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Interviewer's tape no. 5/5/76 #2 NAFOH Accession no. 1033
 Warner 820 Stillwater Ave., Stillwater, Me.
 Interviewer Jack Beard, Betsy Address 40 Bennoch Rd, Stillwater, Me.
 Buzzell
 Interviewee Stephen (Rex) Address 203 N. Fourth St., Old Town, Me.
 Place of interview his home Date 5/5/76

Other people present his wife

Equipment used Sony Tr 26

Tape: Brand Scotch Size reel 5" 1 mil/1.5 mil Speed 1 7/8 ips

Cassette: Brand _____ C-30/C-60/C-120

Amount of tape used (Side 1) all (Side 2) _____

Brief description of contents: They talked a lot about river driving and daily living at Argyle Boom. Mr. Buzzell talks in detail about several people he worked with at the boom and tells many amusing stories. He talked about what he did in his free time, what they ate, how the different company's logs were rafted at the boom, wintering, scaling, the stray raft, running, etc.

| Archives | Int. | [Calibrated on Tr-10; interview catalogued by Bessie Dam, not the original interviewers, so there is some confusion at times] |
|---|------|---|
| 000 57 057 | | Beginning of the Tape. Opening Announcement. |
| 077 | | Normally, there were about 80 million ft. of logs that traveled down the East branch of the Penobscot River. Said that one year there was a 100 million ft. of logs. Sometimes they wintered logs over in Wiley Brook, which is way in beyond Patten. They would let the logs loose in the spring and start them floating down towards the main river. Said it was a long, hard day on the logging drives. When the drives were started in high water (the right level), it was called the driving pitch of the water. Some logs would run ashore into brooks, etc.; then the water would fall and the logs would be trapped. Then the rear would come along, called them "cant dog men", & they would have to wade the logs out. |
| Pushaw Lake East Branch Penobscot River Patten 098 | | Wangan is the general name for where the men stayed nights; also ^{where} the cook stays. On the drive, "pitching the wangan" meant where they pitched the tents. The cook had his own tent and he cooked there. When the rear of the log drive got down beyond the wangan (3 or 4 miles past), then they'd move the wangan further down-river onto another island, so that the men wouldn't have to walk too far to their meals. Says the term wangan was used just like a home. Used to eat breakfast at 6 o'clock (a.m.). Rex started driving after World War I on the East Branch of the Penobscot. He was paid \$5.25 per day; that was the going pay at that time. After that first summer he had earned \$500; he only spent \$25 all during the summer because he worked constantly. Says that the river days are gone. Rex says he drove 3000 ^{Cord} cord of wood out of Pushaw Lake; he drove 5000 ^{Cord} cord out |

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of Olamon Meadow. Says he didn't mind the tough days on the river~ drives because that~ was the only life he knew. The PCF (pulp mill) had a lot of pulp in the rivers and had men driving it. Pulp was a lot easier to drive than long logs because it would bounce over the rocks & keep going; where the long logs would pile up and jam.

Knew [Buck] Merrill and of his operation. Went up to see him. Had a big army tent for the men, every man had a bed or a bunk, ~ they had a gas heater in the stove, and they cooked with gas.

121 The old timers used to go to sleep with their pants on. Rex tried it, but he couldn't do it. The men were really tough.

Rex did almost all of the different jobs on the boom; he dropped off, rafted, checked, clerked, broke down jams, etc. He started when he was 13 yrs. old. His father had big crews on the river; sometimes there were 300 men rafting logs on the booms. Mentions Pea Cove and Argyle Booms.

[Mrs. Buzzell comes in: introductions and some small talk]

Rex says that all the young French boys around town used to make money by working on the boom. Says today they don't allow kids to go to work till they are 18 yrs. old, and even then it has to be a non-hazardous occupation. Told about a couple of young boys that he couldn't let work for him because they weren't old enough.

158 163 Argyle Boom had big houses for the men. He says, "Working on the boom was much quieter and nicer and warmer and friendlier than on the drives." On the drives, the men were outdoor in the weather all the time. 3 big boomhouses right at the river, ^(the boom) for the men. They had room each for about 65 or 70 men. Each boomhouse had a double room and bunks. An old fellow, John Duplessis, was the bull cook. The cook had two or three cookees, and a meat cook. The bull cook's duties were to sweep the men's camp out and to sweep the yard up. John Duplessis used to go out at 5 a.m. and begin pounding on the corner of the house. The men would hear him and would know that it was time to get up.

183 He ^(Rex) had a little camp up on the island that held about 16 or 20 men. [Background noise; could be a car] He was sleeping one morning when he heard someone pounding. He went back to sleep but the pounding kept on so he got dressed & went down to the cookroom (it was 5:15 a.m.). The cook asked him what he was doing and he said he had come down to get something to eat. The cook said he couldn't get anything till 6 a.m. It was a big red woodpecker that was pounding on the corner of his shack and Rex thought it was the cook. [Mrs. Buzzell makes comment; asks if they were being recorded]

Says the men used to come up to Costigan on the train or walk in order to work on the boom. [Buddy Woodman] was the rigging agent; he used to cut the rigging for the men. There was a ferryman; [They'd come over to the other side of the island and haul the logs over whenever they came; Buddy was supposed to "pile into" the brook and go get them and bring them over.]

Costigan

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They used to play a lot of poker; they played every night. [Buddy] used to go up and sweep Rex's room out and fix things up for the poker games. Nights that it was raining; about 7:30 p.m. they'd begin to holler, "Over, over!" One night, he didn't go over to the [mainland?] to pick up two big companies of men who wanted to play poker, and they had to stay out all night in the rain.

They hired a lot of Frenchmen. Some of them didn't like Rex because when they'd holler "Over"; ~ he ~ wouldn't always go and pick them up. Then they'd get pretty ugly; they'd kick and holler back, then would lay down and roll over. He said that didn't work so well.

211

There was a landing on the Costigan side of White Squaw Island. They would put 3 (16') logs together and put a bar across them, and then another one, and then they would shove that out into the river so they could land out there. The river rose and fell; they couldn't land in the mud because it wouldn't always be there, so that meant they had to have an ~ artificial landing. Worked pretty well although it was just logs.

It was about three miles (corrected to two miles) down to Costigan Station from White Squaw Island. But the width from the boomhouses on Argyle Island to the mainland (across the river) was about 400-500 feet. Rex says the Frenchmen insisted that he bring a boat and go get them.

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There were a bunch of Irishmen from Bangor that worked there. [He assures himself that no one present was Irish] They were good rivermen; rough, tough men. Said all they lived for was liquor. The men were paid every two weeks at the boom. Some of the Irishmen he knew: Shaney McCue, Mikey McCue, Pat Hitchins, Nicky Canary, and others. Mentions Bud Trainer; he rafted on the head joint while Rex was dropping off. Bud had two weeks pay coming to him, \$30. They were paid about \$2.50 per day. Bud told Rex that he was going to put \$10 in the band of his straw hat (he always wore a straw Panama hat) so that when he came back from his weekend in Bangor, he'd still have \$10. When he came back to work on Monday morning, the money was all gone and the brim of his hat was all knocked out. Rex asked him what happened and he said that he came out on Hancock St. in Bangor on Monday morning and started looking for his missing hat. A negro had taken it, so Bud went behind him and hit and knocked him down. When he picked up the hat, it was all caved in and someone had taken his \$10.

248

Bangor was a rough town in those days. When the drives would come in (the East Branch drive), there would be 75-100 men and they would have 8-10,000 dollars amongst them. They'd go down to Bangor and would spend it all in less than a week.

Said he used to fish and hunt a lot on his time off. He enjoyed that.

He graduated from Maine (U.M.O.) in 1920. In those days, students might work for the boom. Said the reason he started working on the Argyle Boom was because his father had a big crew up there and he had been around it all his

*Bangor
White Squaw Is.
Argyle*

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life.

252 260 Jim Gannett, who worked for the registrar's office and who died recently, called him up once and asked him why he wanted to work for the boom, as he was going to work for Liberty Mutual when he got out of school. Rex told him that what he did at the boom helped to pay the bills.

He got \$5 per day at Argyle Boom for clerking. Men were scarce and Rex could do most any job. He also dropped off, a million feet a day with two head boys. So, he was making about \$8 per day doing both these jobs.

At night, he used to play poker, swim, fish and hunt. He didn't want to go to Boston in order to get a higher status job (as Jim Gannett suggested); he said, "Why would I go to Boston to starve to death? And a lot of them did!"

288 Rex's father used to buy the big Western forequarters of meat for the boom. Rex owned the business all his life, but he didn't fill up his camps for thirty years and he still bought all kinds of meat from Swift's (pork shoulders). Says he never saw such big cuts of meat as those his father used to bring up to the boom. In the elbow of the cuts, there was a couple of pounds of round steak. This was really flavorful.

[Eric Hopkins] was cooking at the boom for 180 men. They used a barrel of flour a day. This was in 1930. [Joe] was a meat cook. Joe said he used to buy fresh farm butter from Eric Hopkins and milk. Then he would make hot bread every night; it was very good. Joe asked Rex one time if he'd like some steak and since there was only enough for 3 or 4, he figured he might as well have some. Joe gave him a big piece, with hot bread and fresh milk. Says the men lived pretty good who worked on the boom.

308 Beans were a great staple. The Irishmen would always top off what they were eating, roast beef or ham, etc., they would always eat a plate of beans afterwards. Asks Jack and Betsy if they like beans. Jack said he didn't know if he would like having them 21 times a week, but he liked them. Rex says nothing will stay with you as well as beans will.

Says he drove ^{log} out to Pushaw Lake about 1930. For a hundred days. Had 12 men with him. They had both pulp and logs. Rex did the cooking. Says a quart can of beans will feed 3 hungry people and 4 not hungry people. He had 4 cans of beans every day & opened them with an axe. Says the first day he cut his finger. Never cut himself again. But the meals really tasted good; they had cookies or pie for for dessert. Says when you're hungry, that's what makes your appetite. (Jack & Betsy)

Says it was very lovely in the fall. Asks them if they know what a wedge and mallet are. Back then, they had to travel by boat because the roads ~ in Costigan were impassable with mud for most of the year. In October, as the frost started to come, they would build fires to keep warm, and you could hear them thumping the wedges for a half a mile.

At night, some men told stories. Says Prof. Ives gave him an autographed copy of "The Penobscot Man". Asks if

Costigan
 Boston
 Pushaw Lake

Archives Int.

(Jack & Betsy)

they are familiar with it. Says the first of it is good, but it peters out towards the end. He ^(the book) doesn't talk about river driving. The book makes a big thing about Indians; Black Sabat, etc. Rex started in 1920 and there weren't many Indians around; said the ones that were there were good men, but not as great as some others. Book says that the Indians used to run their boats thru Ripogenus Dam (namely Black Sabat). Rex says if they did, they were crazy. Two or three boats did sink, according to the book.

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Rex spent four years scaling on the East Branch after he graduated from U.M.O. American Thread had big crews and the Oldtown Canoe, Jordan Lumber Company. He never heard any singing in any of these. They used to tell some stories but most of them were pretty tired by 8 p.m.; supposed to have lights out then, anyway. Had to be up by 6 a.m. Says many people stress the singing in the camps, but he didn't know about it. It just wasn't there. Says there wasn't any music either.

350

Two reasons why the people went on these drives: 1.) They would be gone for two or three months and when they were done, most of the money they had earned, they had to use. & 2.) It was big employment for a lot of people.

369

Playing jokes or tricks on people - says it generally gets someone in trouble. You'd get a black eye or a bloody nose out of it because a lot of people resent having tricks played on them. Says he did play a trick on someone just once. He put a lot of time in the services and he says it doesn't pay to play practical jokes.

Tells the story of his one practical joke. He was scaling on Wadleigh Brook. There was a county surveyor there; about 6'4" and weighed 240 lbs. plus. Rex said he was a little "wrong"-he used to fall down a lot. He would pick himself up and say that God must hate him because he made him fall down so much. Alan Gagnon, a practical joker in the camp, used to put another Frenchman's shoes on the Deacon's seat and ^{would} nail them down. When the man got up and stuck his feet in, he tried to walk but his shoes wouldn't move and he landed on his head. Everyone thought that was funny so Rex spiked the county surveyor's shoes to the floor. The man was very upset about it and Rex was ashamed.

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Another French fellow, Johnny [], was the cook one winter at Wadleigh Brook. All they had to eat was Red Argentina Beef which came in 25 lb. kegs. It was pretty solid and tough. They also had beans and codfish. George Frazier was the walking boss; he used to call the codfish "poor man's turkey". Rex likes codfish about once a week, but they used to have it three times a week there. Most of the cooks were really good. His cook used to cook the beans and then boil them on top of the stove; Rex ^{didn't} like them like that. He made good prunes and sugar cane; so that's what Rex ate.

[Snakey Kinnelly], Mike McCue, and many others that were with Rex's father worked ~~from~~ him at Wadleigh Brook. It was like old home week for him. (Rex)

*East Branch
River
Wadleigh Brook*

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Snakey Kinnelly showed up on the river two weeks late one year. Rex asked why it took him so long and he answered, "Look, I ate codfish five times a week, and when they paid me off, I started up the brook to spawn."

Rex says that most of the camps were all right; meaning the food was pretty good.

410

He used to eat the fish that he caught; says he likes fish and asks if Betsy and Jack like them, too. He would often give the fish that he caught to his father to bring home, but once in a while he'd get the boom cook to fry up the fish for him to eat.

The little French boys used to fish all the time. Asks Jack if he is familiar with horn pout. Jack had heard of them but he wasn't really familiar with that type of fish. The French boys would go down to the foot of the island & build a fire at night; this would attract the horn pout and eels in close to shore. They would catch a lot of them that way & the cook would fry them up.

A fellow on Nebraska Boom, [Squingy Swasson], who used to play poker with the Argyle Boom boys. They used to get all his money, because he wasn't too "tough" in the game. Rex said to him, "Jese, Squingy, what do you come in with this bunch of outlaws for; they'll clean you." He answered, "Look, if you can't pay, don't play." He was a rafter on the joint at Nebraska (Thoroughfare). Rex was clerking there at that time. Said they used to catch big bull frogs and eat them. Rex was fishing at Thoroughfare one time and used some peeled back frog's legs to catch pickerel with. When he ran out of frog's legs, he looked in one of the pickerel's mouths he had caught, found another frog's leg, & fished with it for the rest of the afternoon and evening.

435

Says there was great duck hunting in that area. Has seen as many as 150 at a time.

Each log was an average of 16' and there were 4 joints per checkline. The logs that ran the heaviest were taken on the first lines. The logs were rafted crossways and were wedged together with a little line. When the rafted logs stretched way out to where they were blocking the logs coming through the gap; then the boss would blow his whistle and dropping off would begin. Said they didn't have much time to rest; when a man is sitting down doing nothing, it costs money. They'd run the logs out in~to the river, run a big line over them and hitch them to the headworks. Said the rafters would be right behind them rafting logs again as soon as the dropper's off started moving the rafted logs out; so there was little rest time.

453

Dropped off when he was 16 yrs. old; he weighed 135 lbs. There were men there who weighed 240-250 lbs. He lost 9 lbs. the first week he dropped off; very hard work. He kept up with the other men on his work; they were wet all the time.

Says that one beat was pretty much one company's logs. Mentions Billy Murphy in Oldtown; his mark was W Girdle M. Jordan Lumber Company was [Lazy V, Lazy V]. JLC often ran heavy, so they would take a whole beat for their logs; the

Thoroughfare is
Old Town

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head boys would take the fast marks and the rest of the marks would scatter, go down the island and they would be caught by the checkers down there. Murphy and Jordan had a lot of logs in the drive; Jordan usually had 4 or 5 million ft. per year, Murphy came down with 3 or 4 million ft. out of Telos Lake. They were the heaviest marks. The other marks were called 'scattering marks' - they'd have 1 or 2 million ft. of logs. The reason the fastest running logs were rafted first was because the scattered marks couldn't get through them.

Tells about some relation of his who lived in Argyle (couldn't remember his name) who wouldn't work in the winter, but insisted on working for Rex's father in the summer. Used to wear kid gloves; he didn't work very hard. He had about 4 blocks on his beat all over so that when the whistle blew, all he had to do was bend his knees and sit down.

Expression for someone who was clumsy and fell in the water - the men would start yelling, "Moo, moo!", which meant he was clumsy like a cow. Bill [Barner] fell in the water one day. It made a big splash because he weighed 225-230 lbs. Rex yelled "Moo, moo!" at him and the man was "most ~~XXXXXX~~ incensed" with Rex. He said if he had a chance, he'd throw that Buzzell in the brook.

They used to hang the booms in April at Argyle Boom, when the ice went out. East Branch Drive ~started up north of Patten about that time. They got the booms out early so the logs wouldn't go adrift.

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They would chop the marks into the logs and stamp them on the landings. This mark, the owner's mark, was recorded in Bangor. The landing men were often careless; some of the logs wouldn't be marked. They would come down river with no mark on them, they were called prizes. They were rafted separately, then they were sold in the fall. Whoever wanted to buy the logs would do so. Every man who put logs through the boom paid so much per thousand^{ft.} All the log companies got together to pay the bill and they paid so much of the bill according to how many logs they had put through the boom. When the prizes were sold, the money went into the Penobscot Lumbering Association to help pay the bills. So everyone really benefited from the sale of the prize logs.

Mose Wadleigh, Wadleigh Brook was named for him (Rex thinks), went up to Wadleigh Brook and peeled between a million and a million and a half feet of hemlock logs. Hemlock was cheap lumber and still is today. Those logs came through Argyle Boom and 150,000 of them weren't even marked. Rex says that was carelessness on the boss's part to have let that much go through without marks. These were the only peeled hemlock that came through the ~~XXXXXX~~ boom; it^{the} must have belonged to Mose Wadleigh, but they claimed them as prizes. It was a great loss for Wadleigh.

Rex's father looked after a lot of big estates; the Weber's, the Adams's, etc. Bangor had a lot of wealthy landowner's in those days who cut a lot of lumber with [I. M. Pierce]. They'd sell the stumpage up river. Rex's father

Wadleigh Brook
East Branch Penobscot River
Patten Argyle Bangor
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would go up river and scale the logs up there. They paid on stumpage scale for the stumpage. Stumpage meant that you paid so much a thousand^A for the logs. The log companies paid the landowners stumpage pay. The logs were then scaled again when they came through Argyle Boom. This is how they got their record, how they prorated the lumbermen.

In those days, the lumberman took an awful beating (those who cut the logs). Three big log companies: Jordan Lumber Company, I.M. [Pierce], and Lawler (Irish fellow) would buy the logs. Lawler cut in Moosehead Lake and Rex's father scaled the stumpage. Lawler had a little better than 3 million feet of logs that he had to pay stumpage on. When the logs came through the boom and were rafted, these companies would buy the logs from the lumbermen; they would send in their scalers: George Longley, Ed Weeks, and a man named Chesley (usually George Longley) to scale the logs and finally pay the lumbermen. They scaled by the thousand foot of logs, so much money per thousand feet. Back in those days, the scalers would earn \$100 per day. All they did was walk over the logs and count them. He says, "And they cut the logs right in two. A scaler will tell you anything..." This means that by cutting the logs in two, the scalers would say there were only half as many logs as there actually were and because of this, the lumberman got less money for his logs (what he actually cut). The two Lawler brothers were cheated in this way; they were heartbroken because all they had left out of their work was a bunch of old horses and beat-up equipment. They lost almost a million feet of logs when they scaled them below Argyle Boom because of the scalers. The mills got the logs for almost nothing. (Does he mean the saw mills?)

542

^{Rex} Talked to Mose and Glennie Jordan one time; they wanted Longley to scale the logs and Rex said, "He won't scale those logs. He's a crook and I'll tell him so." He (Jordan) said, "Well, you know, it's tougher than it used to be. We used to get 2000 for 1." Rex says that's what they planned on getting, too. This made it tough for the people who were trying to cut logs.

When the logs were scaled at Argyle, they were already in the swings and attached to the headworks. The rafters rafted the logs pretty tight so the scalers could walk along them to scale. The scaler would walk out as far as he could on a log lengthwise, stick his rule over, hook up the end, and see how much the top diameter of the log was. He knew what the length of it was, so then he would look at his rule to get the board feet of the log. [Rex goes to get his scaler and show them what it is; tape off, then on again]

556

Down to the foot of the island, there was a stray raft. Stray marks would drift down there and they'd raft them together. Harry [Barley] worked on the stray raft; he was a good man. The boss used to send some of the kids down to work with Harry. Harry had to do all the work because the kids didn't want to work and couldn't. [Mrs. Martin

Argyle
Moosehead
Lake

Archives: Int.

breaks in here; she asks if the tape recorder is on again] Rex tells a story about the Cote boy who went to see Rex's father about getting a job at the boom. He was sent down to work on the stray raft. Rex says his name is Alphonse Cote. His wife corrects him and says his name is Martin; then they figure out that Rex is talking about Alphonse Martin. Alphonse raised a big family. Rex and his wife have a short discussion; he admits that he was wrong about the name at first.

548 The expression "boom [heist]" was used by the men who worked at the boom. About the middle of May or the first of June at the latest, the men used to come up to the Buzzell home and ask when the boom was going to [heist]. Then the men would all go up and get their rooms and lock the doors so they would have a room.

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Sometimes they wintered logs over at Pea Cove Boom; there could be as many as 3 or 4 million logs that came in late. Perhaps [I.M. Pierce] owned them and he already had a lot of sawed logs so that he didn't want to saw the wintered over logs; then he would keep the logs over till the next summer at Pea Cove. They generally started the boom up as soon as possible because the lumbermen all wanted their logs as quickly as they could get them.

In 1930 it rained for three days in the Southeast and the water rose 12 ft. At Argyle Boom, they could tie their boats to tree limbs that were normally 8 ft. above the ground. The men went down to Pea Cove Boom that same night and there were 4 million ft. of logs in the boom. Rex asks if they ^(Jack & Betsy) know where Pea Cove Boom is and they say yes. It has two rows of piers. They put a big four inch line and a three inch line around the logs the night of the rain. About midnight, they heard the lines breaking. The whole 4 million ^{ft.} logs came out of Pea Cove Boom and took 2 piers with them. The logs moved down the river in one solid body and when they came to Black Island Bridge, they jammed on it and stopped. Rex's father had a crew down there for a month, picking the logs off the bridge and rafting them. He says they were lucky to catch them.

590

The starting of the boom was spread by word of mouth. Many people hung around and waited to work there. Anyone could work there who was willing to do the work. Rex says, "It was hard, rough work, cold and hot, mosquitoes. There was always a job for you in these rivers. A lot of people wouldn't do it because they were, they were, they wouldn't care to soil their hands in the mud and the mosquitoes."

[Sounds like they're eating and drinking here.] Small talk; Rex tells his wife that Jack and Betsy are going to see Ernest Kennedy next. Mrs. Buzzell says that he is a "character". They all agree that he is a fine man. He is a Pentecostal. Rex says the Pentecostals built a big church in Bangor.

Mentions two brothers; Bill and Cliffie McLaughlin. They were good men on logs. Cliff was "alright", but Bill was the best on logs. He ^(Bill) was in the First World War. Merle Tripp worked for the boom and was also in the war. Rex was

Pea Cove
Bangor

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in the National Guard. The Pentecostals appeared around Pea Cove about that same time. People looked down their noses at that religion. Merle Tripp's wife joined the Pentecostal church and he was very upset but Rex assured him that it would be okay. 6 months later, Merle joined the church and has stayed with them ever since.

Billie McLaughlin was a character; he carried his Bible around with him. Tried to convert Rex to his religion; he is a strong believer.

Says Bill McLaughlin never dropped off because he was too light; it was very rugged. He did do a lot of checking. Says when the current hit those big logs, they would just tear down through the boom.

Some of the droppers off that Rex knew: Mose Grover (weighed 250 lbs.), Pat Morancy (weighed 240 lbs.), Georgie Burns (weighed about 200 lbs.), and Joe Grover (weighed about 230 lbs.). Rex says he was "outclassed" but he "stuck to them".

Rex tells his wife that he tried to give Jack and Betsy some of her wine but they didn't want any. She says not when they are working.

Some discussion of the book that is being written by the students on the Argyle Boom.

631

Some discussion of "The Penobscot Man" by Fannie Hardy Eckstorm.

At one time, Billy Murphy was in charge of the East Branch drive when Rex was working on the river. They had about 12 driving boats. It's about 10 or 12 miles from White Squaw Island to Oldtown. Billy asked Rex if he'd tow the logs down river for him and he would give him \$10 for it. They made a deal. So Rex towed them down. The runners used to let loose by the Joe Pease [Cook], and they'd holler and shout and race each other to the landing. Rex says, "It's quite a sight." This time, the runners raced their driving boats as hard as they would go, and then the runners left and left their boats right in the water. Murphy raved and ranted because he had to go pull them out.

Another character, Charlie Porter, worked for in the river a lot for Rex's father, and some in the woods for Rex. He wasn't too strong and cant dog work was rugged work. He didn't care too much for steady work. Rex watched him take off his caulk shoes and throw them in the brook after he got back from the East Branch Drive. The shoes were half worn out. Charlie said to Rex, "Boy, if I ever put a pair of caulk shoes on again, I hope somebody puts me in jail!" About a week later, he showed up at Argyle Boom because he'd already spent his pay for his summer's work. Rex teased him.

Mentions the other group of students who were re-searching the Argyle Boom in 1973. Some discussion of them.

Tape off. End of Interview with Stephen (Rex) Buzzell on 5/5/76 in Oldtown by Jack Beard and Betsy Warner.

*Joe Pease Rip
Old Town
White Squaw Is.
East Branch Penobscot
Pea Cove*
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