

Tape #1092  
Maude Schofield  
August 31, 1989

...in Lafayette. This is August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1989, and her son-in-law Joe Distel is here, Grace Roads from Methodist church, and Blanche Moon from the Lafayette Public Library taking this interview.

Q: Okay, Maude, where were you born?

A: I was born in England.

Q: In England? How old were you when you came to the United States?

A: I was nine years old. We had a birthday party for me on the boat, July the 7<sup>th</sup>, and they made currant buns for my birthday.

Q: Well, how nice. And you was nine years old. Now, when you came from England, how did you arrive at Lafayette; or did you come straight here, or what was your reason for coming to Lafayette?

A: My mother's father lived in Denver and he and my father got together and her father had never seen his daughter, my mother, until after she was married and had us four children. So he wanted us to come and he arranged for us to come. We came to New York, of course, and then on to Denver. They lived in Denver at the time.

Q: Okay. Now, when you came from England, how long did it take you to travel on the ship?

A: We came on a boat that carried an awful lot of soldiers, when the war was on. But it took us eight days to come from England to here.

Q: To New York?

A: To New York.

Q: Then when you reached New York how did you travel from New York to Denver?

A: Well, we traveled on train to Denver, and they met us in Denver.

Q: Do you remember what year this was?

A: It was in the year 1909.

Q: 1909.

A: I was nine years old.

Q: So you was born in 1900. Okay. Who were your parents?

A: My parents were Arthur Samuel Barker Walton and his wife Lenore Pascoe, she was, but of course she was Mrs. Walton then.

Q: Now, did your mother come with you?

A: Yes, my mother and father and four children. I was the oldest.

Q: Alright. And you had three other brothers and sisters. Would you like to name them for us?

A: Three girls and one boy. I was the oldest, my sister, Henrietta, and my sister Georgina, and my brother John George, or Jackie, we called him.

Q: How old was the youngest one that came with you?

A: Well, that was quite a story. It was in 1909, and he was born in February 1907, I guess. And, anyhow the boat people traveled children under the age of one year, and my brother was one year old in February, and we came in July, and he was pretty active child at that time, and the people on the, the officials on the boat said he's sure the smartest one-year-old I ever saw. But, of course, you know, he was older than that.

Q: So, when you came to the United States your grandfather had come here first.

A: Yes.

Q: And did he leave his family over there, with your mother as one of the children when he came over here, and did they ever come over, did his wife ever come across and join him?

A: He wanted to come to the United States to make his money, you know, and his wife wouldn't come at that time; she was expecting my mother. And so she said she would come later, and so my mother was born and her mother passed away when she was born. So my mother was raised with her grandmother, and of course she never got here, and that was why there was such a difference then. From that time till my mother married and had all us children. But we kept in touch, or they did. And when my mother was a girl Bessie Waneka and her mother, Mrs. Dixon, took a trip to England, and they lived around the area where we had lived. So my grandfather sent a wristwatch to his daughter that he had never seen, and Mrs. Dixon took that watch to my mother. And Bessie and her mother made this trip together.

Q: Well, it was nice that your mother got to come across. Do you remember this grandfather?

A: Oh, yes. I was nine years old when we came here. Of course, my grandfather had married again and my step-grandmother had a nice meal for us when we got here. But my mother remembered after that, she said of all the disappointments, we sat down to a table and they set us things that they feed the animals in England. They gave us corn that grows in the field to eat at the table. And we had green tea, and of course an Englishman doesn't usually enjoy green tea. So she had quite a disappointment. Of course none of knew it at the time but in reminiscing after, she remembered that.

Q: This grandpa Pascal, was he the man that built the first brick house in Lafayette?

A: Yes.

Q: Your grandfather Pascal built a brick house here in Lafayette.

A: The one right on this street. It's the first one after the ... It was the first brick house in Lafayette.

Q: And that was the Roderick house there on East Simpson Street? Now, was that brick made here in Lafayette?

A: I don't know about that.

Q: I think Mrs. Roderick said that brick was made in the brick factory here in Lafayette. You don't happen to remember the year?

A: No. That the house was built?

Q: Yes.

A: No, I don't. In fact, I didn't know that he didn't own it at the time we came here. He had sold it and I didn't know anything about it, and Kelly and I bought that house and Bolus (sp?) was born in that house. And we didn't know that my granddad had built that house until we got the abstract and read the abstract and of course his name was first on the abstract that he had owned that house. He had built that house.

Q: But he had passed away by then?

A: Oh, no! He was still alive.

Q: He was still alive?

A: And of course we weren't closely connected every day. We lived here and they lived in Denver.

Q: How did you settle from Denver to Lafayette?

A: My grandfather was superintendent of a mine and he found a job for my father and then we found a place to live close to that.

Q: So your father was miner?

A: Well, he was really a musician, but he did a lot of things. He mined mostly while he was here.

Q: In those days you did what buttered your bread?

A: That's right.

Third voice: I might interject I think it was the Lighten (?) mine that your grandfather worked in, north of Arvada? (unintelligible response)

Q: Now, he started in the Liden mine near Arvada. Then did he just continue to work in mines until he came to Lafayette?

A: Yes, he did.

Q: What did he do in the mine?

A: Well, he was what they called fire boss. He examined the mines before the mines came down there in some of the mines, but I can't tell you exactly what he did. He probably did everything in the mines.

Q: Is it true that the fire bosses used to carry a canary in a cage and go in and check for gas?

A: I don't know anything about that.

Q: Your father mined up until the time that he could no longer work?

Third voice: I'd like to interject about her father. He organized bands and she should tell you about this. He had the police band in Denver. Tell her about what your father did, about the bands he had.

A: He had a band here, we weren't here very long until he organized a band and he was the band leader. My sister had a picture of him. He was leader of the Rio Grande Band, and he took that band all over and won awards. They had a beautiful picture of them, and he was there in his white band uniform, and all the men were in their uniforms. He had a number of bands in Denver; the Clayton Boys Band he led for a number of years. They lived right there on that property.

Q: That's interesting. Maybe this is where you got all your musical talent, is through him.

A: I know I did. My dad went to a musical college in England and he played the cornet, but he could play instrument in the band. When we lived at Lidon he had a band, and the band always played at the football games, and when they run out of a drummer, so my dad said Maude you can drum as good as anybody, you come and play the drum for the band, so I did that. Substituting.

Q: That sounds pretty good. Was there both men and women in his band, or was it mostly men?

A: Mostly men, but he did have a choir here that, well there was a lot of teachers. Julia Harmon was in there. I can't think of anymore, but there a choir. We used to get together in the Congregational Church and practice. We had a lot of fun.

Q: Now you went to the Congregational Church when it was...

A: Yes, I did.

Q: Do you remember Mrs. Miller?

A: Yes. When I lived in that big house, Sadie Miller, Sarah Miller, was one of my best friends. Her two daughters, Molly and Clara. Clara and I were buddies for sure. Molly was a grade ahead of me in school, and Clara was a grade behind me in school. Clara and I were on the basketball team.

Third voice: Tell them about the basketball game and they blamed you for losing it.

A: I married young, but *the* man came along, and I said yes. I was in high school and we played a championship game and we played and we lost by one or two points. There was nobody knew I was going to be married the next day. After I married the next day I was blamed for losing the game.

Q: They thought you didn't have your mind on the game.

A: Yes.

Q: That's interesting. When did you marry?

A: I married on March the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1918.

Q: Tell us, for the record, here, who did you marry?

A: I married George Frederick Schoffield.

Q: And how many children did you have?

A: I had one daughter, Lois Marie. She married Joe Distal. My son, now.

Q: Your son now. Yes, they have a way of becoming our children, don't they? Can you tell me anything about how you met your husband?

A: Yes. They used to have, oh what is they brought to town? In the fall (distant voice: carnivals?) not carnivals. They put up a big tent...

Q: Was it a circus?

A: No.

Q: Revival?

A: No. it was sort of educational. Anyhow, we went to that and I had a boyfriend that was getting very serious. His name was Mike Mill (sp?). You know the Mills? We were in the same grade. I went with him quite a while. But at this time, why George Schoffield invited me to go this Chataquaha? Or what is it? It was here in Lafayette, and I went with him, and I enjoyed his company. And that was the end of Mike.

Q: Was it love at first sight?

A: Well, I guess it was. I don't remember, but we went together quite a while. When he proposed I didn't even think about school anymore, I answered yes. We were married by the Methodist preacher that preached here. In the meantime I had joined the church, and I was seventeen. This has been my church ever since. The preacher that married us was named Reverend McCallister (sp?).

Q: Where did Kelly live? Did he live here in town? I mean, was he a Lafayette citizen, or did he live in Louisville?

A: He figured Lafayette was his home, but he lived where Joe lives now. That was the home place.

Third voice: When was that house built?

A: That house was built in 1897 for the arrival of George. He was expected and was born in that house, and he passed away in that house. We took him to the hospital, but that's where we were living. That was his home all his life.

Q: There's not many people can make that claim.

A: After a while George and his father bought Bill Bale's creamery here. I called him George, everybody else called him Kelly. But Kelly was the manager of that and he managed that for several years. We lived in that house was my granddad's, the home my granddad built.

Q: The Roderick home now?

A: And then, after a while Bob Schofield needed Kelly on the farm, so we decided to build a house on the farm out there. Kelly and I built that house up on the hill. That's where my granddaughter lives now. Kelly's mother took sick and she passed away when Lois was three months old. Then Dad Schofield said you can't leave me down there all alone, so we built that house, we washed the windows inside and out, we had a piano, and Kelly had help, and we moved the house preparatory to moving very shortly. His mother passed away, but instead of moving in our new house we moved in with Dad Schofield. That's where I spent most of my married life until he passed away in 1965.

Third voice: I want you to tell them what they offered you so that you would move in with Mr. Schofield.

A: They had an old Home Comfort stove.

Q: Cook stove?

A: They had a water on the side to keep your hot water. And I looked at that stove and I didn't like it, so I said to Kelly if I have to move down there I want a new stove. So he said you shall have a new stove. So I got a new blue enamel stove with the two little heating ovens up there, and I was very proud of my new enamel stove. But that was what I got for moving there. But I never I spent one night in that new home, and I haven't yet.

Q: Isn't that something? Well that is pretty good. Now I'm being nosy, but if you don't want to answer you don't have to. Do you remember what it cost you and Kelly to build that house?

A: No, and Kelly wouldn't be able to tell you either. They formed a Schofield Farms Company and the three boys and Dad Schofield were all in this farms company, and they all worked and they all took checks, and that's how they run it for quite a while.

Q: And so they built the house?

A: It was built by the company, but that was to be our house. Then they built for one for Walt, who was the youngest, and he married my sister, you know, Henrietta. So two brothers married to two sisters. They built that house there that is on the 80.

Q: Just kind of below the lake there?

A: Yes. They had two boys.

Q: Did the Schofields company then own that place until the Bulkans (sp?) bought it?

A: I have to do a little thinking now. After we didn't live in it and we had our home down there, well they had a chance to sell it to a party.

Third voice: Was it Virgil Arnold?

A: Yes. His wife had tuberculosis, and they moved here from Iowa. They bought that house, Arnolds. They live in there for several years, and then he sold it, I guess he sold it to Bulkans.

Q: What can you remember about the town when you first came here? Can you remember how, what it was like, any buildings, any stores, doctors?

A: Yes. Doctor Porter was our doctor. He was the doctor for all the mining men, and it never cost us a penny. I shouldn't say that, because it was deducted from the miner's pay, and I think it cost them about a dollar and a half a payday, whatever that is, to pay the doctor. If we needed any service, which we didn't ever need then, it seems like, we went to Doctor Porter and he gave us some pink pills, and we went home and that was it.

Q: You know what I remember about Dr. Porter's office? He had those three, about gallon-sized glass jars there and one had pink pills in, one had green pills and one had white pills, and he'd go in there for this or that. He'd give you some out of the pink pills, and next time he might give you some out of the green pills. Do you remember that?

A: I don't remember the different color pills, but I do know I swallowed a good number of the pink pills.

Q: I don't know what they were, but they always helped.

A: Yes, they were just laxatives, that's all they were. The doctor had two daughters, Virginia and Enaise (sp?) and Enaise was the same age as my sister Jean. Right now they're very good friends. Virginia, I think she just passed away not too long ago.

Third voice: Tell them about when you worked in the drug store.

A: I want to tell about Virginia. Dr. Porter's oldest daughter started a little song on the piano. She was a piano instructor for several years, and then after Virginia left Lafayette Anne Marchek continued with ... And then she played for church and everything else.

Third voice: And she played for Maude to sing at almost all the weddings and the funerals, and church services. They were called upon many times. Tell her about how you sang for almost all the weddings and the funerals...

A: Yes, I sang, and sang, and sang. I sang for church, for solos, duets, quartets and choirs. I have a certificate that was given to me for being a member of the Methodist choir for 50 years.

Q: Now, I'm going to ask you, did you ever take music lessons, or was this just a natural talent?

A: I took one music lesson. My father was so musical, and he said, well sure, I'll give you lessons, and so he was going to give me lessons, and my sister Henrietta. I sat down



at the piano, I guess I took two lessons, really. One lesson was pretty difficult, and then the second lesson we sat down to, and I was going to surprise him with how much I had gained. He said, okay, play this. I played it. No, you don't play it that way! And he just got mad at me. I couldn't make my hands go the way he wanted to. I cried the rest of the lesson, and I never took another lesson from him.

Q: So, from then on you just did what you wanted?

A: And I can play a lot of pieces, but they're all by ear, but I can read music. He was so musically inclined. We used to go down to the Harry's, the Harry family. You remember the Harry family?

Q: Fred Harry?

A: Fred, and his wife. Let's see there was two girls, I can't think of their names. Laura and Beatrice Harry, and their mother and dad. They were English people, and they came from around the same part of England that we did. On Sunday evenings we'd take a bowl of jello or something like that and we'd go down to the Harry's. My sister played the piano. She took lessons from somebody else, and she was a lovely pianist. She played the piano and my dad played the cornet, and I played the fiddle. We had an orchestra there, and we got so much pleasure out of singing all the church hymns and popular songs. And we'd have a picnic, you know, once every month or so. We'd go there and have our food together and have a Sunday night supper.

Q: I remember Mr. Harry. He was a janitor at the high school when I came. He was there for a long time.

A: And Mrs. Harry, she passed away in one of the rest homes in Boulder. She was one of our Lady's Aiders.

Q: He talked about you working in a drug store. Can you tell us about that drug store and where it was located?

A: Oh, yes. It was on this street.

Q: Simpson Street?

A: Yes. And it was the last store in the store block.

Q: So it was in the east end of the 400 hundred block?

A: Yes. And it was Dow's Drug Store. J.P. Dow. And I wanted to earn a little spending money, so I tried to get a job. Mr. Dow hired me to work from four o'clock 'til eight o'clock every evening. I got three dollars a week. Mr. Dow had a violin and I was interested in the violin at that time and I wanted to buy that violin from him. So, I said to

my dad I had to take my money home, but can I pay a dollar a week on that violin until I pay it off? He said yes, and bring the other two dollars home. We need it.

Q: How old were you when you worked there?

A: I must have been about 15, I guess.

Q: That was the custom in those days. If the children worked they brought their paycheck and gave it to their parents.

A: Oh I still have my violin. It's out in the garage.

Q: That's not too good of a place.

A: When we lived out there where Joe lives, why Archer's (?) girls and Walt's boys and Lois used to get together and they'd go upstairs and I had another violin that I'd bought too, and they'd get those violins, you know, and get 'em going. They'd just about, well, they did ruin the bows on the violins. This one out there I have a bow now, but I have a violin.

Q: It probably could be restored, though.

A: I suppose so.

Q: You duties in the store, working in the drug store, what did you do?

A: I waited on people. I had made myself acquainted with where things were in the drug store, and I could go and get what they needed. I took their purchase and rang it up, and that's how I worked in the drug store. We had a soda fountain there, too.

Q: In those days, when a customer come into the store they didn't browse and pick up what they wanted. They had to ask the clerk helped them didn't they?

A: Yes.

Q: What I remember about Dow's Drug Store is that it had a real long soda fountain. And the top of that was marble. Do you remember that?

A: Yes

Q: And I can remember that big piece of marble. Do you know what happened what to piece of marble on that?

A: No.

Q: Alright. I'll tell ya'. It was, I think Jack and Nip Lewis took that fountain out of that drug store, and Nip took that piece of marble up to (conversation aside about where they took the marble). Anyhow, they built a house (more conversation)... Newcastle. They built a house up there, and they put a piece of this marble for the mantle of their fireplace. After they moved from that country home, or the ranch out there, into town, they had a house built. But that is what happened to that big chunk of marble. It was a beautiful piece of marble, and that's what I remember about the Dow drug store that really sticks out in my mind.

A: Mrs. Dow was my ideal. She was my example of womanhood. I think I used her as an ideal all my life.

Q: Wouldn't that be an honor, to have... Tell us something about what the social life was. What did you do as a fifteen-year-old girl as play, as entertainment, other than maybe the families getting together and having this orchestra and eating together.

A: My first date to eat with George Schoffield was at Bradley's Hotel. Do you know where that was?

Q: No, I don't.

A: Let's see, who lives there now?

Third voice: Was it on Simpson street, a big square house?

A: No it was across from Bob Johnson. That one that has the nice front. Well, in fact, she fed people...

Q: Is it where Sheriffs (sp) lived?

A: Yes, I think it was. Anyhow, it was the Bradley Hotel at the time. And he took me that hotel and we had, that was my first dinner meal. Of course, it wasn't long before his mother invited me out. She had a wonderful meal. She always made a salad every time she had a dinner. She mad a salad of apples and bananas and nuts covered over with whipped cream.

Q: I love it!

A: I do, too.

Q: That brings back days when we used to have good ol' cream. That was a hotel, and people went there to eat?

A: Well, not many. She sort of catered to working men to get their breakfast, and their dinner in the evening.

Q: Kind of like a boarding house?

A: Kind of like a boarding house. That's what it was.

Q: There was several of those in town, on that street, on Cleveland Street. And then the Mayhoffer over on Simpson Street, and then where the Dyer's lived, at one time that was a boarding house. The Pillar house down there started out to be a boarding house. In fact, I don't know, but I think it's still got the hitching post out in front. The Pillar of Fire Church. I think it still has the hitching post out front where they tied up the horses.

Third voice: The Pillar of Fire Church. Where was that? Was it one block east of the Dow Drug Store?

A: I think it's in the second block, right on the first corner.

Third voice: It was a long, two story building.

Q: You know where Angevine's house is? Up the street there, on the corner. That's where it was.

A: Mrs. Brian and Rae, her daughter, was belle of the town. Ray Brian. That was a boarding house.

Q: What can you tell us about the old mortuary there on east Simpson street? Can you remember anybody being there other than a mortuary?

A: I can't think of their name, now, but I remember that I sang at funerals there, quite a number of them. It was before Henning's time. Don't you remember the name of them?

Third voice: I sure don't, Maude. Was it Henning that changed it into a funeral home?

A: No, before that it was a funeral home. Henning, or Lay bought it over then, and Henning joined him.

Q: You talked about Dr. Porter. Can you tell us where his office was located?

A: It was in the same place as...

Q: Dr. Wolf's is now?

A: Yes.

Q: And that was his home, also, wasn't it?

A: Yes, it was. No, it wasn't his home. It was his home when his wife wasn't there, but she was a society matron, mostly in Denver, but when they were home they lived across the street from there on Cleveland Street. It had a frontage facing the east.

Q: You're talking about where Skoles lived.

A: Annabelle lived there.

Q: ...on the corner, in the big two-story house next to the alley is where doc Porter then lived.

A: They sold that to Bells. You remember the Bells?

Third voice: Claudia Bells' father?

A: Oh, no. This Bell, she was a hair dresser.

Q: Where did she have her beauty shop?

A: Right there.

Q: What kind of hairdos did she do? Did she give permanents and Marcells or anything like that?

A: Marcells.

Q: Okay. Explain to us what a Marcell was.

A: Anna, that was the first part of her name, they were friends of the Hertz, and the Burts.

Q: Can you explain what a Marcell was?

A: I know I can demonstrate. They put the comb in the wet hair and pushed a wave that way, and held it, then pushed a wave that way and held it. That's the way it went, like that.

Q: In other words they just put in, like a finger wave into the hair. But didn't put some kind of goeey stuff on it so that it would hold?

A: Something that the hairdresser used, some kind of wave lotion.

Q: What kind of organizations were there here in town when you were growing up?

A: We were just busy with school, and then play after that. Games, and all, you know.

Q: Let's touch upon the school a little bit. What can you remember about when you went to school? Can you remember who was principal, who were your teachers?

A: Well, I can remember who was the superintendent. They called him Bony Mueller. That was his name, but I don't know what his name was. They didn't have any children, but Mrs. Mueller (spelled out by speaker) brought her relatives, I think it was her niece, there, Lois Wildy (sp). Clara Miller and Lois and I were buddy-buddies. In fact I think my Lois was named after Lois Mueller. I'm telling you things now I've never even thought of for a long time.

Q: When you get to reminiscing it brings it all back. In the school, how did they heat the school room when you went to school.

A: With wood and coal, I guess.

Q: Where was the school located when you went to school?

A: It was located on, over there.

Q: On Baseline?

A: On Baseline Road. We all, the little kids went down in the basement, and the big kids went upstairs.

Q: It was a school for all ages, from 1<sup>st</sup> through the 12<sup>th</sup> grade?

A: Yes, I think it was. I'd have to stop and think about that. I think it was.

Q: And you had recesses?

A: Oh, yes.

Q: And where did you eat your lunch?

A: Out of a paper sack.

Q: Out of a paper sack, but did you get to eat it in the school building, or you took it outside?

A: I think we just took it outside. Maybe some did, the younger ones may have done that, but I think mostly just picnicked when the weather was nice. We probably ate at our desks when the weather was not good.

Q: There was no lunchroom, or hot lunches, or anything like that? If you wanted mild you carried it from home, right? Anything else you can remember about teachers?

A: No, I don't think so.

Q: How did they discipline the children, if you had been bad, or just mischievous? What was the discipline that they did?

A: You've seen those comics about putting them in the corner with a dunce cap on their head? Something like that, or they'd embarrass them some way or other. Made them do something that they didn't enjoy doing.

Q: Did any of the boys ever get the strap?

A: Usually they went to the principals office. They were disciplined there for whatever they done. But, is seen a teacher take a rule, about a two-foot ruler usually, told you to hold out your hand and hit you like that. You were told that it wouldn't hurt very much, but it always hurt.

Q: It always hurts. Can you remember anything about the Granges, and did you and Kelly ever belong to any Granges?

A: No, we were all signed up to belong to... Anyhow, it was one where Mary and her husband belonged to. We were signed up to go, and my father died the day before, in Denver, and that was canceled out, and we never got that far again. But we did belong to The Eastern Star, and Kelly was a Mason, and I served as nearly every office in the Eastern Star, and I was secretary for 25 years at the Eastern Star.

Q: Can you touch upon the social aspects of these organizations. Like the Masons and the Eastern Star, and what did they offer the community, what did they do for the community?

A: They had get-togethers, and usually dance, and there was somebody that played the piano, and somebody that played the fiddle, and offered their services. They were in on it, too.

Q: I'd heard in the past that sometimes when someone was ill, and they had to set up with them around the clock, that members of these organizations, and other organizations, would come in the home and help the people and set up with the sick.

A: They did. I know the Masons did that; go there just to be in the house when somebody was seriously ill. I know they did that. I don't know any specific person or anything, but I know they did that. If you had to, the wife of a Mason to become an Eastern Star member...

Q: And then the children, they had children's organizations, such as Rainbow Girls, and Demolay. I don't hear of those any more. Do they still have one?

A: Oh, yes, they do, but not in Lafayette. They have, Lafayette sort of went over to Broomfield, there were so many came from Broomfield. The last I heard the Rainbow Girls are in Broomfield, and the Demolay boys, too.

Q: What do you remember about the miners' unions?

A: Not very much.

Q: Do you ever remember going to dances in the union hall, or plays, or anything that they put on?

A: Yes. There was a play there. It wasn't put on by the union. It was put on by people who come into town, and they'd contact all the business people. I remember one. I have a picture. It's in the top drawer of that buffet, there. You want to get it, Joe? They would contact all the business men, and this picture shows "A Womanless Wedding". There's not a woman in the play, they're all men, and they were from every part of town. The groom, do you remember McCreedy?

Q: Well, I heard a lot about him, I don't remember him.

A: You know how tall he was? He was real tall. He was the superintendent at that time, of the school. He was the groom. Do you know Roy Grief?

Q: I've heard a lot about him, too.

A: You know how short he was? He was the bride. They were all dressed accordingly.

Q: So, what did they use the money they collected from these plays for?

A: I don't know. The organization that sponsored it got most of it, but most of it was taken the people that come and put it on. They had a lot of what was needed to carry it on.

Q: What can you remember as a girl, of household chores, and then when you was first married, that we don't do anymore, that you did then?

A: I remember that when I got married...  
(background conversation about the picture of the play mentioned above)

Q: Can you remember any household chores, like filling the kerosene lamps, and that, or did you have kerosene lamps, or did you have electricity then?

A: We always had electricity when I was growing up. We rented the houses we lived in, my folks never owned any. I remember we had to save for the rent every month, but I don't remember the rent being any more than twenty-five dollars a month. Then, I think if you had electricity you paid something like a dollar and a half or a dollar seventy-five a



month for electricity. I was just remarking, my light bill was forty-four dollars and something or other. It's quite a difference.

Q: You bet it is. And for a bigger home than this it runs a lot more than that. Do you remember how you washed clothes?

A: Yes. You put your tub on the chair and you heated your water on the stove. First you went out and got a lot of wood to hurry it up, to heat up the water in the boiler. We had to wash the clothes, I remember that washboard; I think I wore out two washboards. We'd get a sheet on there, and you had a way of doing a little bit at a time, you'd move it over, and that's the way you washed sheets. And then you had to put them in the boiler, and put it on the stove and cook them a little while. That's how you kept them white. And then you took them out of there and put them in the rinse water, and you rinsed them in clear, cold water. And after you did that then you had to have a blueing water. You took them out of the blueing water and you usually, if you were lucky, you had a wringer to wring them out and put them on the line.

Q: If you didn't, you wrang them out by hand.

A: If you didn't, you wrang them out by hand.

Q: You talked about heating the water on the stove. You used an old copper boiler?

A: Usually.

Q: Did you have water in the house, or did you have to carry this into the house?

A: We had to carry it into the house when I was a girl.

Q: Who's job was this?

A: The kids'.

Q: Do you remember making soap?

A: Yes, but I didn't make soap until after I was married. We saved every scrap of bacon grease and everything, you know, and we'd get a can of lye... Yes, I know, but I couldn't make any now, because I've forgotten the recipe. I used to make it, and we'd put it in a box, and if we wanted it to be nice and white we'd put a little soda in it, and stir it up real good, and then pour it out. Or if you wanted it for your hands and not your washing machine you'd put a little perfume in it and it took that sort of soapy smell out.

Q: Did you use it to wash your hair?

A: Well, we used Grandpa Tar soap to wash our hair. You know, it came in those black-brown bars.

Q: Didn't it come in a tin can? A metal container?

A: I don't know how it came, but I know I used that bar. I'd rub it on my hair, you know, and mother'd say You shouldn't rub it so hard on your hair. Just rub it on your hand and then put it on your hair. But my hair got a good start with the Grandpa Tar soap.

Q: What kind of clothes do you remember wearing?

A: When I started going with Kelly Schofield they looked just like they do today. We had pretty blouses and skirts. After we get through here I'll show you a picture. Mostly blouses and skirts, skirt-suits.

Q: Did they call them midi blouses?

A: Before that, when we were girls, they were midi blouses. I remember my mother getting a lady in there, and she came to our house, and made us dresses. And she made us all Balkan blouse dresses. So, Henrietta, Jane and Maude looked like three of the same, one, two, three.

Third voice: How 'bout the Gibson Girl look? Did you ever have any of those?

A: No, I didn't.

Q: Did you wear the high-top shoes, the button shoes?

A: I had a pair of high-button shoes when I married, and that was the most expensive shoes I ever had. They were gray, and they were, well, they were real soft leather.

Q: Kid leather?

A: They ran clear up to here.

Q: Did you wear the black stockings?

A: Mostly, yes.

Q: How about the old corsettes with the stays in them?

A: Oh, don't talk about that!

Q: Where you cinched your waist in?

A: I still have one that I'm wearing once in a while, now.

Q: How did the men dress? What can you remember about their dress?

A: They dressed pretty much like they do now.

Q: Do you remember the sheepskin coats, wasn't that what they called them?

A: Yes. If you had enough money to buy them, why you could enjoy them. Otherwise you just had on a heavy coat.

Q: And they usually wore a cap, didn't they?

A: Yes.

Q: What was their work clothes like, did they have the denim work clothes like they do now?

A: I don't remember overhauls until I was an adult. But the boys had paddies, they had knee pads, then they had a little below the knee.

Q: What did they call those knee pants, and below the knee? Did they call them knickers?

A: Yes, some were knickers.

Q: And then they wore the stocking up to meet the pants?

A: Yes.

Q: They also had high top shoes, didn't they?

A: Yes, some of them did.

Q: What games can you remember playing when you were a kid?

A: Olley-olley-ots-in-free. And Annie Over.

Q: And Joe said Kick the Can?

A: Yes, Kick the Can. And then once somebody would be in the circle, and then changed, I can't remember...

Third voice: Run Sheep Run.

Q: Inside games, besides Ducks and Geese in the winter time, what kind of inside games did you play?

A: Well, mostly Old Maid.

Q: Did you ever play Hide the Thimble, Button Button?

A: Yes, we did that quite a bit.

Q: Drop the Handkerchief.

A: Yes. Checkers and Dominoes.

Q: You and Kelly lived on the farm. What role did the agriculture play on the community, I mean other than being citizens here?

A: Not much, early, when I was young married. But later on, why Kelly belonged to a committee, the Triple A committee, that was an agriculture committee. They used to go to Longmont for their meetings. But that's the middle of my life.

Third voice (Joe?): I wanted to be sure she told you what they did with their butter and cream.

Q: Okay, that's what I was just going to ask her. What crops did you sell, and how did you sell your produce?

A: We raised wheat, fall wheat and spring wheat, and alfalfa, and oats, and barley, and we grew cucumbers, and grew beets, sugar beets, and we grew some beans and potatoes, and something that has a blue flower, but we didn't raise that more than a couple of years.

Third voice: Corn for your cattle.

A: Oh yes! Corn. We had corn every year, and we filled the silo, and fed it to the cows.

Q: And you had the dairy cattle?

A: We had... usually, around, approximately thirty head of dairy cattle. Some would come fresh, and some would calve, and some vacated a while.

Q: Now, you milked by hand for a long time, didn't you?

A: Yes, but not too long after I was married we had two milking machines, so we milked four cows at a time. Of course, it took a man for each milker, you know. Poured it in cans, then took it to the cooler. We had a cooler filled with a vat with cold water, and set the cans in the cold water. The milk man picked them up every morning.

Q: And took the milk to the dairy for processing?

A: Yes.

Third voice: Tell what you did with the cream. You had separator?

A: Oh yes. In the milk house we had an engine over here, a gasoline engine, and it was hooked up to a iron bar across the top. And this iron bar here was my washing machine, and her was the machine that separated the cream. And the same motor took care of all of those. And there was one that sharpened the plowshares, and one that sharpened the mowing machine.

Q: That was all off of this one gasoline engine? Can you tell me what kind of a washing machine you ran off of that?

A: I had one that went like this, you know.

Q: Agitated? Can you remember the name? Was it a Maytag, a Thor, or a Dexter?

A: I don't remember the name. It was just a washing machine.

Q: It was just a washing machine.

A: It sat here, and it had a bench back there that took the clothes from here to there, and this thing in the middle twisted the wringer, and so you could make it go this way or this way.

Q: It would wring the clothes from one (unintelligible) to the other?

A: It was four processes. After the boiling, you know. Yes, I used that for quite a long time.

Third voice: Tell them about your handpress butter maker.

A: I made up to a hundred pounds of butter a week. But we kept it, the milk, in a certain place until the cream was clabboard(?), you know. We had a churn. It was a barrel, a big barrel, like that, and you get your cream a certain temperature; not too cold, not too hot, put it in there. The first shoe bumps over and you have to release the pressure. So you have to stand right on there, let it go two or three times and hold it, and let it burp out. Put it in and let it go again until it got going good. I've churned and churned in the cold weather when we had a milk house outside from the house. It was cold in there, with no heat. I churned in there, thinking my cream was really too warm. Instead of that it was really too cold, and it just would not... It just churned and churned and churned. I had to put in a couple quarts of real warm water in there with that, then our buttermilk was thin.

Q: What did you do with that buttermilk?

A: Mostly, the pigs got it.

Q: Makes me hungry for it right now.

A: I had quite a few customers that enjoyed buttermilk, and they came out and got a gallon of it.

Q: But that was just the churning, and after you did the churning and you separated the buttermilk from the butter, then you had to wash the butter.

A: You had to wash the butter thoroughly, then you had to salt it. You didn't want to get too much salt in it. And work it, and work it, and work it. And then, I think Joe has my two butter molds that I used. One was kind of fancy and I didn't use that, but the other was just a plain box with a hold through it. I'd hold that down there, and press it in, you know. We had to have special butter paper that we put that in. Lee Baker took a lot of my butter.

Q: It wasn't like it is now. You could sell it to the stores.

A: A lot of people came and bought it right there.

Q: What would you sell a pound of butter for?

A: Thirty cents.

Q: All that work for just thirty cents, but you was making money.

A: Lee Baker had a kind of a butcher place, and we would kill a heffer, a veal, and he'd say to Kelly, how about a veal. We got some people wanting a veal. And Kelly would say, alright, we'll butcher this week. So when he took it to the store he never took the liver, because we all liked that veal liver. They'd look around and say this is the funniest calve I ever saw. The Schofields never grow a calf with a liver.

Q: Tell me about the sugar beet farming. Can you tell me how you farmed, and the thinning, and where you took them to the sugar beet dump?

A: For years we took them down to this dump down here, but after a while they closed that, so we had to haul them to the miner dump down there. And we didn't raise them very long after that. The Mexican beet labor was a problem, and they didn't... when they cut them, you know, thinned them, they didn't do it just right. They never killed a weed if it was in the way, so we had to get extra help in there to weed them so they could grow. It just got to be a problem.

Q: I want you to touch on one other thing on agriculture. Kelly farmed for years with teams of horses. How much different was farming with a time than when he went to the tractor?

A: Well, it was very, very nice, the difference. Because we had that barn full of big horses, and they had to get up earlier in the morning, after they did the milking, then they had to groom the horses, and feed the horses, and put their harness on before they come

in for breakfast. Then they came in for breakfast, then they went out and got their team. Usually a team per vehicle, but I had my team, and I mowed. When Kelly mowed I mowed along with him. I cut the end of one of my fingers off, and you know the nurse tries to get a needle in there and it won't go through. But, we didn't stop. It cut the end off, not like you did on your finger. A little of the end, there. And it bled, and so Kelly had a clean hanky in his pocket, and we just wrapped it up. It was getting close to noon, so we finished up the piece we were on and went up to the house. I helped to stack the hay, too. It was during the time when you couldn't get help.

Q: Did you use the old overshot stacker?

A: Yes. I led the horse.

Q: Did you ever drive the sweep rig?

A: Yes, but I never did a very good job on that. I didn't like that.

Q: Try and tell us about how you used to put hay up into the hay mound.

A: Into the hay mound? Well, you have a frame of wood and ropes. You lay one on the hay rack and then be careful how you put the hay. Then you have to get enough on there, and then you put another layer on that with ropes and everything. They usually put three layers on one load and then drive up a certain way in front of the barn and then they'd hook that and pull it on over to hook this. And they had a thing up there that pulled over here and they had a little tractor on that. And it would pull that and that hay would go up like this. They tried to keep it even as they could because sometimes it would go this way, and it would block, you know, so you had to get it so it was even. If it was even it would go right in, and after it goes so far they would pull the thing and it would release it.

Q: Were those things called a sling?

A: Yes.

Q: I wanted to ask one other question and then I'm going to let Grace elaborate on hers. Do you remember the tent houses that was here in town?

A: That's what our Mexican families lived in, the tent houses in the orchard. Where we lived out there there was an orchard, and it was right in the corner of the orchard. They stayed comfortable all winter.

Q: There was a lot of tent houses all over town.

A: The Evans lived in a tent house up here on the highway.

Q: Just across from the cemetery.

A: Yes.

Q: There used to be a couple tent houses there. And then, where doctor Griffiths lived, across from the fire station, that had a tent house on it at one time.

New voice: I'd like to ask you how the roads went. When people went to Longmont or Boulder, did they go like they do today, or did they go up towards your place, there on the farm?

A: I think they went around our place and around the lake and on down. There wasn't any paving at all then, you know, out there. They went on the dirt roads.

Q: I suppose you remember people traveling in wagons and buggies. Do you remember the first car in Lafayette?

A: The first car? No, I don't.

Q: I thought maybe a banker or a doctor had it.

A: I remember doctor Porter had his little buggy, horse and buggy, and that's how he traveled. He went, he came to you. You'd call and he came to your house. You didn't have to go to his place. They all had their horse and buggy.

Q: I guess we'll go on down now to the church, and you'd drive a team and buggy into church?

A: Oh, no. We always had a car to come to church. The kids came on horseback to school, but we had a car. I'm trying to think of the name. A Premier. Dad Schofield had a Premier, and he liked it so well Kelly got a Premier, so we had two Premiers.

Q: What kinds of activities did the church provide?

A: We had Sunday school, and we all had to take our little picture card home and memorize the Bible verses. We had to memorize that Sunday, but we worked on that quite a bit all the time. Then they had a young people's meeting. There was some very, very good talks that went on there, and I think that Kelly got an awful lot of good out of that because he could lead the meeting very good. And he got to do a lot of those.

Q: About what was the average Sunday morning attendance, in the early years, when you first joined?

A: I don't pretend to know. It wasn't very many. 'Course there wasn't so many people then, but there was a pretty good class of us each time. I just can't tell you how many was there at all.

Q: What were the ways that the people kept the church going when the times were hard?



A: The poor preachers didn't get their worth. I always felt sorry for them. We had what they called a student pastor that would, that was really sponsored, financially, by someone else, and we just added to his... But we never went to church without taking eggs or something like that. When we butchered we'd take some frozen meet and when we butchered a pig we'd take some frozen pork. We furnished the preacher with things, then when we took our beets to town...

Tape ends.