

INDEX TO TAPE AND TRANSCRIPT
ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW: MINOR T. HESSE

- 0-10 (P. 1-2) Interviewer's introduction. Narrator's introduction.
- 10-20 (pgs. 2-4) History of the Donation Land Claim. Scholl's lumber mill. Peter Scholls.
- 20-30 (pgs. 4-6) Dairy farming. Trips into Portland.
-
- 30-40 (pgs. 7-8) T.B. in cows. Grain farming, potato farming. The self-sufficient farm.
- 40-50 (pgs. 8-11) Portland's dependence on the farms of Washington County. Canyon Road. Anecdote about horse farming.
- 50-60 (pgs. 11-12) Neighboring farm children. Wife's responsibilities on the farm.
- 60-70 (p. 13) Farm hospitality.
- TRACK 2
- 0-10 Blank.
- 10-20 (Pgs. 14-15) Travelling farmers and travelling salesmen.
- 20-30 (p. 15-16) Enforcing the law.
- 30-40 (pgs. 17-19) Churches in the community. Boundaries of Scholls. The neighboring towns of Farmington and Hazeldale.
- 40-50 (pgs. 19-21) The and buildings of Scholls. The Scholls Grange. Community fair.
- 50-60 (pgs. 21-23) Community dances. Washington County Fair. "4H"
- 60-70 Traditions vs. new scientific farming methods. The local grist mill. (pgs. 23-24)

MINOR T. HESSE INDEX TO TAPE AND TRANSCRIPT

TRACK 3

- 0-10 (p. 25) Grist mill, description of the operation of a threshing machine
- 10-20 (pgs 26-28) Hop growing. Portland breweries. Prohibition days.
- 20-30 (pgs 28-29) Ferd Groner and his walnut orchards.
- 30-40 (pgs 29-31) Harvesting the walnuts. Hired help.
- 40-50 (pgs 31-34) Chinese labor. Mexican-American migrant labor.
- 50-60 (pgs 35-36) Technological changes in farming. Tractors. Future of farming in the Scholls area.

TRACK I

Minor Hesse March 22, 1978

- (0) Born in 1911. In Scholls on property. How did ancestors get here to this land? Leased property from Bennett
- (10) Did your grandparents talk about what land was like? Mostly timber, fir and oak. So often clearing. Was there a mill around? Intentions were farming.
- (20) Sold butter in town for income. Town was Portland. Took milk to condensary in Hillsboro. Cows got T.B. in 1916. Went into potato business. Sold hay to dairies in Hillsdale.
- (30) Lived off own farm. Vegetables and fruits. How big was Portland than? Front and First to 3rd and Main town. People in city depended on farmers.
- (40) Trips into Portland with family? Canyon Rd. was steep and crooked road. Took train from Allen and Scholls. Hard journey in Winter down Canyon? Bought a ford in 1913. What responsibilities did you have as child? Tells story
- (50) Was there kids you ran around with? Heaton Brothers. Strong bonds in families? What was wife's jobs? Cooking 3 meals aday. Father interested in government.
- (60) Wife washing (wailing clothes) breakfast by 6:00. Had big house people stay over night.

Track 2

(0) blank

- (10) I think we were cut off. You were saying people at your house. Watkin's product men. Strong sense of community good friendships.

cont)

Traveling salesmen not honest.

- (20) Remembers some incidents. Quaks coming by? Folks would take bad guys to Hillsboro. Sheriff would have volunteered deputy's. Organized groups? Church in Scholls.
- (30) Soul Sleepers Eccentric group? Community divided by religions? No. 150 people in Grange Hall for meetings. Farmington had 2 churches and a store. Hazeldale had little center (gathering Place). What happened to Farmington? Just Tavern.
- (40) Central location in Scholls? Store started in 1890's still there. Describe town. Grange strong? Activities took place in? sponsored Scholls fair. One room at Grover School:
- (50) Dances here in area? People would walk 10 miles to come to dance. Did they have a band? I remember big RCA phonograph. Wash. Co. fair big event? County fair started in Shute Park. F-H started in 1922-1923. Started by extension services.
- (60) Was there many farm traditions? What were some crops? Hay to dairy farms Grain to Portland. Griss mill in Scholls. Explain about Griss Mill??

Track 3

- (0) Talking about Griss Mill. Did families ground own? Explain thrasher? Hops grown in area in 1890 commercially. Original brewerys in Portland. Blitz-Weinhard. Farmers make own beer?
- (10) Raids during prohibition? Home brew - rock- gut made. Woman's Temperance? Scholls started walnuts in 1900 's. Quite a nursury. 1000 acres.

Cont)

(20) Groner was a promotor. Tell about Mr. Groner? Brought boysenberries.

(30) Who would harvest walnuts? Kids out of school. Paid 10¢ to 25¢ for 3 gallon bucket. Employment office in Portland . Men came out and live on farm. Chinese in area in 1890's. Chinese cleared land for grandfather. wages 10¢ per day.

(40) Where did they come from? Cheap labor. What happened to them? What about migrants? Talked about Mr. Lautrell. Immigration trying to catch illegal mexicans.

(50) Easy farming done by horses. Tractors in 1920. When tractors came in did they resent it? Couldn't afford them. What are some of changes in agriculture? No comparison. What do you use your farm for? Classify as dairy farm.

(60) Hogs, grain,. Stayed deversified. How about future of farming area? Taxes getting high. Ever wish for farming years ago. I want to go ahead!

End of Interview

In this interview, Mr. Hesse talks about living and working in the farming community of Scholls. Minor Hesse, a life-time resident of this community, was born on August 11, ¹⁹¹¹ 1911. His family has lived on the same farm for over 100 years. His grandparents, ^{after} emigrating from Germany, ^{spent a short time} after a short stint of farming in Illinois, moved on and settled in Washington County. His ancestors represent the large group of German pioneer stock moving from the Middle West and South and then on into Oregon.

Mr. Hesse was selected as an oral history candidate not because of any unusual characteristics, but because he is the archetype of the original farmer in this locale. This is not to infer that Mr. Hesse does not possess his own unique way of life or his own individual flair or color. It is to say that he and his family have the common characteristics of the people who constitute rural life in Washington County.

Like his grandparents and parents before him, he continues to farm his land.

In the same mold, his son is carrying on the family tradition. The family, so infused with the farming spirit, that Minor Hesse's daughter-in-law is the current head (1978) of the Washington County Fair.

In the interview, Mr Hesse talks about the varying farm crops grown and raised on his land. His farm is mainly a dairy farm, so common among many of the farms in the area. Most all of the early farmers, while not considering themselves a bona-fide dairy farmer, all owned and milked anywhere up to a dozen cows and sold the milk to the local condensarys, dairys, and markets in Portland. This points up an important facet relating to the history of agriculture . The farm commodities produced in the Tualatin Valley supplied the expanding city of Portland with ^{stuffs} food to meet the needs and wants of the growing and hungry population. Mr. Hesse reminisces about the all-day trips into Portland with the "hack" hauling the hay, grains, milk, and produce over the slow and often muddy Canyon Road.

Mr. Hess also, talks of the familiar and societal relationships; i.e. the importance of the wife and children, neighbors and community ^{bound} ~~bounda~~ and social institutions and activities that make-up the daily life of the rural citizen. Overall then, the two hour long conversation provides a flavor for the farming activities in this portion of Washington County

Page 1
 Minor Hesse
 March 22, 1978
 Accession No. LOH 78-242.3

(0)
 LM: The following interview is with Minor T. Hesse. He was born in Scholls on August 11, 1911. His grandparents came into Scholls from Illinois in 1877. He talks about his family living and farming in the Scholls area, his neighbors and the rural life in Washington County at the turn of the century.

LM: Good morning. I would like to first off ~~to~~ ask you a little information on yourself. Such as where you were born?

MH: I was born here on this place ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ 1911. I spent my whole life right in this spot.

LM: Were you born in the house itself?

MH: In the house itself.

LM: They didn't take pregnant women to the hospital then?

MH: There ^{were} ~~was~~ always midwives. People in the neighborhood that would help take care and come around the time someone was having a baby ~~or child~~.

A lot of times there was a lady that stayed for a week or so afterwards to take care of the mother and help around the house. In my situation there was a lady ^{by the} ~~named~~ Mrs. Bennett who lived up near Mountainside school.

LM: Is that near here somewhere?

MH: Yes, it is just south of Scholls about a mile on the road over to Newberg.

LM: So it must have been quite an event back then when someone, a new child was in the community, ~~or~~ born?

MH: That is right. And one I remember best when you talk about children being born is when my sister was born in 1916.

The ~~snow~~; There was probably a good ^{two} ~~to~~ feet of snow out ^{and} ~~in~~ real cold weather. The doctor came out from Hillsboro and he had a guy come along. He hired a team from the ^{old} livery stable and he came out in a sleigh at that time. I can always remember how cold and everything it was at that time. It was January 11.th It must have been a cold ride as far as I was concerned.

LM: What day were you born? ^{What} ~~When~~ is your birthday?

MH: My birthday is August 11, 1911.

LM: So you were born on this property so your parents and your grandparents must have lived on this land before you. Could you tell me a little bit about how your ancestors came about owning this land?

MH: Yes, like I say, they came across from Highland, Illinois; that is where they came from to here. They came over in 1876. They come across by ^{the} railroad where the old golden spike was driven about eight or ten years before that and ^{came} ~~came~~ ^{came} across to Frisco and then they came up to Portland by boat to this area. They stayed in Forest Grove the first year and looked the situations over ~~and~~ to see what they wanted to do. Then they ^{came} ~~came~~ out and leased this place for about two years and then after that they bought the place.

(10) LM: When they came out was there a lot of other people traveling along with them coming out west?

MH: They were the only ones in ^{their} ~~there~~ group. My grandad's brother ^{had come} ~~came~~ out to this area about a year before and liked it so well that then the whole family decided to move out. ^{This} ~~That~~ brought my ^{great} ~~grand~~ grandad and my ^{grandad} ~~grandad~~ and everybody.

LM: When you mentioned that they leased the property, who owned the land at that time?

MH: At that time, I don't know the man's first name, but his last name is Ben-

At that time, I don't know the man's first name, but his last name was Bennett. He was the son-in-law of Peter Scholl who had established the Donation Land Claim in this area and also started the ferry which Scholl's Ferry is named after. When Scholl's daughter married Bennett, Scholl gave her this 230 acres of property more or less, as I understand, as a wedding gift.

230 acres of property to his daughter more less as I understand as a wedding gift. They didn't care much for farming so they ^{don't} ~~did~~ other things and leased the land out and after two years they decided to sell. So my Grandad and Great grandad decided it was a good time to buy.

LM: Was Peter Scholl around at that time? Was he still living?

MH: Yes, Peter Scholl was still living and ^{running} the ferry, he was still running the ferry at that time. He had a 600 and something Donation Land Claim so he had this other property that he was farming at the same time.

LM: Did your grandparents or parents ever talk about what the land was like back then? Was there many people living in the area or was it pretty much open space?

MH: It was pretty much all timber.

LM: Was that right?

MH: Lots of big fir and ~~lots of~~, some of the land had quite ^{a little} ~~lot~~ of oak trees on it but it was mostly timber. There was a few acres here and there that would be grubbed out and cleared out for farming at that time.

LM: So the original people in this area they had to do ^{Their} their own clearing then?

MH: Most of them did their own clearing by just going out and doing that old hard work and grubbing stumps.

LM: Was there a small mill around here then?

MH: No, ~~that is the thing~~ we think of lumber today as ^{quite} such an industry, ~~and in~~ in those days they just cut the trees down and in the fall of the year they ^{lit} ~~light~~ the thing on fire and hoped they all burned

LM: Oh wow! I would imagine some of those trees are used for their own homes and farms.

MH: Oh yes, they used their own. It was not too many years later ^{that} though Groner and ^{Rowell} ~~Rowe~~ built a sawmill down here where the Scholls Ferry ^{was} ~~is~~, right on the river ~~there~~. They would buy logs or get logs up river and float them down and run this mill. ^{It was} ~~They were~~ along in about 1890 I would say that they had this mill and ^{doing} ~~had~~ quite a little lumber business.

(20) LM: ~~SA~~ When your grandparents arrived, ^{that} ~~there~~ intentions were farming I would imagine.

MH: That is right. That is what they were interested in. I don't know what the interests were back in Germany. I ~~don't~~ have ^{no} ~~any~~ idea, ~~but~~ They ^{came} through Highland, Illinois and stayed there and went into the farming business ~~there~~ for a short time. They soon had the urge to come on out West and go ~~into~~ farming here. Evidently they must have liked dairy business because that is one of the things they ^{did} ~~done~~. They had a few cows. Like I say, there was probably about ten in those days but that was quite a few.

LM: So was the milk that they produced from their dairy cows, was that mostly for their own use?

MH: No, ~~that was used well~~ they called themselves a dairy farm at that time but they used to skim the milk off and feed the skim milk to the hogs and made butter out of the others. Then about once or twice a week, ~~once a week~~ or every other week they would take this butter to town and sell it and that was one of their sources of income, along with raising the pork and killing it off and curing it ~~in~~ in the old smoke house and taking it to town to sell. That was one of their big incomes when they first came.

LM: You speak of town, did they go to, are you talking about Portland?

MH: I am talking about Portland at that time because that was the main place that people went. ~~They could make the trip~~ ^{The} ~~it~~ was sixteen miles. They could make it in a day by leaving early in the morning and getting back later.

LM: That is hard to imagine taking a full day for a trip into Portland.

MH: It sure does ^{in these times.} Sometimes we go in a couple of times a day. Very seldom they would stay over ^{the} night unless they had other business to attend to.

LM: Was there a giant condensary in Portland that they would take it to?

MH: No, just some of the local grocery stores in town and then they would sell it to the people in Portland.

LM: Did they ever take their milk into the condensary ^{er} in Hillsboro?

MH: Yes, as soon as the condensary ^{ser} was started in Hillsboro that milk was taken into Hillsboro.

I can remember back when the old teams and wagons ^{milk} come along and from this place we had to ^{take it} ~~to Groner's Corner~~. ~~The milk wagon went by Groner's~~ ^{Corner up} ~~here,~~ ^M my dad had a little old ~~cart~~, two wheel cart built and hooked one horse on to that and haul^{ed} about two cans of milk up ^{to} ~~into~~ Groner's ^{Corner} every morning. I even remember riding up on some cans as he would take them up. That went on for quite a few years till about 1916. He had a herd of thorough^{bred} ^{Guernsey} jersey cattle at that time and ~~he~~ got T.B. in the bunch. ~~So~~ That wiped him out of the business for a few years. Then we were with^{out} cows until 1923 ~~and~~ ^{when} then we came back in again. At that time we started shipping milk to Portland ^{by} ~~in~~ a truck.

LM: Was that quite a problem with the early dairy farmers, T.B. and milk spoiling on them?

MH: Yes, that is right. It was quite a problem and like I say T.B. ^{was} ~~is~~ quite a new thing because ~~why~~ the land was all fairly oped and you had not much disease or anyth^{ing} like that. To get something like that in ^{a herd} ~~is~~ was quite a problem.

LM: Yes I imagine so.

MH: The only way nowadays, they use medic^{ines} and things like that for gettin^g ~~ing~~ around it, but in those days it was jus^t quit the dairy business till the sunshine ^{killed} ~~cured~~ the bugs and theⁿ you could get back into it again.

(30) LM: That must have been fairly hard on your father and the surrounding dairy farmers to have to close up shop like that.

MH: It did. It changed them over so they went more into grain and they had enough land cleared that they were able to raise grain. Also, ~~we~~ dad and granddad at that time went into the potato business which was quite a thing because California was needing seed potatoes. They would come up to this area ~~and~~ ^{to} get farmers to raise the seed for ~~there~~ ^{Their} potatoes. I remember they had a what they called a red garnet potato^t They used to ship to California as seed. ^{spelling? OK}

LM: When your family started out in dairy business was that ^{predominant} predominant type of farm of your neighbors at that time also?

MH: No, not necessarily. Quite a few of the neighbors went into hay and grain. The bigger dairies were down on the west side of Portland and a lot of them would haul ~~there~~ ^{Their} hay loose, ~~well~~ ^{around} ~~Roundwood~~ ^{The} Hillsdale area of Portland now and sell their hay to the dairies down there.

LM: On the original Hesse farm was that the major purpose [?] for ~~to~~ ^{to} sell ~~the~~ the crops for ~~the~~ ^{their} livelihood? [?] A commercial type farm? [?] Was it all sold? They raised ~~the~~ [?] crops for their own support ~~or their own~~. ~~I mean~~ [?] They lived off their own farm. ~~in other words?~~

MH: Yes, they lived pretty much off ~~there~~ ^{Their} own farm. ~~I mean~~ ^{Their} they had ~~there~~ their own gardens and things like that for their own vegetables and they had fruit orchards and things of all kinds like that. ~~Like I say~~ ^I apples, they ~~had~~ ^{had} too many apples, In the fall, they used to make that into vinegar which they would also take to town to sell. They were quite the people. ^{had you} In those early days any little thing you took to town and either traded it or got your cash for it.

LM: How big was Portland back then? Was there quite a few people living in there in the city?

MH: There ~~was~~ ^{were} quite a few people but not near what it is ^{now}. The main part of Portland as I understand at that time was down around Front and First Street and went up to around Third Street. There was little business on the East side but not too much because they had the ferry that ~~crossed~~ ^{crossed} the river at Portland at that time.

40 LM: It sounds like the people living in the city then depended on the farmers ^{a lot} out here in this part of the country, ~~in~~ Washington County area.

MH: They did. This Tualatin Valley area was ~~one of the, you might say,~~ "the garden of Portland" at that time. ^{The} ~~Man's~~ biggest problem that they had was a way to get to Portland because Canyon Road was one of the first roads but it was a crooked, narrow trail up over there, ~~and~~ The other way was to go ^{south} on Macadam Avenue down as far as Taylor's Ferry Road and off out that way. It took quite a while to get the roads into Portland.

LM: Did you ever take trips with your father or grandfather into Portland along ~~these~~ Canyon Road and the old roads there?

MH: In the old days I remember going in and when the family would go in shopping ~~when~~ we would ^{hook} take the team on a hack and ^{go} ~~went~~ into Portland ^{early} in the morning. I can remember getting up and going Canyon Road when it was ^a real steep ^{narrow} winding road at that time. We would leave here ~~real~~ early in the morning, ~~and~~ say at five o'clock or so, and get home again at about seven or eight in the evening. Then not too much later we used to take the horse and buggy and go ^{down} to one of the railroad ~~tracks~~ ^{STATIONS}.

Oregon Electric ~~came~~ in with an electric train that runs where Allen Avenue now crosses Scholls Ferry which is a ~~real rural driveway~~ ^{railway right-of-way} there. We would leave the horse in the barn ~~down~~ there and take the train into Portland. The depot at that time was down on Front and Columbia street in Portland. ^{Where the approaches are now to Hawthorne Bridge} ~~are where~~ the old railroad depot was.

L: ~~When did~~ The Oregon Electric. . . When was the years that it ran?

MH: I can't remember when they ever started. It was there and it ran up until around the 1930's sometime. Then they took the train off. The S.P. ^(Southern Pacific) had the same kind of commuter train that ~~ran~~ ^{ran} from Forest Grove to Portland. They went in by the North side ~~of~~ ^{of} where Portland Golf Course is now. Jamison Road ^{was built on the old right-of-way} ~~comes out and in that way of right away they came~~ ^{into} ~~on.~~ They came on down through Hillsdale and ~~in~~ ^{into} Portland that way.

LM: Back to the Canyon Road and Macadam ~~a little bit~~. It must have been quite a hard journey especially in the winter months when the rain was coming down, ~~and~~ ^{was} it muddy and all that?

MH: Oh yes I'll say it was. In the winter times I probably didn't get to Portland as much. But I remember going ⁱⁿ the horse and buggy ^{when} ~~to~~ the mud would, say be about a foot deep and the old horse would find his way along through there. Also, when they would haul their produce to town in the winter time they would always ~~at least~~ ^{at least} use four horses on a wagon because of mud conditions. Then when the first cars come my folks ~~buyt~~ ^{buyt} ~~ght~~ a old Ford in 1913. Then they tried to get to Portland sometimes in the Spring and ~~f~~all and you ~~got~~ stuck about three times getting into Portland.

I always remember one of the big soft spots ^{was} on what is now Olson Road just North of Hall Blvd. There was a little swampy ditch through there and that was always a real bad one. They always thought if they could make that ~~way~~ ^{were} they was doing real good.

LM: When you were growing up on the farm were you required to do a lot of farm chores around? What were some of the initial responsibilities that you took care of as far back as you can remember?

MH: One of things way back was that I always liked horses so it was ^{my} job to work with them a little bit. I would feed ~~him~~ ^{them} and curry ~~him~~ ^{them} off during the days and mornings ~~and that~~. Of course my dad didn't have many cows at that time because ~~it~~ ^{when I} was real small he had just lost that herd. As soon as 1923 when he started with the cows ^{why} that's when I started milking cows. ^{like} I ~~can~~ ^{always} say I enjoyed it so it was never a ^d grudge to me.

LM: You were mentioning to me yesterday a ^{little} incident that happened to you about with the horses. I was wondering if you ^{could relate} ~~repeat~~ that story again?

MH: That's one I remember because I was probably about five years old and my dad was cutting hay with ^{a team of} ~~between~~ the horses right up here across where my house is now. My mother and I ^{went out to the field to tell Dad} ~~came along with her out to call him~~ ~~that~~ it was lunch ^{time} because in those days he didn't pack a watch with him and it was either ring the dinner bell or else go out and tell the people ^{working} it was noon ^{time}. So she and I had come out to the field to meet him, and of course I always liked my horses. He had a gentle team and he said " Oh well ^{you} ~~I~~ can drive them on into the barn". He and mother were walking along behind and I was walking through this dust road with dust about six or eight inches deep ^{on it} and I fell down and instead of letting the horses go, I ~~held~~ ^{hung} on to the reins and the horses drug me down to the gates.

~~Where~~ ^{There} They went to the barnyard and They stopped. I picked myself up coughing dust and everything like that. That is something I will always remember.

LM: Were you hurt at all?

MH: No it didn't hurt me ^abit. It was just good ole dragging through the loose dust and loose sand someplace.

LM: You must have been real scared though.

MH: I was kind of ~~didn't know~~. I was afraid to let go of the reins. I didn't know what would happen.

(50) LM: Were there other farm children around here that you grew up with ^{on} ~~in any~~ neighboring farms ⁺ that you would get together with?

MH: Yes, I had two cousins of mine ~~that lived over~~, the Heaton Boys, that lived over the other side of the hill. ~~from~~ We call it ~~the~~ the back side of this place^y. We were able to cut back through the areas between the two farms and so we played together quite a bit. In fact my grandad lived with the Heaton family in later years. So lot's of times they would come over with grandad or I would go ^{with} grandad so we able to get together quite a bit.

LM: The family back then, the institution of the family must have been there must have been strong bonds between husbands and wives and parents and children.

MH: That is right. In the case of the Hesse family there ^{were} ~~was~~ three boys, ^{as} and my dad had two brothers, and his sister. They all stayed in the farming business here. ^Alot of the machinery and things like that they would ^{own} ~~have~~ together and so ~~that~~ they were real close.

I mean with my grandfather here in the early days they had their own thrashing machines and ~~done~~^{did} work for others with that.

LM: How about the wife, the women; did she have quite a bit of responsibilities and chores ^{to do it} herself? She must have been quite a matriarch in the family life. [?]

MH: The woman was quite a deal because she had lots of responsibilities, ~~because~~ ^{because} in those early days there ~~was~~^{were} always hired men to cook for and always three meals a day. Like in the summer time . .

LM: You ~~haired~~^{hired} men ~~aw~~?

MH: Yes, they hired men. When I was a real small kid there was generally one or two here ~~with~~ to help with the work that was going on. It took a lot of time for, ^{what should I say?} the man of the place took more responsibility sibility in Government than what they do today. I remember my dad; I don't think he ever missed a budget meeting in ^{The} Hillsboro Court House or any road meetings that they would have. They spent more time on things like that and depended on hired help to do a lot of the work.

(60)
LM: So what were some of the specific things the wife would do? The cooking?

MH: She ~~had~~^{did} the cooking and the washing was always the big item because in those days they didn't have ~~the~~ washing machines, ~~and things like that~~. I remember the old wash boiler sitting on the stove where they boiled clothes ~~and things like that~~, ^{and} then rub ^{bed} them out on the old washboard.

LM: Most people would have a fit if they had to do that today.

MH: That is right. One of the big things was to get up in the morning because in those days they worked long hours and generally ^{had} breakfast ^{by} at six o'clock and it ^{was} up to the women to have a meal ^{breakfast} by then. ^{with extra preparation}

Page 13
Minor Hesse
Accession No. LOH 78-242.3

Also there were people that would travel through. People from around Tualatin area and even Tigard on ^{their} ~~there~~ way to Hillsboro for business and things like that. A day maybe wouldn't be long enough and ~~they~~ ^{we} always had a big house so people would stop and stay over night.

End of Track 1

10) ²³¹² ~~page~~ ^{page}
Start of Track 2

(10) LM: You were mentioning about people coming through and staying at your house.

MH: That's right, people would come through the country ~~and~~ say, traveling from Hillsboro, ^{They'd} ~~I mean~~ go to Hillsboro for business ~~in~~ the County seat. A lot of times on ^{their} ~~there~~ way by they would stop and stay over-
night.. It always seemed to be a enjoyable evening to the older folks. I was just a real small kid in those days. They would visit and be talk^{ing}
king about things.

LM: Was it people that your parents knew or were they strangers?

MH: No, they were strangers to start out with but they would ^{go} ~~go~~ it several times and kind^{of} get acquainted that way. A lot of them depended on stop-
ping at a certain person's house for over ^{a way} ~~over~~ night because the journey would be quite ~~away~~. I often remember when I was kid the old Watkin's
Products man and the Raleigh man who were in business at that time and they had their old wagons that they had their products in. Often times they would stop for the night and just put up. I can remember people coming along at eight or nine o'clock in the evening and coming to the door and wondering ^{if} ~~of~~ they could be put up for the evening. The people ~~they~~ just expected that we would take care of people like that.

LM: Like you were saying that was a prevailing value in the people then.

MH: That is right.

LM: There must have been quite a sense of community then ^{strong} ~~among the~~ [?].

MH: Yes, and that way they got acquainted with ~~a lot of~~ people from off a dis-
tance and ~~they seem to, have~~ ^{A lot} ~~a lot of~~ friendships, ^{were made} amongst people at that time.

LM: Was that a problem among the farmers back then, fifty or sixty years ago, being isolated from one another? Were they spread out, [?] ~~so that they won't?~~

MH: Not in this area. They were close enough that they were quite close most of the time. Especially if somebody needed help, any neighbor needed help, why he ^{didn't} ~~wouldn't~~ need to worry, he had lots of back up and support, in case of fires, ^{for example} Salesmen that weren't so trust worthy. One neighbor would know it, ^{and} why they would notify the others down the line and ^{on} ~~it~~ ^{They} would be on the look out ^{for} of someone in the area that might be taking them for something.

LM: Is that a common thing for traveling salesmen to come through the area?

MH: It always seemed to me ^{like} that, maybe it was just because I was just a kid and because there was always excitement amongst the older people when somebody like that did come through. I can remember one time a couple of guys were through selling watches, they had an old dollar watch that someone had thrown away and they were trying to sell it. I know I can remember my dad, ^{and} uncle and Mr. Groner and the neighbors here taking off and going down the road to catch the guy. In those days you didn't call the sheriff, ~~why~~ you picked the guy up yourself and then the neighbors would ^{take} ~~took~~ him into Hillsboro and turn him over to the authorities in there.

20 LM: Was there any quacks coming by? People that would sell ^{fraudulent} ~~fraudgile~~ medicines or miracle drugs?

MH: I suppose but I can't remember any of those at all, ~~back then~~. These others with merchandise ^{that} wasn't too good, ^{why} I can remember ^{several} ~~two~~ cases of those---

LM: So the farmers would ^{round} this guy up or salesman up, would they enforce the law themselves on this person like taking them down to the corner and beat them up or something like that?

MH: No, I never heard them doing that because most of the people here weren't too much that way, but they sure were the kind of guys that would all get in a bunch and three or four of them would ^{probably} take him to Hillsboro and see that the sheriff got a hold of them up there. There was one incident that kinda ^{of} sticks in my mind that isn't quite on that but, one time my dad was minus one of the cows and so he got to looking around and they had taken the animal up in ~~the~~ ^{Hill} timber back along Clarkdale Road ~~up there~~ and butchered it out. The neighbors got together and finally ^{ran} ran the guy down. He was headed towards Portland with the thing and they ^{for CAUGHT} ran him ~~down~~ and took him into Hillsboro. It just shows how people worked together at that time.

LM: I would imagine that if somebody was doing something illegal it wasn't a matter of just getting on the phone and calling the local police.

MH: No

LM: They were quite ^{it} always a way.

MH: That's right, they would do themselves. Then in later years ^{or} my one uncle became what they called a deputy sheriff. He was more ^{or} less worked under the sheriff's office and he had his badge ^{and things like that} so he could pick people up and take them in.

LM: He ^{would} lived in this area then?

MH: He lived as a neighbor here.

LM: Was that quite a common practice around the County ~~for~~ in the ^{outlying} ~~outline~~ areas?

MH: Yes, that was the practice in those days. That was in the teen^{years} when the sheriff would have deputies and who ^{were} ~~are~~ more ^{or} just volunteers in the rural community and ~~he~~ would help enforce law.

30) LM: That is interesting. We were touching upon some of the social activities, Was there some more organized groups in the area? Was there say the church an institution that maybe people went to? Was that a very ~~str-~~
~~strong force~~ [?] ~~or was it sort of~~ .?

MH: The church wasn't too strong but there was a church in Scholls which was a small congregation. Most people would attend. Of course we had Lutherans at that time that would go up to ^{Sherwood} Sharro over near Six Corners where there is a church. Catholic people would either go to Tigard or Hillsboro to their ch^urch. Then we had what we called ^{the} Soul Sleepers who were the brand that I don't know but they were an off-breed. Then they had church in the community for a short time.

LM: Were they an eccentric group [?] ~~or more?~~

MH: I was too small to really know wh^{at} they were but I know they must have been a little bit off th^e old beaten path because people would look at them a little bit odd or different in ^{their} ~~there~~ religion.

LM: Do you remember hearing about the activities they did?

MH: I ~~don't~~ ^{can't} remember that. That was too far back for me. I know they were in this area for a period of ~~the~~ time.

LM: You were mentioning that the Catholic^s would go into Tigard to Church and the Lutheran^s would go somewhere else. Was the community ^{divided} among ethnic lines like that? ~~Or such as~~ .?

MH: It was just the way the family^{es} were. The Lutherans more ^{or} less ^{kept} went to themselves and the Catholics h^{ad} their feelings to ^{their} ~~there~~ church so they would travel a little more distance.

The church they have here in Scholls at that time ^{was} ~~is~~ pretty much of a community church, which would mean maybe ~~this week you would have or it should~~ this year you will have a Methodist Minister, maybe next year it would be a Congregational or some of that type. The church itself is quite strong but there was ~~no~~ no great size to it.

LM: ~~So~~ The different religious groups would intermingle during the rest of the week then?

MH: Oh yes, because this community was very mixed that way. It was never real strong with ^{any one} ~~any one~~ religion. Finally, like I ^{said} ~~said~~ the ^{methodists} ~~men met with~~ ^{came} ~~this~~ along about 1915 I should say about the late teens the Methodist

got ahold of this community and they kept their people here. up until ^{about the early '40's} ~~up until~~
LM: About how many people are we talk^{ing} about when we speak of Scholls back in that time?

MH: Well, like I ^{said} ~~said~~ ^{that} ~~it~~ is a big guess because it took a lot of area. Well I ^{should say} ~~guess~~ one of the main ^{meetings} ~~means~~ would be the grange hall over here and there ^{would} ~~was~~ probably be on some program night ^{about} ~~home~~ 150 people. But they come from ^{quite a ways} ~~quite away~~.

LM: When we speak of Scholls, what part of the country here are we talking about? How big of an area?

MH: My talking about Scholls runs from an area near the Old Kenton School where it is down here, ~~West~~ to approximately a mile and a half or two miles ~~West~~ of Groner's Corner, and then ~~South~~ till you start up over the hill to Newberg. The hill to Newberg was always a big ^{barrier} ~~barrier~~ and they had farms partly up the hill, but after you got about so far up, why you ^{were} ~~was~~ just out of nowhere.

LM: Was there much contact with the two communities down the road here at Farmington and Hazeldale? Were they bigger than they are now?

MH: Yes. Farmington was quite a place. In fact they had, as I remember, two churches. ^{The} Methodist ^{church} ~~had~~ one and then they had a community church and ~~they had~~ a store and it was all quite a little center there. ^{Hazeldale} Hazeldale had a little center there but most of those people probably ^{would go} went to Reedville. That was quite a place because it was on the railroad.

LM: When you speak of the center, you are talking about it was sort of a ~~gat~~ gathering place for the farmers in the area?

MH: Yes, it was a gathering place where they would either have a store or a church ~~or something like that~~ or a blacksmith shop and things like that.

LM: What happened to the city of Farmington? It ~~doesn't~~ ^{doesn't} seem to be much except the Twin Oaks ^s tavern down there.

MH: That is the main thing now and I guess it is too close to Hillsboro or something like that. The center just didn't last there. ^{Right} On the ~~West~~ end of the old bridge ~~there~~ ^{ON} at Farmington was a store that did quite a bit of business in it's day. Then near where Rood Bridge Road comes down and his ^F ^{for} farming road was a creamery that ~~was put in there~~ ^{spelling} and did business for quite a little while.

(40) LM: Was there a center to Scholls? I mean sort of where there was a central location where there was a store or maybe a livery stable?

MH: In Scholls they had this store that is still here now as ^{spelling} ~~Pettriges~~ ^{Pettriges}. That is an old store that was started back in the 1890's sometime by ^{Rawell} Rawl brothers. It has been a center for a long time. One time there was a barber shop across the road from it.

Then as you went South you come to where the old church was and then you cross^{ed} the bridge on further South ~~and there~~ where Scholls garage is now. Right ~~across~~^{across} the road from that was the old blacksmith shop. Then near where the road turns toward Midway ~~there~~ ^{Hwy} at 219 there was a little store started up by the Adams Family and run for quite awhile. ~~Then they built the second store~~ The Oddfellows or some group in ~~Stratt~~ built ~~this other~~^{the second} store and ~~the~~ Oddfellows had their hall and stuff upstairs. We had the Grange Hall that was down the road toward Newberg just a little bit.

LM: Speaking ~~of~~^{of} the Grange, was ~~that~~^{it} quite a strong organization in this area then?

MH: The Grange in the 1890's ~~were~~^{was} real strong. They had lots of support in the farming area. Most all the farmers were members of the Grange.

LM: What were some of the activities that the Grange ~~part~~^{took} in? What was ~~their~~^{there} objective?

MH: That is something that I really don't know. I was just a little too young to get really in on. ^{it} I can remember going to some of the meetings and things like that they had, but at that time there was a lot of discussion on political things and ~~things~~^{affairs} like that that they would take interest in.

LM: Was it also sort of a social gathering for the farmers too?

MH: It was a social gathering. There was quite a bit of that. Then one time the Scholls Grange would sponsor what they called the Scholls Fair. In the fall of the year ~~why~~ they would put on a fair which would be held behind the second store. I call it that now. They would set up big camps and some of the farmers would bring in their better cows and their horses and have ^{them} judged out. The wives would bring their canned foods and things like that. It was just a small fair but it was quite a community project.

LM: You attended some of these fairs then yourself?

MH: Yes. When they had the last one I was in the fourth grade. That would be about 1920 ^{or '21} ~~or so~~. I can remember that one real well. I remember dad taking his team of horses ~~over~~ and Mr. Brown over by Laurel brought his team of horses over and they were the two top teams. Mr. Brown won out in the end. (laughing) The school here had a booth. I am talking about Groner School, a little one room school at that time. They had their booth and of course kids had their ~~little~~ writings and stories and things like that that they had done and they ~~exibited~~ ^{exhibited} their things.

LM: So all age groups would come to the fair then?

MH: That is right, it was quite a thing for all age groups. At some of the fairs they would elect a queen and have her as a drawing card should I say? ^{Probably at the dance} at the Grange Hall that evening.

LM: It must have been quite an exciting thing for the farmers to look forward to.

MH: At that time.

(50) LM: Did they have dances quite often in this area?

MH: They ~~tell~~ ^{talk} about them, but like I say, ~~the~~ ^{the} days of the old dances ~~that~~ was before my time. I always heard my uncles and those and tell about how they would go to the dances at the.. Well sometimes it would be in private homes. But in later years they were at the Grange Hall and they would dance until it was time to go home and milk their cows. (laughing) They would walk ten or twelve miles to get there.

LM: They must have too tired to do any dancing after that walking!

MH: I always wondered what it would be like the next day. They used the Grange Hall ^{as} ~~for quite~~ a ~~few~~ community center for things like that.

LM: Did they have a band ^{of} some type at the dances? Or did you ever hear?

MH: ~~Most of the time~~ ^G Generally somebody would play the piano and they had several of them that would play the violin or something on that order. A good old fiddler group or something like that ~~and that~~ would be ^{the} there main music. When they had them in ^{private} homes, I know they had good old phonographs. One of the places that I can remember is that they had one of these old RCA Victor phonographs with the round records on ^{them} ~~it~~ and the big horns and that was the music for the evening.

LM: We mentioned the community fair. Was the Washington County Fair a big event back in those times?

MH: No, I can't remember the Washington County Fair and all. The ^{Washington County Fair} first fair that I can remember that came ^{close} ~~across~~ was the Banks Hog and Dairy Show. That was about in 1923. I guess I was ^{old} big enough to participate in. The 4H was just ^{starting} ~~starting~~ up at that time, ~~and~~ I remember going up ^{riding in} driving an old truck with the hard tires ~~and things like that~~ on it and a lot of the neighbor boys here took our stuff up to the fair which was at Banks right where the old high school is today. That fair only lasted for ^{two} ~~2~~ years ~~and then~~ I think ^{and then} they just didn't have anymore backing. So then a couple years after that they had the County Fair that started at Shute Park. They may have had some earlier county fairs but I couldn't remember.

LN: You mentioned 4H. Was that something young people were involved in back in the 1920's?

MH: Now they started the 4H in this area back in 1922 ^{or} 1923, ^{or} ^{some where} something like ^{in there,} ~~that~~. It was just a new thing that just started out by, I assume, ~~it was~~ ~~started~~ through the extension service at Oregon State.

LM: What type of things were they involved with?

MH: They were involved with in the early days ^{just} with cattle and hogs. From there on we ^{came} ~~came~~ to what we do ^{at} ~~with~~ the 4 H today. Which is the girls have their sewing and things like that. The originals were ^{just} ~~just~~ in hogs and cattle that I can remember. ^{more or less}

LM: In other words they would help supply the ^{new} ~~new~~ methods of raising the hogs and cattle?

MH: Yes, and getting ~~more pure bred~~ into purebred lines and better lines and teaching the young kids all new methods.

LM: So it was almost like the coming of the scientific farming?

MH: That is right, it was starting of a different area of farming as far as I was concerned.

(60) LM: Before that time on your grandfather's farm and your father's farm, was there much of a farming method or practices that they followed scientific methods or was it mostly just time honored ^{tradition} tradition?

MH: I would say mostly on tradition, because until Oregon State started their extension services, ^{then} ~~there~~ on ~~then~~ you got into ^{newer} scientific methods of doing it, but back in the older days ~~they~~ ^{they} did it just like the year before and if they had good luck ~~why~~ they would try it the same way.

LM: We mentioned and talked about before that originally this area was used for dairy and then they switched to wheat. What was some of the crops that were grown in this area? ^{Your farm and this total area as the years went by:}

MH: Back in the earlier days, like I mentioned a little earlier, a lot of them raised hay that they hauled loose on wagons down to the dairy farms that were near Portland. There was quite a little demand for that. Then of course they started in ~~there~~ ^{They} grain and things like that, which Portland was a market for, ~~for~~. There was also a little old grist mill that was over here ~~by~~ ^{at} Schools right down by Baker Creek. They would grind out flour ~~and~~ ^{at Scholls} things like that for people that needed it here.

LM: That was more of a local?

MH: A local, it was kind of a local flour mill or grinding mill. In the earlier days we have Mr. Groner who ~~went and~~ started the walnuts in the early 1900's and then, like I say, shortly afterwards berrys and crops come in.

LM: You mentioned ^R grist mill. Most people now days have know idea what a grist mill is. I wonder if you could tell me a little bit about it in general? Maybe a little bit of specific information about the one down here?

MH: ~~What~~ ^A grist mill was ~~is~~ just a mill where they would grind up ~~there~~ ^{Their} grain. This one here was run by a big water wheel down by the creek and it would come up and the mill itself was a ^{The} stone mill ~~where it~~ had two stones; that one would turn and one was stationary. As the grain would go down ^{through} there it would be ground up. They would grind it up fine enough that they would come from there and run it over little screens and ^{catch} sitch the dower as ^{your} flour and your better grain and your bran or whole wheat and that type of flour, ~~then~~ .

End of track 2

Start of Track 3

LM: ~~We were talking about~~ you were telling me about the grist mill down here. I am just curious, did the individual families ~~do~~ they grind their own flour or did they have to take it down to the grist mill?

MH: Here at home we had an old steam engine that we used for thrashing in the summertime and we had it set in the shed and we could run the belt to a stone ^{mill} ~~mill~~ inside the ^{grainery} ~~grainery~~ ~~Here~~ The Hesse's, a group of brothers, would all bring the grain here and have it ground for their animal feeds for hogs and ^{for their} dairy cattle and things like that.

LM: You mentioned a thrasher a couple of times. Can you explain what a thrasher is?

MH: A thrasher is the old thrashing machine ~~that~~ which separated the grain from the straw ~~and~~ The first one that the Hesse's had ~~was~~ was back in about 1901 or so. The grain would come in in bundles from the field and they would have ^{two} ~~2~~ or ^{three} ~~3~~ fellas up in front standing on boards and they ^{would} take these bundles and cut the string on them and hand feed them down into a cylinder that would separate the grain out and as the straw ~~came~~ out of the back end rather than the newer types that most of us ~~think~~ think about with blowing out big piles of straw, ^{it} had a chain conveyor that conveyed the straw back. Then they generally had a couple of kids with a horse on each end of a plank with few teeth on it ~~and~~ ^{and} they would drag this straw back..from under that conveyor to keep it away and take it out into the fields where it could be scattered again and plowed under. Then in later years they ~~came~~ came with a blower that they put back there that blows the straw in a pile and then they ^{had} ~~come in with~~ what they call the self-feeders on the front in ^{end} where they could just pitch the bundles down at the machine and go on through.

(20)
(10)
LM: You mentioned hops being grown in this area. ~~What time was there.?~~

MH: The hops were here when I ~~came~~ ^{was small} but they were probably started in the 1890's in some of the places. It was quite a crop at that time because people would hand pick them, ~~and~~.

LM: That was this area or the whole total Tualatin Valley?

MH: There was quite a bit in Tualatin Valley but there ~~was~~ ^{were} several hop yards in Scholls, Six Corners road, down in there. There was two or three of them. As you got around Six Corners there was several pretty ^{good sized} hop patches there.

LM: That is going towards Sherwood?

MH: Yes

LM: Now were these grown commercially? Were they taken into a brewery somewhere?

MH: Yes, they had their dryers. Most all of these farms that had ten acres or so of hops or a little more seemed like to me, ~~that they~~ had their little hop dryer where they would dry their hops and from there they would take them into ~~the~~ brewery in Portland.

LM: What were some of the original breweries in Portland that they would take them to?

MH: There is Blitz Weinhard, Blitz and then Weinhard were a couple of them and I can't remember any of the others. A neighbor over here, his folks worked at the Weinhard Brewery and that's how come I know it's quite a place.

LM: I know that is one of the original ones in the Portland area. The ones that have stuck. Did some of the farmers make their own beer?

MH: I think so. There was a lot of home brew in those days. Then in the later years when the prohibition come in, why, of course, you always had people making their own. (laughing)

That was quite an era as far as I was concerned; in the prohibition days when you had to hear about all the different stills and things like that. Farmers would get raided on or people would get raided on.

LM: So the IRS would come all the way out here. Feds would come all the way out here to check up on hop growers?

MH: The FBI, I guess you would call them, or the sheriff's office would make a raid every once in awhile on them.

LM: Did you try to be - Try different methods to avoid getting caught? Were you alerted to them or any particular or funny instances happen to those guys?

MH: Our family wasn't enough into it with that business to have any fear of it, but I know some of the neighbors and some of ^{their} there experiences of how they would alert each other ~~of~~ ^{on} what might be happening or something.

LM: Was there anything else made besides beer?

MH: Oh ~~know~~ ^{no}, good old home brew. What they used to call ~~Rock~~ ^{Rot} Gut. (laughing)
~~the stills~~
Made in all kinds of places, that is what would get me. They would try to hide the still anywhere from under the chicken house to down behind the barn someplace. Probably ~~some of those~~ ^{their facilities} weren't too good.

LM: Those old stills, what were they like? They must have been quite a contraption.

MH: I can't remember too many. All I can remember is generally ~~one~~ ^{the} little burner deal where they would have to heat it and then there ^{were} coils up over and wherever and come back out. You would see all kinds of contraptions.

LM: Were there Woman's Temperance League out here in Scholls? Were they playing any major role in cracking down on the stills?

MH: No, they didn't seem to. In fact I should say the community of Scholls wasn't too much for alcohol anyway. We had certain people in it but it wasn't enough that they could get a Temperance League or anything like that started.

(20) LM: You mentioned Mr. Groner, ^{Ferd Groner,} starting his walnut orchards. When did they start coming in?

MH: He started those back in the early 1900's, ~~and~~ he had made a trip to California and saw some of the walnut orchards ~~and things~~ down there and he always wondered why they wouldn't do good in this area. He made contacts with several of these growers ~~down there and he~~ imported some of the trees from there and found out they grow pretty well in this area. He developed quite a nursery system and had quite a nursery up here, ~~and~~ Mr. Groner being the ^{type} of fella he was, when he went in to something, he went ~~in~~ all out for it. He ^{promoted} ~~promoted~~ his sales and things like that. At one time he had quite a nursery outfit which ^{would sell} ~~he sold~~ trees and he had several hundred acres of orchards in the early days. By the 1920's he had, I would say, a thousand acres or so of walnuts himself. Either himself or in company with other people. Mr. Groner was a promoter and when he went in for something he went all out.

LM: Could you tell me a little bit more about Mr. Groner? Or what kind of man he was or the types of things he was involved with beside this?

MH: He was, like I said, a promoter and he was pretty much of an ambitious sort, ~~because like I said~~ ^{Rowell} In the earlier days he and Rowe started the saw mills ~~down here~~ in Scholls and had the tile mill, ~~and~~ he had ~~the~~ quite a farming operation. He went into pure bred cattle and then when he went into walnuts he went all out and had those, ~~and~~ ^T then in the 1920's he came in with Boysenberries ⁱⁿ this area.

He promoted them a lot. He was the kind that he would take his sample berries and ~~take them over~~ to California or take them towards the East Coast and try to find markets for them. He also promoted the sale of plants to get other people started in them.

LM: Then when Mr. Groner would start his walnuts or his boysenberries or whatever it was did the surrounding farmers pick up on that? Did they start their own little farming?

MH: Yes, a lot of them that would go into it. In fact, walnuts along in about the 20's and 30's was quite an industry in the ^{Scholls} Scholls area. Due to the weather conditions of a couple bad frosts and the Columbus Day wind storm and a few things like that destroying trees and things, why the industry pretty much quit the walnut business. Even Mr. Groner grubbed out a 100 and some acres of walnuts and put in filberts in place of ~~because~~ ^{them} The climate just isn't what walnuts need. We still have a few walnuts as far as that goes but it isn't a real good crop anymore.

(30) LM: You mentioned that he had a couple ^{of thousand} 1000 acres of walnuts. Who would harvest all these nuts?

MH: In the ~~fall~~ fall of the year they would let school out for say a couple of weeks ~~in the year~~ and kids from Groner School here and from Mountainside, ~~have~~ if they wanted to ~~go~~ ^{they could} pick walnuts. Then they would import people from the employment office and things like that ^{from} Portland would come out and do the job.

LM: For the school children getting out and picking up the walnuts, how much money could they make doing that for a day or a week?

MH: Some of them would do pretty good because they used to pay anywhere from 10¢ for a bucket I think. . . . Anyway for a ^{three} gallon bucket of walnuts they would get anywhere from 10¢ to 25¢ depending on the price of the crop and how many walnuts were under the tree, ~~and things like that.~~

LM: Did you ever pick up walnuts [?] ~~for . . . ?~~

MH: Just at home because my dad put in 10 acres of walnuts and so we had our own to pick up. I spent time working ^{with} ~~in~~ Mr. Groner's nursery when I was in grade school, about the sixth grade on through, after school and on Saturdays helping plant the walnuts itself in rows out in the nursery. Trimming out trees getting them ready for grafting. I never did any grafting myself.

LM: We were talking about children helping out. I am sure school children could only help seasonally when they are out of school. How about other times of the year? Did the local farmers in the area hire part-time help or hire help? I think we mentioned this a little bit before.

MH: There was a lot of hired help but it was only the walnuts and berries that they had the school kids for. There was lots of help. Young ~~teens~~ ^{their} later teens and older people that were had ^{NO} jobs, ~~like~~ Mr. Groner ~~up~~ ~~here~~ would probably have seven or eight men most of the time to run his operation. Then as he expanded more he had several farms and he had ~~for-~~ ^{farmers} ~~emans~~ on the farms. They would have hired crews under them.

LM: What kind of people were these hired help? Were they people waiting ^{just} in the wings so to speak for their own farm land or pretty much out of school waiting for a job?

MH: Some of them were high school kids looking for jobs and some of them were people that were interested in farming but couldn't afford to do it themselves.

Then we always, in the earlier days, had the employment office which wasn't necessarily a government employment office and private employment office's in Portland. Batchelor type people that just need^{ed} ~~work~~ work would come out and the farmers would generally have a place for them to stay and they would get wages; so much a month plus room and board.

LM: They would then live on the farm and be part of the family.

MH: They would live on the farms ^{generally} as not one of the family but it would just be ~~there~~ ^{their} place to live and some of them would stay for five or six years on one farm.

(46) LM: You mentioned yesterday that there was Chinese working in this area. Could you tell me a little about them and when they came in?

MH: It was along in the 90's, ^{when} ~~when~~ our experience was, and that was when my grandad had a bunch of land to clear here across the road which was big oak trees and things like that. These Chinese would come out as a group and ~~were~~ furnish^{ed} ~~them~~ a building of some kind for them to live in and then they would grub these stumps. ~~They probably had~~ ^{Their} wages that I heard at that time was ~~I heard~~ about 10¢ a day. As I said, the Chinese had their long hair and braids down the back and when they work^{ed} out grubbing these stumps I understand they would wrap the hair around their head to keep it out of the mud.

LM: Where did they come from?

MH: I don't know, but if I remember things right from history at one time the Chinese and Orientals made quite a ^{run} ~~run~~ to come over to this country because they thought it was a real good place to live. I remember the immigration officials cut them off because, according to my schooling, they weren't the desir^{able}, that this country wanted.

LM: It was considered a 'yellow scare' they called it.

MH: Yep, so that pretty much ended that. They were source of cheap labor a few years.

LM: What happened to them? Did they move away?

MH: That is a good question. I have ^{no} ~~know~~ idea.

LM: How about the migrants? Especially the Chicanos and Mexicans. Did they come in after World War 11? Did they help on the farms in this area?

MH: Yes, they did. A neighbor of ours down here, Mr. Lautrell, raised lots of berries and things like that. He set up a labor camp and several of those people that had berry farms would set up these labor camps. Chicanos would come in and I don't know if they were all from ~~the~~ Mexico but they were from down by the border ^{somewhere} ~~down there~~. They were almost the big source of help after ~~the~~ World War 11 because it seemed like there ~~wasn't~~ ^{were} enough ~~grade~~ school kids ~~and things like that~~ ^{take} care of the berry crop and so they got quite dependant on these people.

LM: How were they viewed by the townsfolk? Were they just considered workers or were they..?

MH: In this area they were just considered workers. This area ~~here~~ was very peaceful, I mean people got along, and Mexicans didn't seem to bother them or Chicanos didn't seem to bother them at all. It was pretty much under real good control.

LM: Was there much contact with them outside working with them or were they pretty much stay by themselves?

- MH: They pretty much stayed by themselves and I always thought Mr. ^{Luttrell} ~~Lautrell~~ ^{Spelling} had a fairly good camp and ~~he~~ kept it pretty well organized. ~~These~~ ^{cause} people didn't seem to ~~be~~ friction or anything else in the community. Some ~~of the~~ ^{es} community seemed like they had lots of problems. This one here didn't seem to have any. I remember seeing immigration officials come through to try and catch ^{the} illegal ones. You would probably see the immigration officials setting up ~~out here~~ about four O'clock in the morning along some of these roads. At daylight you would see the illegal Mexicans scattering all through the country running into the timber until the immigration officials ^{caught} ~~catch~~ what they could and then along toward evening they would come out of the brush again and head back to the camp. (laughing)
- LM: Would the farmers cooperate ^{with} the immigration officials or were they pretty much like to see their illegal aliens work?
- MH: The farmers in this area would just pay no attention and let the immigration officials do ^{their} ~~these~~ job ^{and} ~~find~~ ^{and} ~~chase~~ ^{and} ~~find~~ them and if not so what!
- LM: About how many migrants lived here at one time during the harvest season?
- MH: I would say they had as many as 300 in this one camp and then there was a couple of other smaller camps with maybe 50 or so in them.
- LM: Were they as their name implied. Did they migrate back and forth according to the season?
- MH: They seemed to come either when Mr. ~~Lautrell~~ ^{Luttrell} had contacts someplace ~~or~~ ~~something~~ but generally by a certain date ~~why~~ ^{they} they would come in by buses and pick-ups and cars and everything else and stay through the summer season. He had his berries and cucumbers and different crops for them to help harvest and then in the fall they would leave just as quick as they came. They would head back where as there living conditions would be cheaper than here.

LM: None of the families ever stuck year around then?

MH: No

(50) LM: I think we talked a little bit about some of the machinery that was used in the fields when some of the technological changes. . . When your grandfather started again back in the 70's what was the predominant ^{mode} movement of farming? I imagine you depended on animal power.

MH: Yes, all the early farming of course was done by horses and it was done for quite a period of time. Generally farmers in those days had a plow and a ^{narrow} harrow and a seeder or a ^{drill} grill of some kind; that would be about his main equipment. Where ^{as} your horses were slower and they didn't till ground ^{near} like they do today. I can remember back in the late teens when they got the first tractor here, they always wanted to blame the tractor for packing the ground to solid. They didn't ^{use} pick up the tractors as much as they should. The folks here got ^{ONE} in 1918 and kept it a couple of years till it gave them trouble and then they went back to horses after a year or ^{so} two and then finally went into tractors pretty much. A team of horses and you go out and plow and they plow ^{ed} most of the winter through any good day they had, in the winter, they would be plowing the fields, Then in Spring it would just be ^{to} try and work it up with the implements that they had, either spring ^{tooth} a or harrow. Nowadays with a tractor, of course, you can go out and plow your ground a little while, you have discs and cutter-^{570 11133) cutter} packers and you name it as far as implements go. The crop you can raise today is ^{NO WORK} nothing, I mean a heck of a lot ^{easier} better than any crop you ^{could} raise in those days. Average crop a week in those days they thought was pretty good would be 25 to 30 bushel an acre. Now we are talking about 95 to 100 bushels a week.

LM: When the tractors first began to come in was there a resentment or stubbornness on the part of the farmers to adapt to the new methods? Were they pretty much content with their old . . . ?

MH: Most of them, I shouldn't say most of them, ~~A~~lot of them couldn't afford to go into machinery because the farmer that had just a small acreage ^{was} ~~is~~ more ^{of} less priced out. Then there was also a group that ~~I know several of them that~~ had a fair amount of horses, say 10 , 12 head of horses, ~~that they would go through~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ they were pretty much doubtful as to whether it would pay to go to ^a tractor, because the tractor would pack the ground and the tractor would do this or that and it took quite a few years before the ~~tra-~~ tractor really caught on to what could do. After rubber tires came in the smaller tractors ~~why it~~ seemed to pick up ~~a~~lot faster.

LM: Sort of similar to the previous question . . . I imagine you have seen quite a lot of changes in agriculture and farming through the years?

MH: Lots of it as far as that goes. The old dairy farm, as I ^{SAID} ~~say~~, was 10 cows or so and now we are talking about the dairy farm with anywhere from about 75 ~~and~~ on up. Just everything has changed as far as I am concerned. There is no comparison. They have less farmers, bigger acreages.

LM: What does your farm involve into now? What do you use your farm for as far as crops?

MH: Ours ~~I gotta say we~~ ^{got to} stayed as the old dairy farm that they had back in the early days of great-granddaddy's coming. We still classify ourselves as mainly a dairy farm. We milk around a 100 cows. We have gone into the hog business quite heavily. We are into grain and wheat and hay to sell so we have expanded all the way around. We have stayed real diversified instead of going into any one crop.

LM: How about the future of farming in this area? Do you see it continuing to be a farming community in the Scholts area or changing into a urban suburban?

MH: We are going suburban real fast. ~~If you try as far as things go right, my neighbors here I think are~~ ^{This is} one of areas that hasn't changed a darn bit because we have several ^{old} small farms around here and they are still about the same size. The future to me I think it is only a matter of a few years till this area will be pretty much urban. Taxes are getting high and with expansions of Portland and little towns around I can't see how we can stay the way we are. ^{with} The values of the land today, ~~the~~ land values are not set by the farms; they are set by the investor, investing into the future. I can't see anything but change ahead of us.

LM: Do you ever wish for farming like ~~it~~ ^{was} about 20 or 30, 40, 60 years ago?

MH: No, it is fun to look back and see all the fun and things when we were younger, but to go back to the old days; that is not for me. I want to go ahead! I think there ^{are} ~~is~~ a lot better days ahead of us!!

End of Interview