

HARNEY COUNTY HISTORY PROJECT

AV-Oral History #470

Interviewee: Alice Shepard

Interviewer: Karen Nitz

Filmed by: Richard Yates

Subject: Early Day Threshing Operations

Date: March 10, 2009

Place: Alice Shepard Home, Ryegrass Lane, Harney County, Oregon

ALICE SHEPARD: I'm going to go out and get a five foot sickle --- I think I'll do that later. (Laughter)

RICHARD YATES: Don't worry about it.

LEO RAYMOND: Cut that and then feed up in there until we tripped and tied bundles. Well it had fingers on there and they ... and you shock it, and then you take the grass and make a tie out of it, tie the shock together so it would stand up there.

KAREN NITZ: So they just tied it together with more grass?

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: Well that's ...

LEO: Well the bundles is a string, and then when you shock it, you just pull the grass out and you made a deal around there ---

KAREN: Oh, I see.

LEO: --- I can't remember how we used to lap it now, but you ... tie it, and then it would dry out there.

KAREN: Yeah.

LEO: But they had fingers that carried so many bundles, and then they'd drop them, you'd go along and pick it up and shock it.

KAREN: Huh.

LEO: Where I come from their theory was you couldn't combine because the grain wouldn't dry. Well now we're combing it. (Laughter)

KAREN: Well this is what they did before they had combines.

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: Okay.

LEO: Yeah. Then when they'd bring the thresher in you'd pick them up and take it to the thresher ---

KAREN: Okay. Well what would the thresher do?

LEO: The thresher feeded it in, and then it's got screens in there that separates the grain and it come out one side and the straw went out the back. Depends on what kind of grain you were threshing, that was what screen they put in there. The different screens, kind of like your combining ...

ALICE: Huh.

KAREN: Wow.

ALICE: A five foot sickle. That, see there is a sickle head, a round ball, and that made more sections, and then that went back and forth cutting the grain, it was on it's side. See they had ---

KAREN: Right, then they got back ...

ALICE: Turn this way, well ---

KAREN: Yeah, about what year were they doing this, in the pictures?

ALICE: I would say the early '20's.

KAREN: And what kind of grains did they harvest?

ALICE: Barley or wheat. Oh, you could do a little oats, but oats took a lot of water, so mostly barley and wheat.

(LOOKING AT AND DISCUSSING PICTURES ON A POSTER BOARD)

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: And that top picture is ---

LEO: ... it coming out of the combine.

KAREN: Okay.

LEO: It was --- if you was going to keep it you tied it. If you was going to sell it, you sold it.

ALICE: Or you put a team and wagon --- well when we get through the threshing part --- and hauled it to the granary and shoveled it up high into the granary.

KAREN: So where was the granary?

ALICE: Right out there.

LEO: About where you're parked.

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: And then down. Of course we owned this place over here where --- and then later on my dad and brother bought the next place out. But the Duhaime brothers --- where that machine was working, was my dad and two uncles.

KAREN: Uh huh. Did every ranch have their own place to store it?

ALICE: Yes. Yes, they had to. And then later on they were replaced by those round tin looking things.

KAREN: Uh huh.

ALICE: A granary was built with the boards on the inside because the pressure of the grain against the 2 x 6's.

KAREN: Uh huh. Looks like water tanks.

ALICE: And they had, most of them had a big heavy cable through the center to keep them from bulging on the ends. A lot of weight in there.

KAREN: How long would they store it then?

ALICE: As long as you wanted to.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: If you sold it ---

KAREN: Did they generally like store it all up, season, and sell it all at the end of the season if they were going to sell it?

ALICE: Most people fed it.

KAREN: Fed it.

ALICE: See, where did I see that --- they had a grinder over here. And they pitched it into the hopper on the grinder and run that --- it had all setting where --- soaked that grain in that --- that chopped grain in 50 gallon barrels with water. And it would just almost start to ferment. And boy did the pigs --- you poured that in the little troughs.

KAREN: Yeah, they liked that.

ALICE: About that high so they could just ---

LEO: The more it stunk the better they liked it.

KAREN: Yeah, I imagine.

ALICE: Yeah, most of it was fermenting, it was more, easier to digest.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: I can't imagine that --- you went around and around that field with that five foot sickle. That's how they, horse drawn mowers, five foot.

KAREN: About how long did it take them to do one field that way?

ALICE: Well you just think how slow a horse walks. Then of course fields had all different acreage.

LEO: Two mowers would mow five acres all day.

KAREN: Oh my gosh.

ALICE: But what I liked ... why was that first --- see there were three horses abreast and one out in front. Now that one out in front probably doesn't even have lines on it. I can't see. Or if it does ---

KAREN: There is something.

LEO: Probably do, unless they had him awful well trained.

ALICE: Well, I was just wondering why he was out there.

LEO: I don't know.

ALICE: Well I think the man is so busy watching the binder do it's job, that that horse is trained to follow that standing grain.

KAREN: The row.

LEO: That's quite a big ---

ALICE: And that he just ---

LEO: We never did that, we just pulled it with three.

ALICE: I know. But that one in front --- and this --- well I've got two other pictures, that one guy is riding on one of these, so they did it a lot, to have the extra horse in front.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: And then he told you that this was the finished product, the bundle.

KAREN: Uh huh.

ALICE: And they pitched that on to a wagon and haul it in to the --- I just don't know quite --- we need to follow the steps.

KAREN: Yeah, okay. Basically they go in this order, right.

ALICE: Yeah.

KAREN: So here, there, binding it.

LEO: Binding.

ALICE: Still binding. With a --- yeah, that shows you more, closer up on the (I can't see, I get so mad at myself I start cussing).

LEO: After they finished, they carried the bundles till he got a shock.

KAREN: Now how many bundles would it take to make a shock?

ALICE: Count there, see if we can tell. ... Three, six, four, five ---

LEO: ... been on that ... just exactly whatever my dad tells me before we got ...

KAREN: Yeah, it is kind of hard to count in there.

ALICE: And then they would lower the pitch fork and carry those to a bunch.

LEO: We never did, we shocked them right where ...

KAREN: The easiest way, huh.

ALICE: Do you think that big a bundle would have been on that, what do you call that finger down ---

LEO: Fingers.

ALICE: ... coming off of there.

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: Yeah, I know hay you had to go pitch a bunch a whole bunch of shocks of hay so I think that you had to gather these bundles and put them in that ---

LEO: No, just carried pretty much a shock.

ALICE: Okay, all right, now that was, is history to me, see.

KAREN: Okay. And now down here they are still basically doing the same thing right here.

LEO: Yeah, tying and cutting it.

KAREN: Now here is the guy ---

ALICE: That's the small picture, I've got the big ones if you wanted to look at them, of those two, yeah.

LEO: Yeah, riding that horse out in front.

KAREN: Yeah, they have two horses out in front. I think just riding along beside it.

ALICE: Yeah, that's what I thought. Have they got harness on, can you tell?

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: This one does, I can't tell if that one does or not. I think it does.

ALICE: See, that must have pulled so hard. Dry grain straw is a lot easier than grass, because they can kind of break it.

KAREN: Yeah.

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: See that sickle run in a ---

LEO: ... section, parts, guards ---

ALICE: Yeah the guards are up here, and they had a little plate, ledger plate that you could put new ones on when that got dull, because that helped cut --- if that sickle was sharp.

KAREN: So did they have to take the sickles off very often to sharpen them?

ALICE: Take them and sharpen them, yeah.

LEO: Yeah, right.

KAREN: Did they do that every day?

ALICE: I don't know, I think they had to.

LEO: Sometimes, depend on what you cut. Sometimes twice a day.

ALICE: On grass it was awful hard to keep them sharp.

LEO: Nowadays they got them fancy ones, they last the whole season.

ALICE: ...

KAREN: Yeah, uh huh.

LEO: Yeah, they last all season.

KAREN: Yeah, I imagine they make them out of harder stuff.

ALICE: That's just one I took --- look at that conglomeration of stuff that they in some magazine, I cut that out, that they had to thresh. Look at all the commotion going on in there.

KAREN: In between all the buildings.

ALICE: Yeah, quite a mess. So then you get to the steam engine.



KAREN: Now did they have a hard time making the horses go slow enough to cut all this?

ALICE: Oh they pulled so hard.

LEO: Yeah, they pulled hard.

ALICE: They pulled so hard that ---

LEO: You didn't have to worry about going slow enough.

KAREN: They'd have to go pretty slow.

LEO: Yeah. It depends on how much tension you had on the lines, and then how fast they went.

ALICE: See I can't tell if he is holding two sets, is he holding two lines --- because that's what you have on your outside horse. Or whether --- I just think that one was trained, that he just did his thing. I don't know anybody in the country ---

LEO: ... we just used three head on there.

ALICE: But it pulled so hard.

LEO: It took big horses to pull it.

KAREN: Yeah. Did they use the same team all day long, or did they switch out?

LEO: Take them out at noon and feed them, put them back in.

KAREN: Uh huh.

LEO: We worked Belgians.

ALICE: And I don't know what, we had some pretty nice horses, but nothing --- they weren't all --- we didn't have matched teams.

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: Okay. And then the next thing that came along was the steam engine.

ALICE: And so you can get the story of it off of that. But --- that I would hear it coming, oh I don't know what, about five miles down to my granddad's place across Highway 78.

KAREN: Uh huh.

ALICE: Of course that chunk, chunk, chunk and that ---

KAREN: Nothing like it, huh?

ALICE: And see there was a slough went through there, and that was an open lane at that time. You could drive ... Doesn't go any place but in that field. But anyway, he would come across and people would be gathering at that house, the wives would come and help with the dinner, fix dinner. Because there is a lot of people ... I don't know where to go, what we need.

KAREN: Okay, about what year did they start to do that?

ALICE: Well that's right here ---

LEO: 1912. I drove that thing from Baker.

KAREN: Oh my gosh.

LEO: ... believe it.

KAREN: That must have been a trip.

LEO: Probably in them days, 1912 they was all dirt roads.

ALICE: Yeah, they ... Some places they might have been able to go out through the fields, some fields, because there weren't a lot of fences.

KAREN: Now this is the first one that your dad had? Or who, who originally brought this is, your granddad.

ALICE: My granddad, Albert Woods. And this Otto Gash, that we mention, is the name here, were partners. Otto was a bachelor.

KAREN: Now could they do more in a day with this than they did with horses?

ALICE: ... This is --- when you get --- you set up, you set that up, you set that up with belts. You have got to have a long belt with twists to keep it from going off the pulleys. And you had to have it so --- a distance between for your speed because --- or you speed this up and down.

LEO: You have to go, this is your bigger back here, then you go faster up above. You have a smaller one up on the thresher.

ALICE: On your pulleys. The pulleys is what makes your speed, regulate your speed, the size of the big pulley on the side, the big wide belt. Can you see that?

KAREN: Uh huh.

ALICE: ... so hot ..

KAREN: You probably want that to be out there watching it work, don't you?

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: And when I thought I was about five years old or something, I might have been a little older, but see they --- That's grandpa Woods son and daughter and they have to have that team, and they have to have had sagebrush cut for wood to burn in the steam engine.

KAREN: So they burned sagebrush?

ALICE: Uh huh. And then they had to carry pump water, 50 gallon barrels of water to put in the steam engine.

KAREN: Oh my gosh.

ALICE: What else ---

LEO: You had to keep that in there to keep that from blowing up.

ALICE: Yes.

KAREN: And how many people did it take to keep this thing running?

ALICE: Well whoever had to operate the steam engine. I imagine he had to stay pretty close down here. And then these two people they got to haul water. See I think there is a barrel setting on the ground. So they could go, see they would have to go back to a house and most of the time you would have had to pump it with a Fisher pump, because if the windmill wasn't running how else would you get water, but a Fisher pump. And, but maybe they --- and so he couldn't lift, those kids couldn't lift the barrel on that wagon. Somebody lifted it off and sat it down there, and they could put it back empty but when you got to a house you had to carry --- I don't suppose you had garden hoses.

LEO: No.

ALICE: So you had ... And you poured it into that barrel. It's unbelievable.

KAREN: That was a lot of work, wasn't it?

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: So that's a ... runner. Got the waters, and wood for the engine.

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: And then, what do we see here?

LEO: That's where they are unloading.

ALICE: Yeah, you can unload the ...

LEO: Unloading the grain.

KAREN: Unloading the grain.

ALICE: Pitching it, pitching bundles.

LEO: No.

ALICE: No.

LEO: They are loading grain into the wagon.

ALICE: Oh, oh, we are ahead of ourselves then. We got to pitch bundles someplace.

KAREN: So it has already been threshed here?

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: We've got to move a picture so we got them with bundles --- if I have it.

KAREN: So they take the bundles, they run them through the thresher, and it separates them into the grain and the straw.

LEO: Yeah. That's what they are doing right here.

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: Maybe this one needs a ---

LEO: ... a lot better here.

ALICE: Maybe this picture needs to be here.

KAREN: Now did these belts break very often, or did they come off?

LEO: No, no.

ALICE: Anyway, you fix it ---

LEO: That twist in it, I don't know why but to stay on there you twist it, and then you had to have it straight in line and then the sucker run all day.

KAREN: Really.

ALICE: And then there was, let's see, when you spliced the belt, you had a wire contraption that you --- you remember splicing belts.

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: A whole bunch of little prongs.

LEO: Yeah little prongs in there, the old timers did, they'd beat them down with a hammer. The modern ones it was a fancy deal with handles on.

ALICE: Yeah, but see I never seen but that old one that ... real fine teeth. And I don't know whether you put one on each side.

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: Just like little air locking plates, kind of?

LEO: Yeah. This belt was ... on each side, and you just hammered it together.

ALICE: Standing on the edge of ...

LEO: And then usually ---

ALICE: And there was a belt sizing --- let me see --- belt --- you sprinkled ---

LEO: Dressing.

ALICE: Dressing.

LEO: Dressing, belt dressing.

ALICE: Now what was that made of?

LEO: Usually beeswax.

ALICE: Okay. Anyway ---

LEO: Keeps it from slipping.

ALICE: Did you put that on a pulley, or did you ---

LEO: Put it on the belt.

ALICE: Somebody went along with a ---

LEO: Hold it right on the belt as it's running.

KAREN: When it's running?

LEO: Yes.

KAREN: That looks kind of dangerous.

LEO: Well no, it's --- when you're next to a pulley see, it would be quite a little distance between them.

KAREN: Yeah.

LEO: But that kept it from slipping.

KAREN: Uh huh. Did they ever have any accidents with people getting ---

LEO: Not --- once Ken Wallen pulled in along side of it one time with a team of mules, the mules they was switching tails and grabbed the belt on the thresher and took the ... right off his tail.

KAREN: Oh no!

LEO: You couldn't get that mule back to the thresher no more.

ALICE: ... they are smart.

KAREN: Yeah.

LEO: The way it was rigged up, see, he could pull a wagon in on this side, and then load, and then the other one could set, come in on the other side when he got done, why then he unloaded.

KAREN: Okay, so they can do it off of either side then.

LEO: Off either side.

KAREN: Okay, and now what are they doing down here?

LEO: That's, ... probably a straw pile back there behind. That's a steam engine, see it's smoking so much ... your straw pile. No, that's your stacks, I'll take that back, that's your stacks.

ALICE: The stacks of ---

LEO: The thresher is sitting out back behind that. They pull it back so you got a stack on each side.

ALICE: You got bundles.

KAREN: Okay, so they take the pile, the big piles back ---

ALICE: Because you had to have a lot of wagons, and more men to go out in the field and bring them in, because that operation never stopped.

KAREN: Yeah.

LEO: I'm assuming he probably watered with a steam engine, or wood.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: Something on another wagon, but I can't see it.

LEO: Those look more modern, we had ... tractors.

ALICE: Who around here is my age or older, because I'm just a kid --- and I don't remember that much ---who is older than I am, that's got any information.

KAREN: Probably not too many.

LEO: Not any more.

KAREN: Yeah, not anymore.

ALICE: I just can't --- all kinds of people --- but most people had meadow hay, they just never did hay here. And they didn't ---

LEO: ... to keep an eye on it, because they tunnel in and ... smoother them.



KAREN: Now are these the same piles that jack rabbits would get into?

ALICE: Well jack rabbits didn't bother with grain, straw, they liked good alfalfa.

KAREN: Alfalfa.

ALICE: They liked to undermine the alfalfa stacks. Used a lot of straw for bedding for cattle. You pitch it on a hayrack and take it in, and to the feed lots and turn the cows loose ---

LEO: We didn't have ... so we turn them in there and let them eat the stack, and ...

ALICE: And they ate some straw. The straw they talk about hauling in here from the valley after they harvested the seed out of the valley straw, that straw has food value. But this had very little.

KAREN: Was it a different kind of straw?

ALICE: It was a grain straw. Big ... around, not like my fingers.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: Much bigger than a match.

KAREN: Yeah, I know what you mean.

ALICE: Wooden match ...

LEO: But that that comes from the valley is grassy grass ...

ALICE: They have some feed value.

LEO: It's a different ...

ALICE: So now where are we? Can we go up here? And now it's one of these places, you don't see the smoke stack anymore. And Helen McCart that comes ---

KAREN: Uh huh, I know Helen.

ALICE: Anyway, her dad had a ... tractor, a small tractor, and I know this is part of his rig here, if you can see any rig. And a small --- he didn't have all this great big machine, threshing machine. He had a small one, but it did the same thing. And I know that he, he threshed that big pile of grain.

LEO: I think that's what you're looking for, because that's --- he's pulling a ---

ALICE: Oh, that's a combine, that's a combine.

KAREN: Now what year did they start using the combine?

ALICE: Forget them.

KAREN: Okay.

LEO: That says '41.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: And up here is the oldest one, like the first one we had. Anyway we need to go back to how the grain separated from the --- how the kernels of grain separated from the bundles. The shaker --- screens. That ... shook, that's what it was doing.

LEO: Yeah, ... in there ... separator.

ALICE: I'm on, I want that canvas with the cleats on it. Oh, draper.

LEO: Draper.

ALICE: Draper.

LEO: We always called them aprons.

ALICE: Yeah, we called them drapers. They took the bundle, and some ... cut the string, they were all tied.

LEO: They was a big claws in there had serrated edges like your ...

ALICE: Serrated edges, okay.

LEO: You cut the strings that went through the front end.

ALICE: So then that was feeding. All these pulleys and screens and the stuff is falling out, and what kind of a thing is in there to blow that straw.

LEO: It's a regular blower.

KAREN: Yeah, like the exhaust from the ---

ALICE: It would have to have blades on it.

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: And run up a tubes.

LEO: Belts that went clear back there, and different belts that went back there and run that to blow that straw out of there.

ALICE: Chances are somebody, someplace in that library, or the state library, has got a story to explain this.

KAREN: You're doing a pretty good job. I'm understanding.

ALICE: Then when --- when we get away from the steam engine ---

KAREN: Yeah, now what are they doing here, it looks like it is down on the ground.

LEO: That's a thresher, so that might be ---

ALICE: ... if it isn't huge, or you can't see any smoke stack ---

LEO: Yeah, that's it. That's your straw that is blowing out there.

KAREN: Okay. So they're just probably starting it ...

LEO: Yeah, probably just getting started.

ALICE: Yeah. Or is it a, blow a tube up here. Now see I can't hardly see anything.

KAREN: And then the grain is coming out this side right here, into the wagon?

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: And then ... you don't see any, it doesn't show them sitting --- three people.

KAREN: It always took three people?

LEO: Usually if you had to sew them, you either...

ALICE: We would have sold them all. Otherwise, if we're not sewing them ---

LEO: You can flip it over to the other side, ... and put another one on.

KAREN: Okay, so you're always going.

LEO: You're going constantly.

ALICE: Because that is just a half a mile down the road here.

LEO: But if you're tying it, you could tie it quick ... sewing took them a little longer.

ALICE: And that makes ... But if they were going to bring it to the granary they --- I didn't have a picture except this one, the same thing, hauling it out of the combine, this tube right here that went to fill the sacks. It was up to fill the wagon, and they put another wagon up here.

KAREN: So about how much did each stack of grain weigh?

ALICE: See wheat is ---

LEO: Wheat probably between 80 and 100 pounds. It depends on what kind of grains.

Different grains ----

KAREN: Yeah. How dry it is and all that.

ALICE: Wheat is the heaviest, barley and oats is light, real light.

KAREN: Okay.

LEO: We used to have ... and then they finally got a portable one.

ALICE: Grinder.

LEO: We always called it a hammer ...

ALICE: Is that a heavy set man, or a man with a hat?

KAREN: Yeah, kind of.

ALICE: If it is a man with a cap, it's Helen's, Helen's dad.

KAREN: This is the guy with the cap.

ALICE: Okay, that's Helen's dad.

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: Because we switched to cranes and smaller ... separator, that's called a separator

...

KAREN: Now where was their ranch or farm?

ALICE: No that's all on our place.

KAREN: Oh that's all on your property, okay.

ALICE: And Ernest Smith is, if this is the heavy set guy.

LEO: That is.

ALICE: There was a whole bunch of Smith brothers in Burns, and that is Ernest Smith.

KAREN: Now did kids help out with a lot of this stuff very often?

ALICE: No, not much.

KAREN: Not much.

ALICE: Well what he says --- oh you'd have had to be 16 before you --- you know there is a lot of dangerous things with all those belts and even anything in that combine, because how long would it take to shut that off if somebody needed ... Because I know there were screens on wooden side, with different size of screen type to shake the trash through. The grain was the last thing to go through, to come out pretty clean of chaff

and dirt clods and all that, that they ... You had to blow out, see that's what that blower was ---

KAREN: Yeah, because the grain was heavier.

ALICE: It was blowing all that loose stuff off of those screens. You know we need to go to Brooks, Oregon, for once a year they have a big thresh --- they have all this old machines, and they run it, they have it working so people can see.

KAREN: How neat.

ALICE: And ... and Mary Ann they say I'm going to get down there. But I've got such little vision --- but it would be nice.

KAREN: Okay, now who are these guys?

ALICE: Well see, even --- my dad is the one that always takes his hat off. He thinks he is photogenic I guess, so one with the hat off. T. J. ... the same guy that is ... running the binder the binder up there. And then that is Albert Wood --- the threshers --- I think that that's my --- my dad is kind of a small man ... But who is this third man here?

KAREN: That's the one you said was Helen's dad.

ALICE: That's Frank Clemens, yeah, okay. And is that the same, is that my dad T. J., this guy.

KAREN: I don't know, this guy has got his hat on. Hard to tell. Now did this Albert Wood, did he take his thresher around to different places?

ALICE: Uh huh, yes.

KAREN: Or did everybody own their own their own?

ALICE: Oh heavens no. ...

LEO: ...

KAREN: Kind of made the circuit around the ---

ALICE: Yes, that's what they did. They'd go to different, wherever they had their ---

KAREN: Okay, yeah. ... all summer, going around.

ALICE: ... you didn't have too long ...

KAREN: ...

ALICE: ...

LEO: You did a, you pulled that up and did a half hitch, ... fit the other corner.

ALICE: Pull an ear up so that ...

KAREN: Yeah, I've seen bags like that. Okay.

LEO: Now a days they got that fancy sewing machine ...

KAREN: I've never seen that,

ALICE: No, I never either. And that's my granddad, I'm just looking for a better picture of him to put with it, with that. I don't have a picture of Uncle ... And I don't think Glen did. But Glen's got a lot better ---

LEO: If I'm not mistaken they had that in the parade in Burns one year.

ALICE: I think Glen did, yeah.

LEO: Ed ...

ALICE: Have you ever met Glen Patterson and his wife Sharon? Have you ever met them?

KAREN: No, I don't --- well I may have, but I don't know ---

ALICE: They live up, just this side of Five Mile Dam.

KAREN: Uh huh.

ALICE: You make that loop around there at Five Mile Dam, they're that first place after you come over that little hump.

KAREN: Okay, yeah, I know the place you mean.

ALICE: The sign says, "Need More Sheep"? I don't think Glen will even go out of the house to help her lamb. It's her sheep. (Laughter) He's retired. But he brought his big book out, and he's got lots of pictures. I remember there is one that I thought if I could get with him --- but I don't have to go to the Shepard graphics, I'd just as soon go to the library with this book, and you could ... the pictures.

KAREN: Yeah. Now there is a picture that I've seen in the library, and it's a big steam engine. I don't think it is like this though. It says it is one of the first steam engines in Burns. It wasn't used out in the fields like this was it, do you know?

ALICE: Well they all ---

KAREN: Or they all were.

ALICE: Well no, there was a lot of things run by steam engines. Because what he says in this of an oil well --- that it made the steam for ---

KAREN: Oh, the drill?

ALICE: The drill.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: And that's, he didn't know that it had belonged to my --- with the ... and Wood had been partners and used it to thresh grain ...

KAREN: Okay. And now we're up here ---

ALICE: But he had the model number, and he could tell you everything about that ---

KAREN: Yeah, I'll finish ...



ALICE: Oh you can ...

KAREN: Oh, he can copy that.

ALICE: Oh yes, you can take that.

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: Now this, anybody knows about combines.

KAREN: (Laughter)

LEO: That's Joe ...

ALICE: He's on the tractor, oh ... it with the Farmall tractor. Rumely, is that the ... the name?

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: Yeah. And then he is pulling the combine.

ALICE: And then he's ... And then the operation I'd say was the same. But they sacked it off of there, they would have had to stop. Oh no, there was a platform, yeah. And they --- well that guy had to work, because I don't think there was room for two people. No, we never stacked because we always ... this guy is with the, this dump, they bought that, so I think he could open --- I can't see. Is that a bed that you could open a trap on the bottom and ... the grain out.

LEO: It looks that way, just like it is. So you don't ... on them.

ALICE: Fixed that, a truck bed or something that --- so they could pull it with the horses. Because there was a little platform, and one or two men could be there sacking. You had to have something along side to ---

LEO: That or, take them off and go pick them up later. You had to kick them off.

ALICE: Do you think he could have picked up a 100 pounds?

LEO: Yeah, if you had to.

ALICE: ... sack won't break. Gunny sacks are pretty good.

LEO: Them days ---

KAREN: So this is almost like a belly dump truck almost, right?

ALICE: Yeah, it's ... It might have been another --- it wasn't one of these that they, a bin, that they had --- it looked more like a truck --- off a truck or ---

LEO: It kind of looked like it maybe, might have been on a truck box and they just put him on that.

ALICE: Yeah. So they didn't have to shovel. And this is still pulled by the tractor.

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: Uh huh.

ALICE: I think maybe I was just more or less just showing the good grain crop. But it ended up too dark ...

KAREN: Yeah. Now this says on the McPheeters place. Where was that from here?

ALICE: That's the second place over --- That was Dowhipple, T. J. Duhaime and Son. That was --- says McPheeters place, yeah. But the building, those same bunch of buildings over there, everything my folks had built through years, from 1920 on, except the house, the house burned in about 1940 --- all those buildings except there was ... over there. And the big machine shed that had to have a high center, because that was a tall, and it wouldn't go in those shed doors, so it had to have a center part where the big door for this machine to be in. And that's the only thing that was torn down over there since I was a kid.

KAREN: Really.

ALICE: Except the little barn. So they had to haul the lumber --- get into another subject ... the sawmills ...

KAREN: Yeah. Okay, now we're down here. Looks like a ... you're combining.

ALICE: Well yeah, you're getting newer all the time. I can't see those, so ... Why don't you ... on this chair, study what you're doing there. ... same thing. Well you could put a, you could blow the straw out in a windrow behind, pretty decent to come and --- because a lot of times they bailed the straw after the --- for bedding. Or else there was a whirly gig under there that spread the straw, and then you plowed it under.

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: Some people burned it, but we never burned straw, and that's humus. And you had to mold board, and put that under ground so it would rot. And ... and I argued, because he will not mow the board, he won't plow, he just ---

LEO: Well a lot of times we did at the airport at Mama's place, we'd use a disk plow.

ALICE: Yeah, a disk ---

LEO: Yeah, a disk plow.

ALICE: Yeah, but that ...

LEO: But it ...

ALICE: And the Ausmus' were the same way, the Ausmus brothers, they didn't, they just --- they took everything out of the soil and never put anything back.

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: Yeah, then you got to keep fertilizing ---

ALICE: That grain went up, and that ...

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: There are very few combines left ---

LEO: That's the old ... combine ...

KAREN: Was called a Rumely, was that the name?

ALICE: I don't think so.

KAREN: R U M L E Y. (corrected to Rumely)

ALICE: Well, see like I said, I may have just put this --- that was the same thing. I can't see that.

KAREN: I think it says Rumely, is that the right word?

ALICE: Well that's the --- then you get into these newer ones, someplace here. This is probably a newer one.

KAREN: Yeah that looks like a newer one. This looks like an ...

ALICE: The same one up ---

LEO: ... they got a ... truck.

ALICE: A ranch truck. ... GMC's.

LEO: Oh, that combine ... 24 foot table on it.

ALICE: To sack the grain, the table ---

LEO: No, it had a bin up here.

ALICE: Yeah.

LEO: Pull the truck along side the ...

ALICE: Well that's what ...

LEO: But 990 acres of wheat in two week ... self-propelled and ... with two combines ...

ALICE: Did they finally get the self-propelled here?

LEO: Yeah, it's right here.

KAREN: This one, okay.

ALICE: By that time I was married and ---

LEO: I was getting fancy.

ALICE: I remember having ... And the engine that run the --- see they had their own engine. The tractor was just, they had --- yeah ... Because your tractor was only pulling the machine belt. It didn't have any belts on it to run ...

LEO: ...

ALICE: So on a cold morning when that thing didn't want to start, you had to pull it with another tractor, and man all that stuff had to move, the shaker, the belts, everything. The shaker, it was hard, the tractor couldn't hardly pull it fast enough to get that engine going.

KAREN: Did these run on gasoline then now, by this time?

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: And we just always, we didn't have diesel tractors. We --- that John Deere picture out there. We didn't own a John Deere, we had only red tractors.

KAREN: (Laughter) I think that's what my dad drove was too.

LEO: Well the Farmall was the main one that came up --- then later on the John Deere got popular.

ALICE: Yeah. Well our Farmall ... small one, and then I had the mower on in there. This is a bigger one I believe here.

LEO: Yeah, it's probably an H ... It looks like an M.

KAREN: Okay, and down here is the ---

ALICE: It's probably a repeat of something, I don't know.

KAREN: I think that's ...

ALICE: But now we could picture out with ... don't ever combine anything.

LEO: No, you don't ---

ALICE: Allan Braymen was running the combine, sitting up there. I don't know who has got a combine --- you have to haul the grain clear to Brown Butte. That's the only place to have it cleaned.

LEO: The Cross Ranch used to have two combines, B. J. used them that year I worked for him.

ALICE: I don't know who bought, somebody bought that one and hauled it away. I don't remember who it might have went to. B. J. is one of these later ones.

KAREN: Does anybody much raise grain around here anymore?

LEO: Some of it ...

ALICE: Somebody used to have a combine.

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: You think of somebody, or you can ask a few questions and see if you can answer them.

LEO: Hubbard, Hubbard had one.

ALICE: Oh, he did?

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: Because he left the country, didn't he? ... He was an old veterinary wasn't he?

LEO: I don't know if he was a vet, he just, well I just know he ---

ALICE: ... to Burns.

LEO: Yeah, with you ... down there on the Refuge, ... B. J. had them ...

ALICE: ... got a ranch over the hill from, at that time. We sold the ranch, we sold the saddle horses to him. One of them was bred before we bought it, and we told him she was expecting a colt, and it had a new colt.

KAREN: So did you guys use mules, or just mostly horses?

ALICE: My dad loved mules, and we had some mules.

KAREN: What do you know about grain camp down on the refuge. Know anything about that?

ALICE: About the grain crop?

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: Yeah.

KAREN: We had somebody doing research one time, and the research didn't know anything about branding.

ALICE: I wonder if the kids --- well when you talk about grain camp, a lot of times they just leave 160 or a few acres down on the refuge that the ranchers would go and seed, and then in the fall they would go in and cut every other strip the width of their combine, and leave the other strip for the birds. That was called grain camp. But the big year, this is, not the last one by any means, and we --- there is a lot of pictures there of the grain. And the lake was completely dry. That rich, with all that good mineral, that rich soil. Man, everybody's faces broke out, and hands, from that soil. Because by the time it was harvest time that soil was --- then my husband worked on a combine that were pulled by horses. I don't know how many head of horses, because that was loose dirt. And we had, my folks went down ... and we happened to put down a well that wasn't too bad. On the way down there, when we moved down to harvest the crop, I remember stopping at

Ausmus. And of course somebody come by --- come in and eat lunch, you know, it's lunch time. So here is this water, and I thought oh I --- this is ice tea. It was that lake water was so yellow that I thought it was iced tea. And it was great ... Everybody had to haul water, but for some reason we hit a little vein that wasn't too bad at our camp. ...

People come and help ---

KAREN: So could anybody just go out there then?

ALICE: That year they did. If you think of anything else I'll look up the late pictures, but I want to get through with that one.

KAREN: Okay, I think we pretty well got through these, unless there is anything you can think of that you would like to add about them. How many acres did your family own, that they actually harvested grain off of do you know.

ALICE: Well see you summer fallow, you might have ---

KAREN: Right, you didn't plant it all the same year.

ALICE: No. To keep the weeds down you'd summer fallow. At first we just had 160 there, and half of that would be alfalfa. No wild meadows. Then my dad and uncle bought a half section, 260's right here. One of them was Hanley, this place right here belonged to Bill Hanley. I don't know how come he sold it, because he sold very little land out here to my dad. And the next place belonged to Haines who had the store in Harney.

KAREN: Uh huh, Marcus Haines.

ALICE: No.

KAREN: Not Marcus Haines, Fred Haines.

ALICE: What?



KAREN: Fred Haines.

ALICE: What?

KAREN: Fred Haines.

ALICE: I think there was another --- who had the store at The Narrows?

KAREN: That was Charlie Haines.

ALICE: Okay. Marcus was --- Fred ---

KAREN: I think Fred was his brother.

ALICE: At Harney. Okay. Anyway --- what am I talking about? Oh the acres ---

KAREN: How many acres you had ---

ALICE: And see this was only 40 acres right here, this farm land. Because you can't keep the flood water if we had ... the other is wild meadow. So you would just pick certain areas that you wanted to --- because when you seed alfalfa it lasted seven years. But if you had some land that was maybe was border for --- because this is all sub irrigation from Foley Slough, and all the fights about.

KAREN: Still.

ALICE: Yeah, wasn't, didn't used to be a fight. But now, Cas never has any water, I don't know how they ...

LEO: I don't know, it's been quite a while since I raked in hay out here.

ALICE: But anyway --- we weren't big operators, but steady, and not in debt. Just ... but you had big help when you had my dad and my mom and my brothers, were a lot of difference in our ages. But she cooked, and my two uncles and when those people all went out the door they knew what the chore they were going to do. And in the winter, some years my Uncle Joe moved into a shack in town and drove school bus for extra

money. And my dad stayed home and feed the cattle, and the other uncle he went down and worked at a dairy down at, where Pat Culp's, that nice house ... there was a big dairy there. And he worked there all winter cleaning corrals.

KAREN: You guys raised cattle and raised grain and hay?

ALICE: Yeah. Yes, and the household money come from chicken, leghorn chickens were good layers, and she'd buy 300 baby chicks that come to the post office, and knew what day they'd come and they'd go pick their chickens up and bring them home. Had a big brooder. Do you know what that is?

KAREN: Uh huh.

ALICE: And we just sold one, it was up behind the top of the granary at Roy's Auction. And then we'd feed the fryers, and when they're about three months old and the pullets would start to lay in a ball --- we had two chicken houses --- later on when she really was in the chicken business, had two nice chicken houses. And they would move the old hens into the older chicken house, and when they feathered out again, because they molted in the fall, and you didn't want to try to pick one of those because they're nothing but pin feathers! And so you waited until they feathered out and then you'd keep the nicest looking ones and sell the others for canned chicken, for the pressure cooker.

KAREN: Did your mom sell eggs too?

ALICE: And so Mom sold the eggs at the grocery store. And you know, with that many chickens --- well she ... 300 chickens, with 150 pullets --- about half roosters, so you'd have 150 pullets and then maybe a 100 of this other bunch of the older ones. But you would keep them --- I don't know how she told them apart, I could hardly remember those little colored rings you put on the leg, and so she would be sure she sold the oldest

ones, and kept the best of the --- Because then she'd sell those great big cartons, crates --- a dozen --- there were 3 dozen --- You been around a chicken house Leo?

LEO: Not ---

ALICE: Not that big a production.

LEO: Not that ... production.

ALICE: Anyway, there were two sections, and I think there was three dozen in a layer, and you had the --- you know.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: That folded up, and then there was a deal in between that had a ... that the eggs sat in so they didn't get broke. And then she had a set and she had a little light --- she weighed first, when the pullets started were, started to lay you had a little scale, and she sat down here on this little stool, and she had this little scale, you'd lay an egg on this scale and then you'd go over here and if it wasn't heavy enough why it was a pullet egg and then the big heavy eggs, I think she usually used those. And the other sizes is the ones she took to the store. But they all had to be ---

KAREN: So she weighed every egg.

ALICE: Weighed it. And the light, the light that you looked through ---

LEO: They called it candle them.

ALICE: Yeah, candled them, but I can't --- the candle was under there ---

LEO: Yeah, it was a florescent light.

ALICE: Oh yeah, then you looked --- because people ... if they seen a fertile egg, and they still --- and eggs can have that white in them ... but there is no rooster anywhere, it's just part of the egg, because it's ...

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: But I don't know if she gave that candle ... but what a job. And then besides she was cooking and doing laundry and every day for my dad and two uncles and us three kids. But I was 7 years older so I wasn't --- I could be if --- well I was the puny one. He didn't look it, but ---

KAREN: Who was the oldest of the --- you are.

ALICE: I'm the oldest one, and Roy was 7 years younger and the next boy was 12 years younger than I. By that time I was working out in the summers.

KAREN: What kinds of things did you do on the ranch when you were a kid? Or were you splitting your chores?

ALICE: I raised rabbits, and I had to go, you know, you had to gather eggs, and you had to ---

KAREN: You just ---

ALICE: Hung clothes on the line. You just did whatever.

KAREN: Whatever needs to be done.

ALICE: And one day a week when my mom would go to town to deliver the eggs, and buy the weeks groceries, then I was to cook dinner. And the main thing I remember, this favorite Uncle Joe wanted raisin pie and cornstarch pudding. And I can't remember making pie crusts. I remember cooking that crazy filling and putting it in the crust but I actually don't remember looking at the recipe book. I don't know --- and Mom hated making pies, so I always had to make Uncle Joe a raisin pie on the day Mom was gone to town. And cook cornstarch pudding. It was called, it looks like ban --- , b a l a n c m a n g e --- can you say it?

KAREN: No.

ALICE: Anyway that was cornstarch pudding. And of course we add milk and cream and eggs, and my mom raised these huge gardens. But you raised root crops, you didn't try to raise corn or beans, they always froze. No use wasting the effort. But then see I rode horseback, so anytime there was anything I could find to get on the horse and go ---

KAREN: You were there.

ALICE: And so there is a big Appaloosa horse, picture in there, and when he was first broken, he was a wild horse that come off the desert, where they turned their horses out in Clover Swale when they let the ... county. My dad was called to the service right after him and mom were married, and he'd already started out in Clover Swale and moved up to the Denstedts where he learned to drive the mules and everything. And then he was called into the service, but it was toward the end of the war. So him and mom went to Portland where his folks were. And then in 1920 when I was 3 months old that they moved my dad and uncle, and mom moved out here. And started building Crane Highway with Fresno teams, and Fresno's. And I think the teams must have belonged to my granddad Wood. And we just lived in homestead shacks where they deserted, people had starved out and left --- and wind and dirt and stuff was ---

KAREN: So you just kind of followed the road that ...

ALICE: They got the grade, yeah.

KAREN: How long did that take them, do you know?

ALICE: I don't know. Because it was, all I can think about was, it must have been past Ryegrass Lane in the time they'd come.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: And Charlie Culp was head of the, hiring the people, he had the contract I suppose on putting up the grade. And anyway he lived on the first houses. It isn't there anymore, Patty McDonald has, where all the trees and things, that first place along side of Louie's. They lived there, but I know my Uncle Johnny in that picture said he was only old enough that all he got to do was lead the horses to water. Because watering all those teams --- I think probably was a four-horse team on a Fresno, to moving that dirt.

LEO: We usually used three.

ALICE: Three.

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: But anyway it took a lot of horses.

LEO: On account we used four if we pulled one of them old horse --- my dad called a horse killing grader.

ALICE: But these are old Fresno --- I don't know how anybody had the strength ---

LEO: Well if you did it yourself you just started, and then it would grab and flip itself.

ALICE: Yeah. And when it dropped forward you had to pull it up out of the bar up here on the grade where you wanted to dump it.

LEO: The horses, you just held down so it wouldn't dump, and the horses was pulling it up there, and then you just tip it a little bit and of course the ... grabbed ---

ALICE: To tip this Johnson bar, wasn't that where it was?

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: Tip that bar ---

LEO: By that time the nose would catch, and more or less do itself.

KAREN: They would just scrape up so much and then they would have to dump it ...

ALICE: Yeah, and take a ---

LEO: And they were ... if they hit rocks and come over ...

ALICE: No rock over here, no rock out here.

LEO: Yeah. But we had rock.

ALICE: And that would be a problem.

LEO: Yeah. The only time we used them is cleaning ponds. Here they call them water holes, but there we called them ponds. You couldn't get nothing else in there with a team, because a tractor would get stuck in the mud.

ALICE: Yeah, a big water hole with a Cat later on in the fall when the water table was really low.

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: So you guys never irrigated anything, this was all just ---

ALICE: You sub irrigated, you had ditches. This country right through here. You go farther south, not very far, a mile, two miles. You get into sandy soil and it wouldn't hold a sub, just a different kind of soil. But this black, this dirt --- I don't think they subbed it a quarter of a mile, but it subbed a long ways. Not huge ditches, but more shallow ditches and it run from a larger ditch or the slough and with the head gates and stuff. And so --- no this was all ditch. And you followed your high ground and --- well Roy had a real ... set that he sold ... See this slough ... off the bridge right there at the house and it forks and goes out this way and then back here, and right out in this fence, straight north, that's the end of the slough, the rest of it is just swales and it went clear on out and ended up down at Lawen, beyond Lawen, which was 9 mile slough for excess water that ... the ground out there. And there were no trees.

KAREN: No trees.

ALICE: No trees. My Uncle Bill and Uncle Joe, I don't know how many trees he tried to plant over there. And of course they finally got to use English laurels, and that's what these are. And these were planted in '34. And it was the windmill water. And the reason it was too close to the house, because the water from the windmill ditch around there, and I planted them too close to the house.

KAREN: Was it windy here a lot with no trees, you remember it being windy?

ALICE: Not anymore than it is now. But it did blow, because down there where my granddad's place was on ... road, when they first come from Baker and settled there --- said 1906, that truck, steam engine.

LEO: Yeah, 19-- ... when they drilled the ...

ALICE: I guess my --- well anyway I'm not sure whether my granddad ---mom was born in 19 ---, 1899, or '98 I guess it was, it was May 7th. And she went to, started school in Baker, so she would have been 6. 19---, '04, '05, '06, 1907, '08 --- I'm not sure when he --- Well granddad come first and took up his claim, his homestead. And then he had to build a shack and live there. And then he went back and brought his family, because they were just renting a ranch up there, oh he was working on ranches. And then he, anyway, the sand just blew, and it was so discouraging they loaded up and went back to Baker. And then he came back again, and that time they stayed. But they had to move the house from farther south where the sand was deeper and the wind current was born. But still that lane, the ranch on the other side of the road when you're going that way, it is way up here when you're --- with sand. And they tried to keep this other flat to put his crops on.



Terrible ... sand. So ... three or four miles down to that place. Straight down from the --- one mile off the ... is where that ... was.

KAREN: Now is that original homestead, is that still in your family? Where your granddad used to live?

ALICE: No this one, the ... house. But you didn't ... no nothing is. Because I didn't have anybody, there wasn't anybody ---- my brothers never married, my uncles never married, there wasn't any family that wanted to carry on. So ... he worked part of it --- my brother 22 years up at that next place, until, Wallace's health was bad, and ... said he could make more money off of it, off his interest., the money he saved all those years, an old bachelor. He couldn't have more money than he could ranch it. And he didn't like the farm life, like to irrigate. Then he finally did put the --- we never had a ... carry the ... carry lines, and then pump so many ditches, and then finally got ... Move it down the main line and then it would spread way out, save carry --- they still carried some ... But it was ... my dad --- my husband and boy and his brother ... to move the sprinkler pipe so I didn't do that.

KAREN: I know longer ...

ALICE: They sold the ranch and moved in the spring of '86. And the people moved in up there, that bought the ranch, in '85, --- when you hear the year '85 it was the worst kind of weather for those people who moved here from Idaho, it was a terrible --- They moved in at Thanksgiving, and it was cold, it was a bad winter. They really got initiated in to Harney County. They had moved up there, he had just built a garage, a shed, just one building and they bought a trailer house for his brother to camp in until they could get a house built. And that's the one that --- he was probably telling you that ... my

brother and daddy got ... anyway because they have a family. They have three nice bedrooms and a bath upstairs. Turned into a pretty good place.

KAREN: Yeah, a lot of work into it I bet.

ALICE: But that big machine shed back there, he built every bit of that by himself.

KAREN: Wow.

ALICE: He'd have to run the Farmhand with material, you know that you're going to use on the roof or --- I think he probably had, most people have their trusses made before, you know, you just set them up. But he did it all alone. I don't know how. He'd lift Farmhand up, set it up there the way he wanted it. And you had to have a ladder, he climbed down the ladder to do his work. Climb up the ladder --- no he'd get on the tractor ... Farmhand down there ... That machine shed was ...

KAREN: ...

ALICE: When she looked in it, ... she said, oh we'll put basketball hoops in here. My god this is a machine --- they're horse people, you could put horse stalls in there. I don't know what they did with it.

KAREN: But it is still there, huh.

ALICE: ... shed. Finally got all cement floor in there. And propane, nice propane heater. He was going to wall it off just the spring he died. Wall it off and have his nice shop. He had brand new saws and woodwork. Everything you see around here he did. He built that ---

KAREN: Oh wow.

ALICE: Done everything on the lathe. ... He had saws he never even used. He was really going to go to work there.

KAREN: Make a business out of it, huh?

ALICE: And he did all of those cases that, over at the museum, a lot of cases. They're kind of rough, but they won't fall apart. And he built so many platforms with casters, so almost all of their old cases are moveable, they can move them.

KAREN: That's ... Did you have some more pictures over here that you wanted to talk about.

ALICE: I just wanted to show you the grain crop on the lake. Uh oh, I hope that wasn't breakable.

LEO: No, I'm alright, just leave it down there it will ...

ALICE: I wondered why --- I didn't get to see, or was those kids listed, their essays, were they listed in the paper so I could read, or somebody could read to me what they wrote on?

KAREN: Yes. The two first place winners, the ones in the middle school and the ones in the high school are actually printed in the paper, their whole entire essay. And then the winners names were all in there.

ALICE: But not 33 kids names weren't there.

KAREN: No, not everybody that entered.

ALICE: Because I wondered, I wrote a list of things that I --- if somebody did, did anybody do Harney ... Service Station?

KAREN: No.

ALICE: Did anybody do --- yeah, the spring crop on the lake. I had several things that I wanted to ---

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: Malheur Cave, did they do Malheur Cave?

KAREN: Yeah, there was one, one kid from Crane that did some on the haying. And he actually used some of the pictures from the album that you have at the library.

ALICE: Anyway. See that's --- Voltage.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: In that book, I guess that I can't read, they said there is a page about Voltage. I don't know if there is a picture of the old school. I don't have a picture ---

KAREN: Yeah, Conley Marshall told me a little bit about Voltage.

ALICE: Because this is Conley's mother and sister ---

KAREN: Right here maybe?

ALICE: Yeah, the ladies have dresses, then a man. Yeah, that's Conley's ---

KAREN: That's Conley's family, huh?

ALICE: That's Conley's mother and sister.

KAREN: And that's at grain camp? Or ...

ALICE: That's a dry lake bed, just south of Lawen.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: See he had pretty good ... this is the assistant, was the next, well he was assistant superintendent at the Harney Branch Experiment Station. His family ---

KAREN: Now who was that? What's his name?

ALICE: Roy Hutchinson. Hutchinson. And this is his family. Is there a ... there?

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: That's Roy's wife and his --- is there one kid?

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: Roy's family, Hutchinson. There is my photogenic dad, see he's got his hat off. Joe ... flat top hat, isn't that a Panama hat?

KAREN: Yeah. And a little boy.

ALICE: ... I'm wrong, because that is T. J. with his hat off. Now I can't, I don't know what the rest --- and I know that is Uncle Joe. But does that person have his hat off too?

KAREN: Yeah. Both of these two are not wearing hats.

ALICE: Well I think, because I can't see him there. It doesn't matter, does it? And who, that's probably --- no that's Ralph ...

KAREN: Who is the little boy?

ALICE: Ralph Duhaime.

KAREN: Oh, okay.

ALICE: But see how tall that grain is?

KAREN: Yeah, it's hard to believe now.

ALICE: But it is growing in that bird manure. And these groups of people, I don't know why those ... mixed up here. That's probably all the grain ... pictures I have. Does it say the year? Oh, probably says the year. '30, no, '34, no '34, '34.

KAREN: '34. Yeah, this one says '32 to '36. So '34 is probably a pretty good guess.

ALICE: Yeah. And then we hauled, we cut a lot of hay, and then had somebody combine. My husband's, I said worked on that one pulled by a huge team of horses. He was just a kid, but they allowed him because that was so hard on your skin and your lips, see. So chewing tobacco helped keep their lips from cracking. So the boss man let everybody hand them a chew of tobacco. Yeah, not a ... Anyway, and then my uncle hauled the, on that, I don't know if it was that far north, there is another farm truck we

had that hauled hay in the winter, ... down there to feed cattle. And my dad stayed down there and fed some of the cattle. And Hilton Whiting camped with him in a cook shack. And then that summer I cooked, and they were still combining, working down there when school started, because I was late in starting high school.

KAREN: Now is these all your family?

ALICE: Yeah. There is that Granddad Wood with his ---

KAREN: ...

ALICE: Yeah, in Hines. John Gibbs had a beautiful garden spot. That's Delcy Currey. I don't know if she has been around the library, but she is my first cousin, the only relative I have in Burns. And her daughter works down at the Deli for Fran Davis.

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: Oh, that's a generation picture of my granddad and --- somebody is holding my kid. Oh, we had to wear a dress.

KAREN: (Laughter)

ALICE: Oh, but these all, these pictures are just ---

KAREN: Here is somebody with a plow.

ALICE: That's the Fresno --- isn't he got, with a Fresno?

KAREN: Is that what it is? Yeah, it says right there.

LEO: Yeah, that's a Fresno.

ALICE: Yeah it was just two horses, where they were, I don't know what he is doing, whether he is cleaning a corral or what he is doing.

KAREN: Look like they're eating.

ALICE: Isn't that Pauline, Pauline Braymen?

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: Okay, that's Pauline's aunt. Who introduced, I think my dad is in the middle, introduced my dad to my mother at Ryegrass School pie social. And these were neighbor ladies. And that was in a little ranch with old man Taylor's car. And when I was 5 years old we finally got a Model-T, and that was a great day when we didn't have --- five years that I rode with my mom in a one horse and buggy into Burns for groceries.

KAREN: Is that your horse?

ALICE: That's that appaloosa. You think hard times --- look at those cow's ribs.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: That's boy and girl in that, with the thresher. With Eva and Johnny Woods down to --- milking the cows for some milk, cream. Look at the pitiful skinny things. But there is some interesting, down at that old house, and it's still standing. And Scott, a boy bought that ... bought that first place, Kent, and he said he won't tear that house down. It is still standing there. He has cleaned the ground up a lot. But Delcy had a triple wide, plus 2 big porches built on it. That's quite a place down there. And then decided they couldn't, her husband just, made him too nervous to try to keep up the old machinery and try to keep the weeds out of the alfalfa, get somebody to help. Because it is too dangerous --- sold it and moved out. But anyway, my Uncle Bill and my granddad built windmills. Do you see a ---

KAREN: Right here is the windmill.

ALICE: --- they built the fan, not the tail, but the fan out of the sides of kerosene, 5 gallon kerosene cans. You know 5 gallon ... can.

KAREN: Uh huh.

ALICE: And made the fans. They used the rear end of a, ... of car, but the trouble was, when we get these high winds they didn't have a way, I suppose, to govern the speed and they would kind of tear themselves up. But they, and so they're not too, I guess ...

KAREN: Are a lot of the windows around here homemade by the people that --

ALICE: No.

KAREN: No.

ALICE: I mean what they could do --- I never, I didn't know of anybody else that did. Now I've got a bigger picture but I can't find it right now. Is that hanging full of ducks?

KAREN: Yup.

ALICE: My granddad Woods was a great hunter. When they first lived down there everybody went in the fall, the men would get together, and they would go on Steens Mountain and kill deer for winter meat. But there weren't any deer around in here, because they were on the Steens. But anyway all the creeks and rivers, Grandpa would hunt ducks. Then they would put them, they skinned them and cleaned them and cleaned them and hung them ... like this one out here on ... windmill is ... with four 4", 4 x 12's, treated 4 x 12's so they didn't rot. But eventually I wouldn't step on that, where that casing is, cased with wood. Anyway you hang them down in there and keep them cold, and they keep quite a while.

KAREN: I was just reading some other book where they were talking about their well like that, and they used it basically for a refrigerator. These people look like they're dressed up ready to go somewhere.

ALICE: They just come in on the train at Crane. My uncle went to pick them up, some relatives, at Crane.



KAREN: This is the Crane train station?

ALICE: Uh huh. And another thing that I ... see in these old pictures, is a chicken coop, an A-frame. We got a rough ... 1 x 12's, a little A-frame. And you had a little door that you pulled here on the bottom so the little chicks could run around outside. And then you could open it bigger to let the hen out, because she took care of them. She should have been out, maybe she was out all the time. But this little A-frame chicken coops, the back was solid, but the front you could move this little door. If I could see --- I could probably see ...

KAREN: Little girls ... cat there.

ALICE: And this was alfalfa grown right up against the ... that house, like I said, was still standing down there, this house. And they would grow the alfalfa right up to the door, because every inch of soil --- and you probably could pump on it, probably got some water there.

KAREN: I think we're just going to have to get you come into the library and talk about it someday.

ALICE: With his beans. Oh this is Delcy, my first ... cousin. I don't know, I can't see but I think this was Delcy and her sister. She was the prettiest little girl. Is that a beautiful little girl?

KAREN: Uh huh.

ALICE: I think that's Delcy. Wallace worked for the county. Was a big trip to get to go to Portland and get a load of culverts for the county.

KAREN: Your dad or your grandpa?

ALICE: No, that was my husband.

KAREN: Your husband.

ALICE: There is that --- I started to say about that horse when they'd, Clover Swale when they started out, and then Taft Miller just said well just turn your horses out and if you ever get to come back, you know, we'll round some up for you or something. All they ever got out of him was that one horse. And when they brought --- somebody hauled him in and they let him loose in the corral and that horse could snort, you could hear him for --- oh man he was wild. But I don't know where my dad found this man to break that horse. ... he was, he was a gentle, he never did anything wrong. He was, wild horses aren't, you know, these weren't completely wild but they'd been over a few --- a period.

And so they were haying, we used to have to move to the river and put our ... because we didn't have enough hay for the cattle. So we would lease property just for the hay. And so we were haying, and ... time off and come out on the weekend and put up hay. And so this old horse that they were using, he would give out by noon. And Maw said have Roy bring that Appaloosa over. Oh no, no, no, oh my. Well bring him over and we'll see. Well he made the best pull-up horse, because he is big and stout and we'll let that other little horse rest.

KAREN: Was that ... firewood ...

ALICE: Yeah, that was --- my husband and his brother had a, isn't there a truck that says Shepard Brothers? That's the trouble with all my books, they're too mixed up, you know, you went as years went and then ...

KAREN: Yeah, put them in when you get time.

ALICE: Well you put them in, they're in order of years of people, but not in any --- Now Helen will take everything from ... out of this year, and they're in a three-ring notebook. And she don't have to go back and find the fair court from a hundred years ago in a book, and put this year's fair court with them, because she just does it by the year.

KAREN: Right.

ALICE: And she has helped me. Of course I can't see to do any, do it now. And I tried to make about the same thing in here so I had other places. Leo, would you like to have a cup of coffee?

LEO: No, I'm fine.

ALICE: And how about you guys, when you're standing here just ---

KAREN: I think I'm good for now.

RICHARD: I'm good.

ALICE: Anyway ---

KAREN: Now what are they doing?

ALICE: They're shearing sheep. Yeah. See my family, and then another old, big old man. He was a sheep shearer. I don't know why we had that one sheep.

KAREN: One sheep?

ALICE: Yeah. Look at that beautiful ... And see this little barn. I don't know where they're taking it --- I think that's --- that they tore that --- that was the only barn. And when my Uncle Joe got out of the service and joined my Uncle Bill and my dad in partners, he said we should milk cows. We bought Holstein cows and milked by hand, and didn't have a barn. If she wouldn't stand still you tied her to a fence post, or over to a horse manger and milked out in all kinds of weather. And then in the winter when I was

at school, I don't know for sure what he done. I think he could take some cows in that barn and tie them instead of being out in a blizzard. Look at that nice old ... And I just took a picture --- this is the Indian that's on the front of your book, on one of those people in that book you just put out, Billy Pete, that's him.

KAREN: Oh yeah.

ALICE: And see they were going to ride this ... this little horse. My god, everybody setting on the fence watching, and then Billy is going to get on him and ride him. But she didn't take a picture if he bucked or what happened.

KAREN: Probably too much excitement.

ALICE: But this ... my mom said that picture, they're breaking this horse. And he jumped, see he had a gentle horse, and when you're training, when you break, and when that horse lunged that guy with the rope I think he probably ---

KAREN: Going for ride.

LEO: Extra set of lines. He's got an extra set of lines on that one.

ALICE: But what was the rope that --- what was something that would trip them, hit, made a hit, drop down and hit their knees.

LEO: That I don't know.

ALICE: A running "W" --- it was something that they did that would stop that horse and I don't know whether that guy was holding it, and this other man was on the brake --- I don't know whether you can see --- There is a break, and then my dad was holding the lines. But there is a bar, there is a running "W" that, something that dropped down and tripped that --- trip both horses.

LEO: I have no idea on that. We never used that.

KAREN: Well it does look like there is something kind of down in front of his legs.

LEO: We would run another set of lines to this one, and the other guy in here would hold on to them.

ALICE: He possibly did, or else I'm not sure.

LEO: But we had an extra set of lines run to that one.

ALICE: There is another picture, oh here, see, it shows ... on the wagon more, maybe you can see the ... How she did that with a little box camera ---

KAREN: Yeah. How long did it take before ...

ALICE: You'd have to work several days to get one gentle, and then they usually worked them on the mowers in the summer. Because that was hot, and it was hard work.

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: And hard to make those machines, you know, to ... that sickle. So you'd have one gentle horse and one wild one, and you changed off, you changed off at noon because it was too hard in the meadows. Alfalfa never cut that hard, but the wild meadows --- Now this is probably most the same stuff that's on that picture. Oh, is there a mule?

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: Is that my mom, or is that a man?

KAREN: That's a man.

ALICE: I think that's several teams ready to go out. They took slip, slip and went out and pitched alfalfa. If you have a slip, okay, a slip --- I suppose it had three poles and 1 x 12's across. The poles are slick, and then you had your horses hooked, you made a "V" in front with, probably some ... and hooked your team and pulled the slip, and you're right

on the ground so you had to have ... you couldn't go through a ditch or anything, you had to have some flat ground. You didn't have to lift that hay up onto a wagon, or shocks of --- well, no that alfalfa ...

KAREN: Because it is kind of like a sled almost that they pulled along?

ALICE: Uh huh, called a slip. And sometimes you had a chain laid across that and then you picked it up with this derrick --- you picked that chain up ... No this is ---

LEO: ... Yeah there is a good one of the derrick.

ALICE: Now some of these, there is a few that I borrowed that are different type, but I think that's all these, yeah. But I look at those big, nice teams, and all the cows laying around the windmill. I don't know if you can see some ... sheds with ... houses.

KAREN: Now this looks like dairy cows.

ALICE: That was, when my uncle decided we should milk cows, and he shipped, he took 10 gallon, he separated the cream and you had the windmill run through the corner of the milk houses, it's still a square building over there. And the windmill and this barrel was here in the corner, and the cold water went in and went on out the other side of the barrel out to irrigate the garden. And you hung your cream can in there, the jugs of milk. All the gallon jugs had a lid and wire hooked around them, that you hung them in this --- that was how we kept the milk and cream until you were ready to ship cream.

KAREN: Where did they ship it to, just to town?

ALICE: Had to haul it to the railroad depot and put it on the train and went to Nampa I think. And I've got a little 1 gallon can, and when you just milk one cow and you stored the cream, milk at night in flat pans about that high and let them set, it was, you know not dirty or anything. And the cream would raise and you skimmed the cream off in the

morning that you didn't need to use and put it in this little gallon can. And I didn't have any place, I had gunny sacks --- dug a hole on the other end of the house and put an apple box, two apple boxes there and put wet gunny sacks, and I kept my can of cream in there until I got a gallon of cream to take --- and take one gallon in and you get back about three dollars, three dollars in 1930, in the late '30's was important.

KAREN: Yeah, sounds pretty good.

ALICE: But imagine that, just imagine. I'm so sorry, I had all of these tags hanging on there that had been --- when they got worn until it was hard to see the name, they just put another tag. And I cut them all off of the handle of that can, and I just had a fit. Why did I do that? Oh, now you are getting real modern here, putting it, hauling it into that big barn down there to the next place. You'll have to drive slow when you go, because they burned the house down. And then my brother, they had, ... burned the old trailer and the old building that was the living room and an upstairs for the old house. And so he's got a trailer setting down there. And he lives at Crane. I can't tell where any of this is. Oh, and then you've got to stack them like that ... instead of the slide or the bales. The last one is hay, isn't it?

LEO: Yeah.

KAREN: Now what are these guys doing?

ALICE: Oh, that's flies, they got them covered with sacks. They was trying to pull the side delivery rake and it's too hard for horses. They had to get a tractor. And that's the first tractor he learned, my dad learned to drive, a little, a little --- it wasn't a Farmall. It was called a pony. Dick Thissell is still using it down here.

LEO: Oh yeah.

ALICE: And the wheel rake. Is that --- yeah that's a hay ... No, I don't remember, what does that say?

KAREN: Yeah, it says from horse mower to tractor, then swather in 1870. Traded for cab in '82. Uncle Ed and Uncle Bill with Farmalls 1940, Helser place. Wallace on our first swather in 1978. Carl Brumback, north of our house, cab swather, and reed canary grass north of Wilson shed in very wet field. Smith place tree in background. The spring and summer of the highest water year ever on Ryegrass Lane in 1983.

ALICE: Can you see that, some high water there?

LEO: Uh huh.

ALICE: Leo, look ---

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: Been called that before.

LEO: Yeah, I've been called that before. Yeah, I've been called a few times ...

KAREN: Uncle Ed on dump rake with cart. Team with gunny sack protectors to ward off horse flies in wild meadows. I was there ... and bought hay.

ALICE: I was going to do all this when I got old and ... then I lost my vision. I'm glad I did what little I did.

KAREN: I think they're just stacking hay, it looks like here.

ALICE: Yeah, see they got the tractor to do so much more, so much quicker, but we still use the hay slide --- set the net.

LEO: That logger, we had to pitch it on the stack and ... it off during the wintertime.



ALICE: Well I'm sure they did that when they first started over there, I'm sure they did. And all we could, probably you know until we got some ditches made and stuff, probably all they was raising was rye.

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: Rye hay, saved a lot of cattle.

KAREN: You're really lucky that somebody took pictures of all this stuff back then.

ALICE: Yeah, Mom was ---

KAREN: Quite the photographer, wasn't she?

ALICE: When my Uncle Joe come, then he had a good camera that you could take the, open it up and stuff. But before that she just had a little box. And she developed a lot of those first pictures.

KAREN: Oh really.

ALICE: See a lot of them were just little things like that. She developed them in a, made a dark room in the corner. In the closet, was a walk in clothes closet, that's where she developed her pictures.

KAREN: Now where did she learn how to do all of that?

ALICE: That woman just educated herself, I think.

LEO: ... hard knocks.

ALICE: Yeah.

KAREN: Trial and error.

ALICE: Any kind of a craft she --- she was, well you saw some pictures, she was a fairly big woman. But she moved quick, and she would hurry up and get her work done, and then she would sit in a chair and crochet. The marks on the floor, and this was in later

years where the rocking chair, there was a kind of an in laid linoleum, but it just went deeper and deeper. There was ruts in there from this old ... rocking chair. Not a comfortable, just a wooden rocking chair hand made by an uncle. That chair was even --- but no, she never --- I never learned to crochet or any --- I loved to, that's my sewing machine table. I loved to sew, and I could, you know, through extension you learned an awful lot. I did tailoring, I could do anything with the sewing machine. But hand work, I'm no, not do that. Oh, that's Don Miller, you've heard of out at the Double O. And one year he was the pioneer president. I remember cutting this out of one of the papers. That must be one that was --- no this is a better picture of that, our corrals and maybe the hog pen, hog shed. No, or is it, well these two pictures that I have put together. See it shows quite a --- that's just in the back over there.

KAREN: So how many hogs did you guys have?

ALICE: I don't know.

KAREN: Lots, or just enough to ---

ALICE: Oh you mean like 8 or 10 sows and they each have 6 or 8, litter, and then --- Yeah I remember the last ones they shipped --- Oh, we had some grain that they combined, too green, and it was ... and it was in the warehouse being cleaned, and they brought it back out and ground it and bought pigs that year. That's the only time when Wallace and I, the 22 years that we helped farm, that we had pigs to feed that grain to. And Roy was going on a trip and some friend of Scott's was with a truck, load of pigs, and quite a job. My mom, she's up in there with a bucket of grain, and I'm down here, and Wallace is down here, stinking pigs and all. (Laughter) And so Wallace said, that ---

we never had any spoiled grain again. But anyway that was, he never --- anyway they shipped, they hauled those to Ontario and Vale.

LEO: It was a job feeding them stinking things.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: Yeah. But so one year, one time was enough. But that uncle he just, he's here, standing around with a paint brush, walking around with a paint can and a paint brush in his hand, ready to start painting some, a building. Or he was, what was he doing? Some of his other stuff --- but I remember him most with that paint brush. No, this is getting too, this is that old McPheeters house down there that --- they tore --- well this even goes back farther. Wallace's dad and mother homesteaded that place in 1902, up there where the big barn is now, the second place up. And then they traded it --- when --- he was a freighter from Huntington with teams, and he would be gone three weeks at a time. And Grandma Shepard was about 16, just a young bride, probably 16 years old and living in this one room, you had to put one, you had to have a house on your homestead, one room house. And shoot coyotes, and skin the coyotes, and stretched the hide, and cut them up and made a coyote robe. It's still in the family on the ... side. And they put blanket material on the back side, because there is just a raw hide back there. And I remember theses little rib --- washers made out of ... and tied with leather thongs through to cover your, in the buggy, to cover yourself with a coyote robe. She shot the coyotes.

KAREN: She did, huh.

ALICE: She was living there by herself. But there was a house, where Dorothy Starbuck, that same house with the big tree and all the mess around the yard. No one lives there because Dorothy died at fair time. Anyway that house was there when I first

remember. And so those, those people are shirttail relation of Shepard, but nobody --- those living people, ever knew the relationship. But anyway, Jim Shepard just said his wife should be in town since she was expecting the first child. So they traded, McPheeters had this big square house and it is still standing in Burns katty-corner from what used to be the nursing home. A big house, a great bunch of big fir trees around it. Ray Novotney the county agent lived right across the street and he planted those trees for Grandma Shepard, because he would get them through the county agent's office. You see lots of them to put around the county.

KAREN: Is that up on the hill, kind of up around the library?

ALICE: It's where the Adventist Church is on this corner.

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: And the Shepard's square house is on that corner.

KAREN: Okay.

ALICE: But these huge big trees --- and then the nursing home is, old nursing home a block --- and that's some ... some county people have to report there --- I don't know, some government ---

LEO: Mental health. Mental health build ---

ALICE: Oh, they're building that --- now there might be this, is there flood ---

KAREN: Is this the flood?

ALICE: Flood water pictures.

KAREN: It's what it looks like, yeah.

ALICE: Can you recognize any ---

KAREN: Almost right up to the house.

ALICE: Oh yeah, that's right out, that's the slough coming this way. I could make ... stick couldn't I?

LEO: Yeah.

ALICE: Well you can't get any water. ... and another uncle come, they built that house over there ...

LEO: Here is a better view of your water right there.

ALICE: Yeah, it's some more of the water. Yes, ...

LEO: ... right across from the road.

ALICE: Is this the bridge? That's the bridge I --- Or is that a bridge?

LEO: ... no but it's got to be close to it.

ALICE: Anyway I played under that bridge. There was no shade ... trees. Because it was cool under there. ... nice stink bugs, and spiders, and my playmates.

KAREN: Now what year would this have been, this flood?

ALICE: Well this house was, does it say, was that built in '40?

KAREN: I don't see any house anywhere.

ALICE: Around that. You don't see any. But so, if it's over there it's since 1940. I remember when I was in, when Roy was born in '27, my dad ---of course mom had to go, taking her into the hospital--- my dad was to comb my hair and send me to school. And that water, with the high water, of course the grade wasn't, the road grade wasn't, has been raised. But before that water was lapping on both sides and the wind blowing, you know. And I would walk to school, but ordinarily I rode a horse.

KAREN: Do you remember very many times when it flooded out in this area at all?

ALICE: It didn't flood, because it was in the ditches. See that, that's contained in the ditch because it is full. And then the meadows you flood on purpose as soon as you get to the end of the canal. See I can't tell what things that I need to put back in here.

KAREN: Yeah, threshing pictures, wood pictures, and threshing.

ALICE: But I need, I can't, since I can't see to do them I need somebody to help me put them back in. Now that's that same picture.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: Does one of them show Clemens's little --- I know it was Farmall tractor, gray and a smaller separator, thresher.

LEO: Those are all horses.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: This is, no, not here.

KAREN: Horses right here.

ALICE: No, to haul the grain.

LEO: Those are all horses.

ALICE: They must have been hauling grain.

LEO: This is the thresher. It's throwing the straw up on the stack.

ALICE: But the horses are hauling ---

KAREN: Horses are hauling the wagon, and horses hauling, yeah the bundles.

ALICE: But you can't see his tractor or the separator.

KAREN: No, not in that one.

ALICE: So that's about it. ... and that's out of the paper. Some of these show how they ... out in this country, we didn't have any hills, but how they do it up in the rain country. If we could see anything that was any better. It sure was nice when we got some color.

KAREN: That was wheat.

ALICE: Can you tell.

LEO: I would say it's wheat --- looks like barley --- barley or wheat.

ALICE: Yeah, some wheat has beards and some don't. And it's the same way with the barley. Oh now I'm getting to that school reunion. A friend that went to grade school, at Ryegrass thought we should have a reunion. So I spent one whole fall and later in the spring putting that together for Pioneer Day in June.

KAREN: Now did you help put together the book that they did on the reunion?

ALICE: That's the one I did ...

KAREN: I like that.

ALICE: But I need to put in the people that passed away since then. Yeah, these silly old pictures. Oh, this guy --- of course the depression got most everybody on this lane. But that horse, oh my god, if I had a horse like that --- but her dad was in to raising horses. And he lost his ranch too. That's a bunch of Ryegrass kids. I think my uncle is pumping gas into that car or something, just after one of mom's chicken dinners.

KAREN: Yeah.

ALICE: And that's, we just don't have any decent pictures of Ryegrass school. We're standing out in front. Oh this is, I think that, I believe that family I think they said that was their school bus back in Oklahoma. But we just --- there wasn't any --- I don't know

why Mom didn't take pictures of Ryegrass School. There is some, we're out at the merry-go-round.

KAREN: Yeah. Somebody was asking me if I had ever seen any pictures of the Virginia Valley School, because they were looking for pictures of it. And I don't think I've seen any.

ALICE: No, but ... Donald, his wife, and they should be easy to find.

KAREN: And this is all at the reunion, mostly?

ALICE: Well this is after, oh there is that ... the same one we had awhile ago. And I think we, I forgot, does it say how many, we finally, with spouses of course --- I think maybe it was seventeen that I found. But I can't think now whether that was with the spouses ...

KAREN: People that had left that went to school there.

ALICE: That we could find.

KAREN: Do you know what the last year was that they held school there?

ALICE: It's in the book. You'll have to read in that book. It was --- let's see, ... was born in '27, and he went a couple of years to, and they consolidated, well they run a bus to ... school because they didn't have enough kids to keep the district. Somewhere there is an old Plymouth car that my mom was hauling kids to --- they didn't have any seat belts. I don't see how --- she had the darndest bunch of kids in that car. ...

LEO: That says '33, '34, so probably '35 would have been the last.

ALICE: This says '35.

LEO: '33, '34.

KAREN: This is when the picture was taken.



ALICE: And these little Hutchinson kids. That one little girl, she must have been only 4 or 5 years old. Well of course I started when I was 5, and I wouldn't have been --- well I would have been 6 in January I guess. So that wasn't too bad.

Well anyway, how about find a place to sit and have a cup of coffee and a cookie or something?

(The End)

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