

THS Tape #23
TUALATIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
GENERAL MEETING MAY 1998

For this meeting, the guest speaker is Fred Daufel, long time Tualatin resident. There are many voices in the background as various members respond or ask questions. Not all of the voices are identified. Main speakers are Loyce Martinazzi (LM), and Fred Daufel (FD), others will be identified when necessary.

Program Chair Marian Larson: Loyce is our, story is, our archivist, and she's going to sort of be Mr. Interlocutor, or something. (General laughter)

LM. Well, we also have Duffy here who, Duffy Hamilton, who knows a great deal about Tualatin too, so maybe we can ask -

Duffy Yeah, I grew up here when there wasn't -

Marian Wasn't any Tualatin? (Laughter)

LM Well, ready?

FD Ready. Alright, I don't know what you want to talk about, but let me start in with a little bit of opening comment here. Then we can go on from there. Ah - You know as you grow a little older you have your twilight years and you maybe wonder how you got here and what you've accomplished and what's happened. So to begin with we came from, I came from Zionsville, Indiana. We came to Tualatin in September of 1925. We moved up on the Bolton place which is on the Tualatin Road. It was at that time, on the south side of the road, two houses past the cemetery. Ah ---I don't know whether you people have ever heard of J. B. Pilkington Nursery?

LM Yes, hmmm, I have.

FD Well, my father worked for J. B. Pilkington Nursery, and back in those days it was a large concern. They had three places. They had forty acres on the Boones Ferry Road down at Durham, they had forty acres on the Sam Galbreath place, and they had twenty five acres at the intersection of Childs Road and Pilkington. And that ran down to the, ah, the water that went into the lake. And Abel Pickens took care of the home place, my dad took care of the Galbreath place, and Slim Davis took care of the Pilkington Road and Childs Road place.

(Some voices in the background) In those days that was a going (someone enters the room and Loyce says, "Hi, Grace.", visitor responds "Hi there!") In those days that was a going concern because they landscaped the Meier estate which is now Lewis and Clark College. So that job was over a million dollars (voices in background) – and they landscaped the Aaron Frank estate at, ah, at Garden home and that was over a million dollars.

Duffy Back in those days it was a million dollars?

FD Yes.

Duffy Wow!

FD The 1932 Olympics was held in Los Angeles, and they built that coliseum in Los Angeles similar to the coliseum in Rome, and of course, when they wanted to landscape, when they wanted to landscape that, they wanted those trees to look like they'd been there thirty or forty years so they would dig those trees and put three of them on a flat car, and they would go by train down to L. A. and those men that dug those, and no power equipment, spade and shovel, to ship, by box, got them out of the hole with horses, sled 'em down to Durham, then pull them up on the train, put two boxes going this way, one going the other way, be three of them to a flat car load.

LM Hmm. Oh!

FD And they had a retail office down on Second and Taylor in Portland, but what happened was that somebody sold them a patented rose and they went ahead and grew it and sold it and the person who held the patent sued them and put them out of business. And, ah, so that thing went gunny sack in about 1933 along with the rest of the trouble. Anyway we lived on the Galbreath place, and in 1928 I started grade school from the Galbreath place. It's just across the river, you know, where all the apartments are by the railroad tracks. And., of course, being five years old, my parents were afraid for us to walk across. I had a sister, was afraid to walk across the river because there wasn't any sidewalk until you got

down to Boones Ferry and Martinazzi. It wasn't a side walk, it was a path. So they would take us down to Mrs. Pohl's place because you have to realize school here, didn't start 'til 9 o'clock, didn't start at 7:30 like it does. It started at nine. Well, other people, most other people weren't both working like they are now.

LM Hmml

FD And so they would take us down to Mrs. Pohl's place. She would keep us 'til about quarter after eight, and then we'd walk from there up to the grade school. (Hi, there!) We'd walk up there to the grade school, and then at night we'd get off at 4 o'clock and make it back home in the daylight. But now (some background noise), that is, as we left home and we walked up to Tualatin, the first place of business you'd come to was Gaines' Pool Hall. You have to realize that this was during Prohibition, and there wasn't any hard liquor so it was a pool hall, and he was a barber. And about '31 to '32, in that area, he sold out to a fellow by the name of George Clow. (Sound of water running)

LM Where was that thing?

FD That was the first business that you came to. It was right where Rich's, you know, where "Country Kitchen" was.

LM Okay, I wondered if -

FD You see when Jayes lived there next to it, was living quarters, they had living quarters in the thing, but he was a barber, and Clow was a barber when he came.

LM So they had a barbershop right there?

FD Yeah, of course Clow was over here then.

LM Oh!

FD Which was about 1904.

LM Did they have enough business for two of them?

FD What?

LM Did they have enough business for two barbers?

FD No, one sold out to the other one.

Del Judy Oh, okay. I was wondering. Pretty little, isn't it?

FD But there were a lot of homemade haircuts in those days. (laughter) Because times were tough.

Del Not many people paid for them.

FD We were poor but we didn't know it because we were the same as everybody else. Anyway, you would come up the next place of business were Gaines, then there was a feed store, a building in there for a feed store in between Kincaids and the brick store and that was run by Kilpatrick, and he lived in Lake Grove and he ran that store. He had a brother Tom that lived in Sherwood, and he run a store in Sherwood, and they had no children. So that was the beginning of a supermarket before you knew about supermarkets.

LM Hmm!

FD Then you rounded the corner, and you had a doctor's office, old Doc Schroeder, that was where that May's café was, in that building. And then Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Knute Robinson, she had a garage. The legion hall or the VFW hall wasn't built then. Then you had Ed Robinson's store and then you had Hawkser's meat market, and to the south there. He had living quarters in that building, and then you had the post office which was run by J. H. Schmely. Then you had a small 10 x 12 building that Doctor Vincent had, well maybe office hours there once a week. It wasn't a very big building.

LM You mean there were two doctors, then, at the same time.

FD No.

LM Dr. Schroeder?

FD Then Dr. Schroeder, he had quit by then.

LM Oh!

FD And that's the reason that Vincent came. He had hours in Beaverton, I think, and Tualatin. He was here about one day a week. And, uh, then you had where

Hanegan's was. So that was the extent of the businesses. The next thing was the Methodist Church.

LM Uh huh.

FD The brick yard was done, everything was done, and that was the extent of the business. The Oregon Electric, uh, Train Service went out, I believe, in about '31. They started, uh, Tualatin Valley Stages.

Duffy When did the Silvey Lumber Company come in?

FD After the war.

Duffy After the war?

FD Yeah, after the war, because most everything even went to the war effort, after the war.

Duffy Right.

FD So that pretty well takes care of that. Now, uh, Loyce had asked me about sports, you know. Did we do anything and, you know, down in the old park where it is today, years ago, in the late teens and early twenties, they had a ball diamond down there. But it wasn't, it wasn't very large. You know, a person nowadays would hit a ball out across the railroad track and never find it. And so they never. As I was a youngster around town from the, oh, middle twenties on up, they moved the ball diamond up to where it was adjacent to the Laura Thompson place. It's on that map. You look where they dug that city well. It was on, butted up against her place on Nyberg Road. And that's where they played the baseball. 'Course they always had a town team. Then in about 1933 or '34, you've heard of Slim and Laura Camp? (dog barks)

LM I don't remember that name.

FD Well, his name was Julian. It was J. J. Camp. His name was Julian Jerod Camp, so that's why they called him "Slim". (Laughter)

Duffy That figures! That's why they called him Slim!

FD And they were young people, and they came from Park Rose, and Slim Camp, uh, Kilpatrick wanted to get out of the feed business, and Slim Camp came with Triangle Mills and he started a feed business here in Tualatin.

LM Just a minute now. Clarify this for me. Kilpatrick had a store, the red store, and he also ran the feed store.

FD Yeah, he sold feed.

Evelyn Andrew I knew Kilpatrick.

FD What?

Evelyn I knew Kilpatrick.

FD What was his first name?

Evelyn I've forgotten.

FD Marcus?

LM Marcus?

FD Marcus A. Kilpatrick.

Evelyn What?

LM I told you we were going to clear things up.

FD And he was real, he could stand in the shade behind a telephone pole. (Laughter) And he didn't have much hair on his head. I think he lived in Kelok Circle there at the lake.

Evelyn Yes, he did. Did you know him, Betty?

Betty I know the name, I don't remember him. (comment too soft to understand)

FD Laura and Slim Camp came to town and they started, and you can pass this around, they started in with meals, getting the kids some activities.

LM Oh!

FD Well, at the old grade school, the ceiling at the old grade school was only about ten feet high so basketball wasn't very popular. (laughter) They did play it there, they played it there (laughter) but when they built -

LM If they were short, it would work.

FD When they built, uh, built the new grade school, they built a real nice gymnasium. It was fun to play basketball then. Anyway, Mr. and Mrs. Camp, they footed most of the bills and hauled all the kids around. We didn't have cars, went around to all these functions. That picture there, that picture was taken in '48. And, uh, the Odd Fellows did put up a couple a hundred dollars for uniforms and basketballs for sponsorship.

LM So where was the grade school built? Was that where the Tualatin Elementary is now?

FD No.

LM Was that the red grade school? Or was that the high school?

FD No, the old grade school was where Chelan Apartments were.

LM Oh, really.

FD The high school was on top of the grade school.

LM Oh, really? So that that wasn't Tualatin Elementary. That wasn't originally a high school?

FD No.

Duffy It wasn't there.

LM It's a new elementary school.

FD The new elementary was built of brick.

LM Yeah.

FD Well, that was built in 1938.

LM Uh huh.

FD They quit the high school here in '36.

Duffy Oh, they did.

FD And they bonded together with Tonquin and Loy and Sherwood and built a union high school in Sherwood.

Duffy Okay, so they didn't have one here.

FD No. So what happened, Sherwood had gone to Tigard.

LM Uh huh.

FD Then at Tigard high school, if you look over there, it says it was built in '26. They went to school there.

LM Hmmmm.

FD Then the principal there, Tommy Fowler, convinced some people from Beaverton and they went to Garden Home so we told Sherwood we had to get out. And then those people went there for two years then Beaverton kicked them out. So Tualatin and Sherwood, Loy and Tonquin had to all go together to bond in order to build a school. So we started over there in Tualatin in '36. But, uh, after playing basketball, we didn't play much baseball, because softball came in about that particular time and softball, was, uh, pretty popular and you could play in Portland. You could play at night. See, the baseball stuff always tied up a Sunday, 'cause they played on Sunday. And so when they had the lights in Portland and everything and they had quite a league going and they played at night, you know, you could work and still play softball and not tie up a Sunday, too, playing at night.

LM Right!

FD So that pretty well takes care of that. And what I did was, uh, on this thing here, I brought these pictures along because my wife was a, a descendant of the Byroms and they're all gone and the only two that's left, out of there, the only one that's left out of the Byrom deal is Rod Dickenson. Other than that, I ended up with all the things. And this is a copy of the original donation land claim. And that's the family there. That's Elizabeth and Edward. This is Ella Byrom, John Byrom, Joseph Byrom and Ellie. And that was the extent of their family. She passed away in 1904. She always wanted to see the Lewis and Clark Fair but it was in 1905. He passed away in 1912. Now this lady here married Zeke Eddy. And John Byrom stayed over in Grangeville, Idaho. I don't remember, I don't know who he married. Joe Byrom married Jessie Stater (phone rings 4 times) Laddie

married Dwayne. John Bowles isn't here but here's a picture of that barn I was telling you that they built out of that seven and a half dollars 1000 board feet lumber. (laughter)

Duffy Isn't that incredible?

FD Up at the Byrom house, in that gray shake house, if you look up through there, there's two gigantic English walnut trees. And, of course, that's the apple orchard that's down over the hill. They milked cows and they all had milk cows in those days. Because, you know, here we had the Red Rock Dairy. And all the farmers took their milk to the Red Rock Dairy. And when they separated, they took it to Larson's Creamery. But the Red Rock Dairy went bankrupt in hard times too. So that kind of left the farmers without a place to go with their product.

LM Now Red Rock Dairy was on what?

FD 72nd. It was right up there at the top of the hill, just before you hit Pacific Highway. It was owned by the Wests. (several voices in background)

FD So, well, I mean that was tough times and, of course, as you all know, Big Bluff War was around here, dumped the milk in the river and shot the guys for deliverin' the milk. And if you had a Grade A dairy here in town, the Middex boss had a Grade A dairy here in town and was pasteurizin' milk back in the '30's, didn't sell much of it because it tasted burned. (laughter) But anyway, they had a big deal down here at the river and was going to the truck. And the vigilantes threw the milk in the river and all that stuff there. That was the start of the dairy cooperative. They wanted to control the fluid milk supply. They wanted everybody to give the milk to them, then they'd distribute it. Back the way it went, so that lasted about two weeks. (laughter) Well, half the reason they'd do it was, the kids would shag milk on the routes. We'd left town here at 12 o'clock at night and we'd get back at 12 o'clock the next day because there wasn't any refrigeration. You had to deliver that milk every day. So we'd just go to Wanker's one night and around to Jurgens Park the next night and the next night the

bridge would be open and just bypass the vigilantes. So, anyway, that's just a little insight there. Now, I brought a picture. My wife's, uh, my wife's parents was the Blanks – August Blank family. They came from South Dakota. And, uh, they came here, I think, in 1907 or 1908. They were, uh, Mary Geiberger and Olga Teideman was Gus Blank's sister. They are names that have been around town here a long, long time. Uh, that picture there is Gordon Blank. Wallace then, was born in 1910 so you can figure about when that picture was. About 1916? 1916.

Evelyn You remember a Gus Blank was a janitor there at the school all the time.

LM Uh huh.

FD You can't call them janitors anymore. They're custodians!

Evelyn They were janitors years ago. (laughter)

Duffy Maintenance engineers today.

LM Yeah, yeah! (several voices laughing and talking at once)

LM Oh, that's Ed Blake!

Duffy Well, I'm through.

FD Well, the Blanks came here. Where Camps started that feed store, they had kind of a machine shop there. If I'm not mistaken, I think Austin's dad, Aaron Judd and one of the others had a garage there. Then he left and that's when Camp – what's that street that comes out where the shoulder is past the old fire hall is? I mean, what's the name of that street? Huh?

Duffy Seneca?

LM I don't know. Seneca?

Duffy Which way are you talking about?

FD Coming from Boones Ferry to Nyberg.

LM Oh, okay. It's not a numbered one. I don't know.

FD Anyway, that machine shop was right at the end of that street, across the road, you'd run right straight into it. Little bit up from where George Summers built

that store. That's where Camps first started. They were there a year, year and a half and then took that _____.

Duffy Well, he ended up with a big feed store.

LM Uh huh!

Duffy In almost that same spot where the family did.

FD Well, he, he uh, what he did was _____ during the war, he went to town and went to work in the shipyards. He turned that over to Clayton Nyberg and Elwood Dunmire and they moved an old onion barn up from down at Elmonds driveway and they moved that up there by the main place and they sold feed during the war. And after the war was over, when Slim came back, he was back in the feed store, 'cause they were in the feed store on this basketball deal.

Duffy Well, I know when I played with Jerry Camp, the oldest of their boys, we moved every bale of hay in there, that place, playing house and all kinds of things.

LM That's dangerous!

Evelyn Playing in the barn! Playing cowboys in those days. (much laughter and voices)

FD There's a picture of Dorothy Dickenson, that's the girls in her class. She was a Byrom.

Duffy Fred, you've got to put names on the backs of these pictures.

LM Names and the dates. They are wonderful pictures but -

FD That's 1948. (jumble of voices)

LM That's the only one so far!

Duffy Yes, you have to or you'll, someday --- (jumble of voices)

FD That's those two people there (several voices) See, they opened a meat market and after they got rid of the meat market, he went to the custodial work at the school. Then when the old school quit, they wanted to quit but they wanted him to stay one more year in the new school. They stayed one year in the new school, then Hurley Turnbull took over.

Duffy Turnbull, uh, yeah.

LM Here's another of the cherry pullers. They lived here.

FD Hurley Turnball and Jim Johnson worked at the golf course before he was custodian at the school. But his dad was custodian of the Sherwood school, Hurley Turnball's dad.

LM He was?

FD Yeah.

LM That's about it. Oh!

FD So that's a picture of the Byrom girls. This is Earl Byrom, that's John Byrom's boy. He had a boy and a girl, they were about the same age.

Duffy Oh, absolutely.

LM Ed Byrom must have been pretty well-to-do.

FD Who?

LM Ed Byrom.

FD Ed Byrom? About like Zeke, I think. He was sort of a land merchant (chuckle).

LM Now, I can remember people, when I was a kid, talking about Byrom. They didn't say, "By-rom", they said, "Bah-rum". Is that the way it used to be pronounced? Bah-rum? Do you remember that?

FD I just called him "By-rom".

LM Bah-rum, hmm.

FD But, uh, my mother-in-law told me that their real name over in England was "Byron" Lord Byron and Lady _____ disgraced him so he came to this area and changed the ending from an "N" to an "M".

LM I'd be curious to find out -

FD Anyway, he was, he was, he was a scholar. But, you know, they settled here and they hit the gold and silver. They hit the gold and silver over in Idaho so they took off for Idaho over the gold and silver. This is his day book. It starts out in 1870.

LM Mmm, my, what a treasure!

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FD And, uh, this is all handwritten through here of different people. Different things that he's done. He got Ha Win, the Chinaman. He gave him \$50. (laughter) So all these people here had Chinese families. Every year, that's the way they got the work done. That's a lot of hops. Up here on the Neeland place, and Zeke Eddy's place, those were both hop yards, and uh, each, uh, most all the families had a Chinese family that worked there. It's like up at Joe Byrom's place, they cradle to grave to get all the hayin' done, bound it up, before the modern time. This is about the start in Idaho. They had a hotel, an eating joint, uh, a wagon train supply ----

LM Oh my word!

FD And when you, I looked at my paper the other day. It said that New York steak was \$7.99 a pound, got about half hungry setting here!

LM That's really precious here. (jumble of voices)

FD That's Gus.

LM Gus?

Duffy Gus.

FD And, uh, here is a copy of Zeke Eddy and Ella Byrom's marriage license. (several voices and "Oh, my word!")

FD 1882!

LM Terrific!

Evelyn I have my grandparents', married twice in pencil and tablet paper. Is there anyway I can get that saved? It's getting kind of faded.

FD You'd have to take it to somebody, somebody that's a professional in that.

Evelyn They were married by her father, so it's pretty old. (voices in background)

FD Back in there in that book you can see even back then they bought a gallon of whiskey for a dollar and a half. (laughter) No, I mean, really, everybody went out, out of there. They had that wagon train place in White Bird, Idaho. I don't know if you're familiar with it. Joe Byrom was born in Cottonwood and about 8 miles

south is Grangeville and about 12 miles south is White Bird. And White Bird is where they had that big Indian coup – massacre with the Nez Perce. (several voices ooh and aah) White Bird is, well all of those are down in a hole, because you got to get down in the hole to get out of the woods. This was right up on the base of a hill, just out of white Bird, and, uh, we went over there to look that up and to find someone who knew of him. And that was at Cottonwood. The Catholic sisters have a thing there called the Priory. There was an elderly sister in there that, she didn't, she knew of him, but she didn't know him personally. She had known of him from the time of him being over there.

LM This is wonderful! You know what's in here? (laughter) In 1876, Ed Byrom sold to John Sweek 9 pounds of beef, Nathaniel Galbreath a beef hind quarter, Harvey Sweek pork, John Sweek pork, Nathaniel Galbreath pork.

FD Does it tell the price there?

LM Yeah, the prices.

FD Someone's got the (coughing covers the rest of the sentence)

LM John Boone.

FD Now see, it's all hand written out here.

LM So this wasn't just, this wasn't just the Idaho thing. He kept it.

FD Oh, no, no, no. It's what it's called. It's called a day book.

LM Oh, I didn't – I got a chance to really look. (laughter)

FD You could, you could take it with.

LM Okay.

Member Make her sign her life away! (laughter)

FD So, as I said, this is the original of the donation land claim, signed here by U. S. Grant.

Duffy Oh, how marvelous!

FD And –

LM Reading records!

FD What? Oh, that's getting up there in later years.

Member We talking animals or humans here?

FD It's (chuckles) ---

LM Well! Betsy, now let's see, brown cow, Daisy taken to Sweek, so Sweek must have had a bull. (laughter) Red cow taken to Galbreaths, Sweek's bull didn't work! (laughter)

Duffy She's a farmer girl! She knows how it works! (laughter) Maybe from the trip!

LM It tells how much they paid the Chinaman per day!

Member Oh, really!

LM Chinaman Sen, or whatever his name was, commenced work Tuesday, 5 days work, \$5.50.

Duffy Oh, my goodness! (several voices, mixed sentences)

LM Okay, go ahead!

FD Well, I'm getting close to the end. You guys might have some questions, you know.

Duffy Okay.

FD But, uh -

LM Did you know, did you know Doc Slee, Doc Smith, or was he gone before you came?

FD Doc Smith? Oh, he was around here but, uh, I mean, uh, Frank and Doc, they were around here after I got old enough. Because Lizzie took Leonard and Caroline and raised them.

LM That was after you -

FD And, uh, so (soft voices)

Evelyn How about Lew Francis?

FD Yeah, Lew Francis built this barn up here. That was built in about 1915 or '16. I think there's some expenditures in that book on that barn. (laughter) That lumber

was delivered, bought from Jones Lumber Company and put on a flat car and delivered to Tualatin siding for seven and a half dollars.

LM Oh!

FD They unloaded it and hauled it up the hill in a wagon. These, these first ones here went up to the -----

END OF SIDE ONE

FD Then Lew Francis worked with the golf course. And he lived in the square house right across from the old church, and, uh, uh, as I say, at the golf course, at that time, there were only 4 or 5 people worked there and Lew Francis, and Jimmy Johnson and Hurley Turnbull, and, of course, Walt Ames and Mr. Cole. Eleven Cole, he raked the traps, he got the leaves out of the traps and all that kind of stuff.

Duffy How long has that golf course been there?

FD Well, it was built -

LM 1914.

Another member Hmm.

FD Maybe a little bit before that.

Duffy Wow!

FD See, you need to realize that Jewish people couldn't belong to other clubs so they, they built their own.

LM Oh!

Duffy So that's why it was built! (several voices murmur)

FD And that was all built with horses and slip breakers and local help.

LM That's interesting. So then did they let anybody join then?

FD Oh, no! (several mixed voices and laughter) They didn't open that up to regular members or local members until after the war.

LM Oh, really! (several voices all together)

Duffy They had to travel a long distance.

FD Yeah, but they were business people in Portland.

Member But they had to travel a long way.

Duffy They had nice cars, they could do it.

LM Out on the train?

FD Some of them came on the train, because they had a stop down there on the train called "Golf Station", just on the south side of the, of the river.

Member Right down, right there.

LM Now who, didn't ____ have something to do with the telephone too?

FD No.

LM No?

FD No, the telephone company was Henry Jurgens.

LM Who?

FD Henry Jurgens. He retired from the phone company there out of Claskanie. When he retired and came to Tualatin. He worked for the phone company up in Claskanie. (several voices and laughter)

Member He was your uncle!

FD Now you're talking about your relatives! Be careful! (jumble of voices)

Evelyn In this story everybody's related.

FD No, when, when Henry Jurgens retired, he came up and bought that little piece of ground from the Blanks, you know where he put his house.

LM Uh, huh..

FD It was out there by where they had the filberts.

LM Yeah, yeah.

FD And he, uh, he came from Claskanie later.

LM That house is still there!

FD Yup! Well, I think Lykes' house is still there too.

LM Yeah, uh, no, I don't think it is. I think it's gone.

FD It has to be just recently.

Evelyn They moved it back one.

LM The Lykes' house, the, on Tualatin Road. Remember? Do you remember?

Evelyn I think that was Herman, what they called Herman Road.

FD No, no, it's not Herman Road. It's Tualatin Road. It's just short of Post Road, where Post Road used to be.

Duffy Yeah.

LM Now, Fred, during the war, um, how did things change in Tualatin during the war?

FD Well, of course, I wasn't here too much, but it didn't change very much because you couldn't do anything. You know, you couldn't buy gas. An "A" stamp was four gallons of gas a week: 19 cents, that's 70 cents a week for gas, you know and you couldn't buy tires and you couldn't do this and you couldn't do that. Everything and everybody had to pitch in and work in the shipyards.

Duffy Is that right?

FD A lot of these people around Tualatin, you know, after World War I, they bought these places. Let's say 1918, 1919, 1920, you'd set up and start going, buy 25, 30, 40 acres and start raising a family. Then in 1931 and '32 it all went to pot. Well, uh, you couldn't hardly make a living and certainly couldn't pay the taxes. You certainly, you know, you couldn't pay anything on the loan. But nobody ever lost their place because the bank said, "Hey, if you can pay the taxes, you can just live there for nuthin' because we don't want to have to pay the taxes."

Duffy Interesting!

FD So if you went and got a loan, they would ask you what you wanted the loan for. Well, you tell them what you wanted the loan for. Well, you just tell the guy who you're buying it from, that its okay and, well, maybe he owed them money. They'd just never pass out the greenbacks, they just put figures on the paper. And so,

you know, during the war, it was like that here. You didn't have people who had refrigerators. Because they didn't make them during the war. And, you know, like even in Portland, everything was ice boxes. So, who ever bought ice after the war, ice boxes.

LM Was there ice delivery in Tualatin?

FD No.

Duffy We put it down in the bend in the willowbrook.

FD No, you know, in those days most everybody had tin cupboards. And, uh, you know, you'd bought a 30 weight. Hawksfords had, you know, he had ice and refrigeration there but, I mean, he didn't have those lockers 'til after the war.

LM Oh, that was going to be my next question.

FD He put those lockers in, and, but, that wasn't 'til there.

LM They canned meat. People canned meat.

FD Right, right. Then they bought fresh meat, you know, if they could afford it but, you know, if you killed an animal, 2 or 3 people went together. Those women all canned all that meat. And, of course, the hogs with stuff like that, with processing and smoking, and, you know, ground it down and salted.

LM So when you came to Tualatin, did everyone, did all the farmers, farm with horses or did they, did anybody have tractors?

FD No, there wouldn't be any tractors. I mean, not to speak of. That, uh, you know, if there was going to be any tractors, it would be the first. They farmed a lot of ground and they did (phone rings). But Nybergs had that spade live McCormick Deering, had to have it on a swamp (phone rings again). Sagerts had one, you know. If you was workin' the swamp, you had to get on it early. Nothing, of course, (phone rings) with pneumatic tires. The fortune tractor even was too light for heavy work. See, McCormick Deering was the first one that came out, that really would make the ground turn over.

Stan Prier Fred, tell us about somebody moving a barn.

FD Moving a what?

Stan Moving a barn.

Several voices Moving a barn, a barn, a barn.

FD Oh, that, uh, barn down there, uh, next to, uh -

Stan What year was it?

FD I believe it was 1926.

Stan How did they do it that long ago?

FD They tore it down, dismantled it.

Stan Oh, okay.

FD That down, next to where Bushwackers is?

Several voices Yeah.

FD That barn was over on the Lake Oswego country club property.

LM So they tore it clear down and built it again?

FD You know, all you have to do is, those were built with square nails. And let me tell you what happened. When that fellow went to take that barn down, uh, he went up in there. Those were all notched beams, you know, with dowel and pin. And he went up in there, and hung a stick of dynamite up in there and set it off and when that exploded, that (several voices exclaim) concussion blew all those side walls out and those boards just lay down. He never busted a one. (much laughter and mixed comments) He hung the thing up in there and got out.

LM Really? How did he know that it wouldn't blow it to bits though?

FD Well, I, it was square nails. It was the square nails, they didn't have heads on 'em, they just, they just, the concussion just (he chuckles) But anyway, then he had a cat.

LM Incredible!

FD He said, "Well this will be easy. The superstructure inside will be dowels and pins. I'll just pull that over. Well, he found out the harder he pulled on it, the

tougher it got. Then he had to get a chain saw and saw some of those beams in two before he could pull those things over.

Duffy For heaven's sake!

FD And all that stuff inside was hand-hewn, you know, it was all timber country. They used to saw wood. You talk about cutting old growth. They cut old growth and hauled it down to the iron smelter and got a dollar and a half to two and a half a cord for it. And the only reason they cut the old growth was, nobody could split the second growth. You had to split it with a sledge hammer and a wedge. So they didn't want to cut any knives. But they hauled, everybody hauled wood to the iron smelter in Lake Oswego.

LM Hmm.

Duffy Fred, tell us what happened, when Zeke Eddy died, about digging the grave.

FD Oh, well, he passed away in August of 1944. Then, of course, Fred Brickbush was sexton of the cemetery and he had some heart problem. And, of course, he couldn't, he couldn't uh, dig. And so, you know, he took us out there and showed, well, we knew where it was, 'cause we didn't have a plot. But he showed us about, it was getting close to the last one, so we stayed away from anything else. And so it was in August and that day, uh, it must have been 100. So we started, and of course—

LM Now who started? You and who else?

FD Ed Blank and myself and Joe Byrom was there and Rod Dickenson. Now this was '44. So he's probably 16, 17 years old. So, anyway, you can only have one person diggin' a hole at a time. So we just switched off and took our time. So, uh, his mother came down there and he was down in the hole, and of course, he was beaded up with perspiration. Boy, she got out of that car, and then she demanded him to get out of that hole and get dried off before he got a heart attack (he chuckles). So Joe Byrom, you know, he talked kind of slow and he chewed a little tobacco. (laughter) He says, "Well, I'll tell ya, Dorothy, you ought to get that

blanket out of the car and blanket him down like a prize race horse.” (laughter)
So you know, it’s one of those things you have to do. It happens that way. But I
was going to tell you another little story. Over where the coast road is. When
John and Fred Waites had the saloon in Tualatin over where the old first church
was, over in the old part of town by the Southern Pacific depot.

LM Was that the El Rey saloon?

FD Yeah, uh, there was a Belgian that lived up that, you would call Post Road. But at
that time it was just a driveway. Post hadn’t come out here, and there was no
street here, because the first street went back to his house. Anyway, his name
was Pete Windingdale and he was a Belgian and he worked for the Washington
county road department and he dynamited and blew up stumps and things like
that. So they got down there one day and got to drinking. One thing leads to
another and he just said to these guys, “Well, you know, I’ve lived long enough.
I’m going to commit suicide.” So he went up there out of the saloon. There was a
big stump. So he bored a hole into that stump, was workin’ on it, like he was
goin’ to put a charge of dynamite in it. So what he did is, he put the cap from the
end of the fuse, put it down the hole, packed it all down in there. Put about six
feet of fuse on it, I mean, and it burns at about two foot a minute. So he got that
in there, lit it and, of course, it was smoking away and he laid down on the top of
the stump. The top of the stump was big enough for him to lay down on. He told
them all goodbye and that thing just went down there and popped like a big
firecracker! (laughter) He got up off the stump and went home! (much laughter)
Well, then, I don’t know if any of you know about Hobie Baker, Hobie Baker. He
lived up on 105th Avenue. He used to raise onions in the swamp over here in
Cipole and over on Hedges Swamp. Anyway, they got to drinking down there and
had a flag pole. I don’t know if any of you ever had a picture of the flagpole out
there.

LM Flagpole out where?

FD In front of that El Rey saloon. There was a flagpole there about 40 feet high. And, uh, so the flagpole needed painting and, uh, some of these guys got to drinkin' and got offered \$5 if they could paint the flagpole. So Hobie Baker said he'd take that bet. So, you know, he got a bucket of paint and a paint brush. So he went over to John Wishman's (?) fence with a pair of pliers and cut, oh, 5 or 6 feet of wire out of the fence. So then he got the paint and the bucket, and he put the wire around the front of his shoes and around the back of his shoes and he shinned up the pole, clear to the top, see, and when he wanted to stop, he'd just rock back on his heels and that wire bit in on both sides. He just painted down the pole. He painted down the pole and in the matter of a few minutes he was all done and got his \$5! (laughter)

LM Fred, what happened to the El Rey saloon?

FD It, uh, when we were kids, of course Prohibition came in in 1920 and Roosevelt took office in '33. It took about a year and a half to get beer made, you know, to get everything back to going. And, so, I mean, when it went into Prohibition, that thing just deteriorated.

LM So 12 years or so.

FD From '20 to oh, it's more than 12, about 14 years. You see, because Roosevelt didn't take office 'til '33.

LM So it just kind of deteriorated, and uh --

FD Well, when we were kids, there was part of the building standing there. But, you know, they turned, Wish had that pasture clear down to the Golf Station and they turned cows loose in there and they'd rub up against the boards and they didn't more or less take care of it.

Del Got to keep the cows off!

Male voice --- the dance hall?

FD Huh?

Male voice -- What about the dance hall?:

FD Well, the park down there, uh, in the early 30's, the Bolsheviks came out here, and of course, they had a youth program. And they got ahold of that property some way. I don't know who they got the property from or who owned it, because the Smiths certainly should have. They had the saw mill back there and it was the only way they could get to the saw mill. But, anyway, they came out here and they had a summer youth program. Well, like in 1920, they had the Bolshevik revolution and these were some of the ones that wanted to have their youth have summer camp meetings and things like that. So they came out and developed the park. They put that humongous dance hall and everything in there, and everything and fixed it up and put in swimming facilities and everything like that. They went around town here and sold shares in that and if you paid \$10 a share, you had a lifetime membership in that per family. So a lot of people jumped at it. But the only stipulation was that, uh, during their three week camp meeting during the summer, uh, you couldn't enter into it. They had their camp set up marked by the railroad trestle, and whatever they did, if they wanted to come down and swim at 3 o'clock in the afternoon or 4 o'clock, then nobody else could be down there. You know, they worked around that, only three weeks out of the year. So it was a great opportunity, I mean, us kids lived in the river.

Duffy Sure!

FD You know, it's hard to believe that at that time, with, uh, not very good sanitation and everything like that, and that was a recreational river in those days there. Now with the, all the environmental things that go on in that river today. You know, there'd be people canoeing, canoeing on that river, motor boating. Bud Knuteson fished crawfish, you know. He was a great supplier for Jake's Crawfish for years and years and years and years.

LM Was he the man that, uh -

FD Lived down by Johnny Coleman's.

LM Oh, did he?

FD Yeah. Harry Chandler, Doctor Chandler lived down there.

LM Yeah.

FD Johnny Bolen, this Bud, and, uh ---

LM Well, I heard that Knuteson, I think Evelyn told me, Knuteson was drowned in the river.

FD I think he did.

Evelyn Yes, he did.

FD Because he used to, you know, bring his crawfish down and Zuber, who'd pick them up with a truck at the south end of the Tualatin River there. He had these, like chicken crates here, and they had little holes in them, but the crawfish couldn't crawl out. He'd pick them up maybe once or twice a week. See he'd walk uptown to get gasoline for his motor. It was a motor boat in the river. Then maybe some groceries. And uh, he kept active, the same way Toshmans in Wilsonville. They fished crawfish, you know.

Duffy Was the river clear or not?

FD Sure.

Duffy Oh, it was clear? You could see clear to the bottom?

FD Well, you couldn't see to the bottom but it looked better than it does now, but not much. (Several voices all at once) There was never, since I've been in town here, heard anybody having typhoid fever, diphtheria or anything like that. I mean, this water and the kids were in the water. What people don't realize is that the Tualatin River feeds Lake Oswego.

Debi Hager - That's right.

Polly Stuckey, president - I'm going to interrupt for a minute. We'll maybe have a few more questions then wrap this up. (Several comments regarding the general meeting then Fred continues)

FD Charlie Roberts, he was the Marshall here for years and years and years. I don't know if he ever arrested anybody or tried to. But he scared people. He kept the

people from getting into trouble. (several voices) He was superintendent over at the Washington County corrections where Durham railroad comes out. Many years ago, you know, where Elmo Studd's is. Well, he just went right straight across there to where the Washington County Corrections was. They had three gravel trucks down here. Ed White drove one, and John Hickson drove one and Clyde Young drove the other one. They was Bulldog Macks with chain drive. You could hear them coming a country mile. (laughter)

LM Thank you ever so much! Fred, that was just great! (applause)

FD You go ahead, I'll just sit here and get these pictures out of here.

END OF RECORDING

During this talk Fred passed around a picture of a basketball team. He also brought pictures of:

- 1) huge gold framed one of the Byrom family - parents, 2 girls, 2 boys*
- 2) The Blank family - parents, 3 boys (His was custodian at Tucl. & Com.)*
- 3) The Byrom barn built by Lew Francis*