



Keith Srakocic/AP Photo

A gazebo is at the rear of the house used as the home of psychotic killer Buffalo Bill in the 1991 film "The Silence of the Lambs" on Monday, Jan. 11, 2016 in Perryopolis, Pa. Scott and Barbara Lloyd listed the house last summer, but they've dropped the asking price from \$300,000 to \$250,000. The three-story Victorian was the second-most clicked home on Realtor.com last year, but no serious buyers.

## Couple struggles to sell 'Silence of the Lambs' house

PERRYOPOLIS, Pa. (AP) — A Pennsylvania couple is struggling to sell a house used as the home of psychotic killer Buffalo Bill in the 1991 film "The Silence of the Lambs."

Scott and Barbara Lloyd listed the house last summer, but they've dropped the asking price from \$300,000 to \$250,000.

The three-story Victorian in Layton was the second-most clicked home on Realtor.com last year, but Scott Lloyd told the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review that the publicity has attracted curiosity seekers, but no serious buyers.

"We're finally starting to see a little bit of motion," Lloyd said.

The home's location in a tiny village about an hour's drive southeast of Pittsburgh works against it. So does the fact that it has only one bathroom to go with its four bedrooms.



Keith Srakocic/AP Photo

The doorway and stairs to the basement of the house used as the home of psychotic killer Buffalo Bill in the 1991 film "The Silence of the Lambs" is seen on Monday, Jan. 11, 2016 in Perryopolis, Pa.

"Even though it's got notoriety, location still is a big deal," said Erik Gunther, a senior editor and expert on unique homes for Realtor.com.

The foyer and dining room were depicted in the film, but

no, there's no dungeon pit in the basement where the killer played by Ted Levine kept his victims before killing and skinning them. Those grisly scenes were filmed on a soundstage.

A film crew spent three

days shooting in the home near Perryopolis. The Lloyds are selling the house, where they raised their son, because they're downsizing into a ranch-style home they're building a few miles away.

A couple months after buying the home, the Lloyds were married Feb. 13, 1977, in the foyer where Levine's character first meets the FBI agent portrayed by Jodie Foster.

Anthony Hopkins won an Academy Award for playing Dr. Hannibal Lecter, a crazed, cannibalistic psychiatrist whose macabre clues help rookie Agent Clarice Starling track down and kill Buffalo Bill in his home. Foster also won an Oscar.

"The fact that a home gets a ton of publicity doesn't necessarily add up to a quick sale," Gunther said. "Just because I want to gawk at something doesn't mean I want to buy it."

## Show confirms recent 'Mythbusters' filmed in Oregon

By GEORGE PLAVEN  
East Oregonian

PENDELTON — Six months after the fact, the myth has been confirmed.

MythBusters was, indeed, in eastern Oregon last year. And the result was one of the show's biggest experiments yet.

Hosts Adam Savage and Jamie Hyneman spent four days in July at the Port of Morrow in Boardman, testing whether a railroad tanker can actually implode if it's filled with steam. The episode aired Saturday on the Discovery Channel.

The story goes that engineers were steam cleaning a freight train tank car when it started to rain. They sealed the car and went home for the day, but as the rain cooled the tanker, it caused the steam inside to condense and contract — creating a vacuum that crushed the massive steel car.

Producers for the show got in touch with AllTranstek, the largest commercial railroad management and consulting company in North America, to put the myth to the test. But first, they needed somewhere remote to film the segment.

Gino Smith, a quality assurance and hazardous materials specialist with AllTranstek, does trainings with Pacific Ethanol at the Port of Morrow. Smith recommended the site, and put the MythBusters crew in touch with Lyndon Jones, the plant manager.

Jones said he didn't think twice about welcoming the show to Boardman. With the port's approval, the MythBusters arrived on Monday, July 13 and wrapped up the evening of July 16.

"They were great guys," Jones said. "It was a good experience overall."



Lyndon Jones/Submitted Photo

MythBusters imploded an oil tanker as part of an experiment filmed at the Port of Morrow in Boardman. The episode aired Saturday on Discovery.

Now in its 16th and final season, MythBusters has been one of Discovery's longest running and most popular programs. The show stars Savage and Hyneman, two special-effects experts, who use science to prove or disprove popular myths, adages, rumors and even movie scenes.

MythBusters touted the episode, "Tanker Crush," as their biggest ever logistical operation. For the experiment, AllTranstek coordinated not one, but two decommissioned tanker cars 67 feet long and 10 feet in diameter, with half-inch thick steel walls. The cars were brought to the port and onto a rail loop near Pacific Ethanol's facility, in view of the Columbia River.

"The river's a real pretty setting," Jones said. "They loved it."

Jones said he checked in on the set periodically, and had two employees spend all week with the crew. Boardman Police Chief Rick Stokoe and several volunteers from the rural fire department were also called in to help.

Firefighters were initially brought in just for emergency medical services, but ultimately took part in the filming. In order to simulate

the "rain" portion of the experiment, they used a portable fire monitor to douse the first tanker after it was filled with steam.

After spraying close to 350 gallons per minute for over an hour, the car never buckled. It wasn't until the next day, with the second tanker, that Savage and Hyneman theorized internal damage to the car might make a collapse more likely.

For this, they used a crane to drop a 3,500-pound concrete block onto the car and lowered the pressure inside with an industrial vacuum. This time, it crumpled like a crushed soda can.

However, since rail tankers are designed to withstand severe conditions and are only susceptible if they're badly damaged, Savage and Hyneman declared the myth "busted."

"We got it a little bit on the third try after some manipulation," Jones said. "It was dramatic."

Adam Cole was one of four firefighters with the Boardman Rural Fire Protection District who helped out on the project. He said he's been a fan of MythBusters for years.

"None of us even knew it

was their last season," he said. "That made it really special."

As excited as he was, Cole said he and others were required to sign a confidentiality agreement and were forbidden from talking about the episode before it went to air. That didn't stop the rumor mill from swirling, especially after some locals recognized Savage and Hyneman eating at Hale's Restaurant in Hermiston.

Gary Neal, general manager at the Port of Morrow, said there was speculation that Savage and Hyneman were in the community, but by the time word got around they had already left.

"They were trying to be low key," Neal said. "There weren't a lot of people driving by and gawking."

Neal said he wanted to bring in school classes for field trips to learn about the science behind the project, but was told no. He said they're hoping to get a copy of the episode to show at the SAGE Center.

Cole described Savage and Hyneman as down-to-earth guys who love their jobs. He said it was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to work on the show.

## Church IDs past Pacific County priests as alleged abusers

Parishes in Raymond, Seaview on list released by archdiocese

By MATT WINTERS  
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LONG BEACH, Wash. — At least three Roman Catholic priests stationed in Pacific County from 1958 to 1971 were identified Friday by the Archdiocese of Seattle as being among 77 Catholic clergy believed to have sexually abused Washington state children.

In one case, a Seaview priest identified by the archdiocese as a sex offender was immediately replaced by another also on the offender list. In another instance, the archdiocese has already paid a Pacific County man to settle a lawsuit over molestation by a priest in Raymond.

In all but one case, the implicated local priests are known to be deceased.

### Court case

James Knelleken served at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Raymond from 1958 through 1964. In 2009, the archdiocese agreed to a \$350,000 settlement with a Pacific County man who said he was abused as a 16-year-old in 1959 by Knelleken, according to contemporary news reports. The victim was only identified by his initials in court documents. A second victim of Knelleken's from another county settled his case in October 2007 for \$110,000, the Associated Press reported.

Knelleken served as priest at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Seaview for four years. The archdiocese said he is deceased, but did not state his date of death, what he is believed to have done to children, or whether he faced disciplinary action while still alive.

Low became priest for the Long Beach Peninsula and Naselle on June 27, 1965, after being ordained in 1955, according to Chinook Observer back issues. His arrival was front-page news. After four years, he left on June 23, 1969, for St. John Vianney Church on Vashon Island. He continued ministerial assignments elsewhere in western Washington until 1987.

Low was replaced by another sex offender identified by the Seattle archdiocese — Dermot Foyle, who was ordained by a diocese in Ireland. Foyle began ministering in Washington state in 1952. Although the archdiocese's list indicates his last assignment was in Castle Rock from 1965 to 1969, back issues of the Observer show he was the Catholic priest in Seaview from June 1969 until about March 1971, when he was replaced by a priest not implicated in the scandal.

"Father Foyle is a native from County Tipperary, Ireland, and leaves no mistake about it when conversing with friends," the Observer reported in front-page photo caption on July 4, 1969. "Already, Father Foyle has made many friends in this area."

The archdiocese said it is unknown whether Foyle is still living or faced any disciplinary or legal consequences. An Internet database indicates an individual with this unusual name died in 2004.

In addition to the three Pacific County priests, the list identifies deceased priest James Toner, who served at St. Joseph Church in Pe Ell from 1926 to 1938. Though it is in far western Lewis County, the church also serves some Catholics in Pacific County's neighboring Willapa River Valley.

A civil suit filed in August 2010 alleges Toner abused a boy in 1944 at Briscoe Memorial School in Kent and that this abuse was reported to the archdiocese, but nothing was done.

### Church explains list

In a letter accompanying the released names, Seattle Archbishop J. Peter Sartain said "I am publishing a list of clergy and religious

brothers and sisters for whom allegations of sexual abuse of a minor have been admitted, established, or determined to be credible. These are individuals known to have served or resided in the Archdiocese (between 1923 and 2008).

This action is being taken in the interest of further transparency and accountability, and to continue to encourage victims of sexual abuse by clergy to come forward."

The list was compiled through a process started in early 2014 involving an independent consultant — former FBI agent Dr. Kathleen McChesney and her firm, Kinsale Management Consulting — and the members of the Archdiocesan Review Board.

"Despite our best efforts to assure that this in-

formation is accurate and complete, we know that this list may include errors or be incomplete," the archdiocese said. About 1,000 hours of staff time were devoted to the effort.

"I express my deepest apologies for the actions of those who were in positions of trust and who violated that sacred trust by abusing the vulnerable in their care," Sartain wrote. "Our work in this area will not be complete until all those who have been harmed have received assistance in healing, and until the evil of child sexual abuse has been eradicated from society."

Sartain encouraged abuse survivors who have not previously come forward to do so by contacting the archdiocese's pastoral outreach coordinator at 800-446-7762.

Since the late 1980s, the Seattle Archdiocese has paid about \$74 million in settlements for 392 claims of sexual abuse of minors. It also paid about \$580,000 in counseling for victims and family members over the last 10 years, according to the archdiocese.

See the disclosure list at <http://bit.ly/1ZNwQm>.

A private database detailing child abuse by clerics is maintained at [www.bishop-accountability.org](http://www.bishop-accountability.org).

Answers to frequently asked questions about this matter are posted at <http://bit.ly/1napVoo>.



Dermot Foyle



James Knelleken



Lawrence Low