

During the summer of 1978, Mrs. Adella Paetsch Ward, visited the museum in hopes of finding information on her hometown of Scofield. Unfortunately, no information existed in the museum collection. Disappointed, but determined to rectify the situation, Mrs. Ward invited me to come to a gathering of the people who lived in the logging town of Scofield, to be held on July 9th. I quickly accepted the invitation, viewing it as a good opportunity to travel to a part of northwestern Washington County where I had never been, meet some "old-timers" who would possibly be good oral history candidates, and acquire donations for the museum, be they artifacts, documents, or photographs.

The day proved to be a remarkable one. Only the people at the gathering, the people who actually lived and worked in Scofield, could tell of the events of this area, the locations of the now non-existent homes, the depot, railroad tracks, and the mill. What is more, they could tell of the significance of the events and the places, for they were indelibly imprinted on their memories and made up their character and personalities.

In a sense, the town of Scofield was a microcosm of the entire logging industry of western Washington County. Towns such as Scofield sprang up all along the Southern Pacific railroad line heading west to the coastal town of Tillamook; Buxton, Manning, Timber, Westtimber, and Cochran to name a few. Enclosed in the Scofield file are notes from conversations with the people of the town and of the events of the day. Historic photographs, plus photographs taken in the area on the day of the field trip are now in the museum collection. For people studying the logging industry in Washington County, small towns, or the town of Scofield in particular, names and notes are available in the Scofield file for further contact and research.

A number of people were all potentially good oral history candidates.

Due to time restrictions however, I only interviewed one man who I felt would be the most representative of them all. Mr. Ed Feldt was born on his father's homestead in the area of what later was to be called Scofield and the future site of the Standard Box and Lumber Company in 1899. He lived up on his farm until 1945. During his 46 years, he witnessed the coming of the mill, the felling of the timber, the influx of workers and their families, and after the fire of 1928, the abandonment of the mill and the regrowth of the trees. He watched, observed, and was an integral part of the cycle of the rise and fall of a mill town. The area has undergone yet another cycle, indeed a number of trends and cycles in the past few decades. The approximately 100 minutes of recorded interview provides a good overall look into the events of the people and the area.

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ED FELDT

ACC. NO. LOH 78-241 (1&2)

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- 10-20 The price of timber. "Lumber for a song." ^{Wirfs} ~~Went's~~ sawmill. The beginnings of the Standard Box and Lumber Company. Discussion of the Feldt farm. Clearing the land.
- 20-30 The 1890's forest fire, Patton Valley up to Scofield. The Tillamook fires. Fighting fires.
- 30-40 The original homesteading families in the Scofield area. The origin of the name of Scofield.
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- 50-60 Closure of Standard Box Company, 1928. Lack of timber. Cheap land during the Depression. Timber companies (Longbell) buying up land during the 1940's and 1950's.

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- 0-10 The Feldt place. Land ownership.
- 20-30 The Howell tree farm. Concluding remarks.

The following is an interview with Mr. Ed Feldt at his home in Cornelius on July 21, 1970.

Subject is the logging town in Scofield.

(M) To start out with I would like you to introduce yourself.

(F) I'm Ed Feldt and I was born and raised in Scofield and I lived there up until 1945 when I moved to Cornelius.

(M) What year were you born?

(F) I was born in 1899 and we lived on my dad's homestead up there and we - when the mill came in we started selling milk - had a milk route there to all the customers and, well - *we deliver the milk @ 5¢ per qt. that's... cheap to what it's present* *many*

(M) You were up there before the mill?

(F) Yea - the mill - I was 12 years old when the mill came in and there were only a few families living in the area at that time and there was the Mellows, O'Donnells and the Kennedys and the Feldts - thats about all there was in there but of course there were families lived down below at Kirfs mill where they built this mill and *w. info side spur*

(M) Why were the original homesteaders there? I mean what was there to attract the original people?

(F) Well, there was this depression pushed them onto these homesteads. There was hard times in the 90's is how all these people got moved out onto these homesteads. They had to find some place to make a livin' and that - a lot of them took up timber claims *also* and they just proved up on them - stayed long enough to prove up on them and they sold them off to the timber companies and moved out and they got a few dollars. A few dollars went a long ways in those days. My dad had 80 acres of timber, *on the 160 A.* and he sold that in 1905 or 1906 for \$500. There was 5 million *board* feet of timber on it and, of course, he didn't hardly want to sell, but there was a big burn that was up in along *17th highway* which ~~had~~ burned thousands of acres there at one time and he was afraid it might get into that and it would burn our timber too so that is why he happened to sell at that price because in those days timber wasn't worth very much it seemed like. *and* \$500 was a big sum of money.

(M) What year & when did he sell this?

(F) In 1906. and, he built a house right after that and he paid \$6.50 or \$7.00 a ft for finished lumber to build his house with. That was lumber for a song now-a-days.

○ = omit

(F contd) O, we had a 13-room house there and, well - part of it we had moved up from the lower ground and we built on to it and it was built pretty close to the green timber and it was quite a setting in there. I have several pictures of it taken from a distance ^{with} of the timber in the background, ^{to} the clearing and ^{it makes} ^{House} ^{ground of the place} ^{Back-}

omit (M) You moved to Scofield in 1906? Then you say?

(F) I was born there. The whole family was born there. I had ² 3 brothers and 3 sisters - ^{omit} or, 2 brothers and 3 sisters I guess. And, well it was really hard going.

Them Homesteaders up in there just really had to do all the scratchin' and saving in order to make ends meet.

(M) Then there was another mill up there before the Standard.

(F) Yea ^S - the Wirfs mill. They come in 1911 and, I guess my 2 brothers worked there for a few months and ^{then} when the Standard Box come in why then my borthers started to work for Standard Box. I had one brother that got killed on the rollway there at the Standard Box. And, it was a ^{which} steep built rollway/they didn't do afterwards. They made it so the logs would roll down to the track when they would bring 'em in over this and they would roll down. He was standing up on there and they would pick the logs to load ^{the whole} it and/bunch of them started rolling and he fell in between them. Got killed there.

(M) Then, your family then was ^{one of} the homesteaders ^{that} would clear ^{with saw axe should} the land pretty much ^{so?} ^{Hook} ^{cant} ^{gub} ^{HOE.}

(F) We had 35 acres ^{cleared} there on our place and some of them didn't have much. ^{very cleared} They had 10 or 15 acres. ^{Some} of them just had a small place cleared out ^{and}. There were such big stumps it was ^{was} really hard to clear. It would take the whole family. It would take about a month or so to clear one acre in all ^{omit}.

(M) What was done with the timber then?

(F) Well, ^{is} we turned our land ^{was} in in the burn. There was a burn there, ^{where} when we ^{was} clear-ed ^{the} ^{ing} land and we never cleared any of the green timber off. It was all dead timber where... ^{on the part we cleared} you see this big fire come clear thru. from Scoggins Dam - out Patton Valley. Came ^{BEYOND} clear ^{ob} thru through up in there to Scofield. ^{and almost to the Mahala River.} That was the end of the burn up there at our place and that is how we ^{got} started clearing the land in that burn. ^{SPur or the}

(M) This fire was during the 90's ^S some time.

(F) Yea, ^S during the 90's. Yea, ^S dad said the fire burned so clean it was just like - just a bed of ashes. Burned everything. ^{all under brush clean.} He said you could look for half a mile or so - ^{with most EVERY TREE FIRE KILLED STANDING OR BURNT DOWN}

trees and logs

The ground ~~was~~ we improved on. It was nothing but ashes. He was telling about that he went to work down there in Patton Valley in the sawmill afterwards and he walked home thru that burn right across country and he said that was quite a short cut in walking. He walked in ashes about 4 or 6 inches deep off the waist (?). That was really a hot fire. *and the ground must have been ^{omit} very dry*

(M) It was comparable later to the Tillamook Burn.

(F) ^SYea, that was way before the Tillamook Burn. You see the Tillamook Burn was in ~~ix~~ 1933.

(M) ^SYea, but they were about the same size, in other words.

For about 2 WEEKS a Bad EAST

(F) Yea, yea. That was the wind. That burn that...we were up on the hill above our homestead up there and at 11 o'clock at nite, and it was light enough to read a newspaper from, you might say, about 15 miles away when that that Tillamook Burn ^{maybe} 20 miles pretty near. It was just one flash after - it seemed those canyons would just explode. Of course we are getting off the Scofield deal.

(M) Well, that's alright. Ah, so you don't remember the 1890 fire - was that before your time?

(F) No, I don't - that was before my days.

(M) Did your father fight that fire? *in the 90's*

(F) I don't recollect whether he did ^{say} or not cause - it might have been - well, *while working the saw mill*
I can't say for sure. I think the fire took place before he moved in there.
^SYea, I'm pretty sure of that.

(M) I'm just curious just how they fought fire back in the 1890s.

(F) In those days it was all shovel work and they made trails - thats about the only way they could do it and then back fire. They would back fire a dyke and that would stop the fires. *on the Tillamook* There are stores about this flightin' fire. All the guys were unemployed *before the* and - like that Tillamook fire, *when* and they figured they was runnin' out of pay so they'd let the fire jump across the trail and get away from them and then they would have *longer* a job - that was the hoarsay. That was mostly done with shovels too but of course, now-adays they got all these modern equipment. Tank trucks *Bull dozers* and everything. They can get in and fight the fires. Lot better nowadays alright. Those relays pumps - why they can sure pour the water onto a fire nowadays.

(M) Hmmm... When you mention these initial families that homesteaded this area, where were they coming in from then?
By 1911 the David O'Donnell & Wm. Fieldt were last 2 Homesteaders all the Homesteads were taken up before my days in Scofield

(F) Well, I couldn't say where they all moved from. I know the McNews lived around Mountaindale and North Plains or some where in there at that time and they ^{sold out &} moved away kind so homesteads ~~next~~ of changed hands. Up on Tophill there was a group of Polish people in there and, those places changed hands a number of times too.

(M) Those Polish people came actually from Europe? *they also bought up homestead land,*

(F) Well they did originally, but they was livin' around here ~~xxxxx~~ in Portland at the time I think that they ^{did}.... Well, one party I know that moved in there came from Los Angeles and bought up above us there and they only stayed there about a year & a they moved away.

(M) How about your family? *death came to mother in 1916 & father 1933*

(F) Well, we stayed there until ¹⁹⁴⁵ ~~no~~ (Mrs. F)? Where did they come from, Ed?

Oh, you mean where did they come from? Oh, well, my dad came from Poland. He was a German Bolen in Poland and my mother was Czcheckoslavakian (sp?). Well, she come from Austria which now is Czcheckoslavakia. And they got married here though and, well Mother had ^{taken} -- took up a home stead up at Strassel. Strassel was her original homestead and she give it up when she got married and the Strassels took it up and proved up on it.

(M) Hmmm... Was the area called Scofield then? Or was it...

(F) Well, Scofield wasn't until the SP came in and they named it ~~at~~ first, they named it "Beaver" and - because there was a Beaver creek road that came through from Vernonia and then they found that there was another place beyond Tillamook that was "Beaver" and some freight that was s'posed to go beyond Tillamook to "Beaver", why it was dumped off here so it made so much wofusion that way so they changed - they named it "Scofield". That was the Scofield road that led to the Scofield farm up on the summit. It came in there.

(M) Where did the name "Scofield" come from?

(F) This farmer homesteaders that had this farm up on the mountain there and that was one of the roads that came from their place down through this way. There was 2 names. One was the Summit Road, and some called it Summit Road and some called it Scofield Road.

(F cont'd) So they named it "Scofield".

(Mrs. F) Where did the name come from, Ed? After somebody? Well--I don't want to butt in. *omit*

(M) That's Ok. We.. Ahh. Did the whole place change when the railroad came through there. *omit*

(F) Well, it made quite a difference in a way. There was a lot more excitement. Kids had to go out to watch the train go by and that was quite a habit because the train travelled so slow in those days that you could - and the train zigzagged so many times, ^{around it} that you could run a half a mile and see the train while it was making one of those loops. And, they used to stop ^{to pick} up people ^{for a ride to the end of rail road track} too, who would go along ~~the~~ roads there, and I don't know - now adays they wouldn't do a thing like that. If anybody wanted to ride on a train why it seemed like they would stop and pick ~~up~~ people up just for curiosity ride. (background Mrs. F ?) ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ They had a long train - about 8 cars..passanger cars, you know? *in 1923 and later - going to Tillamook*

Track I Tape I side 2

(F) I know my sister and another lady and they rode in - on the caboose through the tunnel. Why they ^{were} burning coal at that time and talk about fighting sparks! going through that tunnel and the smoke from the locomotive in there. They really got souzed pretty good with smoke and sparks. Yeh, 11:00 foot tunnel where the SF went through there.

(M) That right ^{west of the} (near) Scofield? *homestead.*

No, ^{close} (F) That's above Strassel. (background poss Mrs. F.) (?) (F) Up on the summit above Strassel.

(M) The railroad went in around 1910/ It was?

(F) Well, Let's see ---up there it was, Oh I think it was about 1908 or something like that. I think when they ^{were} workin' through there. 08 or 09 and, ^{Scofield, grading road} oh, when ---I think it was 1910 or 11 when they hooked up through to Tillamook. Yeh, I think it was about 1910 or 11 when they went clear through to Tillamook.

(M) Do you remember the men actually constructing that railroad? *wheel barrows & dump*

(F) O yes, Yeh, that was ---a lot of the hillsides were done with hand carts and mules ^{the rest} and where it was real steep, ^{it} was all done with team work. I don't know whether you *omit*

(F contd) ^{at} was done in ^{at} Kirfs in there...there was a big cut in there that must be 20' deep cut and ^{it} you just took an awful long time and teams to make that one cut there.

They used mostly wheelers and scrapers ^{to} and moved the dirt. In places where it was ^{very} big steep they used slips. It was just a scoop and in those days they didn't have ^{teams}.

A lot of them ...just so they had a couple of horses ^{why} and they'd get a job of hauling dirt and I watched some of it when ^{they'd start} those grades up over the tops they'd have to go way up on a slope and by the time they'd come down ^{why} their scraper would be pretty near empty.

But they'd go onto the dump anyhow; maybe they'd have only 6 or 8 shovels of dirt.

And lose it all coming down...just like a bunch of ants, around and around, until they'd get that word down until they could use the wheel scrapers and after they'd use the wheel scrapers they'd move more dirt with the wheel scraper.

(M) Just exactly is a wheel scraper?

(F) It was just a scraper that had a tongue and 2 wheels and then it had the scraper with the _____ you could lock a deal and it would dump. And when they load it, why they'd have a big lever on it and they'd have 2 men ^{The scraper} hold it down in the dirt ^{and shave}

^a off a shaving of dirt until it was loaded and then it was loaded why they took off for the ^{horse plow team was used to plow 2 furrows. Plus a snap team's load} dumping places. Yeh, there were a lot of those old scrapers laying around in places but you don't see any any more. They'd be quite an antique now.

(M) What were the men like that worked on the building of the railroad? Did you have a ^{the Cummings Hill road was done by china men} chance to meet any of them or--

(F) O Yes, a lot of them were families that come in from clear from eastern Oregon and different places and brought their teams in there. Some of them had a couple teams or so and put up tents and lived around through there. There was camp grounds. Yeh, there was quite a number of people that just camped right along with those. Some of it was contracted and there was one big ~~track~~ ^{cut} that was called the "Peterson ~~track~~ ^{cut}" and there were a bunch of Swedes that worked all winter on that with wheelbarrows and a dump cart. They worked ^{all winter} taking that out. It was quite a long out; it was 40 foot deep and a lot of dirt moved out of there.

(M) Well, the men that worked there come from either eastern Oregon or Portland area?

(F) Oh, from all over ^{thru} the valley here different places, yeh. ^{I know} Some of them came as far as from eastern Oregon. ^{Grain & Hay} My dad was always telling about that. Some of the ^{wheat} that ^{had} ^{were}

(F contd) they ^{was} never had around here so them guys brought their own hay and brought the weeds

~~what~~ with them and started ~~those here~~ bachelor flowers - what they call them.

Batchelor buttons, why..and wild daisies and things like that why they brought it in ^{with} the hay and scattered all over the railroad track and after the railroad track it got into the farmers fields and then the farmers got it into their clover seed and spread it all over the country.

(M) Ummm. Then the original families such as yours - the original people- were glad to see the railroad come in then? Open up the area?

(F) Well, I guess everybody was glad to see the railroad. One funny thing about it, why they seemed to try to hit every homestead up ⁱⁿ there so they wouldn't have to clear right-of-way. They'd just zigzag around- it just seemed like they ⁱⁿ going up ^{over} the hills why..there were very few homesteads ~~ixxtkxrx~~ that they missed. That was kind of a curious thing about it but I think one thing about it they done it to make the zigzag to make miles to get the elevation. If they go a shorter distance, why then the elevation would be too steep - they couldn't make it. Anyhow, they seemed to hit pretty near every homestead around in there. A lot of people wondered why they had to come and..of course, they gave 'em free right-of-way, I guess. And..in order to get the railroad to come in. And, that was another thing. They didn't have to pay for clearing the right-away. It was already cleared land.

(M) Did the farmers resent that then? the homesteads?

(F) Well, after that they kind of resented it but they'd signed up to agree for the right-of-way they didn't know it would come right through their fields.

(M) Hmmm.. Well, the mill then, I mean the railroad went through in 1908 so when did the first mill begin?

(F) Well, they moved in in 1912 and they started logging right there at Scofield. The first I seen of them was they unloaded a couple of donkeys right off the SP tracks. The trains - there was no spur or nothing ^{there} and they just loaded it ^{right} off the mainline. They ^{train} ~~waited~~ waited til they got the donkeys moved off and then they used the donkeys to gradd the spur out. And then they started logging on the company place. That was the Kennedy place that they bought. They started logging that first and shipping the logs to Portland and while they was buildin' the mill, they had to dig up some money ~~to~~

start building the mill
 (F contd) I guess to keep - to buy all this machinery with so they started fellin' their logs. They had their own mill in Portland if I'm not mistaken - still operating in Portland. I think their logs went to their own mill.

(M) Who were the people that owned the mill then?

Ike Gratton
 (F) Well, the Standard Box and Lumber Company. It was Woodcock and Cobb, and ~~hmmmm~~, there was 3...I just can't think of the 3rd. ^{guy now} *(he was a saloon man.)* Oh, I just can't think of him.

(M) Well, the Wirfs mill then. Was that just a small operation?

(F) Yeh, that was just a small band saw, or...saw milland..

(M) That came after the railroad, right?

(F) Yeh, Yeh ^{EV} that came after the railroad.

(M) Who was working in that mill?

Lue, Batt & Fritz
 (F) Well, they...there was a bunch of boys. Let's see. There was 3 brothers, besides the old man and, he had 3 sons I meant to say. And then they hired a few people there. It just a small operation. I think they only cut ^{about} 10 or 15 thousand a day or something like that.

(M) Did that fold once the Standard Box and Lumber Company came in? Did that mill close?

(F) Well, they operated then until about 1915 or 16. They cut off the timber they had and then they moved out when they finished cutting their timber off.

(M) Well, who worked in that mill then?

Mrs. W. & three
 (F) Well, just like I say. the most of the brothers, the sons.. they hired a few men in there but I don't remember the names of them. The old man ^{and} his boys done most of the work

(Mrs.F) Was that just a shingle mill, Ed? Was that a shingle mill?

(F) No, no that was a sawmill.

(M) The Standard Box and Lumber Co. Did they own quite a bit of land up there then?

bout
 (F) Well, there was a ¹ 1500 acres that they logged and they bought 2 places - the O'Donnell place and the Kennedy place. They bought them outright. And the mill was built on the O'Donnell place, *when they* and like I started *to build* right in thore - the dam, why they always called it the "Cobb's Dam" and everybody was shakin' their heads and said that

(F contd) that dam would never hold. All it consisted of was 3 logs buried into the bank, one on top, one in the middle and the bottom and then they planked it and everybody said that it wouldn't hold up. They had a few braces and then when they started filling it up in the fall of the year with water and they had dumped quite a few logs in it already, and my brother was workin' on that helpin' to enforce (?) ^{more Braces} it and everyone once in a while you'd hear some timbers a poppin' and screechin' and the guys would run out and they had a heavy rain that afternoon and during the night and I guess some time during the night all Hell ~~xxx~~ turned loose and that, all the logs they had in there went down that canyon and it just scraped everything - maybe 50 feet wide, and down to bedrock. And all that water and logs went down and took out several ^{Bents of filling trestle} beds of the SP railroad and ^{some of} the logs went clear down into the valley down there and flowed into ^a the farmers' field. ^{..a few of the logs.} Most of them piled up in a bend there below the railroad trestle. They had quite a bunch of logs that got away from them, but I don't know whether the Wirfs logged those logs ^{out.} after..that when ^{wirfs to me} they got the logs in there I think the Wirfs picked out those logs for them, or some way or another.

(M) Was anybody hurt then?

(F) No, nobody was hurt. The night watchman ^{that I think} they had there had heard the whole business go out. I guess it really scared him..the way the noise ^{that} it made when it went down through there.

(M) Was the Standard Box and Lumber Company just one of the many mills that were in that area there? In the base of the coast range.. were there quite a few others? Along the Southern Pacific?

(F) I didn't quite get the first of your question.

(M) Were there quite a few other mills along the Southern Pacific? *R.Y.*

(F) Yes, there was at Manning. ^{that} There was a pretty good sized mill at Manning. And at that time..and then .. and at one time during the last war they had 5 or 6 mills there.

(Mrs. F.) How about Timber? Was there one in Timber?

(F) Yeh, there was a big mill in Timber ^{also} West Timber, ^{omit I think} and let's see - there was one

^{omit} (in Timber and one in West Timber I think that is what she meant.) And there was a big sawmill at Cochran and that got burned out by a fire, up there at Cochran. And there was

a lot of logging activity along that SP all the way through those hills. In some places ^{and down the Salmon River, a saw mill & locomotive turn around}

Ed. Enright.

(F contd) they had inclines built and they hauled the cars up with a big donkey and they had a ^{Cable drums} ~~hugo~~ ^{them} on ~~these here~~ and ^{it} ~~there~~ was a long incline just went up high on the mountain and they'd lower those logs down this incline and I guess they had to strap them down to the ^{cars} ~~the~~ -pretty ^{Tight} ~~near~~ to the cars that - to keep them from shootin' off the cars ~~and~~ until they got 'em down on ^{S.P.} ~~the~~ track. Then I guess they'd take the straps off of 'em as near as I understood ~~it~~, it was so steep. *yes the one I saw was real steep*
 (M) ~~lumber~~.

Track ~~1~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ Tape 2 side 1

(M) Well, we were talking about the beginning of the mill. ~~When~~ When the mill was built, did a lot of people arrive to work in the mill?

(F) O yes, yes many families livin' there. ^{about 70 families} They employed about 250 men. There was, O, I don't know, seemed like they'd let the guys ^{get} ~~give~~ lumber to build ^{there} ~~those~~ houses *to live in* and you could seen pretty every noon or so when the men would walk home they would pack a few boards home, some at night ~~and~~ I think, in a way, they were supposed to ^{take} ~~get~~ off-grade lumber but a lot of them didn't pay much attention...they took some good lumber to building ^{those} ~~their~~ houses. And at first the company built a bunch of ^{bunk} /houses out of rough lumber from the Wir's mill. They didn't have no planer and then I guess the bedbugs got started pretty bad in them and then when they got their own mill a goin' they tore down a lot of these old bunkhouses and then built them with planed lumber. Yeh, I guess the bedbugs got in there so bad why they say the guys had to fumigate in there...they even took steam from the locomotive and steamed out those bunkhouses once in a while to keep the bedbugs down.

(Mrs.F) That's because those boards were not painted. ~~They didn't paint them~~ ^{no} Anything they have painted they don't have bedbugs. They were just rough boards.

(M) Uh huh.

(M) Originally they were just single men coming up to work in the mill and live in the bunkhouses?

(F) Well, Yes..and no. Some of them left their families at home and the men boarded there and worked there. ^{They had a Big cook house + Fed mill.} There was quite a number of them that way. There was experienced loggers that really come in there. Been following the logging business for some time.

(M) Uh huh.

(F) That meant a whole lot.. of course, then during the war/a lot of guys was pulled off to war/ and that way it made it a little hardship for the company to train these guys. *to do the work they were supposed to do.*

(M) The men that arrived at the mill they had previous logging experience/ your saying?

(F) Yeh, a lot of them did. I couldn't say about the guys in the ^{saw} mill. But I s'pose a lot of them were trained. But I know in the woods a lot of the guys were experienced loggers that..timber fallers and different things like that. *but then, as a rule they got trained* *they* trained some of them too. He worked with an experienced guy and *that way and...*

(M) Did the loggers themselves live in the town of Scofield? Or, were they pretty much transient where they were moving in and out and changes places of work?

(F) Well, Yeh, some of them stayed quite a while and others were on the move. I don't know..they didn't like the management or some *the work* *that* way, and I know there for a while they had a Swede forman down there at the mill and Gosh they sure had a bunch of Swedes *good workers* and then *they hired* -- for a Superintendent, they hired a Frenchman and he was from Louisiana, I think it was, and Boy! those swedes didn't like to work for him. They pulled out and went other places *and* he was talking about that he could get a bunch of niggers in there and could get more work out of them and for less wages and I guess that didn't fit in too good with the swedes. A lot of them just up and pulled out.

(M) Were there blacks working there?

(F) No, no, no. There were no blacks at all. Never did come but I guess *HE* was in charge of a mill in Louisiana I think it was, *and..at one time, this French guy.* No, they never did bring any blacks in.

(M) The men that worked at the mill - were they permanent residents of the area?

(F) Well, some of them stuck it out quite a while but everyone in a while *why* I know some would *see* other mills that would start up around like Longview started up. Some of them were looking for greener pasture and would move from one mill to another. And, some *guys - some* loggers would just have the habit of seeing how many logging camps they could work in and just travel from one to another.

(M) Humm. Well, up in the - ah, it seems that my impression was that there quite a few Swiss and Gorman people ^{up} in the area. Is that true?

(F) Well..

(M) The Mingers?

(F) Well, there was only a few Swiss that I know of. The Mingers..

(Mrs. F) The Mingers, Schofrote, Hauslers (?), and Ernest, Emil and Thurnheers - there were quite a few. Thurnheers were farmers and the Paetsch's - they were German. And like you say, a lot of Swedes.

(M) Did the Swiss work in the mill then? the men?

(F) Yes, most of them worked in the mill.

(Mrs. F) My dad worked on the planer with Adella Paetsch's father for a while I know that.

(F) Well, it is surprising how soon her dad got in on the planer there, too. It was --
 that
 they were wantin' guys with knowledge ~~that~~ knew a lot of different things and could pick things up fast and I know her brother got on the other planer and her Dad ^{one} run and her brother run the other one. And, here there were a lot of other guys there before. Oh, that was a noisy place to work in...they had slasher saws in there to cut those slabs up. Sometimes a slab would go up crossways. They had a saw every four feet and they cut a 40 foot slab as it went through and sometimes one of those slabs would get in there crossways and break a saw and I guess there were saw parts a-flyin' all over the mill there for a little bit - when they would break a saw. Guess nobody really got ^{really} hurt. Well, there was one guy got ^{really} hurt, I know, when they ^{started up} pushed the first day he was ^{at} on the mill he wore a loose jacket and they didn't have the guards to put over the rollers. They had the open gears on and they didn't have the guards put over the ^{years} rollers and his coat got tangled into that and pulled him in there pretty tight. I guess ~~they~~ ^{it} pulled some of the skin off. He was layed up for a little bit and...I don't think there were too many accidents happened in the mill that I remember.

(M) Well, there was a town up Scofield up by the mill then? Was there not?

(F) Well, no, it was just - named it from the station and they never had a store. They had mail - they used to have to go to Duxton to get their mail for a long time and then finally they got the mail shipped up by the train and then the office took care of all the mail and I guess we even got our mail through the office.

(Mrs. F) ~~Are~~ At the railroad station?

(F) No, at the ..

(Mrs. F) Oh, where Doc..

(F) Yeh, where Doc Whittlesey passed out the mail.

(Mrs. F) I thought we had to go to the station.

(F) Yeh, they had to go to Doc until they walked out and packed the mail in it seemed like or someone went out to meet the train and bro't the mail bag in. And, then after the mill moved out they moved a little building from the mill out over ^{ugh} there and they used that for a postoffice for a little while.

(M) Hmmm.

(F) I help'd ^{we} the two teams hook onto a little movable building ^{that} and had skids on and we drug it way over there from the millsite clear around the road over there with two teams on it. And then there was quite an ^{squabble} on this here. One lady where we moved it, ^{when} why they changed the road, and she claimed that that postoffice where we left it was would be on her property because they never recorded the change of the road. And, so there was quite a bit of squabble over that post office. ^{sit} And finally they got it settled and moved it over a little bit where it wouldn't be on her property. That's about where the Tony Kinck place ^{is} where they took those pictures of the Scofield sign in there. That's about where the postoffice sat.

(M) The postoffice was the only building ^{there than.} other than the home then?

(F) Yeh, yeh that was before the home was in there. Yeh, the postoffice was there.

It was only there for a few - a year or so and then they got a route - Star route. And they delivered the mail by Star route after this.

(Mrs. F) Now we got our ~~xxxxxxx~~ groceries - ~~xxxxxx~~ there used to be a truck that came up from Luxton. ^A Meat - was that a meat truck? it came up with meat, peddling meat?

And a grocery truck would come up and go around ^{delivering orders} people would buy groceries.

(M) Hmmm.

^{that was while the mill was there.}
^{up from Banks.}
(F) They used to run a meat wagon/in there and the store used to- you could call in your orders, or write your orders in, and then they'd deliver the groceries to you.

They did quite a boom in business there in that store there delivering groceries. Some of them had their groceries shipped in as freight and different places. It seemed like

(F contd) there was always somebody movin' in and out shipping in on the trains. I hauled a good many loads of furniture from Buxton up to Scofield on the wagons. And some of 'em sure had a wagonload of furniture...all the team could pull. And, at that time the road went over the hill and, instead of going up the creek bottom, it started climbin' the hill right at the last farm and that was a steep old hill to pull a load up over.

(Mrs.F) That's the Cummings hill?

(F) Yeh. That was a good road change anyhow. It eliminated some of the railroad crossings and. All of these people nowadays, *when they came back later* why - that lived there while they had the old road, *why they'd* were all turned around ..they'd come in the back ~~side~~ side instead of the other side. In there, it sure makes a difference. *with all the building going and the road coming in the back way.*

(M) Buxton was the nearest town?

(F) Yeh, Buxton was the nearest town.

(F) I got pictures of Buxton around here - a good picture taken about 1911. Do you know where that's at? I sent it to the Argus. Have we got some of those pictures out of the Argus? Oh, it's in that Centennial. Yeh, we got a Centennial paper ..that's where it is in. I don't know where that Centennial paper is at.

(M) What was Buxton like/ during this time then? during the teens and when Scofield was..

(F) Well, *they had a* - Buxton had a hotel there at one time and a saloon and a big Grange hall and let's see, there were *three,* *two* grocery stores and a little small store.

(Mrs.F) Meat market?

(F) Yeh, meat market. *The Hamman - Perkins, Rink and the McPherson Store*

(Mrs.F) Did they have a sawmill there too?

(F) Let's see. Afterwards there was a sawmill up at the Buxton Lumber Company/*Buxton* up above. *moved in* There was an old sawmill there in the older days down there by Staleys in there. *↑*

(M) Was Buxton a place to go for entertainment?

(F) They had a dance hall there, Yeh. That was about the size of it. Oh, once in a while somebody would come in and show a movie or something like that.

(Mrs.F) Well, they had a dance hall in Scofield for a while, too. Used to go dancing there.

(F) But when they...that was about the only entertainment ~~was~~ around for the people at that time, *at Scofield* to get together and have a dance there, *at Scofield* and a lot of 'em used to walk from Scofield down *to Buxton* there at nites and then back after the dance up that old *road places* - sometimes just a

on a wagon

(F contd) ^{in places} plank and sometimes muddy roads. We used to take a wagon and put long seats and took a whole load of ~~pppx~~ ^{comming back} people on this wagon and haul them down ^{to Boston} but when it come to comin' up the hill, why we had to make some of the men walk because the team couldn't ^{pull} that big load up the hill until they got to the top of the hill and they'd get on and ride the rest of the way. Many times we took the wagon and hauled a bunch down. Oh, they'd give us a little tip money for doin' it. But, there weren't any automobile at that time - just a few of them until ^{later} to the beginning of course but later why a lot of 'em got cars alright.

(M) There was a dance hall at Scofield then?

(F) Yeh, afterwards then they built their own. ~~Explain it to remember~~

Track 2 Tape 2 Side 2

(F) contd) I don't remember what year they did build that dance hall but Gosh! they'd come from Banks and Gales Creek and different.. Timber and all thru' the country there. That was quite a popular place there. They had a godd nice big dance hall there.

(Mrs. F) They used to show movies up there in the ^{Dance hall, school, hall} church. They had a little church there in Scofield. Didn't they have a church? They'd show these silent movies, you know, we'd pay ten cents to get in.. sit on the flat benches. We tho't that was great.

(M) Would it be loggers that would go to these dances?

(F) Yeh, take these loggers ..most of 'em would have to have their shot of whisky first and then they could dance pretty good. Yeh, some 'em of couldn't dance ^{unless} ~~atix~~ they got their ^{good} shot of whiskey first. Of course; there was - during the prohibition days and a lot of that and it was kind of hard to get ahold of liquor and then, then the moonshiners were in action. Lot were buyin' this moonshine.

(M) Were there quite a few illegal stills in the hills there?

(F) Yeh, there was quite a few of 'em around there. I know there for awhile why during the depression I think it was after the mill moved out all ya had to do in the evening after nine o'clock was to go outside when the wind was right and you'd get a good whiff of moonshine. They never invited us to come over and have a sample ^{of it} tho'. I give this one guy a bunch of prunes that..oh, the dried prunes that we couldn't sell and I said to him "Wouldn't that make moon?" He said, " why I know a guy that does make moon", he said, "I could probably take some over to him for a sample" and By Jove

(F contd) here, the first thing you know ~~xxxxxxx~~ why here ^{come} come over and got the rest of 'em. He didn't tell me he made it himself. Or offer me a sample of what it tasted like after I gave him the prunes. Yeh, there was quite a few of them..there was.I don't know if I should mention names on this or not. There was one party there ..there are some relatives around Hillsboro yet right now, and they had a big outfit over there. They used to make it out of potatoes and, I seen this one car that used to travel all the time when I was goin' after cows, I would see that car day after day agoin' about the same time and found out it was one of my friends that was drivin' that car and here he come up past our mailbox one day and they'd moved a still over to a farmer's place where he had ~~xxxxxx~~ the potatoes and instead of movin' the potatoes why I guess it was easier to move the still. He come past our mailbox with the whole backend loaded between the seats with ^{more wine} junk and his trunk probably was full and no cover over it all. I said, "Gosh, ~~xxxxxxx~~ how do you get by that?" He said, "We're covered - we're protected by the law." And here ole Doc Via was..the doctor was the one that was receivin' this and he was haulin' it for Doc Via.

(M) They'd have regular delivery routes then?

(F) Yeh, yeh. this guy was goin' / the haulin' for him and while they was in the fern business at one time..they were gathering a lot of ferns and I guess at times they' haul this whiskey with their ferns..while they were gathering ferns I think that is how they got the job of haulin' it. And, you know it was kind of conical when he told me. he says, "Oh, we're protected we don't have to cover it." But I tho't it sounded kinda brave to be haulin' it like that.

(M) What does moonshine taste like, or what did it taste like?

(F) Well, some of these guys made some pretty good moonshine and it wasn't as hot as some of that whiskey ^{they sell} you burn - you drink nowadays it was more mild. I sampled a few of 'em and By Jove! I'd call it darn good whiskey. A friend of ours - name of Bob Simpson, why he made a lot of it ^{for} and the sheriff down here, why he - after he got someone else to take his place why he was buyin' it after - while he wasn't shoriff, he was buyin' it ~~off~~ off of Bob and then afterwards he got re-elected again and he said, "Well, Bob" he said, "I bought a lot of moon off of you but" he says, "but now ^{while} if I'm shoriff again," he sayd, "if somebody reports it, I'm goin' to have to come up and get you". ^{why} you. And they had a reputation on their whiskey there was a big demand for it. They made good

(F) (Contd) stuff.

(M) The local sheriff would turn the other cheek then? more or less, the local sheriff law enforcement?

(F) Yeh., yeh. Yeh..well, I guess all those they'd give them a little whiskey or pay 'em .. buy them off and the sheriff wouldn't bother 'em. That's why a lot of them were gettin' by.

(M) How about the revenueurs, or the IRS.

(F) Well, ~~when~~ the Federal guys come around why then they was in trouble. When the Federal revenue guys come around, then they was in trouble. If they didn't have ^{lines to cover up} some- times they'd find out they was comin' and they'd notify them and they'd ditch everything and after the Federal guys was gone why they'd go into operation again. I had ^{an} uncle (?) back east that had a good reputation of makin' it and By Jove! while they'd notify 'em when they was agoin to come and one time the Federal guys slipped on him I guess unexpected and put him in jail and while he was in jail why they didn't get his still..he had the still put away and the girls operated the moonshine still and the boys..to pay ^{his} the fine to get out of jail. That's the way the moonshine business worked.

(M) How often would the IRS come by then, the Federal revenueurs?

(F) Well, I, I really couldn't answer that for sure but after it got a leak out that there was moon - too much of it goin' on then they'd send a federal guy out to investiage but I don't suppose it was more than two or three times a year or something like that.

(M) Hmmm. Did there - was it..people ^{happy} to see the repeal of prohibition then?

(F) Well, I guess they really was. ^{In prohibition days} I know my dad used to send to California and instead of buyin' I think ^{at} 4/5 every, err l. see..there was a month or every two months ^{shipment} or something like that my dad used to get alcohol and they'd ^{be used to} make his own whiskey out of the alcohol.

And..Mother used to mix drinks I guess, and work in a place there in the old country where they knew how to make their own whiskey out of alcohol. And, By Jove! some of the buys from camp would..dad would treat, and first thing you'd know why By Jove! them guys would drink up their whiskey in a hurry and ^{then} come up there and help him finish out his.

Dad was never much of a drinker. no always had some on hand but never got drunk or anything like that but he'd take a little drink now and then and treat some of those. One guy - a big fellow ~~claimed~~ he was awful sick and a heavy drinker. So he had to have

(F contd) some whiskey to get straightened out on so he'd come up and Dad would give him a couple of drinks and he said, "Oh, Boy!" he said, "I begin to feel better right away" and then took off down to camp and By Jove! after a ways he came back and said, "How about puttin' some of that in a bottle so I could take home", he ^{said} ~~sayd~~, "I'm ^{win't} ~~not~~ quite straightened out yet". Dad...burn him up. He said he hated to turn him down and yet he gave him some to take home.

(M) Hmmmm. When I was up talking ^{with} ~~the~~ people that one Sunday they were telling me about various things that happened during the years during the town of Scofield and one thing that your nieces mentioned to me was the Swine Flu that went through the area after World War I. Was that something that was serious?

(F) I didn't quite get...

(Mrs.F) What went thru?

(M) A Flu after World War I?

(Mrs.F) Oh, about the flu. Oh, you mean that?

(F) Yeh, there was quite a few... ^{that} some got the flu ^{there} / alright.

(Mrs.F) It was probably all over. *the country.*

(F) I don't remember if any of them - definitely that died from the flue, but Gosh! you know the people - they ^{were} ~~was~~ buildin' openair sanitoriums here in Portland for years here in Portland there for awhile. They didn't know how to treat it. And those people were just dyin' like flies there. And, they didn't know how to treat it. Finally, the doctors got wise of it and ..my sister got it and she was working for some people - some real estate people there in Portland and they had a big cache of liquor in the basement under padlock and he told her "Now", he ~~says~~, "now you just help yourself to that whiskey down there and get rid of that flu. You stay in bed and drink as much of that as...just so you don't get polluted and," he ~~says~~, "that will heal ya - heal that flue" and that's the way they worked it afterwards they'd just give them plenty of whiskey and that whiskey would kill off those flu germs.

(M) Hmmmm

(F) But until they found that out why I guess there was a lot of people that died alright.

(M) It was something serious all across the nation then was it not?

(M) (Mrs. F) What year was that? 1918 or... it was all over the world like that that died, millions.

(M) I understand that your family had the first radio in the town of Scofield, or was it the first?

(F) Well, no, there was a fellow by the name of George McCormick..that was, you probably met Mrs. Peppard and Gladys Lull there at the party.. it was, let's see, the brother-in-law he was - he made them and he made one for my brother, yeh, and there was a few more that had them before we had 'em. Because I remember there was a fellow by the name of Frank Fisher that had a radio and we listened to one of those heavy weight fights and that was before my brother had one.

(M) People would gather to listen to the radio then?

(F) Yeh, yeh, it was quite a bit of entertainment that way. Oh, I don't know we lived up on the hill quite a little I don't know just how much of that did go on that way but, I know we sure enjoyed listenin' to the fights over radio. It came in pretty good. And, this McCormick was pretty good at makin' - I guess he made a number for different people then the Long brothers lived up north of Cornelius here..they'd make radios too. One of the Long boys - let's see, was it Carl? or which one was it? They made quite a few of them and sold them.

Track 3 Tape 1 Side 1

(M) There were instances that happened in town. Another thing that I heard mentioned was a big snow storm in 1923. ^{19 and cold winter} Was that something that you remember?

(F) 19 what?

(M) 23

(F) 43?

(M) 23.

(F) Oh, 23. Well...

(Mrs F) That's the year we came to this country.

(F) I remember the cold one in 1919. The water tank froze up so bad and, but, the big snow that I know was after the mill went away, in 1948 but, I think that in 1935, 34 or 35 yeh, that was - up there at our place we had 35 inches of snow because I remember I wrote that down some place.

(Mrs. F) Yeh, we were married then, yeh.

(F) In 1935 we had 35 inches - guess it was the winter of 34 or so.

(Mrs. F) Is that the time I walked down to Mrs. _____ to get some milk? I walked in deep snow. I thought it would be fun walking down. I walked two miles to get some milk because our cow was dry. I thought it would be fun to go for a walk.

(F) But.. in 1948 why the place that they called the Mallow place - that was a mile above us, and, a fellow by the name of Stanfield bought that and he built a block ^{House} building there and he said the dogs were on top of the snow a-lookin' through the upper panes of the windows in his house. Standing on top of the snow. *about 6' deep*

(M) Hmmm

(F) And, I guess they were just snowbound there for awhile and couldn't hardly get out at all until they got a bulldozer or something in there to open up the roads. But I remember that one year when we were there why we were snowbound for awhile. The only way we could get out was with a horse and a horse could hardly walk through that snow so I waited and waited and nobody came to open up the road, so I put a plow - bolted onto the side of the sled and then I bolted a barrell stave onto - behind the moll ^{the} (?) board and I plowed that snow away ^{to} from each side and it piled that snow up on the bank so pretty and, on both sides, and of course the horses and the ~~sled~~ sled kind of packed it down. Well it was pushing the ^{snow in} front of the sled and out to the sides and I got that road all opened up and then it froze that nite and so I went out with the car and while I was gone why here they come in there with a bulldozer and opened that road up and in high gear and it just went like this down that road - and in some places they'd take dirt and in other places they'd pile it up. And, if I didn't have a check of a time getting through that. O Gosh! You'd have to back up and while I left the car at the foot of the hill, I couldn't - I knew it wasn't no use to make it up in there until it ^{frozen} thawed out quite a little, and, so, I went down there - and the next morning; I tried to get back up in there; Boy! I just had to back up and take runs at some of those places they piled it up to get through in there when they got ...the snow was frozen.

(M) Before the days of the automobile and the plow, it must have been difficult to get around, get out of the city when a big snow storm would strike.

(F) Well, as a rule you know we'd generally enough to buy enough groceries to last for a

(F) contd) a week at a time, and.. *di so*

(Mrs. F) Well, we'd eat for about a month.

(F) Well,.... *omit*

(Mrs. F) More than that.

(F) I was thinking before we had automobiles the way we was talkin'. And, Oh it seemed I don't remember of being - seemed down in the valley why then it's it would be different in the snow, we'd have a lot of snow/^{up}in there and then you get down in the valley, why, and, you went with a sled you'd run into the rock road and then the sled wouldn't work too good on them rocks. Dad had a steel bob - or steel sled, and runners, on and when the snow would be soft in the valley it would just grip those rocks and the horse couldn't hardly pull it but..there was quite a little difference in the elevation. In one way, why most of the time we'd travel by horseback and if it was too bad for wheels up in the hills and there wasn't enough snow in the valley for the sled and then we'd travel by horseback and get.. *to mail & groceries*

(Mrs. F) We used to go out in horse and buggy. You know that buggy..you know that *covered buggy* buggy we had with the top on? It was so funny. We used to go to Buxton in that thing/

(F) Well, I can remember at times there were people from Vernonia that would come by and with a load of provisions for the winter and then they'd get caught in a snow storm and pull in at our place overnite. There were two places that most of them would stop if the people in the valley didn't have room to put them up *for the nite* anymore, then they'd send them up to our place. And, this guy would stay there and he'd left his wagon out on the main road and he came there ~~with~~ him and his wife and another lady, and stayed all night and then Dad let him leave our sled~~s~~ to go home and... he took some of the provisions in his sled and left most of it in his wagon and..then when he come back to get his wagon why he didn't bring our sled back and so Dad kind of got peevd about that and he went over there to see to see why he didn't bring the sled back, why here he had travelled I don't know how many miles of road over there. Here we had a brand new sled and he said those sled runners were only about that thick left - he had them all wore out and I guess they were about that *5"* thick of natural growth maple and...so... Dad was a little bit burned up about it.

(M) I imagine so.

(F) The old fellow told him he said, "well, you can have your sled, but.." but "what do - *dad said,*

(F contd) I want with a sled when its all wore out"

(M) Did the snow or the weather ever get so bad that the railroad, or train, couldn't run?

(F) Well, they had difficulties - take it up around Cochran, why my son worked on the section there for a year - let's see what year was that, 48? Let's see. Or, was it sooner? It must have been about 48.

(Mrs.F) It couldn't have been much sooner.

(F) And, Gosh! he says it was about - from 11 to 13 foot deep at Cochran in there.

(Mrs.) How did the railroad get through. Didn't they have a plow in the front?

(F) Yeh, yeh, they'd put three locomotive together to push those it open, and then they'd have to clean the track at road crossing by hand. At times there wasn't no trains at all for a few days.

(M) Hmm. Changing the subject somewhat here. When I was up in Scofield there with you folks there was mention of a Greek community.

(F) Yeh, there was a section gang that they used the greeks to maintain the tracks and build tracks and maintain them and...they lived up the track kind of by themselves. Guess they kind of made a camp so that they wouldn't be any squabbles or anything like that so they'd be off by themselves I guess, in other words. So they fixed their camp up along the track there. Well, it wasn't so far for them to go to work either. They'd be closer to their work up in the woods.

omit (Mrs.F) That's - up there where the depot was - up the tracks there? a ways? from the depot?

(F) No, towards Felongs and the Nowaski's (?) where the Greek camp was. Boy, there were some pretty nice sort of guys in there that worked in there. I know I used to sell a lot of veal and vegetables and different things to them and...they seemed to want to buy everyone of our veals that I had. They invited me in for supper one time even. That was when I was a-batchin' there and..they invited me in for supper to eat with them.

(M) How many of them were there?

(F) Oh, I think there were about a dozen I think something like that. There was two men had their wives there and they were kind of cahoots in buying their groceries and they had their storage room and by Jol they accused this other families of digging into their storage. So, I come there one time and there was about five padlocks on this hasp and this

(F contd) guy - one guy, had to get the keys from all them five guys before they could ~~open~~
 70 put the veal into the storage room. I guess they weren't trusting each other, they'd steal from one another. Kind of tickled me, taking 5 padlocks off this hasp.

(M) Well, did they maintain their Greek tradition of dress? eating?

(F) Oh, I don't know if I quite followed you.

(M) Were they different from the rest of the people there?

(F) Well, the Greeks were quite meat eaters especially on mutton. They ..that was their main meat - mutton and goat meat and...they used to even go and buy a steer - some of them, and then butcher and I know there was one Greek that came clear from Timber one time to my place and wanted to buy - I think I sold him a young steer one time and they led it home and butchered it. Oh, they was quite on a bargain - they didn't want to pay too much more than they had to. They'd try to chisel you for a price.

(Mrs. F) Did they dress different than from the other people? Or were they the same?

(F) Oh, well, I - one thing about them I know they always wore a red handkerchief around their neck to keep their shoulders from burning - it was kind of a habit and to keep the sweat, I guess, off them. Seemed like that was one thing I didn't notice the difference I noticed they always wore a red handkerchief around their neck.

(M) Were there a quite a few other Greeks up in the woods?

(F) No, I think there was one Greek that worked in the woods a-buckin' logs . The only one that worked in the woods, the rest of them was just on the section.

(M) Did these Greeks speak English?

(F) O Yes - No, not all of 'em but most of them could speak pretty fair.

(M) What happened to the 2 Greek families?

(F) Well, when the mill closed down why then - they all moved out.

(Mrs. F) Well, the railroad was still there though. They worked on the railroad. The railroad was still there. *N.P.N.Y.*

(F) Well, I'm talking about the Greeks on, with the Standard Box, or were you referring to the SP - there were Greeks on the SP, too.

omit (M) There were both Greeks at the mill and the...

(F) The SP had a Greek camp right there at Seefeld up the track. Yeh, the section foreman and his *was* Tom Follas, *he* was a Greek and his wife lives here in Forest Grove. He married

(F contd) one of the girls there in Scofield. Yeh, there was - I forgot about the SP.

(Mrs. F) They lived up the track, didn't they Ed?

(F) Yeh, yeh Sp had ^{ad} ---one time they had a bunch of Koreans on the SP there too and then after they got this different foreman in there then he got a bunch of Greeks in there. This Fellas had quite a reputation in keeping up his track. They had that track in pretty good shape. That was one thing they were good about their work. I guess those foremen built up a good reputation and why..they had the tracks up in good shape.

(M) Were there section crews all along the railroad? then?

(F) Yeh, every so often there was a section. There was one in Banks and one in Oh, I forget where it was - Enright, or something like that.

(M) They were usually..

(F) Each one had their - so many miles to look after.

(M) Each section group was usually a different ethnic group? Foreigners or,

(F) Well, I think the biggest part of those around Banks - that was more white people. Don't think there were any in Banks section - think it was mostly ~~xxx~~ white Americans in there. As I remember right. And, I was wondering - one time I remember I was working with a guy that was ^{Rock(?)} haulin' logs on a truck and he was telling about he was working on the section and they hired a young lad to saw these rails; in the summertime why these rails stretch and they throw too much curvature in the track so they cut out a piece and..to get the track back into line, and some steel will stretch more than others and so this boy - young lad, why he says, "Why Heck! my dad got a hand saw that will beat that hacksaw all to pieces". So the guys thought they'd kid him and so "you just bring that saw tomorrow and we'll find you a fail to cut" and By Jove! sure enough here he come with that saw and ^{they} he showed him where to cut the rail and ^{they} he figured that he would never cut that rail and he'd be there all day and so they went up the track aways and they ^{were} fixin' the track and they said it didn't take no time why here he come with that piece of rail - packin' it up to them. And, them guys looked so dumbfounded they couldn't believe their own eyes - that piece of rail he cut off with the handsaw.

(Mrs. F) Is that really true?

(F) Yeh.

(Mrs.F) Do you really believe that he did it?

((F) Yeh,

(Mrs. F) O my goodness!

(M) Hmmm...well let's see the mill closed down in 1928. Why did it - what happened to it? why did they close?

(F) They had all their timber cut out. They only had so much timber bought out and they didn't go to work shipping logs in like some of them did. They decided to abandon it and it took them some time to clean up the yard. And when they got all the piles down to where they didn't have no more car loads, or could fill orders on mixed cards, then they started selling it out (to) - for a song at \$5.00 a load and I hauled some mighty big loads out of that mill there for my borther-in-law. I had a wagon that was made to haul ties and I could put pipes on top the standards. It had iron standard built onto it, and I had that sure piled up nearly 3 feet high and while the first load I took out of there, the guys said, "Well, why don't you put a load on?" I said, "Gosh! I don't want to be a hog." "Well, just you don't break down here in the yard and block the alleys. We don't care how much you put on." And, so By Jo! I loaded that up and went past ^{Frank Rink} the lumber haulers that used to haul lumber for several years from Manning to Forest Grove and he said, "Ed, I hauled many a load of lumber and seen many loads of lumber hauled and that's the biggest damn load of lumber I ever seen in my days." And I hauled some to my place too an. Gosh! there was white fir lumber there 12 inches wide and I know I hauled two or three wagon loads of that up to my place. Bought some of it down hirc to Cornelius when I -- I had about ~~xxxx~~ 3 thousand board feet that I hauled down here and then sold it, when I moved. I didn't use it all up.

(M) What became of the Scofield area once the Standard Box and Lumber Co. moved out?

(F) Well, they just dissolved and Cobb and Woodcock and let's see - still can't think of that 3rd

(Mrs. F) Was it Sisk?

(F) No, he was superintendant. I got it on the tip of my tongue but can't think of the third guy. But, they were all from Portland. No, I guess Cobb lived for a number of years afterwards.

(M) Did the people in the area that worked in the mill - did they move out?

(F) O yes, pretty near everybody. Well, there was one family by the name of ^{Fred} Hamburger, they

(F contd) bought a piece of ground there and lived for a little while and then they up and sold it and moved away. And different ones bought pieces of ground. A fellow by the name of Ed Booso bought the whole acreage - 4500 acres for \$1.25 an acre. Then he started selling out during the depression for \$20.00 an acre and a lot of people couldn't get the money to finish paying on it and then he'd have to take it back and then resell it again a number of times and finally the county kind of got after him. The county had so much delinquent taxes around and ~~xxxxx~~ wanted it paid up and they kind of got after him for dealing that way with the people and why didn't he give them more time to pay off and, I don't know, finally he sold some of it in big patches. He sold to a fellow by the name of Stanfield. I don't know how many acres Stanfield bought and then finally the timber company started buying up; and, Gosh! Stanfield, I don't think he even paid \$20.00 an acre for it. I think he got it for quite a bargain and he made pretty fair on the timber company when they bought his holding.

(M) The timber company bought the 4500 acres then?

(F) Well, no, they got most of it by now.

(M) Which timber company is this?

(F) Longbell has got the biggest part of it.

(M) Longbell was buying timberland during that depression?

(F) Well, no it was later on. No, it doesn't seem they was buying much of it at that time. But, later on it was when they started buying d-don't know it seemed like it was a - oh, it must have been around in the 40s or early 50s when the timber companies started buying.

(M) Why did you stay up there then?

(F) Why did I stay? or...

(M) Why did you stay after the mill closes?

(F) Well, we had the place there in the first place and I really didn't want to stay there after I got old enough - big enough to work out. Wanted to get out of there, and I I wanted to get out of there and I didn't want to leave my dad alone so I up and bought my dad's place and then he moved to Vernonia and stayed close to my sister's there. And,

...

(F contd) Well, we got married in 1928 and so we lived moved back on the farm and we lived there another

(Mrs. F) and then we lived ^{there} another 15 years up in Scofield. My folks in the meantime moved to Vernonia when the mill closed and my dad worked in the mill over there.

(F) After my sister got married why I batched for 4 years with my Dad and he was always particular about didn't want me to get married to some of those girls from the camp. He wanted me to get married to some of these farm girls from the valley.

(Mrs. F) Well, I wasn't no farm girl!

(F) He was always getting after me, and when my sister moved away then he wanted me to get married in 2 weeks time.

(M) Did you farm the land during this time? You made a living off the farm, then?

(F) O yeh, yeh.

(Mrs. F) I don't know if we made a living or not.

(F) It was kind of a scant living. By the time we made something and then in the wintertime we'd run short of feed and then we'd spend our summer's earning to buy feed to finish feeding the cattle through the wintertime. I always tried to build up a big herd and then sell them off to pay the mortgage off and Gosh! I don't know it seemed like I had the luck - I had the barn so full of cattle one winter and just a little bit of hay and I had 3 acres of turnips and I was going to feed my young stock through on turnips and some straw and hay that I bought and here the ^{fall} ~~frost~~ come and I only got one sled load of turnips - the ^{spring} ~~frost~~ got the while 3 acres.

(Mrs. F) We raised strawberries up there too. ^{we had} And ~~xxx~~ 190 head of sheep and goats, cattle and - what else did we raise?

(F) The ^{coyotes} ~~xxxx~~ run me out of the sheep business. And it was only the 2-legged coyotes too.

(Mrs. F.) Don't go into detail.

(M) What do you mean by 2-legged coyotes?

(F) Is that what he called them? Yeh, we seen one killed by our mailbox and tho't it was a wolf so I got my rifle and started 1/4 mile to the mailbox and I got about half way and I seen this dog on the hillside and I thought it was a wolf so I took an aim across the stump and I was going to fire and kill that wolf and just at that time that dog just wheeled around like that and went behind that stump over there and when I got up by the

(P contd) stump why here the grass was all rolled down where there was a guy laying down behind the stump. He had this dog up there to sicken it on my sheep and kill the sheep. *The dog* He would kill it right on the road and then he was afraid to pick it up - afraid we was watchin' I guess we went outside and seen the dog kill it. And, so, from there By Jo! I seen tracks about every six or 7 feet and going around the back side of the ridge in the ferns and then on the road when he hit that road I never seen such long tracks in all my days - going down that road. I was following him down by the mailbox and then I hit rock road and I couldn't track him any ~~longer~~ farther and *then* there I was going to turn him in for sure and then I got to thinkin' that Darn it! a guy turned him to the sheriff, he liable to come up there and turn all your buildings down so I never turned it in to the sheriff. Anyhow, I. Yeh, I knew who it was that was doing it and knew the dogs and everything and in another incident the same guy told me one day they were going to take some stuff to the Alaska Junk and that night our dog - had a fox terrier dog - put up with so much darn fuss around there I figured there must be somebody around so I didn't have no flashlight and didn't have a shell for my 22 so I took my big rifle and went down there and *my* his dog as looking down one corner of the orchard. I said, "By Jo! I'm going to scare somebody" so I knew just about how high that brush was and I fired into that corner where he was lookin' *up* up through the brush and there that rifle - and hollered "Whose there?" and at the same time the dog started going around the orchard. Boy, them guys went out there. You should have seen how far them tracks - those guys. And thoms the ones that told me they were going to take this junk to the Alaska Junk. And the next time I seen his mother he says, "What was you shootin' at up there last nite?" I sayd, "Well, I if I had a flashlight I could have done a little better." And I said, "Somebody was prowling around up there and BY Jo! I'm not going to put with any of that". And by Jo! it went on for a while and / this guy that I figured was there why he told me " ~~XX~~ Somebody had been prowling around my place" and so I went down to talk to old Connell about it - that was the sheriff, and he says " You want to shoot and then holler 'Whose there?'" And the other guy - why every time I seen him why it seems like his hair was standing up on end. I think I scared the livin' life out of ~~him~~ the other guy.

(Mrs. P) *thought he ought* No ~~more~~ to get some more meat up there.