

Fieldwork Recordings—Dictionary of American Regional English
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**Transcript of DARE Interview (1967): Jacksonville, Oregon; Primary Informant
OR003 (Tape 1319-S1)**

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INTRODUCTION: The following was recorded from Dictionary of American Regional English, tape one three one nine, side one.

FIELDWORKER: This is a tape recording made of Mr. Chris [beep], in Jacksonville, Oregon, in nineteen and sixty-seven by [beep].

5 INFORMANT: [recorder music]

FIELDWORKER: I'm gonna ask you to start by saying something, if you could tell me something of the history of, uh, Jacksonville, you've been here for quite a while, I guess you ought to be able to tell me what it looked like before now, and what it looks like now. All the changes it's gone through.

10 INFORMANT: Well, I've seen vast changes here. A number of buildings has gone down that shouldn't be down, especially the old brewery building. I don't know why they tore that down, all they'd have to do is put a roof on it. And uh, the old [beep] property, they law-, loo-, allowed a man to go in there to s-sort of be a keeper, and by heavens, I-I think that the truth is known with the, with the general populace, if they'd just say this and that, why, he's the one that, he
15 was an arsonist, I'll always think so.

FIELDWORKER: An arsonist?

INFORMANT: Arsonist, yes, and it, eh, it damaged the old building so bad that they had to tear it down.

FIELDWORKER: You mean there was a fire there?

20 INFORMANT: Condemned, don't you know, because it was dangerous for children might go through it, don't you know like that. Now you got something (about her) to go back East (with).

FIELDWORKER: Can you tell me about the history of the Brenner building over here, the Brenner building?

25 INFORMANT: Well, the, the, the Brenners owned it, and Father tried to rent it, tried to buy it, a number of different times, and they wouldn't sell it. But he rented from the Brenners for about twenty-five years.

FIELDWORKER: What, {what was in it—

INFORMANT: We used it for} a warehouse.

FIELDWORKER: What was in it before, {before he rented it?

30 INFORMANT: {It was a}} mercantile store.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: They brought merchandise in here in the early days and sold it out of one of the first stores here.

FIELDWORKER: What, what kind of merchandise did they sell?

35 INFORMANT: Oh, most everything except uh, um, not too much in the eats. Most everything that people used. Picks and shovels and uh, gold pans and uh, and uh, well they had lots of clothing in there too.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. {This—

INFORMANT: Course,} the Jewish people are long on that, don't you know, clothing, they're—

40 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh. They sold, they sold gold mining equipment for the—?

INFORMANT: Yes, oh yes.

FIELDWORKER: What, what kind of equipment?

INFORMANT: Well, that would be picks and shovels.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

45 INFORMANT: And gold pans, candles for uh, for the uh, sluice boxes, don't you know, {and carpet.

FIELDWORKER: Could you explain to me what a,} what a sluice box is?

INFORMANT: Well, the water runs down through them and has riffles in it like my fingers, so to speak, of wood, made of wood, and then th-the gravel's thrown in there and the head of water washes it down, the gold stops down in on the carpet underneath, or the canvas what they might
50 have underneath.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh, the riffles were like wooden slats, in other {words.

INFORMANT: Yes,} like wooden slats, that's right.

FIELDWORKER: And the water goes—

55 INFORMANT: The water} go down, w-, g-go down over it you see, to wash them and wash them keep {(xx)—

FIELDWORKER: And the gold doesn't go—

INFORMANT: And the gold goes down, the gold is heavy, it would lodge on the carpet, they'd have Brussels carpet was usually what they used, but I suppose Brussels carpet there wasn't too much of it then.

60 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: But anyway, eh, canvas, they would use canvas then too.

FIELDWORKER: What other, what other pieces of equipment were used in mining in those days?

INFORMANT: [throat clear]

FIELDWORKER: You mentioned post hole {mining?

65 INFORMANT: Well} they had sluice forks too, don't you see, what they would th-they'd bi-, take out the big rocks out of the sluice boxes, don't you see.

FIELDWORKER: A sluice fork.

70 INFORMANT: So a, so-, sluice forks were a good deal like a spading fork and them (where) the tines were longer and they were crooked on the end don't you see where they'd {get under them—

FIELDWORKER: I don't, now—}

INFORMANT: —to throw the rocks out.

FIELDWORKER: I'll have to interrupt you again, what's a, a uh, you said it was like another kind of a fork?

75 INFORMANT: Uh, the spading fork.

FIELDWORKER: What is a spading fork?

INFORMANT: Spading fork's where you spade the ground, don't you know, and break it up when you're making a garden.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

80 INFORMANT: Anymore than they, there were, uh, the tines were round then instead of being oval, like they're oval today. They found out they were better to go into the ground easier, don't you see.

FIELDWORKER: What was, what's the, the story of the plaque on the, the Brenner building, the Brenner building?

85 INFORMANT: Uh, now, I wouldn't know who made that unless it was J.C. Whip, he was a marble, marble uh engraver here. And all of these big stones you found out in the cemetery, they say every one of them are made by J.C. Whip.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

90 INFORMANT: And there was a man by the name of Keegan, Chris Keegan, that worked for him with the sandstone. He made uh, uh, the bases for these sandstones that, uh, for these marble stones that sit on them, don't you know. And they would chisel them, chisel them with a chisel that has ti-, teeth in it like, don't you know, broad, and hit them with a block of wood don't you know, on a, on a handle. And then they would float it afterwards, they would uh, uh, with another piece of stone they'd rub it and rub it and rub it until they'd get it smooth, get it real smooth
95 don't you know.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. Well there's some story of a—

INFORMANT: Shaped them.

FIELDWORKER: —of the women and children holing up in the, uh—

100 INFORMANT: Yes. My father was taken in there when he was six weeks ul-, old, in this Werner building, and the Indians were making attacked on the town, they took all the women and children that was here, and there wasn't very many children, but they took what there was in there and then the men could guard them away pretty well with their muskets because there were iron doors and they could shut them and lock them with big, a lever, a big lever threw across the big, oh, big piece of iron would be like that and the big piece'd go in like that, don't you see,
105 on the inside, and the Indians couldn't get in there, they had their muskets and uh, what could they do, the Indians didn't have any way of getting in there. But when they shot, uh, they said they shot flaming arrows. They never shot flaming arrows (my mother or) my grandmother said, don't never let them tell you that they done that, they didn't shoot flaming arrows. I think there is some place in the world that they did claim they shot, (they), the Indians shot flaming arrows
110 that were poisonous too. But they were made of flint, there, th-that's from the earth, so there's, there's really nothing poison, poisonous about flint. They might put something on, I don't know what that could be, snake venom or something of that sort. Otherwise I don't know. [laugh] And then they said they had loopholes in this building, never was any loopholes in the (world). And I saw a man a-go across the street here to the, one day he was there, looking long at the building,
115 and he was looking, looking, looking at the building and I, I was curious, I went across to ask him what he was looking for. He was, eh, looking for the, the lead from the, where the men had shot into the building. "Oh," I said, "they never done that at all." I said, "They even said they had loopholes, but they never had any loopholes in this building."

120 FIELDWORKER: You told me an interesting story the other day about the church, how the church was moved around.

INFORMANT: Yes, with an arraster [=arrastra]. Uh, it was a, a big cog, uh, and a horse, uh, the big uh, long pole like from it. And the horse hitched to that, and he would go around and around like this, and then there'd be a cable with a drum, don't you see, and they'd attach that cable to whatever they were pulling or whatever they wanted to cut wood with, and they had a saw that they used to run that way with more gears, don't you see, they'd gear down or gear up, whichever they wanted.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh, and that was called what?

INFORMANT: Uh, a what?

FIELDWORKER: And you call that an arraster?

130 INFORMANT: An arrasta

FIELDWORKER: Arrasta?

INFORMANT: Mm-hmm, mm-hmm.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh. Are there any other buildings in town that have any historical interest or background to them?

135 INFORMANT: Well, [throat clear]—

FIELDWORKER: What about the building that the museum is in now? That's quite a building.

INFORMANT: Well, the, the old courthouse, eh, the old courthouse has a l-, a cornerstone there it's got a lot of old things in it there that, uh, would be very interesting to anybody if they ever took that cornerstone out because it was put there the year it was built, I believe that was in
140 eighty, eighty, no eighty-three I think it is. Eighty, eh, I'm not positive whether it's eighty-three or eighty-five but in the early eighties. And the old courthouse, the first courthouse is still standing today and people are living in it. It was moved out of the corner that, of the block that it stood. I don't know who lives, they're new people there, it's the oldest in the town though.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

145 INFORMANT: The oldest, I mean the oldest courthouse, first one.

FIELDWORKER: You, you worked in hardware, most of your life, didn't you? Uh, are, were there any things that you handled then, any tools or pieces of equipment that you handled in hardware which we don't see anymore today?

INFORMANT: Ah, they have the old splitting gun and I h-, I saw where there was a big oak tree
150 that came, fell down here recently and they're trying to burn it up, it'd be very wonderful if they got a splitting gun and made good, finest kind of wood out of that, (it had) that old black oak wood.

FIELDWORKER: What exactly was a splitting {gun?

155 INFORMANT: Well} they put powder in it, and they dr-, they drive it in a, in uh, in the end of a log or a piece of timber that they're going to split. And then they put powder in it and set it off and that splits it open.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh, what, what was the, the piece like that they drove into the, into the wood?

INFORMANT: It'd be like a wedge.

160 FIELDWORKER: Like a wedge? But it was hollow?

INFORMANT: Yes, hollow so that they put powder in it, don't you know, and set it off. And the expansion, don't you see that, that quick sharp report and the, and the power behind it, powder, that would split the log. They used to split posts that way and uh, heavy, big heavy posts. Or split a log open, don't you know, they'd make it, make it into wood easier.

165 FIELDWORKER: Are there any other pieces of equipment that you handled then which, which we don't see much of now?

INFORMANT: I think that there's some, probably some old uh, sluice forks in, in some of the second hand stores yet, the, the type that they used to use.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

170 INFORMANT: I would know if I seen them because I have sold, or sold the others, the ones that they originally had.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

175 INFORMANT: And there's, they have rockers too, that uh, to rock for the gold. And they would have a, a tray with a handle on the side of it. And uh, then it would be made, would be made of screens and they put the dirt in there, and a fellow had a dipper, he'd sit to the side of a of a body of water and dip in and out, and rock with his own hand, don't you know, pu-, and put the water in with the other, and that goes through, and rock and rock and rock it, don't you see, it rocked on a like a cradle, and then he'd—

FIELDWORKER: Was it {like s-

180 INFORMANT: he kept} it a-going.

FIELDWORKER: Was it like a {sluice box on a rocker?

INFORMANT: It had rockers underneath}. Had rockers underneath it, don't you see.

FIELDWORKER: What was the structure that was on the rockers {itself, was that like a sluice box?

185 INFORMANT: Uh, that was a, would} be tray, and they would be eh, uh, uh, oh, gracious me, hardware cloth, uh, hardware uh, screen, hardware screen that'd be coarse, there'd be two size

of that. And that would take out the coarse rocks and then he'd take out the coarse, push it to one side as he puts so he'd be sure and wash off all the rocks if there wasn't a m-, nugget left on some of them with the mud, don't you see.

FIELDWORKER: What, what do you mean by hardware screen?

190 INFORMANT: Well, it's, it's crossed like a fly screen only it's coarse, very coarse, don't you see? Would take out rocks that were, uh, down to as small as that, don't you see?

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

195 INFORMANT: And then, then you would have them, you wouldn't have too much to overcome, you could put more in there, and if you rock it you could wash the dirt and the gold would f-, come down and go through on a uh, on a carpet or, or a screen, real fine screen below, and then you'd, they'd pan that afterwards you see, you have all the rocks and all the coarse stuff out.

FIELDWORKER: Any other pieces of equipment that you can {think of which we don't know?

INFORMANT: Well, there was some them,] one they called a long tom, it was o-, it was very much the same as this rocker, any more than it was a big long affair, a great big long affair.

200 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: Now why it would be m-, the only benefit there would be that uh, uh, it had the, had more chance, more chance to s-, more chance to save the gold than the shorter one because sometimes they put too much water in there and rock it too strong and it, you might uh, have some blue mud on a, on some of the stones and it'd pick up a, pick up a nugget and take it right
205 on down a ways before it'd get off of the stone.

FIELDWORKER: Can you think of any other pieces of equipment, I guess I'm really keeping you going on the same question. I'm not doing much work here, I'm asking the same question over and over again and getting different answers from you.

210 INFORMANT: Another thing that the miner always done, I always took a news-, he always took a newspaper or something inflammable and, and uh, be sure that his pan didn't have any grease in it, because if you have any grease in a pan you'll never catch any gold at all, why you've got to have your pan perfectly clean.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. What were the pans made of?

INFORMANT: Uh, they were made of uh, just steel, just sheet steel.

215 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: It was a, they got so that they had sampling pans and they were smaller, considerable smaller, about nine inches across, but the old pans were sixteen to eighteen inches in diameter, they flared on the sides, don't you know, they flared real well so that when you pan,

220 why, this way the water going in and out that way, why it would, it would go in a sort of a, well, I can't explain exactly, when you're putting it in that (water, well), the way that you, the water that you throw in there, have to be careful when you get the right down close, with your dirt that's in the pans, that you don't lose your colors don't you see, not too much water is liable draw it to one side, don't you know, or liable to make, you'll lose maybe a pretty good s-, nice piece of gold.

FIELDWORKER: You mentioned a fruit-drying tower to me. Uh, what was that called again now?

225 INFORMANT: Uh, well, they called it just a fruit dryer and there was a big uh, a big sort of a, oh, like, like you take a, like an elevator shaft, on the order of a, elevator shaft with chains down the sides with hooks on it where they put trays in, don't you see, and uh, then they'd have, they would, it would move, and keep going, just gradual, gradual, the furnace is below. And that would, that would dry the fruit. As it, and I think that's the reason why it'd have the height
230 because they'd want it to go a distance, don't you see.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: This, this uh, heater is confined in there.

FIELDWORKER: How, how high was it?

INFORMANT: Uh, I'd say that that was eh, about thirty, about thirty-five feet high, that building.

235 FIELDWORKER: You told me you used to go up in it when you were a child, and rock it, you told me you used to rock it back and forth {when you were young.

INFORMANT: Well,) you'd get, you know, and spread your legs out like this in the middle of the floor, you know, and go like this and go like this. I daresay that it, the building itself would wave two to three feet sometimes. You wonder it didn't go over, I don't know why it never went over
240 but daredevils, don't you know, would just get in there and do that. [laugh] [cough]

FIELDWORKER: Can you tell me something of the history of, of Jacksonville before the gold strike? Be-, what happened before they found gold and...

INFORMANT: Uh, well the people when they found this first gold up here at Rich Gulch, uh, just back in the Jack Long property there. Why, some uh, horses were tied there, and they pawed the
245 ground, pawed the ground, and they, and they discovered s-some with the naked eye, and then they went at it and found out, that's where their first, where they found the first gold here. And then of course that, that caused the, that caused a stampede of people here, you know, they come in from every direction just as soon as it got out, they tried to keep it hushed, don't you know, but you know, a person they, they forget and say things and then that, it goes to the next
250 one and (xx) it travels better than telegraph. [laughing] And these, these men come in, of course we had a tent city here in no time, uh my grandmother said. And they were living in all kinds of ways, don't you see, to keep the weather off, and uh, living in every manner, then finally they, old Mr. [beep], he brought things in on mule back from Yreka [California], uh, come from, by stage, after they, they'd soon established a stage route, and from Crescent City, had come over

255 the mountains. And brought things for people to eat here, but one, one winter uh, they put gold on one side of the scales and uh, and salt on the other side, and when they balanced, why they traded. They had scurvy here, don't you know, and they needed salt so bad and they packed that across the mountains on the wheel ba-, on the donkey backs, don't you know.

FIELDWORKER: And they, they traded salt for gold, {is that—

260 INFORMANT: They, they,) when they balanced, when the scales balanced, why then they traded.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: Gold had to balance with the salt. And flour, flour was an awful price. Gr-, I think Grandmother said it was a hundred dollars a sack.

FIELDWORKER: A hundred dollars a sack?

265 INFORMANT: A hundred dollars a sack.

FIELDWORKER: Did people have that much {money?

INFORMANT: The gold} was worth more than tha-, uh, the salt was worth more than that, don't you see, because uh, salt's pretty heavy, and gold of course is heavier, but you'd get quite a little quantity of gold to trade for the same amount as salt in weight. Of course we know that the scales were different (dupos-), uh, avoirdupois and uh, what do you call it the other gold scale.

270

FIELDWORKER: What's avoirdupois?

INFORMANT: Avoirdupois is where they pay, weigh everything that we use so to speak, and uh, now wait a minute is it? Now I'm kind of forgotten, gracious me. Flour and uh, well, everything you weigh in the grocery store is, now what is the other?

275 FIELDWORKER: Well, could you explain a little more clearly for me what avoirdupois is, and maybe we'll understand {(xx)

INFORMANT: Well,) one is, one al-, alludes to the gold, the weighment of precious metal, and the other is for everything that the, that the human uses, eats, {don't you know.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.} And which is the avoirdupois?

280 INFORMANT: Well, that's what I'm trying to determine, it seems like avoirdupois is, is what ev-, what we weigh for everything we use.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh, and then the gold is something else, {there's another word.

INFORMANT: The gold is,) the, the precious sca-, ooh, dear. Oh, such a, well, can't explain very well.

285 FIELDWORKER: Well, maybe, maybe you'll think of it a little later.

INFORMANT: I got that wrong.

FIELDWORKER: Could you tell me the story of this piece of wood I've been staring at for a few days now? This piece of wood that you have sitting over here, is it from the floor or something?

290 INFORMANT: Yes. It's a, let me see it. I think I, I think I saved it, and I could tell you. Think I wrote on there, I should know where it came from, seems to me like I got it at the— [mumbling] Oh, it's the one that they put on just recently in the, in the o-old USO hotel floors.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: That's what they put down, it's very similar in the make of it, eh, that was in there but the floors were rotted, don't you know.

295 FIELDWORKER: What do you call this kind of wood when it has the groove?

INFORMANT: That's uh, groove. Tongue and groove, they call it.

FIELDWORKER: Tongue and groove.

INFORMANT: Tongue on one side, see, and the groove on the other.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh, and then they, the boards just fit in.

300 INFORMANT: Yes.

FIELDWORKER: There's some interesting stories about that old hotel. Can you tell me some of them? Tell me about how—

INFORMANT: {Well

FIELDWORKER: The} president was here I understand.

305 INFORMANT: The manager of the branch bank of the US National a-there said to me one day, he said uh, "We thought it'd be kind of nice to have the, uh the bank room, uh, the bank, the business room, in where the lobby was." And I said, "Well Mr. [beep]," I said, "it's, it's in the room where, uh, Colonel [beep] had his bedroom." And I said that the, the lobby was on the corner of this building, and he says, "Well I, I understood that uh, that's where there was a saloon." But I said, 310 "Years later there was a saloon there, [beep] had a saloon there, but," I said, "they didn't have it there." I said, "I've sit there many a time, propped my feet up around that old boxwood stove there, with a railing around it to warm my feet when I was a kid."

FIELDWORKER: Can I ask you what a boxwood stove is?

INFORMANT: A what?

315 FIELDWORKER: A boxwood stove?

INFORMANT: Yes, boxwood stove, that's uh, all cast, don't you know.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: And put long sticks of wood in it, they did have them where they could put four-foot sticks in, don't you know. The Blue Ledge Mine, we sent one to them once for that.

320 FIELDWORKER: Why did they call it boxwood stove?

INFORMANT: Well, because it's made like a box, it's the shape of a box, see, it's square.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: Um, um, all, most heating stoves were round or elongated, oval, don't you know, oval-like shape or round. Most stoves are.

325 FIELDWORKER: What other kinds of stoves did you handle in your, in your work?

INFORMANT: Um, ranges.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

330 INFORMANT: And um, well uh, cook stoves, uh, ordinary cook stove made out of cast iron. Um, of different sizes, different-sized uh, tops on them, don't you know, and different-sized ovens, it's owing to what people want, uh, a bachelor'd want just a small stove, you know probably with a seven-inch lid.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh, what kind of what— I'm sorry, excuse me, were there other, were there other names of stoves, other kinds of stoves?

INFORMANT: Heating stoves and cook stoves, {don't you see.

335 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.}

INFORMANT: Ranges were the ones that uh, that had a heating closet in the back or over the, over the back of them.

FIELDWORKER: A heating closet, what was a heating closet?

340 INFORMANT: Uh, where the wife could set vittles, don't you know, if she was waiting for her husband to come or something or waiting for company, why they'd put them up in that closet and they'd, the heat from the cooking of them would keep them reasonably good, because it wouldn't be hot in there like it would be in the oven, don't you see, but it would be ar-, was around the stovepipe, around the stovepipe, you see, and that would (store) enough heat in there to keep the heat reasonably well in them so the food would be very edible, don't you see,
345 when put on the table. Otherwise, it would get cold, don't you know, wouldn't be so nice to eat.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh. [laughing] I'll stop it for a second. OK you can start again then.

INFORMANT: They have another way when they find quartz in this uh, uh, has gold in it, why, it, it's uh put in a uh, cracked in sizes whereby they'd put different sized mortars, uh, with a pestle

350 that they would break the stone up then aft-, eh, make it smaller so that they could pan it then, they could pan it in the water because the gold would break loose and the, by breaking the stone up, pound it up you'd pulverize it, so to speak. And you wouldn't, you might just pound the gold a little, don't you know, but you, you'd get the gold by putting it in, in panning it, putting in the pan and washing this fine stuff out, because you'd rake it around like this, don't you know, to get out the coarse stuff, and be careful not to get the gold out.

355 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: You'd be careful about that. Those were a good deal, made good deal like the uh, um, the druggist has, uh, in mixing different kinds of uh, medicines together, they mortar it, don't you see, they would grind it up mortar, pound it and pound it, around and around and around, that would break the stone up, make a, make it a good old like uh, earth.

360 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: Fine. Breaking, uh, because the gold would, is all through the stone. And that of course, quartz is not hard, you know. And of course they have quartz mills, uh, it's the ball mills and then the stamp mills, that's the same proposition for a bigger quantity.

FIELDWORKER: What's a ball mill?

365 INFORMANT: Ball mill is where the goes around terrible fast and th-, it grinds the ore and grinds it and {grinds it.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: We had a ball mill up the canyon {(right here).

FIELDWORKER: And a stamp} mill? What's a—

370 INFORMANT: The stamp mill is big, oh, big stu-, big eh, blocks of s-, of iron, this, (steel, rather), that's square anyway, and they're put in, it goes up and down, up and down, and the ore goes in between, don't you s-, up and down.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh, and that's a s—

INFORMANT: Mashs it all, {(breaks the stone, breaks—)

375 FIELDWORKER: That would be a stamp mill}.

INFORMANT: Stamp mill.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh. {Is there—

INFORMANT: (xx)} more modern, don't you see, the ball mill.

380 FIELDWORKER: Is there any equipment which perhaps has nothing to do with gold mining, uh,
equipment which has nothing to do with gold mining, I say, but that you sold, that we wouldn't
know about today?

INFORMANT: Well, the only thing it would be about where they made flour, uh, where it was
made uh, by grinding between two stones. And we, over in the Eagle Point district, there, they
restored one over there and they, they get uh, stone-ground flour, then they can't supply the
385 people with it, they can't supply the demand. It's, it was made and supposed to be the stone-
ground flour used to be the best, everybody thought stone-ground flour, you get stone-ground
bread in this, in the market today, don't you know. People like it better, seems like, I don't know
just why it'd be better but they, they like it, seems like they like it better.

FIELDWORKER: Can you tell me something about the Peter Britt music festival that they have
390 here? The music festival that, that is held here?

INFORMANT: Um, Well, I bought vinegar from old man Britt many a time, it was made out of
wine, my mother liked wine vinegar the best.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: And the big tall, old fella, he was the old photographer here that, one of the first
395 ones in this valley. He was from Switzerland, and uh, uh, he had, there's a, an awful lot of, and all
of his equipment, his cameras or, we didn't call them cameras then maybe. I don't know what
they called them years ago, the old photographers' equipment. It's all in the Jacksonville museum
today. They have it all there, and they have hundreds of pictures there that he, that he made,
um, all himself. But he was a very colorful character, h-he was a, had an awful lot of different
400 kinds of trees and shrubs in his place where they hold the festival today.

FIELDWORKER: What kind of trees and shrubs do they have?

INFORMANT: Well, uh I dare say most every kind that you can think of. A redwood tree is planted
there, and it was planted the year that his boy was born.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

405 INFORMANT: And today it's uh, considerable around right close to a hundred years old I dare say
because Emil he lived to be eighty-odd years old he's been dead for quite a few years, I knew him
real well. He was mayor of the town here for several years.

FIELDWORKER: Well I'm gonna turn the tape over now, so we'll just stop it here, and this is the
end of side one, side two begins on the other side. I guess. That makes sense.

410 INFORMANT: Somebody—