

Name of proprietor

Social security number (SSN)

JANDOZ FARM

A Principal crop or activity
CATTLE AND PIGS

B Enter code from Part IV
▶ **112900**

C Accounting method:
☒ Cash ☐ Accrual

D Employer ID number (EIN), (see instr.)
Redacted For Privacy

E Did you "materially participate" in the operation of this business during 2014? If "No," see instructions for limit on passive losses.

☒ Yes ☐ No

F Did you make any payments in 2014 that would require you to file Form(s) 1099 (see instructions)?

☐ Yes ☒ No

G If "Yes," did you or will you file required Forms 1099?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Part I Farm Income – Cash Method. Complete Parts I and II (Accrual method. Complete Parts II and III, and Part I, line 9.)

1a	Sales of livestock and other resale items (see instructions)	1a	77,594	
b	Cost or other basis of livestock or other items reported on line 1a	1b	12,273	
c	Subtract line 1b from line 1a	1c		65,321
2	Sales of livestock, produce, grains, and other products you raised	2		
3a	Cooperative distributions (Form(s) 1099-PATR)	3a		3b Taxable amount
4a	Agricultural program payments (see instructions)	4a		4b Taxable amount
5a	Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans reported under election	5a		
b	CCC loans forfeited	5b		5c Taxable amount
6	Crop insurance proceeds and federal crop disaster payments (see instructions)			
a	Amount received in 2014	6a		6b Taxable amount
c	If election to defer to 2015 is attached, check here <input type="checkbox"/>	6d		6d Amount deferred from 2013
7	Custom hire (machine work) income	7		
8	Other income, including federal and state gasoline or fuel tax credit or refund (see instructions)	8	SEE STATEMENT 2	1,152
9	Gross income. Add amounts in the right column (lines 1c, 2, 3b, 4b, 5a, 5c, 6b, 6d, 7, and 8). If you use the accrual method, enter the amount from Part III, line 50 (see instructions)	9		66,473

Part II Farm Expenses – Cash and Accrual Method. Do not include personal or living expenses (see instructions).

10	Car and truck expenses (see instructions). Also attach Form 4562	10		23	Pension and profit-sharing plans	23	
	Chemicals	11		24	Rent or lease (see instructions):		
12	Conservation expenses (see instructions)	12		a	Vehicles, machinery, equipment	24a	
13	Custom hire (machine work)	13		b	Other (land, animals, etc.)	24b	
14	Depreciation and section 179 expense (see instructions)	14	4,020	25	Repairs and maintenance	25	3,938
15	Employee benefit programs other than on line 23	15		26	Seeds and plants	26	865
16	Feed	16	7,187	27	Storage and warehousing	27	
17	Fertilizers and lime	17	1,959	28	Supplies	28	10,988
18	Freight and trucking	18		29	Taxes	29	1,282
19	Gasoline, fuel, and oil	19	2,300	30	Utilities	30	4,321
20	Insurance (other than health)	20	4,506	31	Veterinary, breeding, and medicine	31	164
21	Interest:			32	Other expenses (specify):		
a	Mortgage (paid to banks, etc.)	21a		a	SEE STATEMENT 3	32a	24,326
b	Other	21b		b		32b	
22	Labor hired (less employment credits)	22		c		32c	
				d		32d	
				e		32e	
				f		32f	
33	Total expenses. Add lines 10 through 32f. If line 32f is negative, see instructions	33					65,856
34	Net farm profit or (loss). Subtract line 33 from line 9	34					617

If a profit, stop here and see instructions for where to report. If a loss, complete lines 35 and 36.

35 Did you receive an applicable subsidy in 2014? (see instructions)

☐ Yes ☐ No

36 Check the box that describes your investment in this activity and see instructions for where to report your loss.

a ☐ All investment is at risk. b ☐ Some investment is not at risk.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the separate instructions.

Schedule F (Form 1040) 2014

SCHEDULE F
(Form 1040)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (99)

Profit or Loss From Farming

▶ Attach to Form 1040, Form 1040NR, Form 1041, Form 1065, or Form 1065-B.
▶ Information about Schedule F and its separate instructions is at www.irs.gov/schedulef.

2015

Attachment
Sequence No. **14**

proprietor

Social security number (SSN)

SANDOZ FARM

A Principal crop or activity
CATTLE AND PIGS

B Enter code from Part IV
▶ **112900**

C Accounting method:
☒ Cash ☐ Accrual

D Employer ID number (EIN), (see instr.)
Redacted For Privacy

- E** Did you "materially participate" in the operation of this business during 2015? If "No," see instructions for limit on passive losses. ☒ Yes ☐ No
- F** Did you make any payments in 2015 that would require you to file Form(s) 1099 (see instructions)? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- G** If "Yes," did you or will you file required Forms 1099? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Part I Farm Income – Cash Method. Complete Parts I and II (Accrual method. Complete Parts II and III, and Part I, line 9.)

1a Sales of livestock and other resale items (see instructions)	1a	89,719	1c	69,731
b Cost or other basis of livestock or other items reported on line 1a	1b	19,988	2	
c Subtract line 1b from line 1a			3b Taxable amount	
2 Sales of livestock, produce, grains, and other products you raised	3a		4b Taxable amount	
3a Cooperative distributions (Form(s) 1099-PATR)	4a		5a	
4a Agricultural program payments (see instructions)	5b		5c Taxable amount	
5a Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans reported under election	6a		6b Taxable amount	
b CCC loans forfeited			6d Amount deferred from 2014	
6 Crop insurance proceeds and federal crop disaster payments (see instructions)			7	
a Amount received in 2015			8	2,618
c If election to defer to 2016 is attached, check here <input type="checkbox"/>			9	72,349
7 Custom hire (machine work) income				
8 Other income, including federal and state gasoline or fuel tax credit or refund (see instructions)		SEE STATEMENT 2		
9 Gross income. Add amounts in the right column (lines 1c, 2, 3b, 4b, 5a, 5c, 6b, 6d, 7, and 8). If you use the accrual method, enter the amount from Part III, line 50 (see instructions)				

Part II Farm Expenses – Cash and Accrual Method. Do not include personal or living expenses (see instructions).

10 Car and truck expenses (see instructions). Also attach Form 4562	23 Pension and profit-sharing plans	23	
11 Chemicals	24 Rent or lease (see instructions):	24a	
12 Conservation expenses (see instructions)	a Vehicles, machinery, equipment	24b	
13 Custom hire (machine work)	b Other (land, animals, etc.)	25	4,194
14 Depreciation and section 179 expense (see instructions)	25 Repairs and maintenance	26	108
15 Employee benefit programs other than on line 23	26 Seeds and plants	27	
16 Feed	27 Storage and warehousing	28	15,852
17 Fertilizers and lime	28 Supplies	29	740
18 Freight and trucking	29 Taxes	30	5,170
19 Gasoline, fuel, and oil	30 Utilities	31	242
20 Insurance (other than health)	31 Veterinary, breeding, and medicine	32a	27,139
21 Interest:	32 Other expenses (specify):	32b	
a Mortgage (paid to banks, etc.)	a SEE STATEMENT 3	32c	
b Other	b	32d	
22 Labor hired (less employment credits)	c	32e	
	d	32f	
	e	33	71,078
	f	34	1,271

33 Total expenses. Add lines 10 through 32f. If line 32f is negative, see instructions

34 Net farm profit or (loss). Subtract line 33 from line 9

If a profit, stop here and see instructions for where to report. If a loss, complete lines 35 and 36.

35 Did you receive an applicable subsidy in 2015? (see instructions)

36 Check the box that describes your investment in this activity and see instructions for where to report your loss.

- a** ☐ All investment is at risk. **b** ☐ Some investment is not at risk.

☐ Yes ☐ No

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the separate instructions.

Schedule F (Form 1040) 2015

Name of proprietor

Social security number (SSN)

SANDOZ FARM

A Principal crop or activity

CATTLE AND PIGS

B Enter code from Part IV

▶ 112900

C Accounting method:

☒ Cash ☐ Accrual

D Employer ID number (EIN). (see instr.)

Redacted For Privacy

E Did you "materially participate" in the operation of this business during 2016? If "No," see instructions for limit on passive losses.

☒ Yes ☐ No

F Did you make any payments in 2016 that would require you to file Form(s) 1099 (see instructions)?

☐ Yes ☒ No

G If "Yes," did you or will you file required Forms 1099?

☐ Yes ☐ No**Part I Farm Income – Cash Method.** Complete Parts I and II (Accrual method. Complete Parts II and III, and Part I, line 9.)

1a	Sales of livestock and other resale items (see instructions)	1a	97,857
b	Cost or other basis of livestock or other items reported on line 1a	1b	19,670
c	Subtract line 1b from line 1a	1c	78,187
2	Sales of livestock, produce, grains, and other products you raised	2	
3a	Cooperative distributions (Form(s) 1099-PATR)	3a	
3b	Taxable amount	3b	
4a	Agricultural program payments (see instructions)	4a	540
4b	Taxable amount	4b	540
5a	Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans reported under election	5a	
b	CCC loans forfeited	5b	
5c	Taxable amount	5c	
6	Crop insurance proceeds and federal crop disaster payments (see instructions)		
a	Amount received in 2016	6a	
b	Taxable amount	6b	
c	If election to defer to 2017 is attached, check here <input type="checkbox"/>	6d	
6d	Amount deferred from 2015	6d	
7	Custom hire (machine work) income	7	
8	Other income, including federal and state gasoline or fuel tax credit or refund (see instructions)	8	
9	Gross income. Add amounts in the right column (lines 1c, 2, 3b, 4b, 5a, 5c, 6b, 6d, 7, and 8). If you use the accrual method, enter the amount from Part III, line 50 (see instructions)	9	78,727

Part II Farm Expenses – Cash and Accrual Method. Do not include personal or living expenses (see instructions).

10	Car and truck expenses (see instructions). Also attach Form 4562	10		23	Pension and profit-sharing plans	23	
11	Chemicals	11		24	Rent or lease (see instructions):	24	
12	Conservation expenses (see instructions)	12		a	Vehicles, machinery, equipment	24a	
13	Custom hire (machine work)	13		b	Other (land, animals, etc.)	24b	
14	Depreciation and section 179 expense (see instructions)	14	2,072	25	Repairs and maintenance	25	6,149
15	Employee benefit programs other than on line 23	15		26	Seeds and plants	26	750
16	Feed	16	7,840	27	Storage and warehousing	27	
17	Fertilizers and lime	17	2,072	28	Supplies	28	5,915
18	Freight and trucking	18	50	29	Taxes	29	1,342
19	Gasoline, fuel, and oil	19	1,376	30	Utilities	30	5,668
20	Insurance (other than health)	20	5,078	31	Veterinary, breeding, and medicine	31	901
21	Interest:			32	Other expenses (specify):		
a	Mortgage (paid to banks, etc.)	21a		a	SEE STATEMENT 3	32a	33,913
b	Other	21b		b		32b	
22	Labor hired (less employment credits)	22		c		32c	
				d		32d	
				e		32e	
				f		32f	
33	Total expenses. Add lines 10 through 32f. If line 32f is negative, see instructions	33	73,126				
34	Net farm profit or (loss). Subtract line 33 from line 9	34	5,601				

If a profit, stop here and see instructions for where to report. If a loss, complete lines 35 and 36.

35 Did you receive an applicable subsidy in 2016? (see instructions)

☐ Yes ☐ No

36 Check the box that describes your investment in this activity and see instructions for where to report your loss.

a ☐ All investment is at risk. b ☐ Some investment is not at risk.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the separate instructions.

Schedule F (Form 1040) 2016

OREGON CENTURY FARM & RANCH PROGRAM
2018 Applicant Approval Checklist

Name of applicant Fed Sandoz

Name of Farm or Ranch Sandoz Farm County Wasco

Notarized ☒ yes ☐ no Posted by May 1 ☒ yes ☐ no \$250 Application ☒ yes ☐ no

Other fees (additional certificates, @ \$20 ea.), amount \$ —

Total fees pd. \$ 250.00

1. Applicant is legal owner ☒ yes ☐ no other _____

2. 100 years of continuous operation by same family ☒ yes ☐ no

Comments _____

3. Not less than \$1,000 gross income per year for three out of last five years ☒ yes ☐ no

Comments _____

4. Living on or actively managing and directing the farming or ranching activity on the land ☒ yes ☐ no

Comments _____

5. Line of ownership from original settler or buyer through children, siblings, nephews or nieces. Adopted children will be recognized equally with other descendants ☒ yes ☐ no

6. Official form used with all questions answered completely, including narrative ☒ yes ☐ no

Comments _____

7. Documentation showing the date of earliest ownership (Donation Land Claim, Deed of Sale, Homestead Certificate, Family Bible, diary entry, or correspondence) ☒ yes ☐ no

Comments _____

Photos included with application ☒ yes ☐ no Sent digital photos ☐ yes ☒ no

Additional information needed from applicant _____

Concerns or questions ↑ on flash
Dig. photos; sign order form ↑

Application Approval/Reviewer Notes Identification of Family Stories for Narratives:

Reviewer #1: Initials RA ★ ORAL HISTORY CANDIDATE!

Notes: GREAT APPLICATION. MY QUESTION CONCERNS ORIGINAL FOUNDING DATE. FAMILY STATES 1880, BUT FIRST RECORD INCLUDED SHOWS 1894. EITHER WAY THEY WOULD QUALIFY FOR CFR STATUS, JUST WONDERING HOW WE DETERMINE FIRST DATE W/O DOCUMENTATION.

Reviewer #2: Initials: LC

Notes: I second their status as an oral history candidate. The application addresses the lack of documentation for the 1880 date and establishes family residency in the region at that time, but is it enough? They still easily qualify for century farm status. The application could also use more official documentation of generational transfer of land.

Reviewer #3: Initials: LAL

Notes: AGREE THAT 1890 FARM ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION WOULD BE VALUABLE. DEFINITE OH CANDIDATE.

Reviewer #4: Initials: _____

Notes:

Reviewer #5: Initials: _____

Notes:

Provide at meeting:

- Blank copies of applications
- Copies of drafted narratives sent on hand
- Print digital pictures for review if only send digital
- Model "Timeline" added to application materials for applicants * This was not done, will do in 2016

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program

A program of the Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation

Application Guidelines



Background

The Century Farm & Ranch Program is a nonprofit, volunteer led program started in 1958, on the eve of the Statehood Centennial Celebration, to honor farm and ranch families with century-long connections to the land and recognize Oregon's rich agricultural heritage. The program is administered through the Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation and partially funded through a partnership with the Oregon Farm Bureau, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, the State Historic Preservation Office, OSU Libraries' University Archives and community members throughout Oregon. All applications are added to the OSU Libraries' – Special Collections & Archives Research Center and provide valuable information about settlement patterns, livestock and crop choices, building design and family history. Successful applicants receive a special certificate, with acknowledgement by the governor of Oregon and the director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture at a special awards ceremony at the Oregon State Fair. A metal roadside sign identifying their historical Century Farm or Century Ranch is also available.

Qualifications

1. Only the legal owner(s) of the property may apply for the Century Farm or Century Ranch status.
2. Your farm or ranch must have been operated continuously in the same family for 100 years or more. A farm or ranch settled any time 100 years ago or earlier will be eligible if it meets other requirements.
3. The farm or ranch must have 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 the application.
4. You must live on the farm or ranch, or if you live off the farm or ranch, you must actively manage and direct the farming or ranching activity on the land. If the farm or ranch has ever been rented or leased, it may not qualify.
5. The line of ownership from the original settler or buyer may be through children, siblings, or nephews and nieces. Adopted children will be recognized equally with other descendants.
6. Applications must be submitted on official forms provided by the Century Farm and Ranch Program with all questions completed. Applicants must submit additional descriptive information on other family history details not specifically requested in the application (two or three pages of narrative). Copies of historical & current photographs of the farm or ranch and family are encouraged. All information, including photos, will be deposited in the OSU Libraries' – Special Collections & Archives Research Center for future reference. Applications should include 4-5 digital photos from your application and sent to cfr@oregonfb.org by **May 1**.
7. All applications must include verification of continuous ownership for 100 years. Acceptable forms of proof include a document (either original or photocopy) showing date of earliest ownership. This may be provided through a Donation Land Claim, Deed of Sale, or Homestead Certificate. Other records, subject to review, include a family Bible, diary entry, or correspondence.
8. Applications must be signed and certified by a Notary Public.

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program
Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation
3415 Commercial Street SE, Salem, OR 97302
503-400-7884 or cfr@oregonfb.org

9. Deadline for returning applications is **May 1** of the current year and must be postmarked by midnight.

Fees

A \$250 non-refundable fee is required with each application. This fee covers administrative costs and includes one certificate and one roadside sign. Additional certificates may be ordered at the time of application at \$20 each and roadside signs at \$200 each. Make checks payable to **Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation** or **OAEF**.

Where to Send Completed Application Packets

When you have completed the form and gathered the necessary documentation, please send the pages titled **Application** and **Statement of Affirmation** and your documentation, with fee payment, to:

**Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program
Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation
3415 Commercial Street SE
Salem, OR 97302**

We recommend that you make a copy of your completed application before mailing.

Review Process and Notification

All applications are checked for completeness by the program coordinator. They are reviewed in June by the Program Board. Following the review, all applicants will be notified about their status by mail.

Honoring Ceremony

Successful applicants are invited to a special ceremony at the Oregon State Fair August 31, 2013 at 1:00 p.m. and receive a certificate, with acknowledgement by the governor of Oregon and the director of the State Department of Agriculture. The certificate has the name of the farm or ranch and is suitable for framing.

Still Have Questions About the Program?

Contact **Sharon Leighty, Program Coordinator**, at **503-400-7884** or **cfr@oregonfb.org**

Thank you for helping us preserve Oregon's rich agriculture heritage and the important role it plays in keeping the state a healthy and vital place for Oregon residents and visitors. For more information about the Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program visit www.oregonfb.org.

Note: A source to help you research a farm or ranch history, American Farms: Exploring Their History, written by R. Douglas Hurt, published by Krieger Publishing Co., Malabar, FL, originally printed in 1996, is available at some Oregon libraries or through interlibrary loan.

**Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program
Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation
3415 Commercial Street SE, Salem, OR 97302
503-400-7884 or cfr@oregonfb.org**

A program of the Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program Application

Date April 8, 2018

Type of designation (please check)

Century Farm

Century Ranch

Legal owner / Applicant name Ted Sandoz

Farm or Ranch Name Sandoz Farm

Mailing address of Legal Owner / Applicant

Redacted For Privacy

Telephone

Redacted For Privacy

E-mail address

Redacted For Privacy

Contact name (if different than legal owner) Mary Leighton

Mailing address of contact

Redacted For Privacy

Contact telephone

Redacted For Privacy

E-mail address

Redacted For Privacy

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

County

Redacted For Privacy

Distance 5 miles

from nearest town The Dalles, Oregon 97058

Township 1N (refer to map)

Range 12 E (refer to map)

Section 0,13,14 (refer to map)

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 Not known

Please attach a map or drawing showing the location of the eligible property within the context of the family farm or ranch.

(Continue application on next page)

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program
Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation
3415 Commercial Street SE, Salem, OR 97302
503-400-7884 or cfr@oregonfb.org

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program Application - Continued

Founder(s):

Original family owner(s) or founder(s) Alphonse, Arnold and Charles Sandoz

Date (year) this farm or ranch was acquired by founder(s) 1880

(Attach verifying documentation. See Application Qualification #7)

Who farms or ranches the land today? Ted, Chuck (Charles) Sandoz and Mary (Sandoz) Leighton, and Linda Sandoz

Relationship of applicant to original owner. Clearly explain lineage from original ownership documents to current applicant. (See Application Qualification #7)

Ted are the great grandchildren of Charles Sandoz. The 3 original brothers had multiple children. It was only continued farming the land. His second son Charles John Sandoz, then followed suit and farmed the original land Sandoz had 5 children which are Mary, Mike, Chuck, Linda and Ted. Four of these children currently farm this land r. Some work partime on the farm and others work full time on the farm.

If the farm or ranch has ever been rented or leased, please explain the owner's role in this relationship. For example, is the owner actively involved in the management of the land?

The farm has never been leased

History of buildings:

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

When was the first house built? If it is still in use, describe the changes that have been made.

The first house built by the Sandoz brothers was built in 1888, by Alphonse. This house is owned by our cousin Dan Sandoz.

The original house that the original brothers lived in is gone and was replaced in 1920 by our grandfather Julius. Dan currently lives in that house. The original barn, known as the "White Barn" was built in the 1860's. It is currently still being used by Ted and family. This barn has hand hewed timbers and is a stout strong structure. On Mary's property there is the school house which was built in 1868. It is used today for farm and family functions.

When was the first barn built? Is it still standing?

The "White Barn" was built in the 1860's and it is still being used today. It houses the hogs and has hay and grain storage areas.

When were other structures built (examples: silos, machine shops, coops, smokehouses, dryers, etc.).

Describe the changes that have been made.

There is an original chicken coop that was built in the late 1800's, but no date has been connected to it. This building still houses 50 chickens and a small 4-H goat facility. This building and the white barn are on the original land claim that was purchased by the Sandoz brothers in 1880. All other buildings are located on Mary's property which came into our family through the Kasberger side in 1900.

(Continue application on next page)

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program Application – Continued

Are any of the buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places? Yes No

If, "yes", please describe and note the listed name of the property here:

No buildings are register on the National Register

History of crops or livestock raised on farm or ranch:

What were the early crops or livestock?

The three brothers came to this valley with the knowledge of horticulture. They started off growing root vegetables, but grapes and fruit trees were quickly put into the ground. Potatoes, carrots, parsnips, celery, tomatoes, pumpkins and other squash were the primary crops. They also aquired a milk cow, and they would raise and annual hog as well as the milk cows calf for meat.

How many acres were included in original farm or ranch? 160 acres

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

As more knowledge grew of the land the 1st generation soon learned that the fruit trees did well on the side hills and the vegetables grew well on the creek bottom. Julius, the 2nd generation farmer soon learned that Cherries grew very well and more orchards were established. Apples were grown on the bottom ground as well as garden vegetables. Peaches and apricots were plentiful also. Charles (Charlie), the 3rd generation cleared more scrub oak and after WWII he knew that the upper hills could be used for rangeland for cattle and the creek bottom could be turned into hay fields for winter feed and pastureground once the hay was removed. It was in 1950 the the first angus cattle were introduced to the farm. Charlie also expanded the middle hillsides into more cherry orchard. Apples and peaches soon dwindled and by 1975 most were gone and replaced with cherries. Cattle production became a large enterprise for beef and breeding stock.

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

Today, Ted, Chuck, Mary and their families still have cherries as the primary orchard crop. There are a few other fruit trees. Beef and Pork are the main focus for their retail farm stand sales. Vegetables gardens are fairly large to fill the farm stand as well as attend the farmers market. A certified kitchen allows for value added canned fruit, jams and pickled vegetable products. The rangeland is improved and the irrigated hay fields provide all the cattle feed and more. The cattle then graze the irrigated fields once all hay has been removed and rangeland has dried up. There are several varities of fresh sweet cherries produced and cousin Dan has all of his land in sweet cherries.

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

Ted, Chuck and Mary have a total of 240 acres

How many acres are in agricultural use today?

240 acres

(Continue application on next page)

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program
Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation
3415 Commercial Street SE, Salem, OR 97302
503-400-7884 or cfr@oregonfb.org

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program Application – Continued

The family:

How many generations live on the farm or ranch today?

Today, the 4th generation is farming the land. The 5th generation is involved in day to day farming activities, but those members are still young folk.

List names and birth years:

The family members today that are involved in the farming activities are: Mary Ann (Sandoz) Leighton born January 5, 1959
Charles Lee (Chuck) Sandoz born May 2, 1962, Linda Jean Sandoz born May 5, 1964, and Ted Allen Sandoz born November 4, 1966
The older children of the 5th generation are either farming their own farm in another part of the state or working a job that they enjoy.
The two youngest members of the 5th generation are Theo Jerome Sandoz born November 19, 2003 and Chuck and Kathy's granddaughter
Kali Sandoz born August 19, 2004.

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, if available. Digital format photos (at highest resolution [300 dpi]) are particularly desirable, so that they may be used in publications, the CF&R Program Database or the web site. Submitted information, including photos, will be deposited in the OSU Libraries – Special Collections & Archives Research Center for future reference. Please send digital photos included with your application to cfr@oregonfb.org by **May 1**.

Type of information to include in your family history narrative:

- Where founder(s) may have moved from to farm or ranch
- 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

(Continue application on next page)

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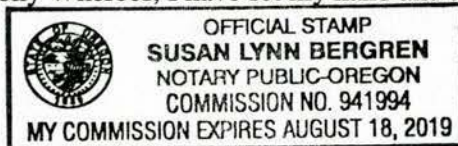
Statement of AffirmationI, Ted Sandoz,hereby affirm and declare that the farm or ranch which I own at Redacted For Privacy
Redacted For Privacy, in the County of Wasco

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 OSU Libraries – Special Collections & Archives Research Center and be made available for public use. By signing below, I understand that I am consenting to the use of both information and photographs.

Ted Sandoz
Signature of Owner4-13-18
Date**Certification by Notary Public**State of Oregon County of Wasco

Be it remembered, that on this 13th day of April, 2018, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said county and state, personally appeared the within named Ted Sandoz, 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.

Susan Bergren
Notary Public for Oregon
My Commission Expires 8-18-19**Fees**

Application Fee

(includes one certificate &
roadside sign)

\$ 250.00

Additional Certificates (\$20 each)

\$ _____

Additional Signs (\$200 each)

\$ _____

Total Enclosed**For office use only**

Date Received _____

Approved? Yes No

Authorization _____
Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program Coordinator

Make checks payable to: Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation or OAEF

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program
Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation
3415 Commercial Street SE, Salem, OR 97302
503-400-7884 or cfr@oregonfb.org

Land claim being No. 38 Notification No. 8924.
 The patent for the same having been issued to
 Elizabeth Phillips (late Elizabeth Colwell) and days
 and to the heirs at large of Lafayette Colwell being
 parts of sections Thirtine Fourteen Twenty three and
 Twenty four in Township One North of Range twelve
 (2) East Wagon County Oregon and the east half of said
 Donation Land claim having been set apart and
 granted to the said Elizabeth Phillips. Together with
 all and singular the revenues hereditament and
 appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise
 appertaining. To have and to hold said granted
 premises to the said Louis Sandy Arnold Sandy and
 Charles Sandy their heirs and assigns forever and
 I hereby certify that I will and my heirs
 executors and administrators shall warrant and de-
 fend the same unto the said Louis Sandy Arnold
 Sandy and Charles Sandy their heirs and assigns
 forever against the lawful claims of all persons.
 In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand
 and seal this 6th day of November A.D. 1856.

Witness
 Pierce Mays } Elizabeth Phillips [seal]
 J. A. Colwell }

State of Oregon }
 County of Wasco }

Before me a Notary Public of the
 State and County aforesaid personally appeared
 the above named Elizabeth Phillips to me known
 to be the individual described in and who executed
 the foregoing conveyance and acknowledged that she
 executed the same.

In witness Whereof I have hereunto
 set my hand and Notarial seal this 6th day of
 November A.D. 1856.

Pierce Mays
 Notary Public
 of Oregon



State of Oregon }
County of Wasco }

Before me a Notary Public of the State and County aforesaid personally appeared the above named Henry Schmidt and Eva Schmidt, his wife to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing mortgage and they acknowledged that they executed the same and the said E Schmidt upon examination separate and apart from her said husband acknowledged that she executed the same freely and without fear of compulsion from anyone.

I, Witness, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of October A.D. 1886



Pierce Mayes
Notary Public
of Oregon

* Elizabeth Phillips
To

Charles Sandoy and

Filed For Record on Nov. 8th 1886.

Know all men by these presents That I Elizabeth Phillips of Wasco County Oregon in consideration of Thirteen Hundred Dollars to me in hand paid by Louis Sandoy, Arnold Sandoy and Charles Sandoy the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have bargained and sold, by these presents to grant and convey unto the said Louis Sandoy, Arnold Sandoy and Charles Sandoy the following described lands, to wit, All the one half (1/2) of Donation land claim of Isabelle Colwell and Elizabeth Colwell, excepting the following part or tract of said land claim: Commencing at a point 24 chains and fifty links west of the south-east corner of the Isabelle Colwell Donation land claim, in Township 10 North of Range 10 East of the Willamette Meridian (Twp 10^N R 10^E) thence north twelve chains, thence South 89° West five chains, thence south nine chains and twenty two links to the south-east boundary of said Clark thence east along said south-east boundary nine chains and slightly two links to the place of beginning. Said Donation



The Sandoz Story

In Mill Creek Valley

The Dalles, Oregon

1880-2004

About the cover

The coat of arms on the cover page
really is the Sandoz Family Coat of Arms.
It was adopted by a committee of Sandoz Family
members in Locle, Switzerland in 1899-1900.
Sandoz family members from all over the
world gather in Locle once a year.

A family story for my niece, Maryann and her daughters, Heather and Danielle. It was a troubled time in their lives. They needed the stability and support that a family can provide. With that thought in mind, I have given them...

The Sandoz Family Story



Bernard J. Sandoz
August 22, 2004

This is a photograph of
Arnold, Charles, and Alphonse Sandoz.
They arrived in The Dalles, Oregon in 1878.



This is a photo of Louis and Adele Sandoz

They arrived in The Dalles in 1886.





This is the farm. In the early days the bottom land was used to grow vegetables. Now it is used for hay and pasture for cows.



The valley narrows as it nears Mount Hood.



The cherry orchards are in full bloom.



Another view of the valley. It broadens as it nears the Columbia River. (Obviously not in sight)



For approximately fifty years Charles, the son of Julius and Anna, has been operating a Black Angus Cattle Ranch on the bottom land and the dryhill pasture land of the original Sandoz farm. He is well known and respected for his successful breeding practices among those in the cattle industry.



Forward

In the 1870's and 1880's, four Sandoz brothers settled in the Mill Creek Valley near The Dalles, Oregon. They came from Switzerland by varying routes and at different times but once having arrived, they lived out their lives in the Mill Creek Valley. None of them ever saw their homeland again and the last of them died in 1921. Their children are all gone and most of their grandchildren are also gone.

What they did and how they lived would be lost to the ages were it not that one of the great-great grandchildren asked how the land, where the present Sandoz people live, came to its present ownership. In explaining this to her, I found myself telling her not just how that came about but also many things I had heard or witnessed about the family members through the years.

As we wind our way through the busy days of our lives, we tend to forget that some day, someone will wonder just how it was for this or that individual. I've tried to recapture the style of life of these men and their families through the years. Everybody has a story so I've included bits of lore that I hope will make these people more real. I've also included photos of as many family members as I could locate.

Uncle Bud

One day Dani was asking how the various Sandoz properties on Mill Creek came into their present ownership. After thinking about this for awhile I told them, i.e. Dani, Heather and Mary Ann, as much as I could about the family origins here in the United States, about the marriages, the families and bits of family lore that I had heard from time to time during my lifetime. As I was telling them the various stories, I realized that they all three were rather fascinated, partly because it was interesting and partly because it was totally new to all three of them and I suppose because this is all part of their heritage. When I finished Maryann asked if any of this was written down any place. To my knowledge, no one has ever felt a need to put this in writing. Indeed I'm sure it has never been done. Therefore I will try to relate for you some of the things I've heard through the years.

The Sandoz family, of which our grandparents were the children, was located in a village called Chambrelien in the Canton of Neuchatel in Switzerland. The father's name was Frederick; the mother's maiden name was Julia Frey. There were twelve children that I am aware of, six boys and six girls. At different times, all of the boys emigrated to the United States. All of the girls remained in Switzerland. Two of the oldest boys August and Henri located in Southern California. They were established in California some years before any of the other boys came. One of the boys, Louis Alphonse (I shall later refer to him as Alphonse because that is how he was known in later life) was sent to a horticultural school in Switzerland. This training was financed by an older married sister and carried with it a stipulation that whatever he learned he was to pass that knowledge on to his brothers. I feel confident that he did learn a lot and did pass the knowledge on because they were quite successful as truck gardeners and orchardists in later life.

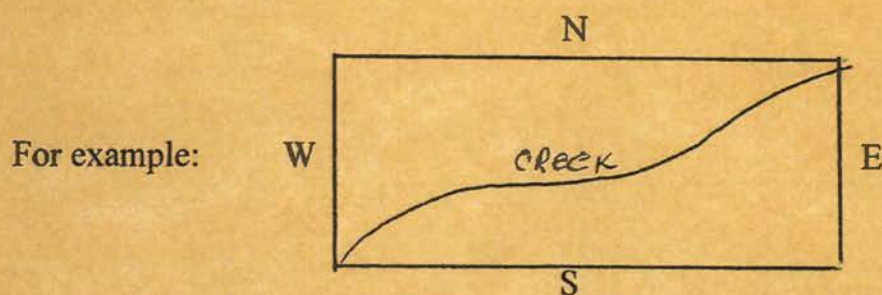
I believe Alphonse left Switzerland in 1867 at age 17 or so and came to the United States. I have been told that he worked as a gardener, in a park in Los Angeles for 10 years.

Within a few years of the time Alphonse left his home in Switzerland, Charles and Arnold set out on their journey to the United States. I believe they traveled together. There is a picture in an album showing Arnold, Charles, Alphonse and Henri standing together. This picture was probably taken in Los Angeles but it could have been taken in San Francisco. I have heard that Arnold worked as a chef in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. I did not hear what Charles did in those early years.

In any case, Alphonse, Charles, and Arnold heard that there was good farm land at The Dalles, Oregon. I suppose they traveled by boat to get here but I do not know that. I can only guess that they must have been hard working and frugal individuals looking for an opportunity. I think they must have arrived in The Dalles in about 1878. They then rented creek-bottom land from Theodore Mesplie and raised vegetables, which were sold locally, and if there was more than could be marketed locally the excess was shipped to Portland by boat. Within two or possibly three years, the three brothers, Alphonse, Charles, and Arnold, had accumulated enough money to purchase the eastern half of what was known as the Colwell Donation Land Claim.

In the 1850s, the Federal Government was promoting plans to increase the population of western lands with "white people." The "Donation Land Claims" act was an inducement for people to move from the east to the west. An individual could lay claim to 360 acres of land. They did not have to pay anything but did have to live on it for a specified period of time before it became legally theirs. An interesting aspect of the donation land claim was that the boundaries had to be

straight lines oriented east, west, north, and south. They did not have to be square; the overall configuration was normally rectangular. The reason for this was that the most desirable land was creek-bottom land because of access to water. Since the creeks don't flow north-south or east-west the land claim would necessarily include a lot of wasteland or pasture in order to include the maximum amount of creek bottom land.



Back to the Sandoz brothers, I think it was in 1880 that they purchased the Colwell property. At the time, none of the three were married. I speculate that their living quarters were a small house located on the same spot where Julius and Anna later lived. The reason for this speculation is that it would have been close to what we call the White Barn. Since I never heard that they built that barn, I assume it was built by the Colwell people. You should examine that building some time. The timbers which are approximately 10"x 10" and of varying lengths are obviously hand-hewn. I would guess the wood is pine, since that is what would have been readily available. Also I believe what we call the "wine cellar" probably was there at that time. The wine cellar had a two room living quarter on the second floor.

The Sandoz brothers functioned as a partnership in their farming operation for the next seven years. Among a lot of stored things in the area above the stone cellar, I found a book in which Arnold had made periodic notations of what was going on on the farm. It is handwritten and in French. Parts are easy to translate

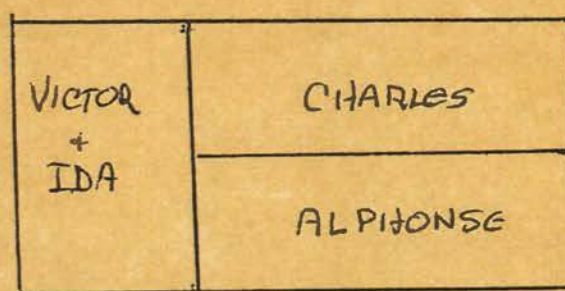
and other parts are not. It covers the period May 1881 to January 1883. It appears that Arnold was the main marketing person. They obviously could load their wagon any day of the year and deliver produce to town. A great deal of their sales were house to house. I imagine that each one of the brothers had his area of expertise but I suspect that Alphonse was the most knowledgeable overall. I know that Arnold married in 1885. He married Ida Denton who was a daughter of Charles Denton. The Denton household and property was down where the Erickson addition is now located.

I think that Charles married in the same year (1885). He married Laura Heroux. Laura was the oldest daughter of a large family. The Heroux household was over the hill somewhere on Browns creek. The Heroux family had moved to The Dalles from a place called Three Rivers in the French speaking section of eastern Canada. I do not know when they arrived. Mr. Heroux was a carpenter by trade. He did a great deal of the interior carpentry work on St. Peter's Landmark Church and placed the rooster on the steeple. He also built the house that Mike and Yvette Sandoz now occupy. Alphonse had him build that house in about 1888. Mr. Heroux also worked on the fish wheels on the Columbia River. Eventually, but I don't know what year, he suffered a fall from a fish wheel and died of the injuries.

Arnold and Ida had a son Victor born to them in 1886. A year later, in September 1887, Arnold became suddenly ill, very ill, and died. He was only 34 years old. An inquest determined cause of death as unknown. Alphonse reported that he was frothing at the mouth and was trying to tell him something but was unable to before he died. This later led to some unpleasant speculations. However, from reading his journal, I know that he suffered from bad teeth and I suspect that the poison of abscessed teeth got into his system and brought him to his end.

Upon Arnold's death the remaining brothers, Alphonse and Charles, realized

that the joint ownership of the property was not a good arrangement. Their main marketing man was gone. Ida and baby Victor could not possibly take his place in the operation. With the assistance of legal referees (Rollen told me that there was a "friendly" lawsuit), the property was divided into three parts. I'm sure the three parts were supposed to be equal in value, however, they don't look very equal to me. But I am looking at it a hundred and some years later. The split looks a little like this:



The Ida and Victor portion is now owned by Bill and Leora Chase. The Charles portion, with some modifications is owned by your father Charles and the Alphonse portion is now owned (with some modifications) by Bud. Mike and Yvette's home is on this portion.

In 1888 Alphonse had the house built on his section of land. This is also the year he married Catherine Murphy. Catherine was originally from New Jersey. By approximately age 20, she had been widowed and had buried 2 children from that marriage. Possibly to get away from this sad experience, she left New Jersey and came to The Dalles where she had relatives who worked on the Union Pacific Railroad. After arriving in The Dalles she took a job as a house servant in the Williams' household. The Williams household was one of Arnold's regular stops on his fruit and vegetable delivery routes.

On the day of Arnold's funeral, Catherine was sent to the funeral as the

representative of the Williams' family. This is where she met Alphonse and where that courtship commenced. Alphonse and Catherine had the following children; Catherine (who you will remember as Katie Turner), Arnold, Edward, Rollen, Isabelle (who I'm sure you remember) and Eileen. (Ida Zurlinden told me another son, Frederick, died in infancy.)

Their marriage ended in about 1904. I suspect that the business of being constantly pregnant with a house full of squalling children was more than Catherine could bear. I do not know if there was an actual divorce but Catherine moved to town. Isabelle or Rollen told me that children above a certain age had the choice of staying with the father or going with the mother. Those under a certain age had to go with the mother. Isabelle and Eileen went with Catherine. At some point Eileen contracted a disease one gets from bad water (possibly Typhoid Fever) and died. The local priest, Father Bronsgeest arranged for Catherine to go to St. Joseph's Home for the elderly in Portland, and Isabelle went with her. Catherine died in 1916. As you can see Isabelle spent a good many of her childhood years growing up in an old people's home.

After the separation of the property, the joint operation of the farming operation ceased. Alphonse operated his own farm, Charles operated his, and Arnold's widow Ida rented her portion of the land. Bill Chase told me that Germaine Segui was the tenant. Since there were a dwelling and out buildings on Ida's property I speculate that Arnold may have had that dwelling built and had intended it for his home, but I do not know. Within a couple of years Ida remarried but she did not live long. She died in 1891. Young Victor would have been only 5 years old. Victor grew up in the Denton household that I have previously mentioned. However he did spend a good deal of time at Alphonse's household.

Charles and Laura made their home in the small house that was located

where Dan Sandoz' house is now located. Charles and Laura had two children, Julius who was your grandfather and Emily. Julius was born in 1886. His mother was only sixteen years old at the time. Emily was born in 1889. Julius, my father, did not talk about his parents very much. From things he did say I gather that his father was a hard working man but not as successful as Alphonse. He continued the tradition of raising fruits and vegetables and daily marketing them in town. The story I have heard is that he would sell his wares from west to east thru the town and then stop at every saloon on the way back home. This obviously would place a strain on any household. Our grandmother, Laura, was a musically talented lady and that musical gene passed thru to Julius. It seemed he could play almost any stringed instrument but never had any formal instruction. His ability on the violin was really outstanding. Julius went to school through the sixth grade; thereafter he had to stay home and help with the farm work. This seems harsh but I guess it was the norm for the times. He really liked school.

I have heard that when the Sandoz men acquired their property the first order of business was to get the vineyards planted. Wine was apparently a part of their tradition. I don't think it was sold. It was for home consumption. It was also for hospitality. Anyone who stopped was invited to the wine cellar. Many guests, I'm sure, came mainly for the drinks. It was made in 50 gallon barrels and there were lots of barrels.

From the above it should not be surprising that Charles had alcoholic tendencies as time went on, but I do believe it was a tender and caring household. Emily was a lovely and charming lady. I never met her but I have never heard anything except high praise for her.

Emily was planning to be married in about 1909 to a neighbor man named Carl Curtiss. He actually had already had a house built for them. However, that

wedding was postponed because of Laura's illness in that year. The illness proved fatal and Laura died. In the meantime Carl, who was some kind of athlete, was injured. The injury was such that he felt it unfair to marry. He explained this to Emily and canceled the engagement. This was heart breaking for Emily. Emily moved to Portland for a period of time. During this time she became acquainted with Edd Masters who she eventually did marry in 1914.

I have mentioned the word hospitality with respect to the Sandoz men. I think I should also mention the word generosity. By the time both Mr. & Mrs. Heroux, Laura's parents, had died there were still several of those children who were truly still children. Some of them spent time in the orphanage run by the St. Mary's Sisters in Beaverton. These children were also cared for in Charles and Laura's home. The school teacher who taught at the Mill Creek School lived in Charles and Laura's home. After Laura died Alma Heroux, who was Laura's sister came and stayed for three years. Thereafter different ladies were engaged as housekeepers. Mary Pashek was one of these.

One day, the year was 1919, the local priest Fr. Bronsgeest, who I've mentioned previously, came and found Charles very ill and recognized it as terminal. He immediately wrote to Emily who at that time was in Indiana and asked her if it were within the realm of possibility could she return and care for her father through that illness. Apparently it was possible because Emily and Edd came. She cared for Charles until he died in 1919. Julius and Edd jointly did the farm work.

Charles left a rather complicated will. But the gist of it was that if Emily was married at the time of his death then the farm was to go to Julius. Emily was to get a cash remuneration (I think \$1500.00) and if there was not that much cash in the estate Julius was to see-that she got that amount. Julius then owned the farm until he died in 1968. Emily and Edd were in Portland for awhile and then eventually

settled in Tarzana, California.

A little later on I will tell you about additional land that Julius acquired and how it was distributed after the death of both Julius and Anna. In the meantime I will bring you up to date on the children of Alphonse and Catherine. I already told you that Isabelle and Eileen went with Catherine when she left the farm.

Perhaps I should mention at this point that the Sandoz men were not Catholic. The Protestant church that was closest to what they were accustomed to in Switzerland was the Congregational Church and that is where Arnold's funeral was held. My father mentioned more than once that Charles and Alphonse knew their Bible and could quote from it readily and with ease. Both Charles and Alphonse married Catholic ladies and I believe all the children were baptized as Catholic. Charles' children Julius and Emily remained Catholic through their lives. Of Alphonse and Catherine's children, only Isabelle remained Catholic, this was probably because she had stayed with her mother and was educated in Catholic schools. The other children, as far as I know, never affiliated themselves with any particular church. They were always respectful of other peoples beliefs but they themselves were non-participants.

The children of Alphonse and Catherine struck me as being unusual. They seemed to have minds almost like a computer. If they had learned something or witnessed something they seemed to have instantaneous and total recall. I think Rollen would have fallen into the genius category. They were very smart people, but that does not mean they always made good decisions. In that respect, they were quite normal. Ed and Rollen had the view that if something were to be done, it should be done perfectly or not at all.

As I've previously mentioned, Katie (Catherine), Arnold, Edward, and Rollen stayed with Alphonse on the farm. I suppose their teen years were much the

same as those of any hard-working farmstead family.

Somewhere around the age of 19 or 20, Katie married Victor. Do you remember Victor the son of Arnold and Ida? Well, as you can see, they were first cousins. At that time, first cousin marriages were not allowed in the United States, so they journeyed to Victoria, British Columbia to be married. They later settled in on Victor's property that I have previously described. I do not know how long this marriage lasted but I would guess approximately 10 years or there about. They had the following children: Elmer, Wesley, Ida (Zurlinden), and Victor. I have heard that Victor, the father, had a drinking problem and because of that the farm was not successful. In any case they were divorced and the property became Katie's as a result of the divorce settlement.

After a reasonable time, Katie married Lewis Chase. I think but I do not know that he may have been one of Alphonse's farm workers. Katie and Lewis had one child and that is your present neighbor "Bill Chase". This marriage did not last long because Lewis was killed in 1918. I'll tell you a little about that shortly.

Katie later married Clint Turner and together they maintained a stable household and farm for many years.

Arnold, the second child, at some point suffered an injury. I have heard it was a fall from a wagon. In modern times he would have had proper medical treatment and he would probably have been just fine. But there was no proper medical care and as a result he was in some way deformed. This next is a little unpleasant but it cannot be totally ignored. I've heard that Lewis Chase taunted Arnold repeatedly. Arnold presumably in frustration, pain, and rage one evening took a firearm and shot Lewis. He fired the shot through the living room window as Lewis was visiting with Alphonse. Lewis was killed, Arnold was tried and sent to prison. Arnold died in prison. Ida Zurlinden told me that Arnold drowned himself

in Mill Creek in Salem near the prison in the early 1930s. This had to have been a very hard time for the entire family.

Ed and Rollen stayed on the farm with Alphonse. Ed never married. Rollen tried marriage twice but these were short lived.

I do not know when Alphonse ceased to be the vital force on the farm but age and illness did overcome him and he died in 1921. At that time, the farm became jointly owned by Ed and Rollen. They functioned for several years but sometime in the late 1920's or there about Rollen wanted to follow the carpentry trade and sold his share of the farm to Ed. I believe the price was \$5000.00 but I'm not sure. In any case Ed did not have the cash so he borrowed it from Phillip Kasberger. (Phillip was Anna Sandoz's brother.) A combination of factors worked against Ed. First of all, he had an alcohol problem, secondly, he tended toward perfectionism. If something was not perfect, it was no good at-all. But most devastating was the economic upheaval of those years. The great depression had settled in. Ed simply could not pay off the mortgage so he turned the property over to Phillip Kasberger.

I'm going to go back to Julius in a little bit to describe his land acquisition and life style but before I do I think I should describe in some detail the work and time involved in producing vegetables and fruit for sale, particularly vegetables. If you remember, I already told you that any day of the year it was possible to take a load of produce to town and sell it. This was in the days prior to tractors. Horsepower from real horses was the order of the day. The horses were used for pulling plows and cultivators and wagons and sleds. In the early days they pulled the carts into town loaded with the produce. In Julius' day he had a small truck to tote things to town but horses for the farm work.

Tomatoes. They had to be seeded as early as February. The way to do that

was to gather horse manure from the barn and place it in cold frames. For some reason horse manure heats, cow manure does not. The horse manure is spread in the bottom of cold frames. Maybe cold frames is the wrong word. I think we called them hot beds. They were formed by heavy planks, the sides maybe 20-25 feet long, the ends probably 8 feet long. After the manure is in the bed, about 4-6 inches deep, one then gathered the best possible soil (usually oak leaf mold), screened it, and then put about 4 inches of this over the horse manure. Then the seeds were planted. The hot bed had to be covered. While those seeds germinated and grew, one prepared endless additional hot beds in the same way so that when those seedlings were ready they could be transplanted into the awaiting hot beds. Tomatoes grew in those beds until some time in May, then they were transplanted into the fields. If you were lucky there would be no more cold nights. If you were unlucky you could lose the whole effort in one frosty night. I don't remember how many my father put out but in the early days of Alphonse, Charles and Arnold they put out easily 5000 and possibly more tomato plants. Green peppers, eggplant and several other plants that grew above the ground got the same treatment. Rollen told me that celery was the most work of all. I have never grown celery but I think it is seeded probably in February, grown in the field during the summer then dug up and placed snug to each other in a pit to blanch the stalk and then sold or used until it is all gone and by that time the whole process is started all over again.

Root vegetables are something else again. Carrots, parsnips, rutabagas and probably a few others grew all season long. They are ready to harvest when the snow is on the ground. So you go out in freezing weather scrape snow then haul them to a vat of ice cold water to wash them. You are lucky if you have not frozen to death by the time those are ready for market. Cabbage, squash, melons, pumpkins, beans, corn, and I guess most every vegetable suitable for the area was

grown. There were cherries, apricots, peaches, prunes, apples and pears. There were chickens and naturally eggs. Sometimes there were ducks and turkeys. There were cows and there were pigs that were butchered in the fall. There was a smokehouse to cure hams and bacon and sausage.

If all of the above is not enough to make you tired there was still hay to be put up for winter feeding of horses and cows, as well as wood for a cooking stove and a heating stove.

And speaking of cooking, it takes a lot of fuel to supply the energy for those men to do this work. The ladies of the household did this and it was no small task. When you add the task of washing, drying, cleaning, mending, etc. you wonder how they ever found time to do the fancy needle work they did. Remember there was no electricity or electrical appliances that we now take for granted. It was not until about 1929 or 1930 that electric power lines were strung up the Mill Creek Valley. The only refrigeration was the natural cold weather of wintertime. The wood burning cook-stove made the kitchen the warmest and most comfortable room in the house in wintertime but it was a frightfully hot working area in the summer. The cooking had to go on. Since there was no safe way to hold leftovers against spoilage I guess they tried to cook what would be eaten for the day and fed any leftovers to the animals. I know we had a slop bucket for the pigs that was emptied once a day.

Back to Julius, as I told you Julius inherited Charles' land when Charles died in 1919. Julius married Anna Kasberger in 1920. June 21st, the longest day of the year. How he ever managed this in the middle of summer, I do wonder, but I suspect he had little to say about it. Anna had the strength and energy to step into this life style. Julius and Anna had four children. James in 1921, Charles in 1922, Bernard in 1926 and Helen in 1933. In spite of all the hard work Julius still took

time occasionally to play the violin. When he came home from selling his wares in town he would imitate some of the merchants he had done business with. It was a regular show with lots of laughter. He was a fine daddy. There was a peculiarity in that marriage that I have never observed in any other marriage. From as early as I can remember Anna took herself and the youngest children back to the Kasberger home in The Dalles on Saturday afternoon. She did not return to the farm until Sunday night. That practice persisted for at least 20 years. Julius came to the Kasberger house for Sunday dinner but other than that he was alone for the weekend. I never heard my dad complain so I guess it was a satisfactory arrangement. Certainly different though.

In 1926, Julius and Anna had their house moved over next to the stone cellar and had a new house built. Rollen Sandoz was the builder. I've told you before that Rollen was a perfectionist. That house even today, is a monument to his skill and capability. No piece of wood went into it without having met his critical eye for quality. The cost of the house was about \$5000.00. I'm sure that was a goodly sum at the time. Neither Julius nor Anna were known to spend money easily.

Another interesting anecdote. Julius had disapproved of his father's drinking habits and when Charles died, Julius was determined that never again would he turn the grapes into wine. It was not that he was prohibitionist, he had just seen too much drinking. Anna neither approved nor disapproved of drinking but she herself never liked anything alcoholic.

However, when the prohibition law came into effect Anna told Julius "You get out there and make that wine, we can sell that to the Herbring household." The Herbrings were her lifelong friends and always had alcohol in the house. So Julius was back into the wine making practically before he got out of it. Julius made wine until he died. He had a lot of customers who came to the farm for various items of

fruit and vegetables. Frequently they got a glass of wine in the bargain.

Somewhere about 1930, remember these were depression years, the Morton property became available. I don't know if it was sold for back taxes or not, but Julius bought it. It joined some of his orchard land on the hill and he planted cherries and peaches (Salway peaches) on it. Also, about this time the property where Charles and Goldie's home is located came up for sale. This land extended to both sides of the creek and was part of the Halligan Donation Land Claim. It had at one time been owned by Theodore Mesplie, later by Mary Jane Mesplie Chatterton who had sold it to Nick and Dolly Ludeman. John Kasberger, an older brother of Anna, bought it from the Ludemans. John was a fireman and later an engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad. John was an expert at running a locomotive on the railroad but he was pretty much "all thumbs" when it came to anything else.

Julius cleared that portion of John's property that was located across the creek and planted it to cherries and peaches. He also raised melons there. Julius made these improvements without any agreement with John that I am aware of, which is kind of peculiar. That portion of land consisted of about 26 acres. After a period of time Julius and Anna bought that 26 acres from John. Julius never bought any more land although he did have opportunities. I think he felt that he had all the land that he could farm.

John Kasberger died in the early 1950s. Your father Charles was able to buy the balance of that property from John's estate.

Do you remember a few paragraphs back, I told you Phil Kasberger had acquired Ed's property through default? For awhile Phil and Josephine considered building a home on that property but they never did. Phil told his son Tom that if he ever wanted that place he could have it. Tom always aspired to be a farmer but that place was not big enough for him. Phil rented the property for a short time to a

family named Holmes. Then it was rented to several Marick brothers and finally to Steve and Anne Marick. One Marick or another lived there for nearly 45 years. I don't think the rent ever exceeded \$45.00 a month. When Steve decided he could no longer make it, he went to work for the railroad but continued to live in the house. Charles, your father, then rented the farmland from Phil.

In 1969 Phil's son Tom found himself in financial stress and asked his dad if he could have that farm to bail him out. Doing business with Phil and Josephine was a nightmare. I never did know what all transpired but I think Phil and Josephine deeded it to Tom and then Tom sold it to Bud. But it became very confusing as well as frustrating. I finally took \$22,000.00 to the lawyer's office and essentially told him if you can purchase that place for me, then here is \$22,000.00. Just do it. I left on a trip and when I returned the place was mine. I later sold all but about 20 acres to Charles. I kept the orchard land and a piece going over to the creek which included the house.

That house had been going down hill for fifty years and was truly a nightmare. I tried to make a few improvements but shortly gave up.

In 1981 when Michael decided that he wanted to farm with his dad, they asked if Mike could have that house for a home. They engaged David, Mark and Michael Rose to enlarge it and generally bring it up to livability. It has become an attractive and comfortable dwelling for Mike, Yvette and children.

As Julius and Anna advanced in age, they knew they must make a will so that there would be a reasonable distribution of their property after their death. It was difficult for them. At the time Helen was in the convent, Bud was working in Washington D.C., James had a position as Postmaster and Charles had his own farm. They solved the problem by making a cash bequest to Bud, another to Helen, the Morton property to Charles and the 26 acres from John Kasberger to James.

The balance which included several acres of orchard, the creek bottom land, the dwelling, the barn and other buildings was left jointly to James, Charles and Bud to divide up among themselves as best they could to their satisfaction. It was not all that easy to work it out but the end result was that Charles took the creek bottom land which included the white barn and any pasture, James took the dwelling and orchard and Bud got cash to make it even. Since Bud's orchard was not yet producing and there was no income he turned the management of it over to Charles on crop shares moved to town and went to work for an accounting firm.

How James' property came into Dan's ownership is another story that I relate a little later.

Essentially I believe I have told how the various properties have arrived at their present ownership and that was the original intent. In the process I've also told about a lot of people who have lived on those properties. These were real people who experienced joys and heartaches in their time. I have pictures of a lot of these people and will try to obtain pictures of all the people I've mentioned. I'm sure the whole story will be more interesting if you can see a picture of them especially as mature young adults.

Earlier in this narrative I said I would tell you how Dan Sandoz acquired that portion of the property he now owns. If you remember, after Julius and Anna died, Dan's father Jim inherited 26 acres of land that had been purchased from John Kasberger. This included about 15 acres of orchard land and some wasteland. Julius and Anna did not know what to do about the home and the balance of the creek bottomland and about ten acres of orchard land so they left it jointly to Jim, Charles, and Bud to settle among themselves. At that time Jim and Frances were settled in the old Kasberger home on 10th street. I doubt if Jim actually wanted more of the farmland or the home. However their son Ed desperately wanted Jim

and Frances to acquire that property. Frances had what I call an intense mother blindness. Whatever her children wanted she would fight for them to have it. In her eyes her children were perfect and they could do no wrong. Jim found himself under intense pressure from his whole family. There would be no settlement until they had what Ed wanted them to have. It was at that time that Bud gave up all claim to the home property and moved to Eleventh Street in town and Jim and Frances moved to the farm. Dan helped them get through the first harvest year but neither Jim nor any of the boys were about to be involved with running the farm. The orchard was turned over to a man named Foster who ran it on crop shares.

As it turned out, the reason Ed so desperately wanted Jim and Frances to own that land was so that he could raise marijuana. With the aid of Milt Nelms and Dan, Ed did raise a fine crop of marijuana. It was beautifully disguised in a corn patch. About every fourth plant in every row was marijuana. I discovered it quite by accident one day and took Jim up to show him what was being raised on his farm. Jim was perturbed to say the least. His first reaction was to call his lawyer. I told him that probably was not too good an idea since it was growing on his land. Then he told the boys to pull it all up and burn it. Since it was one of the hottest days of August I pointed out to him that such a fire would indeed draw in the fire department never mind fill the whole valley with marijuana smoke and put everyone in the valley on a marijuana high. He then ordered them to pull it up and bury it. At that point Ed took off in a towering rage. Dan and Milt I guess pulled the plants up but I never saw a burial site. I later learned that it was dried and cured and marketed in Portland. I never heard of any more marijuana crops after that.

From that time on for several years the man named Foster did whatever farming was done.

Frances became ill in about 1986. The illness was serious and Frances was

not going to recover. At this point Ed once again took a serious interest in the property. He wanted Jim and Frances to deed the property to himself and Dan. He tried repeatedly to get them do this. However the lawyer would not do it unless he could be assured that this was the wish of Frances and Jim. Frances would do it but Jim would not, however Ed persisted. He managed to get Jim and Frances to deed it over to Ed and Dan without the help of the lawyer.

After Frances died, Jim visited with the lawyer again and told him what had occurred. The lawyer reviewed his notes from the many visits he had with Jim, Frances and Ed prior to Frances' death and determined that Jim had basically been swindled out of his property. I do not know what the lawyer did but I speculate that he somehow got Ed and Dan to come into his office and sign a note whereby they would pay Jim \$30,000.00 for the property that Jim and Frances had deeded over to them. I further speculate that he threatened them with a lawsuit if they did not sign that note. They were to make an annual payment and were to pay ten percent on the unpaid balance. The total payment would amount to \$80,000.00. I further speculate that the lawyer told those boys that if they defaulted in their payment the property would return to Jim.

Ed tried repeatedly to get that note from Jim, but Jim had shrewdly left it in the lawyer's vault. From time to time he gave a copy of it to Ed but the actual note remained (and still remains) in the lawyer's vault.

In the meantime, Ed got more and more involved in drug trafficking in the Portland area. Ed was never a low profile person, which is not too smart for anyone involved in illegal dealings. His ownership in the farm did not appear to me to have anything to do with farming. It appeared to be more of a show place in the country to take his friends from the city for weekend frolics. Eventually Ed got in serious trouble with the legal authorities. As I understand it, but again I am not sure, he

sold his share to Dan. Prior to a trial when he was out on bail, Ed skipped the country and I've heard that he lives in Mexico. In any case, Ed is a fugitive from justice and Dan now owns the property

Louis and Adele

The previous section of this story was oriented toward the land, how it was acquired and who owned it through the generations. If you will remember, I said that there were six Sandoz men of the family and they all immigrated to the United States. I've told you that August and Henri settled in Tahachape, California, and Alphonse, Charles and Arnold settled here in Oregon. The sixth son was Louis. Louis was the youngest son born in 1854. Louis did not leave Switzerland until 1886. I cannot tell you the circumstances of Louis' departure and arrival. I've heard enough tales to know that there was some problem concerning money involved with Louis' move from the home place in Switzerland to Mill Creek in Oregon. Perhaps, since the parents were deceased, he might have sold property prior to leaving and was to bring some of the proceeds with him. Perhaps Alphonse and the other brothers had financed his journey and wanted an accounting. In any case, under some rather intense questioning by Alphonse, the best response he could get from Louis was "I understand but you would never understand." Isabelle one time said he supposedly bought the Brooklyn Bridge on the way over, in other words he was swindled.

Louis had married Adele Barbazet in Switzerland and their first two children Louise (later Louise Gosson) and Mame were born in Switzerland. They arrived

here in The Dalles in 1886, and spent the first winter in the rooms over the wine cellar. Alex Sandoz was born there some time in Oct. 1886. The next year they acquired land further up Mill Creek. Homesteaded, it I have heard, but I have never known where that land was. I suppose their life style was essentially the same as the others, that is vegetables, marketing, etc. However I did hear that Louis refused to learn to speak English and that Auntie Adele took the cart to town to market whatever they had. I have also heard that once the grape vineyard was producing and the wine was available Louis stayed drunk until the last barrel was empty.

Louis and Adele had two more children. These were Elsa and Louis.

Louis Sr. did not live a long life. He died at age 45 in 1901. My father suggested that the death was due to the heavy drinking but no one really knows. Auntie Adele lived into her seventies and died in 1936.

Louise was married at age 16 to a man named Ernest Bonome. He was an immigrant from Italy and had worked at least for a time for Alphonse. Louise and Ernest had two children, Mary (who you will remember as Mary Pashek) and Lucille. You probably never heard of Lucille as she spent most of her years in the Seattle area.

Apparently Louise was unhappy in her marriage to Bonome and there was another man in her life. At one time she left Ernest and went to join her other man in Idaho. The other man was Ed Gosson of the Gosson family on upper Mill Creek. However Louise did want her children. Bonome told her the only way she could have the children would be to abandon Ed and return home. Louise did return home but apparently did not abandon Ed. One night in August of 1907, Ernest Bonome was murdered by a shotgun blast in the head as he lay sleeping. Louise was supposedly asleep in the same bed and was awakened by the shot. The culprit got

away, but was later apprehended. The culprit was Ed Gosson. He stood trial and was sent to prison. He later died in prison. Louise was never charged as an accomplice.

Louise later married Jim Gosson a brother of Ed. They lived in Portland for awhile but after a while moved back to Mill Creek. She was well accepted in the community and lived a long and busy life. She was a hard worker, an excellent cook, an outstanding gardener and an inveterate carrier of the news up and down the creek. Isabelle hated her, probably because she figured she got away with murder. What can I say?

Alex married Nell Gosson. They lived and farmed on a place at the end of the pavement on Mill Creek. They had two children Melvin and Marcelle. Alex lived into his nineties but all are deceased now.

Louis married Emma Gosson and lived and farmed on the place now owned by Dewey Gosson. They had one child, a daughter Lois; we knew her as Dolly. Louis died probably in his fifties or sixties. Dolly committed suicide a few years back.

Both Elsa and Mame married but did not remain in The Dalles. I don't know much about them.

Isabelle

As an addenda to all that I've told you, I should tell you a little more about Isabelle. Years ago the Reader's Digest used to have a small section called "The most unusual character I ever knew." Isabelle would easily have fit into one of those Reader's Digest stories because she was a most unusual character. Her memory was such that she seemed to have instant and accurate recall to everything

that had happened in her life. As a child she did not have a normal home life (whatever "normal" might be) in that her parents had split and she grew up in an "old peoples" home (St. Joseph's Home for the aged). Isabelle also had a deformity that in a later age would have been taken care of by good dentistry. Her front teeth were what some people called bucktooth, they stuck out from her mouth at about a forty-five degree angle. For a child or even an adult this had to be a terrible affliction. Children can be cruel even when they don't mean to be and so I'm sure she suffered terribly from this affliction. Fortunately, this was resolved in her late thirties with extractions and dentures. Isabelle was subject to moods. When she was down she was very, very down and anyone around her was going to be down as well, whether they wanted to be or not. But when she was up she was a charming and witty lady.

Isabelle went to work for the Telephone Company at about age 18 or 19. She worked for the Telephone Company for 46 years. She never owned a home of her own, always lived in a room or an apartment. She never married.

Isabelle determined at age 19 that she would never marry. Here's why. In those days the Catholic Church used to have what was called missions. They lasted a week with an instruction each evening. The purpose was to strengthen the faith of the people, hone up their guilt complexes, and help them on their journey through life to heaven. One evening's instruction was devoted to the men. They were given hail Columbia for any sexual waywardness. By the time they were through, you had a guilt complex for even thinking of straying from the straight and narrow.

Another evening was devoted to the women. This was essentially an instruction that wives must submit to their husband's wishes no matter how they felt. Isabelle listened to that, remembered her mother's many pregnancies and decided, "Well I'll fix that, I just won't marry".

Many years later, one time, Isabelle went into the confessional to confess her sins. Before getting started on her confession, the priest asked her if she practiced birth control. Isabelle's anger rose to the occasion immediately. She said "I certainly do!" and then got up and stomped out of the church. She got to feeling guilty about her action and went back in and told the priest that she was a single lady and was sorry for her angry outburst. The priest said he was sorry for having asked the question. Isabelle said they were two of the sorriest-people she could imagine.

Isabelle dearly loved children. But when the children became adults most of them would somehow do something that would offend her.

On Isabelle's down days with her perfect memory, she would remember every slight that she had ever experienced and would go into an even deeper funk. People walked a tight rope when they were around Isabelle.

Isabelle generally seemed to like men more than she liked women, and she could be cleverly cutting sometimes in her remarks. An example; "I like Mr. Imig." really meant "I hate Mrs. Imig."

Isabelle was fiercely independent; she burdened herself with rules. When she moved into an apartment in Portland, she determined that nothing would come into that apartment until it was fully paid for. As a result she ended up sleeping on the floor for several months until she had a bed that was fully paid for. She, one time, described that experience by saying that she looked forward to the fourth night because she knew she would sleep well because she was so tired from three sleepless nights on the hard floor.

As a retiree from the Telephone Company, Isabelle qualified for a free telephone for as long as she lived. She could not accept that as it was. She badgered the administration until she got someone to say that they thought that about \$45.00

worth of long distance calls ought to be reasonable. Therefore Isabelle somehow kept track of long distant usage to make sure she never went over the equivalent of \$45.00 a month. Her dear friend Sister Frances placed her in a quandary over this one time. Sister Frances knew that Isabelle had a free telephone but she did not know about Isabelle's self-limitation on long distance calls. One time Sister Frances had gone to her childhood home in Philadelphia. Sister Frances called Isabelle collect to ask her if she would call her brother in Florida to arrange for Sister to travel there and then wanted her to call Sister back to tell her the results. Sister Frances' calls grew in number until Isabelle was sure she had exceeded her self-imposed limit. I don't know how Isabelle resolved this but I would not be surprised if she went to a public pay phone in order to keep telephone usage to the \$45.00 limitation.

Sister Frances and Isabelle were about the same age. When Sister Frances became elderly, she determined that she needed some brandy for a nervous condition and in order to sleep well. She asked Isabelle to supply the brandy. They were to meet in the chapel where Sister would accept the delivery and take it to Sister Frances' room, which was in the cloistered area. After delivery, Isabelle encountered another sister who demanded to know what she was doing in there. Isabelle explained that she must have lost her way and made her way out. Isabelle was never a drinker and had probably never been in a liquor store in her life until Sister Frances called her into service.

Cows and the Cream Separator

Every farm had at least one cow in order to provide milk for the household. We had as many as four cows. It wasn't because we needed that much milk for the

household. The Pines Dairy was located about two miles away and when dairy cows had calves the dairy would sell the day old calf for as little as \$1.00. My father would buy these calves. We would milk the cows, bring the milk to the cream separator, extract the cream and then feed the skim milk to the calves. The calves were fed in this manner for 6 weeks and then were butchered and sold for veal.

The handle on the separator was very hard to turn and you had to keep it turning constantly in order for it to work. The cream came out one spout and the skim milk came out the other. It seemed like a piddling amount of cream for the effort. But it was put into a 2.5-gallon metal container. It took several days to fill the container but when full it was sent to a creamery. That container had never been sterilized or refrigerated so it had to be sour by the time it was delivered to the creamery. Had there been a food sanitation agency, I'm sure we would all have gone to jail. The milk was put through a strainer but the cow's udders had never been washed prior to milking and there had to have been all sorts of crud in the milk. The separator itself was a complicated assembly of pieces with about 50 discs that the milk had to pass through and it should have been thoroughly washed after every use, but it wasn't. I think we ran water through it two times and then washed it after the third time. On top of the general dirtiness of the cows, in the spring of the year the cows ate the wild onions in the pasture. You could smell the cows a half a mile away. The milk tasted just as bad as the cows smelled. My mother sometimes made butter from the cream that formed on top of the household milk. It tasted rancid. Then she made cottage cheese out of the milk that had clabbered. I couldn't stand it either. To this day I do not like milk, cream or cottage cheese.

Another Isabelle Story

Actually, this is a Rollen and Isabelle story. When Rollen moved from the farm to town, he moved in with Esther and Bill Watkins. This was somewhere around 1929 or 30. He lived there the rest of his life. In those days a "Menage a Trois" was an unusual arrangement but it was a happy household. Eventually Bill Watkins died. At that time, Esther and Rollen would probably have married but if they did Esther would have lost her Railroad Widow's Pension. Rollen's only income was from Social Security. It just was not practical for them to marry under those circumstances.

Eventually when Rollen died Isabelle being the closest living survivor had to deal with the undertaker. The undertaker was Leon Kinner, who is a very smooth and helpful man. Isabelle wrote the obituary which Leon would give the newspaper. In the obituary she very carefully listed Esther Watkins first among survivors. Leon trying to be helpful asked Isabelle what the relationship was between Esther and Rollen. Isabelle bristled and said "Just you never mind, you print that exactly as it is, and don't ask any more questions!" Poor Leon saw that he had hit a sore point and tried to smooth it out, but the smoother he got the angrier Isabelle got. When she eventually got back to my house she was still angry and said "All that man was doing was trying to butter me up as the next most likely prospect."

Another bit of the Story: Julius and his Dream.

I can't tell you much about this because Julius rarely spoke about it in my presence. The Ludeman family whom I have mentioned previously and who for awhile owned the property where Charles and Goldie now live came from Newport on the Oregon coast. Somehow through a connection with the Ludeman family,

Julius purchased a timber claim near Yachats. It was virgin timber. Nick Ludeman was convinced that it could never be lost to a forest fire because it was always damp from the ocean fog and nearly constant rain. Julius even traveled to the coast to look at the timber and the property. Julius was by nature a hard-working and conservative man. Gambling and risk were not in his make up. But he saw that timber claim as a potential source of a great deal of wealth. He bought it for \$5000.00. This was a sizable investment in the 1920s. One of the Ludemans explained to Julius that with proper management and harvesting techniques it would provide him with a substantial income to the end of time.

Sometime around 1930 there was a terrible forest fire near the coast. It is still called the Tillamook Burn. It was nowhere near Julius' claim but it caused Max Kasberger who was Anna's brother and who was a conservative banker to start fussing. He figured that that property could easily go up in smoke. He also thought that timber was on a downward trend with more and more concrete being used in construction. Julius never wanted to sell that claim but under the constant pressure and nagging from Max and Anna he finally yielded and sold it for the same amount of money that he had paid for it. Charley told me that the buyer doubled his money immediately. But had there been a long range harvest program, such as Ludeman's recommended with the rising price of timber that claim would have been a financial boon.

I felt sad for Julius. It is rare that anyone encounters a golden opportunity and acts upon it. But Julius did and it could have been a wonderful boost to his self esteem as well as a comfortable source of wealth. But the arch-conservative nature of the Kasberger clan that he had married into just would not let him have it.

Anna and her Flowers

Anna was very fond of flowers and she was very successful in growing them. Do you remember me telling you about the tomato hot beds? Well, when the tomatoes had been trans-planted out in the fields Julius would prepare one last hot bed for Anna to seed flowers. She grew asters, zinnias, petunias and many other types of flowers which were later transplanted to -different beds around the house. She grew far more than she needed so that she could give the extras to Max and Joe Kasberger and I'm sure many other people. Anna worked hard at her flowers but by no means did she do all the work. Every child who was not otherwise engaged in some sort of slave labor on that place was enlisted in the transplanting, watering, and weeding of the flowers. They thrived and were beautiful and I still enjoy thinking about how beautiful the yard was. Anna carried on a tradition of supplying flowers for the church. Every Saturday, she gathered bouquets to decorate the altars. I'm sure this was also a social outlet because usually she got some other lady to go with her to decorate the altars. It was a good place to do lots of talking as well as decorating.

Hired Labor

I should mention something that seems strange to me now. Nothing seemed strange to me when I was a very small child. Things were the way they were and we did not question why they were that way.

Most functioning farms in the early days had one and sometimes more than

one hired man. They were not paid by the hour. They were paid by the day. Would you believe one dollar a day. This was as late as the early 1930s. Goodness only knows what the pay might have been at an earlier time. These men were provided meals, living quarters, and I assume laundry or at least laundry facilities.

When the days were long, the workdays were long. At least in the winter the days were short. Marshall (Moy) Denton worked for my father under these circumstances even when he was an old man and probably should not have had to work at all. I've heard that a man named Frisco Parodi worked for Alphonse for nineteen years. While I do not know, I suspect his pay was meager to say the least.

I don't know how these men ever escaped from such servitude.

By the late 1930s, the pay had gone up to one dollar an hour. My father thought this was outrageous.

Pashek's Gardens

I think you would find it interesting to hear how the Pashek Gardens enterprise was started.

Several times during this narrative I've made reference to the great depression that started in 1929 and lasted through the 1930s. The impact of that event was not nearly so devastating in small country towns like The Dalles as it was in larger metropolitan areas. We never experienced a shortage of food because we had land to grow it on. But cash to buy anything was in very short supply for most people, practically non-existent. There were a few stable employers like U.P. Railroad, the Telephone company, the County and the City. Whenever possible, people traded goods for services. I believe Greg Pashek had a job with the city and I know at one time he was digging the holes for the power company when the lines were first

strung up the Mill Creek Valley.

Anyone who could do anything to generate some income did it. Mary made pies which Greg delivered to the Bank Hotel Café. She became an expert at pie making. Mary was also adept at growing flowers and other plants. There was land around their house and room for a lot of flowers. Mary was rather fond of pansies and one year she bought a packet of pansy seeds. She grew them through their season and when they were in bloom different ladies came along and wanted to buy the plants. She sold the plants and used the proceeds to buy a whole bunch of pansy seeds. The next year she had a whole field of pansies to sell. Plant types and varieties were expanded and Greg worked nights to build a greenhouse. That was the beginning of Pashek Gardens. The year that Mary took in a thousand dollars from plant sales they decided that Greg could quit his job and work full time at running a nursery. It went from pansies to other flowers to tomatoes, peppers and other vegetable plants to shrubs and finally to landscaping jobs. Mary and Greg were very successful in this enterprise.

Another Story Of How Things Were

This last is just a little bit of description on how things were done before we had electricity and the changes that occurred with the coming of electricity.

Approximately one hundred years ago an electric power company was referred to as the "Electric Light Company" and really that is what it was. The primary purpose of getting electric power into the home was to provide electric light.

Probably not very many people now remember the days when, if there were inside plumbing, pipes from the hot water tank were piped through the firebox of

the wood stove. You had plenty of hot water as long as you kept a good fire going in the wood fired stove.

Having wood on hand was not automatic. Prunings from the orchards were hauled in and placed in a stack to dry through the summer. Special trips to the hills were made to get oak limbs and pine chunks. Most of this was run through what we called a buzz saw in the fall to cut them into sizes that would fit into a stove.

Children were a major part of the work force that transported wood to where it would ultimately be used. They were also expected to split kindling and keep the wood box amply supplied. As I think back, I am surprised at how few lost a finger by holding the wood chunk with one hand while swinging an ax with the other.

Our house was quite modern for its time. We had a basement and a furnace in the basement, a wood-burning furnace, with heating ducts to all of the rooms on the main floor. However, heat got to these rooms only because left to its own device heat will rise. There was no blower to force this heat along the way and generally by the time the heat got to where it was going it was already cold. The solution was to close all of the ducts except to the one room where you would really like to have some heat. But if you really wanted to be warm it was best to just stay in the kitchen where the wood stove was.

Back to electricity and electric lights. Shortly after electricity came into the home and aladdin lamps were relegated to the attic there started to be a small but ever increasing stream of appliances that could be operated from electric power. The most notable in my memory was a refrigerator. How come we had not died of food poisoning prior to that time, I do not know. The refrigerator had a freezer unit about the size of a shoebox and would hold two trays of ice cubes or a quart of ice cream but not both. It was a marvelous advancement. The next thing was an electric iron. This replaced the iron that previously had been heated on the kitchen stove. Then

came the electric hot water heater. It replaced the one that had been plumbed through the firebox of the kitchen stove.

I think one might begin to realize that in the old days the kitchen stove was the real power plant in a home. It cooked the food, it canned food, it heated the water, it heated the irons for ironing, it boiled the sheets on wash day and it made one room warm and comfortable no matter how cold it might be outside.

Speaking of boiling sheets, the next appliance was an electric washing machine which was installed in the basement. With hot water and soap, one would have thought that the sheets would come clean after going through the agitation process of the electric washing machine. Apparently there was some doubt. The sheets were still boiled on the wood stove. The boiler was then carried to the basement and dumped into the washer, then they were put through a rinsing tray, then a bluing tray, I believe through a wringer on each transfer and then finally into the wash basket and carried back up an outside stairway to be hung on a clothes line.

A great deal of thought went into the purchase of an electric stove to replace the old wood range in the kitchen. I suspect that there may have been just a little doubt that electricity was here to stay or maybe that it could truly be depended upon. After many months of pondering, this was resolved by purchasing a combination wood-electric range. This should have been a happy solution combining the best of the old and the new. However, it just did not measure up to expectations. The electric plates took too long to get hot and once hot were too hot and then took too long to cool down. The wood side of the stove caused the thermostat of the oven to malfunction so the oven was "undependable". The surface area of the wood portion was not as large as the old stove and therefore inadequate. As it turned out, instead of being a combination of the best of the old and the new, it was viewed as the

worst of the old and the new.

The next thing added to the never ending list of appliances was a freezer. Again great pondering. It was resolved that it should be the largest available, 18 cubic feet, and a chest type. During the great pondering process, nobody remembered to take measurements. It got to its final resting place, down a stairway, around a corner and through a door unscathed. The men who accomplished this were permanently scarred. The main thing we learned about chest type freezers is that most of what goes into them stays there forever. By the time one has rooted around trying to find a particular thing most of the other packages have become so mixed up that even if you know something is in there that you want, it is just too much bother to try and find it.

The radio was another marvelous addition to the household after the advent of electricity. it was a beautiful piece of furniture but it too had shortcomings as early models were highly subject to weather conditions. The predominant sound that it produced was something called static, an ugly sound that blocked out a sizable portion of any program that we wanted to hear. But we did hear enough to get acquainted with "Amos and Andy" and "The Wranglers" a singing cowboy group. When weather was just so, we heard music from the ballroom of the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco.

The electric toaster was another piece of magic. The magic about it is that it toasted well, even the earliest models. I don't suppose many people remember how toast was made prior to the electric toaster. Four pieces of bread were laid on a wire rack with a handle then a matching top to the rack folded on top of the bread. this was placed on the top of the wood stove. When one side was toasted you turned it over and did the other side. Voila! Toast. It would still work if only we still had a wood stove.

Water Rights and Irrigation

If you remember, quite early in this narrative, I mentioned that the most desirable land was creek bottomland because of its access to water for irrigation. As you know, the summers around The Dalles are hot and dry. Without water, the plants would wither and die. One of the first things to do was to establish water rights and to obtain an easement for the route of a ditch to carry water from a dam to the fields to be irrigated. The dam might be as much as a mile up creek from the fields to be irrigated. The water was measured through a weir, so much water for so many acres. The property with the earliest water right had first claim to whatever water was available. I have heard that there were battles when water was in short supply. Those water rights were and still are as important as the land itself.

Fruit trees were grown on the hillsides. They never had the benefit of water. People used to say that dry land fruit had more flavor than fruit from irrigated trees. I have never believed that to be true. It might have been a way to promote sales. It is surprising just how much fruit, and good fruit, was grown on the dry hills. Orchardists conserved natural moisture by stirring the soil to create a dust mulch. It was not until the 1940s that water was applied to the hillside orchards. This water came from wells and from The Dalles Irrigation District. The irrigation district tapped the water from the Columbia River. This system supplies water to hundreds of acres of fruit trees near The Dalles.

The first well, that I know of, drilled up Mill Creek Valley was on the Pines farm. (Incidentally, the development of the Pines Dairy and the Pines farm is a very interesting story in itself. Maybe I will include that as another piece of interesting lore later. When the Pines well came in with a large flow of water Gladys Rogers

immediately drove up to tell Julius and Anna. Julius had been thinking of drilling for water for a long time but had never done anything about it. Julius immediately went to work to do whatever was necessary to start drilling a well. When the drilling was complete it was an artesian well. The water flowed over the top at about 800 gallons a minute at 80 pounds pressure. Julius was certainly pleased, proud and happy to have so much water. It was like a miracle. But he was from another era and did not know how to handle it. He would have been perfectly happy to ditch it wherever it would go. Fortunately, his son Charles, was on hand to engineer pipelines and sprinkling systems.

Ownership of Adjacent Properties

The Mesplie donation land claim was the earliest located on Mill Creek. It extended from approximately where the Muirhead Cannery is now located to somewhere near where the Kortge home is now located. One might wonder why the first land claim was not located closer to the community of The Dalles which would have had better quality land. I think the reason is that The Dalles Military District at that time included all that land that was closer to The Dalles. I think it was the closest land outside the Military District. I do not know that Theodore Mesplie ever farmed that land. I have heard that he was a baker for the Military Establishment. I do not know what brought Theodore Mesplie to The Dalles but here is what I think may have happened. There was a man named Toussant Mesplie. He was a curate studying for the priesthood in France. He was recruited by Bishop Blanchet in 1847 to Oregon. He was ordained as a priest in 1850 and was assigned to the mission of St. Peter in The Dalles in 1851. I strongly suspect that he wrote to his brothers in

France and encouraged them to come to a place where land was free for the claiming. Theodore is the only one I know who took a donation land claim but two other brothers obtained land further up Mill Creek.

The second land claim was taken by a man named John Halligan. This extended approximately from where the Kortge home is to the Colwell claim. John Halligan spent a lot of time with Father Toussant Mesplie, the pastor of St. Peter Mission. Toussant sent him to a seminary in Vancouver where he too became a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Father Halligan suffered from some kind of lung disease, my guess would be tuberculosis but I think they called it consumption. He wanted that place in the country for the clean air. However he did not live long. He died in 1862 at the age of 36 years. He had made Father Toussant Mesplie executor of his will. He willed the property to his brothers in Iowa. The brothers did not want it so Toussant sold it to Theodore Mesplie for \$800.00. Obviously this increased Theodore's land holdings considerably. However I still think he never did any farming himself. From time to time he did rent property to other people but other than that I have no idea what he might have done for income. Sometime in the 1860s he married Nancy McBean. Nancy was one half Indian and was the daughter of a man who figured prominently in the Catholic Church at Walla Walla at an earlier time.

Theodore and Nancy had six children that I know of. These were Mary Jeanne, Melanie, Cecilia, Albert, Caroline and Julius. The Mesplies except for Nancy tended to be long-lived people. Theodore probably thought he would never die but he did in 1914 at the age of 89. His only assets, as far as I can tell, were his home and his land. He did not leave a will. A team of evaluators was appointed by the court to divide the land into six portions of equal value, not equal size. The six heirs all agreed that they would be happy with whichever portion they got on a draw of straws. This was almost a miracle in itself because they were all a little bit feisty

when it came to land even though none of them ever thought of tilling any of it.

Carrie Mesplie Wilson, a character in her own rights, drew the portion that had the home on it. She immediately shrieked "I was robbed". One of her brothers offered to trade with her so the shrieking stopped. She had drawn exactly what she wanted.

Mary Jeanne drew the portion which John Kasberger later purchased and which your father now owns.

Cecilia drew the largest portion which is where the Pines farm is now located. Cecilia married a man named Rogers and I think they may have lived on that land for awhile. The only reason I think that is because their daughter Gladys Rogers was the same approximate age as Julius Sandoz and I saw a picture of the two of them taken at Mill Creek School.

That marriage (Cecilia and Mr. Rogers) must have ended in divorce because when I knew Cecilia many years later her name was Mrs. Dwyer. Mr. Rogers was still alive at that time.

I think Cecilia lived in Portland and I think her daughter Gladys grew up in Portland. I also think that Gladys went to a business school in Portland. When Gladys found employment she found herself working for a man named Mr. Hunsicker. He was in a publishing business and apparently a man of considerable wealth.

Mr. Hunsicker had a dream of establishing a model Swiss dairy. I do not know if he purchased Cecilia's land or not but in the 1920s he had barns and milk houses with all the latest equipment built on that property. He purchased a herd of Brown Swiss cows and had a family brought over from Switzerland to run the dairy. Mr. Hunsicker told my father, Julius, that he had spent over \$100,000.00 on buildings at the Pines Dairy. I can't imagine what that amount of money would equal in today's dollars but I would guess between one or two million.

Gladys had moved up from Portland and lived in one house on the property and was the general bookkeeper for the operation. Mr. Hunsicker lived in another. I'm not aware that Mr. Hunsicker ever soiled his hands in any physical work. He drove a large automobile, wore a white panama hat and dressed in a light linen type suit. He had the appearance of a plantation owner from the old south.

This property did not have sufficient hay land or pasture land for the size of the operation. The Pines Dairy did purchase additional land, i.e. the Woods property and the Brookhouse place but this did not enhance the feed situation for a dairy of that size.

I'm sure the community had great fun speculating on the relationship between Gladys Rogers and Mr. Hunsicker. My own impression of Gladys is that she was extraordinarily naive and extremely religious. As for Mr. Hunsicker, I don't know what to say. He was considerably older than Gladys. I've heard that he entertained loose ladies in his quarters which would be normal in these days, but shocking and scandalous in those days. The dairy operation was not economically feasible on that property. Mr. Hunsicker suffered a stroke at some point and Gladys had him moved into her quarters and cared for him until he died in 1940. Mr. Hunsicker is buried next to Gladys in the Catholic cemetery.

At sometime in the 1930s Emery Thompson became manager of the Pines. I think the dairy continued to operate until Mr. Hunsicker died but it was not economically feasible. Emery ran some beef cattle, operated cherry and peach orchards, and later had a sizable chicken operation.

That portion of the land that Cecilia inherited was the largest portion of the divided Mesplie land, the reason being that it was the least desirable. As I said before, I do not know whether Mr. Hunsicker purchased it from her or not but after he died all of the original portion plus all of the later purchases were owned solely by Gladys Rogers.

When Gladys died she did not have much cash but did have a lot of land. In her will she made a lot of cash bequests amounting to about \$30,000.00. If Emery would see that these bequests were made he could have the land. Emery chose to take the land, made the bequests, then sold all but a small piece where he and Opal have made their home. The buyer was from out of state. To my knowledge he has never lived here. One of his first tenants was a man named Foster. This is the same Foster who Jim and Frances engaged to run their orchard on crop shares. Mr. Foster did things with a great flourish. He was very pushy. I did not find him to be a likable person. At one point, I observed that the big barns on the Pines farm were being reroofed with wood shingles. I heard that the cost was \$35,000.00. On the one hand they certainly were in need of reroofing, but on the other hand there were no longer any cattle so what was the point? The point was that Mr. Foster had turned the upper floor of the barn into a marijuana farm. He may have done a top-notch job of reroofing but his electrical wiring and heating system was not top-notch. The biggest barn caught on fire and burned to the ground along with all the marijuana. Mr. Foster shortly disappeared from the scene. Now there are no cherry orchards or peach orchards. The bottomland is producing hay, grapes are growing where one cherry orchard was located. I think there are some beef cattle on the place but I don't know if any barns survived the fire. I strongly suspect that whoever bought that place is using it as a tax write-off. It is interesting what happens through the years.

Osage Orange Trees

Most noticeable one stands at the entrance to Dan Sandoz' property. This one has three stems. The girth of each stem is about 12 feet. At the upper end of Bill Chase's property there is a row of these trees extending from the county road to the creek. I assume this was one of the earliest efforts toward preventing soil erosion.

These trees are strong and sturdy beyond belief. They are not native to this part of the country. It would be interesting to know how the local immigrants knew about these trees and how they got here. This specimen of plant life was noted by Meriwether Lewis on the Lewis and Clark expedition in St. Louis, Missouri. The owner of the trees had obtained the slips from the Osage Indians about 300 miles west of St. Louis. They produce an inedible fruit that resembles a large orange but always stays green. Lewis named the tree the Osage Apple but it was later called the Osage Orange. The wood is very hard and was used for bows. I've heard that at one time it was used for rifle stocks.

The Mill Creek Development Club and the Mill Creek Grange

When I was a small child I became aware of a large storage area on the second floor over the stone cellar. There was an outside stairway beside the building which led to the back of the building and you would enter this area through a sizable door at the back of the building. The stairway through time became dilapidated and was eventually removed. It was very in-convenient to get to this area, and looking back I now realize that it had become a place where things would be put that for some reason or another should not be thrown away. Perhaps because of an "out of sight, out of mind" concept, "things" just collected there. Once put, they never came out. For a child it was a wonderful place to explore.

One day when I was exploring I noticed that there were little branches of fir boughs and ribbons tacked all along the upright supports on the edge of the room. They had obviously been there a long time because they were dry and dusty and covered with spider webs. I asked my father what they were and why they were there.

He told me that many years ago when his aunt Alma Heroux was living there

she and Emily had decorated that room for a party and gathering of the group that was in the process of forming what soon was to become the Mill Creek Development Club. I do not know what the purpose of this club was. Certainly it was a social group, but most likely there was a larger purpose than just social. The club formed and the Brace family donated a parcel of land and a building was erected. This building is now the Mill Creek Grange Hall. The Development Club functioned from about 1912 to 1920 and still exists as an organization today. They hold an annual meeting. I think if you own land in the Mill Creek Valley you automatically qualify for membership whether you attend or not.

Ida Zurlinden told me that the Mill Creek Grange chapter was formed in 1920. Since that time the Grange has maintained and expanded the building. The Grange is a state and national organization. Again, I can not tell you much about the Grange. I'm sure that when first formed it was farm oriented. While it to is a social organization it does keep track of legislation and keeps it's members informed on legislative items and how these might affect the population, especially the farm population.

One more thought about some of the "things" that were stored in that upstairs room. There was an old steamer trunk that belonged to Marshall (Moy) Denton. It had lots of old pictures. One item was a letter dated 1865 from a Denton relative in Ohio. Among other things in the letter it mentioned the price of wheat, pigs, cattle etc. I've given that letter to Ida Zurlinden since she is a direct descendent of the Denton family.

There was also a journal kept by Arnold Sandoz covering the years 1881-1883. It is written in French. I still have that item.

There was another steamer trunk that Isabelle had stored there when she moved to Vancouver in about 1945. I'm sure that it was full of memorabilia but it is no longer there.

There was also a very interesting piece of equipment and I used it many times. The mechanical portion was enclosed in a wooden housing and on the side was a large wheel with a handle. You would drop a dried ear of corn in at the top as you turned the wheel and it would remove the corn kernels from the cob. The kernels would drop into a bucket underneath and the stripped cob would come out the front. The kernels became chicken or hog feed and the dry cobs became fuel.

The Pot of Gold

In the early pages of this narrative of family lore I told you of Arnold's death at the early age of about 34 in 1887. A coroner's report stated that the cause of death was unknown. I also said that this later led to some unpleasant speculation. I will now tell you about the "unpleasant speculation".

Just prior to death and during the agony of dying Alphonse was with Arnold. Alphonse later reported that Arnold was frothing at the mouth and he felt that Arnold was trying to tell him something. Alphonse dwelt on this in his mind for some period of time, probably for several months. He finally discussed his thoughts with Charles and Louis.

I do not know what kind of record keeping was maintained for the Sandoz Brother's farm operation, but Arnold was the main person in charge of sales and collections. Alphonse finally determined that at the time of Arnold's death the Sandoz Brothers did not have nearly the amount of "cash on hand", that he felt there ought to be. He concluded that Arnold had been holding out and that he had a secret cache of gold hidden somewhere on the farm. He also felt that Arnold's marriage was a dreadfully unhappy one and that he was planning to disappear and would have used the hidden "cache of gold" to make his escape. He figured that Arnold was trying to tell him about this when he was dying but was unable to speak.

If this is not speculation enough, he also considered that Arnold's wife, Ida, had discovered his intention and had actually poisoned him. Speculation finally came to be firm belief. At least three generations of the family have searched the farm hunting for the "hidden pot of gold". Someone even wrote to the family in Switzerland that Ida had murdered Arnold. I do not believe that Ida was any other than a perfectly fine lady and I do not believe that there was ever a "Hidden Pot of Gold". Then again, if someone did find the "pot of -gold" would he or she tell anyone else about it?

Our Aunt Emily

I was not aware that we had an Aunt Emily until approximately age five or six. My awareness of Aunt Emily came about one day when my father observed an absence of table manners among my brothers James, Charles and myself. Never having been instructed in table manners, indeed never having heard of table manners, I was quite interested to hear my father say, "You boys would certainly not reach across the table like that if your Aunt Emily were here. Nor would you put your elbows on the table".

I wondered who Aunt Emily might be. I also wondered why she would object to our behavior since I was not aware of having misbehaved. Actually I thought she must be some sort of tyrant and I was glad that she was not there.

My mother must have picked up on this because from that day forward both my mother and my father started instructing us on proper comportment at the dinner table. Please, may I, thank you, elbows not on the table etc.

Many many years later it occurred to me, that as a young child, I did not know that my father had any relatives. Our family seemed to be oriented toward the Kasberger family, that is, my mother's family. Holiday dinners were at the Kasberger households. Christmas was at the Kasberger Home. I sometimes think that when my father married Anna Kasberger, he did not just marry Anna, he married into the Kasberger clan. I had no idea that our closest neighbors on Mill Creek Road were my father's first cousins.

Some years went by, quite a few. One day I came across a studio photograph of a quite beautiful lady. I asked my father who that might be. He said that is your Aunt Emily. I was stunned. No one as beautiful as that lady could possibly be the tyrant I had earlier thought.

From that day forward I became alert to any piece of information I could glean about this beautiful lady who was my father's sister. I must say that never in the process of gathering information did I ever encounter anything uncomplimentary. She was not just beautiful, she had a beautiful soul.

A great deal of what I learned came from my father's cousin Isabelle. Isabelle held Emily in very high regard.

As a young lady, Emily had many suitors in the local neighborhood and she became engaged to marry one of them. A wedding was planned but then because her mother became gravely ill it was postponed. In the interim, her proposed spouse became injured and the injury was such that he felt it unfair to marry anyone. Another suitor who Emily could not seriously consider pressed so hard that Emily finally decided to move to Portland for a few years. It was there that Edd Masters entered the picture and commenced his courtship of Emily. Emily returned to The Dalles for a while and Edd relocated to the Denver area and shortly Emily took the train to Denver where Edd had made arrangements for their marriage.

There is a little bit of a story involved in the arrangement for this marriage. The Denver priest did not like the idea that Edd was not a Catholic. When Emily arrived he stated his position and furthermore did not intend to perform the ceremony. Emily informed him that her father was not a Catholic and that she felt that there was no finer man in the world than her father, and that if he felt that Edd not being a Catholic was sufficient for him not to perform the ceremony she would make other arrangements. She told him that she had come there to marry Mr. Masters and that is what she was going to do. The priest yielded.

In about 1918, our local Catholic pastor, his name was Father Bronsgeest, because he believed in keeping in touch with all of his people, called on Emily's father. Perhaps his intention was to call on Julius because Julius was the Catholic in the household. But I really believe that it was Annie Gordion, who was Julius' aunt, directed him there. When he came away, he immediately wrote to Emily to tell her that her father was seriously ill and that if it were within the realm of possibility would she consider coming home to care for him. He knew it was a final illness. It was possible and she and Edd did come to The Dalles and cared for her father until he died.

After Emily's father died, Emily and Edd first moved to Portland where they ran a neighborhood grocery store. I only know this because a lady, Mrs. Nolan lived with us for a few years and she knew Emily in those Portland years. Mrs. Nolan would say that Emily always looked like she had just stepped out of a band box. I did not know what that meant until someone explained that she was perfectly dressed and every hair was in place.

At some point in the early 1920s, Emily and Edd moved to California, a town near Los Angeles. They ran a laundry in Hollywood. During the depression years, they were in a severe state of poverty but managed.

Emily never returned to The Dalles after having moved to California. She became a victim of breast cancer. She lived for several years after the diagnosis with her husband Edd giving constant and careful attention to anything that might extend her life and increase her comfort.

Emily died in 1944. I was never able to meet her in person and when I think of that I feel a certain sadness. I have a real appreciation for beauty, in people, in things, and in behavior. I console myself with thoughts of the pleasure I would have experienced had I been able to meet her in person.

Aunt Bertha and Uncle Bill (but mostly Aunt Bertha)

When I was a child of about seven or so years of age I one day heard the adults talking about Aunt Bertha coming for a visit. This was the first time I ever heard of "Aunt Bertha". It was also the first time I ever heard of anyone coming for a visit where the visitor would stay for as much as three or four weeks. But that is what Aunt Bertha did.

I liked her very much and when I think back I now realize that she was a very gentle lady. In those days there was no radio or television for entertainment. "Visiting" was a developed art-form and was the main style of entertainment. It had a double value because you could visit while you shelled peas or cracked nuts or did any of a number of household tasks.

It took me ages to figure out just who she was and whose aunt she might be. As it turned out she wasn't anybody's aunt. In those days people just referred to

elderly ladies and gentlemen as aunt or uncle so-and-so. Do you remember in a much earlier story I told you that your great-grandmother was a daughter of the Heroux family who lived over the hill on Browns creek? Well, Laura's (your great grand-mother), mother had the maiden name of Martha Ballargian. Martha and her husband Docite Heroux had come to The Dalles from eastern Canada in the early 1880s or possibly the 1870s. One or more of Martha's brothers emigrated to the city of Seattle at about the same time. I have heard that they entered the mercantile business and were successful in a large department store. Well, one of the family members, William Ballargian, became some sort of black sheep and renounced the family. It is possible that the family renounced him but I do not think so. He even changed his name to Bailey. He was known as Bill Bailey. Probably because of his connection to Martha Heroux he came to The Dalles. I do not know what he did in The Dalles but I think he may have been in the carpentry trade with Docite Heroux. While in The Dalles he met, courted, and married Bertha Alahoff. Bill and Bertha did not have children but they did adopt a son whose name was Bob. The marriage did not last. I have heard that Bill Bailey had an explosive disposition. I do not know if there was a divorce. I think he just abandoned Bertha and Bob.

Apparently Bertha was rather fond of Julius and Anna and kept in touch with them through the years. She lived in Portland for awhile with a brother Oscar Alahoff. Then for some time they lived in East Highlands, California. When I last saw her in about 1950 she was living at St Joseph's home for the Aged in Portland. Her prize piece of furniture was the little china closet and writing desk that is now located in Charles and Goldie's living room. She wanted one of Julius and Anna's

children to have that when she was gone. Perhaps one day you will own it. If that happens you will know the story that goes with it.

There is a little more to this story. I think you can see that Bertha was truly a lady. She had what I call "class". She had a sister named Julia who graduated from St. Mary's Academy in 1890 and who later joined the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Names. Her name in religion was Sister Alicia. I do not know any more about the Alahoff family.

Bertha had class. Bill Bailey was a clod. But some time some how he gave the dining room table and what I call the Sideboard to the Sandoz household, probably to Laura(his blood niece) and Charles. These two pieces are now in Charles and Goldie's house.

After Bill Bailey abandoned Bertha he, on rare occasions, would once again show up in The Dalles. Usually he would connect with Annie Gordion who was his niece. But he would depart again usually in anger. The last time he left he left a message that they would never see him again. That turned out to be true. At a later date someone in the family discovered that he had died. They also discovered that he had left a sizable sum of money for masses to be said for the repose of his soul. This causes me to think that he had a spiritual life that none of his family knew of. It also makes me sad to think that he was unable to let people know that he needed to be loved and understood just as we all do.

The piece of furniture that I am giving you probably did not come from Bill Bailey but it was a part of the household where I grew up and I am sure it is well over a hundred years old. I hope you get great pleasure in having it in your new

home and get to use it for many many years.

The piece of furniture I am referring to is a chest of drawers that I am giving to Linda for her new home.

Another Story of Yet Another Pot of Gold

From as early as I can remember my father had a hired man. The hired man in this story was Marshall Denton. I am not sure, but I believe he was a younger brother of Ida Denton who had married Arnold Sandoz many years earlier. Marshall was known as Moy. In my memory Marshall was a very nice man. He worked very diligently at the many tasks that were common on small farms at that time. In his off hours he lived and slept in the room above the wine cellar. He took meals with the family and I suppose my mother took care of his laundry.

I've told you that Moy was a son of the Denton family. The Denton property was located where the Nielson property is now located. I believe the Eriksons and Neilsons purchased that property from the Denton family. This has no bearing on the story but I just wanted you to have an idea where things occurred.

At some point, and I have no idea when, Moy had come into a sizable piece of cash, probably gold coin. For a reason totally unknown to me, he chose to put that money in a can or a box and bury it in a grape patch down on that property. My brother Jim has speculated that it amounted to about 1200 dollars. That could be but it does seem like a sizable sum for the time.

Time went on. A lady named Mercedes Wadsworth came into ownership of

the land where Moy had buried his gold. As near as I can calculate Mercedes was a cousin of Moy. They were not friends. In fact Moy was frightened of Mercedes. Mercedes was known as a tough lady. I've heard that she worked in a brothel in Alaska during the Alaskan gold rush. Moy wanted to get his money but he was afraid of Mercedes, especially of Mercedes seeing him digging around on her property.

After some consultation, Julius, my father, and Rollen, a son of Alphonse Sandoz, and Moy decided to go and search for the "Pot of Gold". In the middle of the night the three of them went to retrieve the treasure. Moy knew exactly where to dig, and Julius and Rollen dug. After a while they began to think that someone had beaten them to it or that they were digging in the wrong place. Shortly they got tired and sat down to rest. Would you believe, when Julius sat, his hind end came to rest on a sharp edge. Sure enough it was the container of the Gold Fortune. The three of them smoothed over the digging area and skedaddled out of there as fast as they could.

That should have been the end of the story, but Moy with his new found wealth and a few drinks in his belly could not keep his mouth shut. He went to town, to a saloon, probably The Horn Saloon, drank too much whiskey, and told the story of getting the "Pot of Gold" off of Mercedes property. Word got back to Mercedes and she was angry. There really was not much she could do about it but she drove up and down the road in front of Julius and Anna's house. This was in the era when child kidnaping was the rage and Julius and Anna were scared to death that Mercedes planned to kidnap one of the children. This did not happen.

Mercedes eventually moved to Portland. Moy eventually became too old to do the farm work. I never heard for sure what happened to Moy. He may have gone to what we used to call the Poor Farm, now know as the Columbia Basin Nursing Home. It is also possible that he went to Pendleton where there was a place for people who were considered slow witted or dull were cared for. Whatever happened to Moy was not right. Somehow or another we should have taken care of him. But I was only about three years old so what the hell could I do.

As for Mercedes, I've told you she had a reputation for being a "tough" lady. She was also known to be a heavy drinker. With these facets of character along with having worked in a brothel in her younger years, one would think that Mercedes would be without sentiment. This is not the case. Let me tell you how I have come to this conclusion.

In the very early 1940s, Robert Pashek worked as a bellboy in the Bank Hotel in The Dalles. One day he was cleaning a room for the next occupant and noticed that a rather tattered album had been left behind. He would normally have tossed it into the trash but he chanced to open it and noticed that the Sandoz and Denton names were rather prominent in this Album. So instead of throwing it into the trash, he took it home to his mother, Mary Pashek. Mary was a grand daughter of one of the Sandoz men but the contents were not particularly meaningful to her so she passed it on to my mother. And there it sat for another forty or so years until I found it when I was moving from the ranch to 11th street in The Dalles.

When I examined this album it was obvious that it had been assembled by

Mercedes Wadsworth and that she intended it to be given to a great grand child of Mr and Mrs Denton and a grand child of Arnold and Ida Sandoz. That would be Ida Zurlinden. In that album were photos of Charles Denton and his wife. There is a photo of four Sandoz men, one of whom is Arnold Sandoz who is the grandfather of Ida Zurlinden. There is a photo of Ida Denton Sandoz and her son Victor. There are even locks of hair, one of Arnold's attached to a death card notice. And yes there is even a phot of Mercedes and Moy in their very young years.

I have since given the Album to Ida Zurlinden. Ida speculates that Mercedes had stayed in the hotel and then went on a drunken binge and forgot to take the album with her.

Many things can be said about Mercedes but no one can say she was without sentiment and a strong sense of family. She put a lot of time and effort into that book for the benefit of Sandoz and Denton descendants. I have been unable to identify just who Mercedes Wadsworth was but I think that her maiden name was Jacobson and that she was a first cousin of Ida Denton Sandoz. However, at one point in the book she does refer to Moy as Uncle Moy.

The following pages contain photographs of the various people that I have told you about in this fascinating story of the Sandoz family.

Arnold Sandoz married Ida Denton in 1885



1853-1887



1868-1892



1886-1958

At age six Victor was an orphan.

As an adult his disposition could

Best be described as dour.

Charles Sandoz and
Laura Heroux were
Married in 1885.



1850-1919



1870-1909

Their children were Julius and Emily



1886-1968



1889-1944



Julius Sandoz married Anna Kasberger in 1920



It appears that the next 50 years were harder on Julius than on Anna

These are the children of Julius and Anna



James 1921-2001



Charles 1922



Bernard 1926



Helen 1933

James Sandoz and Frances Battaglia were married in 1946



Frances 1919-1987



James 1921-2001

These are the children of James and Frances



James Jr. 1947



Edward 1952



Daniel 1954



Vincent 1956



James Sandoz Jr.
Jennifer's father



Mary Campbell
Jennifer's mother

Scott Wolas



Jennifer

Married 2000



Dan



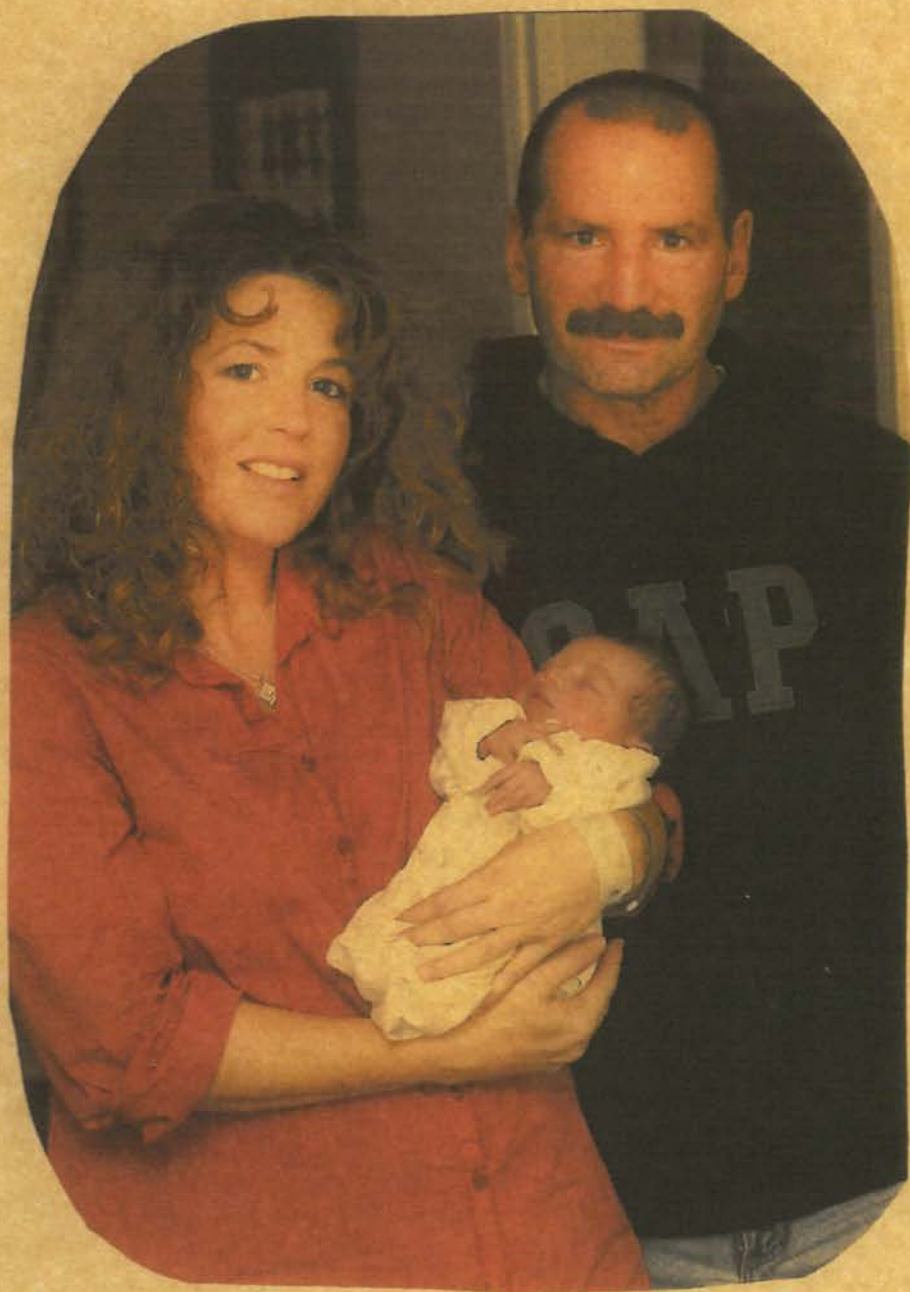
Married Debbie
2002



With dog and cherry limbs



Debbie's son Mark



Dan and Deborah's son Joshua Daniel was born on January 1, 2004. At ten and a half months he is coming right along.



Vince
1956
Julanne
1958



Amy
1981
Melissa
1985



A young Vince



A mature Vince



This is Jim's "other family", Chuck and Laura Rapelje and their children. When Jim was elderly and pretty much alone he visited them most every evening. They loved him. When he was "ill" they cared for him. To the girls he was their "Grandpa".



Sydni



Ryli



Tristyne

Charles Sandoz and Goldie Lakins were married in 1947



Forty-five years later

Goldie runs a tight kitchen.
The room is spotless and
the food is delicious.



Charles had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful crop of cherries in 2003

These are Charles and Goldies Children



Maryann



Michael and Zachary



Charles
Lee



Linda Jean



Ted



Maryann with her daughters Heather and Danielle



Michael with Yvette and children, Kaleb, Hannah, and Zachary



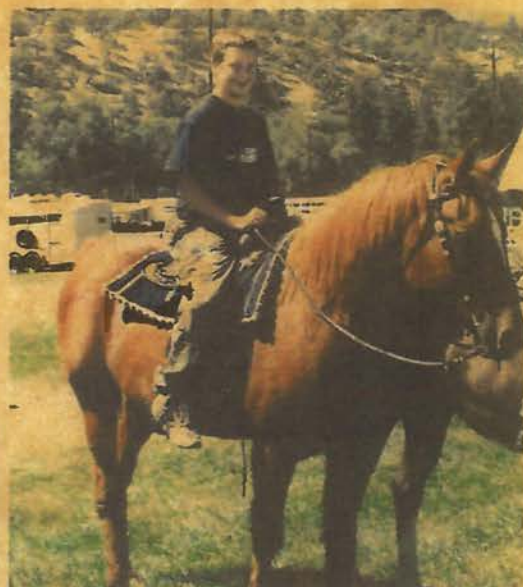
Maryann and Larry Leighton were married in 2002



Their family doubled in size.



Charles and Kathy



**Their children Ariane, Natalie and
Joshua**



Linda



Sean



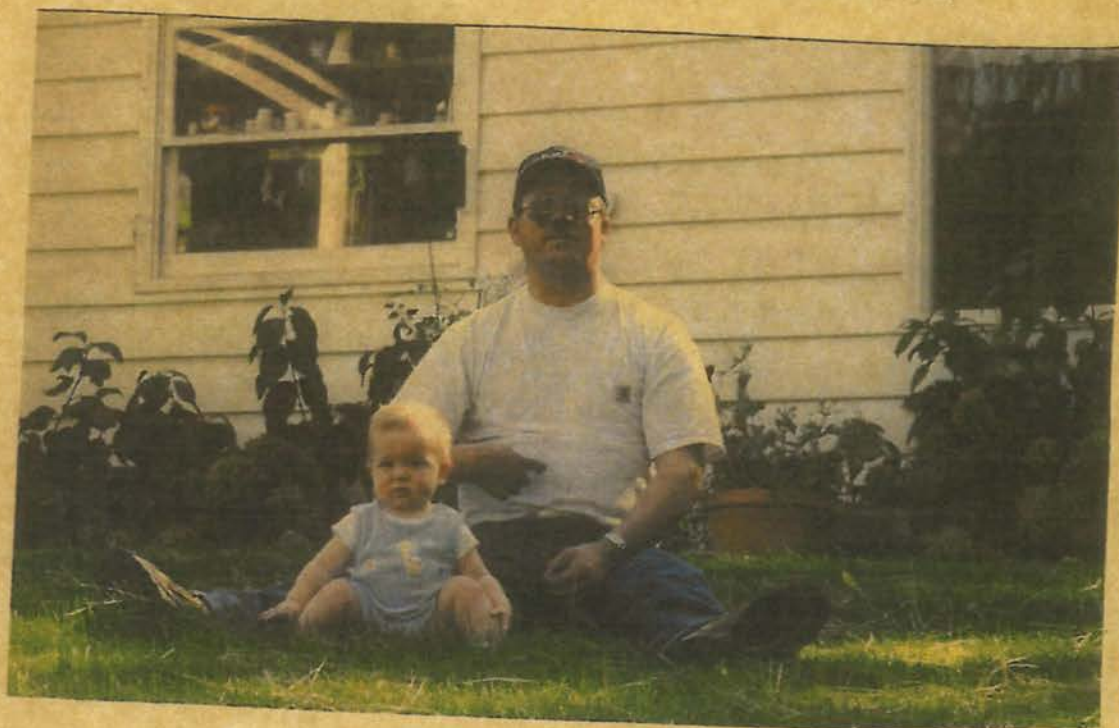
Ted, Holly and Justin



Justin



This is Theodore Sandoz, born November 2003



This is his father Ted. Holly, who did most of the work producing this child, was not here for the picture.



But she showed up a little later.
Hannah is looking on.



Helen was a delightful little girl.
Besides being delightful, she also
Inherited a strong musical gene.
She was and is exceptionally
Talented in the musical arts.



Bud and Helen



At a very early age Helen joined the
Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and
Mary. She is still a Sister and has been
Passing on her musical expertise to
Students over the past fifty years.



This is a photograph of Emily and
Edd Masters on the day of their
Wedding. I think the year was
1914.

Our Aunt Emily died on Thanksgiving Day of 1944. The following is a letter from our uncle Edd postmarked December 11 1944. I have left out a few paragraphs which detail nursing procedures, otherwise the letter is exactly as written.

Dear Julius Anna and family,

The final chapter has been written and the book is closed, and all I have to comfort me are sweet memories.

I knew five years ago that I must not expect my darling to live long and I tried to do what could be done to give her comfort and make her remaining days as pleasant as possible, and keep her from knowing the terrible and positive true condition of her ailment.

I thought that I could steel myself and be prepared for the day when she would be taken from me so that I could face the future with some degree of sureness and without emotion, but I did not reckon with the bond that has held us so tightly for thirty years.

The emptiness in my heart is almost unbearable, and the house seems terribly quiet and lonesome.

-A few paragraphs on care and problems with caring-

I asked the doctor two months ago if I should take her to the hospital and he said by all means "no" as she would just worry and be more uncomfortable, that he was satisfied that I could take better care of her than the hospital.

On Wednesday before Thanksgiving the Doctor and I took nearly a quart of fluid from her right lung at four PM. I put her flat on her back on the divan, the first time in three weeks. I curled up in a chair and we slept sound for four hours. She woke me up and I fixed her in a chair for an hour, then we went to bed and slept til twelve midnight. She woke me and I knew there was trouble again.

-A little more description of nursing type details.-

At three in the afternoon we had a glass of wine to celebrate our wedding anniversary And she said she would like to lie down. I helped her to bed and

fixed the pillows, sat on the edge of the bed and held her hand and talked for a few minutes. At three forty four she asked for another pillow. When I went to get it she called me. I caught her in my arms and she said, Dearie, I'm dying, Good Bye, in fifteen seconds she had slipped away into memory, and I held in my arms only a bit of dust and a great weight in my heart.

My darling was with the angels.

Edd

Approximately two weeks later our family received a Christmas Card from Uncle Edd. It was signed

Edd and Ruby

No, Ruby was not a pet dog or cat, she was a real person.

No one in the family understood why Edd might marry again so soon, probably not even Edd himself. I expect he was so intensely lonely that he might do anything to assuage his feeling of loss. The marriage with Ruby was of short duration and ended in divorce. Edd survived Emily by 39 years. I believe he was ninety-three when he died.

One year when Edd was in his eighties Helen and Isabelle and I went to California to visit him. By that time Edd's joints had stiffened. It appeared that he could not bend his knees but he could walk and he had organized his automobile in such a manner that he could drive. He drove us many miles over the California freeways, he driving and Isabelle practically blind happily chatting away in the front seat while Helen and I cowered in the back seat expecting to be dashed to bits at any moment as Edd traveled at about eighty miles an hour through traffic that seemed bumper to bumper. It was a fascinating visit.

Alphonse married Catherine Murphy Hunter in 1888



Their first two children were Catherine later known as Katie, and Arnold, named after Aphonse's brother who had died in 1887.



This is Katie and Arnold a few years later, about age 16
for Katie, perhaps 25 for Arnold.



This is Edward,
born in 1893.



And Rollen,
Born in 1895.



This is Isabelle,
Born in 1898



There was a son, Frederick who died in infancy and a daughter
Eileen who died at about age 6. Scarlet Fever.



This is Catherine(Katie) and Victor near the date of their wedding. Rollen is in the background.

When Victor was young he would occasionally behave in an arrogant manner. One day one of Alphonse's workers who did not speak English very well observed this and said "That Vic, he think he kink of the United States." The rest of the boys hooted and ole Vic forever after was known as "The King".

These are Katie and Victor's children



Elmer 1907-1965



Wesley 1908-1970



Victor 1912-1958



Ida 1910



Katie later married Lewis Chase



This is their son Bill 1914-2002



Later, about 1920, Katie married Clint Turner. Clint was probably about 50 at the time. Clint was probably a confirmed bachelor but Katie unconfirmed him. He was a wonderful man who brought stability and humor into the household and productivity to the farm. The children called him "Papa Turner". Sometimes he might say after a fine dinner "Well, I feel just as good as if I had a good meal". Katie saw the humor. She appreciated him. When not in sight he referred to Katie as "The Madam."



Bill and Leora Chase

and their children

Betty , Melvin, and Don





Ida married Joe Zurlinden



Sixty plus years later

Their children Fred and Nancy



with spouses and grandchildren



Fred and Genie



Ove, Paul, Michelle and Nancy

This is Louis, the fourth Sandoz brother to arrive in the Mill Creek valley, and his wife Adele. They arrived in 1886. Both photos are circa 1893 or 1894. The two oldest children, Louise and Mame, were born in Europe. The other children are Alex, Louis and Elsa.





Louis did not live a long life. He died in 1901 at the age of 45. Once the wine was ready, it was said that Louis never drew a sober breath until the last drop was gone. It was up to Auntie Adele and the children to produce whatever farm products they needed to sustain the household. It was Auntie Adele who drove the cart to town to sell the produce.

Auntie Adele was a very gentle and genteel lady. When she could have understandably screamed at Louis in a towering rage, she did not. Her harshest admonition was "Oh, Louis, you are such a t'ing".

The above photo is of Auntie Adele and her five grown children. One wonders how she managed. Sometimes gentility and strength go hand in hand.



These are the three daughters, Mame, Elsa, and Louise



Louise married Ernest Bonomi probably in 1899.
This is Ernest and Louise and Elsa with baby Mary

This is Louise, possibly on
the day of her marriage to
Ernest Bonomi, but this is
only a guess.



Louise with her daughters Lucille and Mary

Louise married James
"Jim" Gosson in 1911



In her later years Auntie
Adele lived with Jim and
Louise.



Louise's daughter Mary
married Greg Pashek in 1920.
The fine looking men at the
bottom of this page are their
sons Robert and Philip



This is Louise and Ernest Bonomi's daughter Lucille.



As a young lady



As a young girl.



And as an elegant young lady.



These girls are Lucille's daughters,

Norma Mae, born in 1924

and Shirley born in 1925.

Alex married Nell Gosson in 1914. Their children were Melvin and Marcelle. Pictured below are Melvin and his wife Lillian. They had two daughters Gloria and Diane but I do not have photos of them. The other picture is of Marcelle on the occasion of her marriage to Fred Renstron in 1944. They did not have children.





Louis married Emma Gosson in 1915. Louis farmed in the Mill Creek valley until his death in 1952. Louis and Emma had one child, Lois, always known as "Dolly". Dolly was a vivacious lady. She married twice but did not have children. Sadly Dolly became a victim of suicide in 1990.





This is a picture of Mame on the occasion of her marriage to Henry Payette in 1907. Mame, her actual name was Alice, was a particularly beautiful and charming lady. People came alive in her presense because of that unusual charm. Mame and Henry did not have children, at least as far as I know. I think I would know.



Elsa Sandoz Nelson. The
Year is about 1925. Her two
Children are Richard and
Ruby.



THE ROCK QUARRY

It came as a bit of a surprise to me to discover that when the Sandoz Brothers bought the Eastern Half of the Colwell Donation Land Claim the rock quarry was excluded from the sale. It was in November of eighteen eighty when the purchase was made. Arnold's diary clearly states that they bought 160 acres less the quarry for \$3500.00

The Sandoz men wanted land on which to grow fruit and vegetables. The Colwell people apparently felt there would be an advantage in retaining ownership of the quarry. At some later date ownership came into the hands of Alphonse.

I have heard that the quarry was the source of gravel for building the Mill Creek Road. I've also heard that stones from that quarry were used at various building sites in the village of The Dalles, notably the wall around St. Peter's Landmark Church and also the wall around the Carlisle home at the corner of fourth and Union. I have wondered about the stonework on the old Episcopal Church but I have no knowledge on the source of that stone.

I do not know but I believe that the Montrestelli home on Mill Creek Road was built of stones from that quarry. The Montrestelli dwelling is now owned by Anne Gale Peterson.

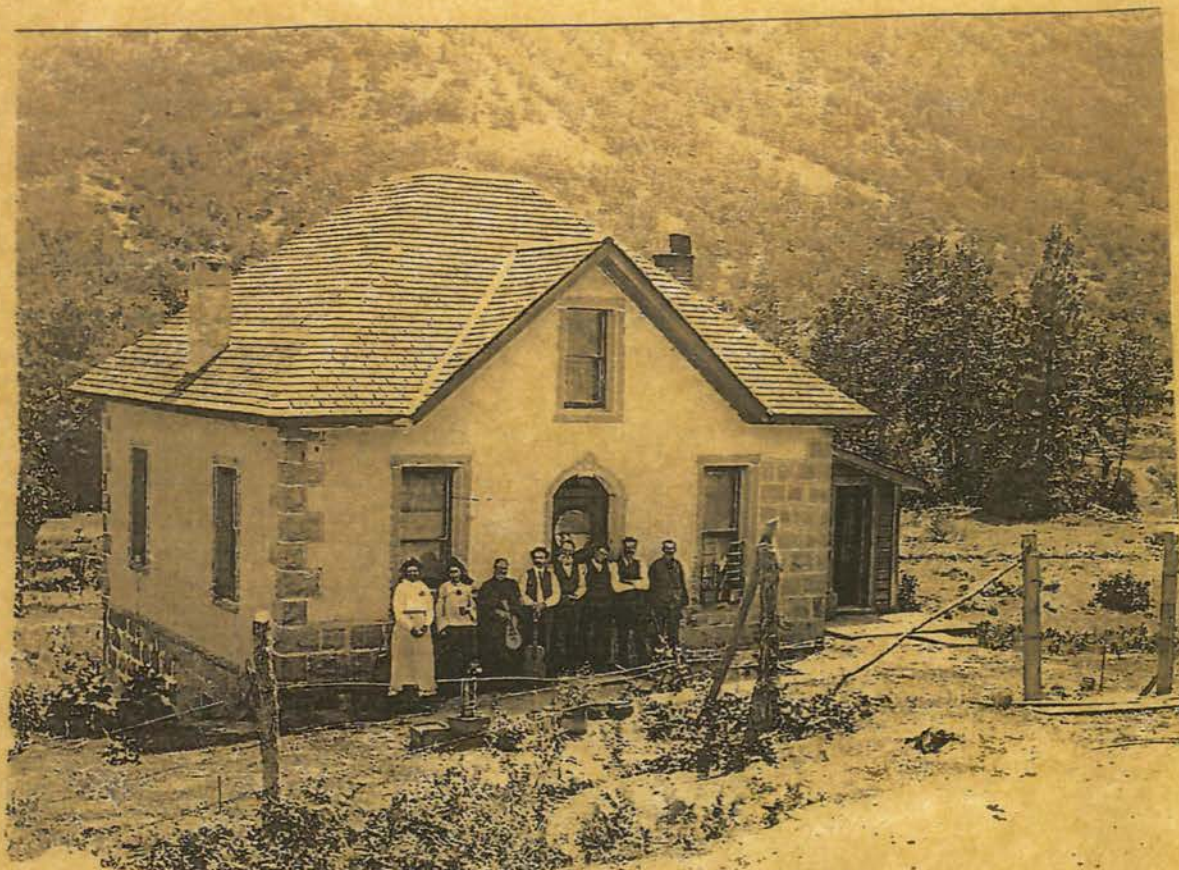
Some of the men who worked on the Sandoz farms had come from Italy and were knowledgeable in the art of stone work. On occasion on a day off one of them would produce a piece of the art. One of these is the year 1899 carved into the stone gate post of Alphonse's entry way. Another is a pair of clasped hands and the year 1904 carved into the stone lintel on Charles' stone cellar. (Incidentally when Alphonse observed that Charles was building a new Cellar, he mused "Ah, Charley has found the pot of gold." I think he really believed there was one.



The Stone Dwelling on Mill Creek

On the following page you will see a picture of a stone dwelling located about six miles up Mill Creek from The Dalles. This was built somewhere in the neighborhood of 1900. Louis Comini did the stone work. His son Jim said it was built for the Mesplie family. There have been several owners through the years.

The photo on the bottom half of the page shows how it appears in 2004. I thought that the stones were from the quarry that I previously described but I can see that they may have come from the property where the house is actually located. It is an interesting dwelling. It looks like the major stonework is basalt but underneath what appears to be stucco is probably sandstone.



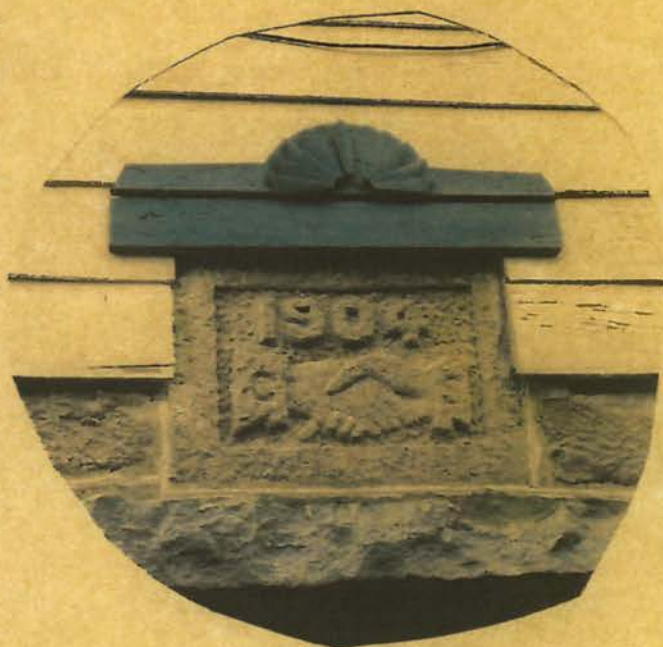
The Monterasteli Home about 1900



The same home , somewhat modified, in 2004

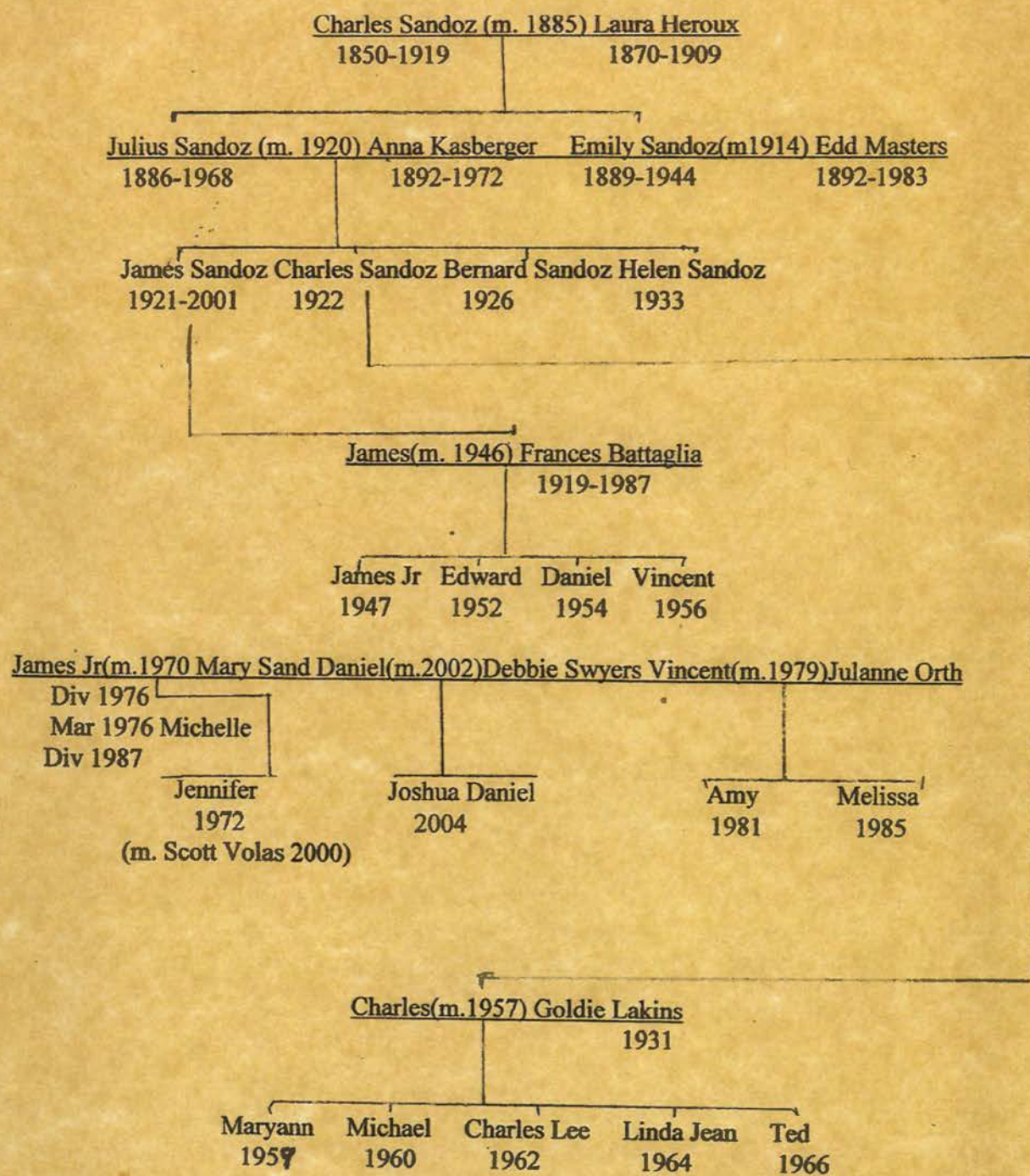


Lintel over Charles' Cellar doorway



Alphonse's Gatepost

Samples of stonework
By the Italian men
Who worked for
Charles and Alphonse



(to following page)

Maryann(m. 1980) Brad Peters

Div 1999

Mar. 2002

Larry Leighton

Heather
1981

Danielle
1987

Michael (m.1989) Yvette Brookings

Charles Lee(m. 1990) Lori Ellet

Div. 1992

Mar 2004

Kaleb
1990

Hannah
1992

Zachary
1994

Joshua
1990

Kathy Frakes

Linda Jean(m.1985)Ted Wasson

Div 2001

Sean
1989

Ted (m. 1987) Holly

Justin
1990

Theodore
2003

Alphonse Sandoz (mar. 1888) Catherine Murphy
1849-1920 (Div. 1904) 1862-1916

Catherine Arnold Edward Rollen Frederick Isabelle Eileen
1888-1970 1890-1930 1893-1954 1895-1976 1897-1898 1898-1989 1900-1904

Catherine Sandoz (mar. 1906) Victor Sandoz
1888-1970 (Div. 1912) 1886-1958

Elmer Wesley Ida Victor
1907-1965 1908-1970 1910 1912-1958

Elmer (mar. 1936) Edna Anderson

Ida (mar. 1929) Joe Zurlinden
1900-1988

Joe Fred (mar. 1994) Genie Nancy (mar. 1960) Ove Quist
1930-1936 1932 1935 1934

Michelle Paul
1967 1971

Catherine Sandoz (mar. 1913) Lewis Chase
1891-1918

Lewis (Bill) (mar. Leora, 1939)
1914-2002 1918

Betty Melvin Donald
1941 1944 1946

Catherine Sandoz Chase (mar. 1920) Clinton Turner
1888-1970 1871-1944

Arnold Sandoz(mar. 1885 Ida Denton
1853-1887 1868-1892

Victor
1886-1958

In 1906 Victor married Alphonse' daughter Catherine
See Alphonse chart for children

Frederick Louis(mar. 1882) Adele Barbazat

Louise Adele Alice(Mame) Alex Louis Elsa
1883-1970 1884-1953 1886-1979 1888-1952 1890-1968

Louise(mar. 1899) Ernest Bonomi
1883-1970 1870-1907
(Mar. 1911 Jim Gosson
1878-1965

Mary Mildred(mar. 1920) Greg Pashek Lucille Gabriel(mar. 1923) Will Vann
1990-1993 1892-1978 1902-1990

Robert Phillip Norma Mae Shirley
1921-1998 1931 1924 1925

Alice(Mame)(mar.1907)Henry Payette
1884-1953 ? ?

No children

Alex Sandoz(mar. 1914)Nell Gosson
1886-1979 1892-1990

Melvin(mar.1939)Lillian
1915-1979

Marcelle(mar.1944)Fred Renstrom
1918-1989

Gloria
1946

Diana
1951

Louis(mar.1915)Emma Gosson
1888-1952 1895-1979

Lois(Dolly)(mar.1938)Macdonald
Div. 1940
Mar. George Lawler

Elsa Sandoz(mar.1907)Nelson
1890-1963

Ruby

Richard

