

HARNEY COUNTY HISTORY PROJECT

AV-Oral History #9 Side A

Subject: Baxter & Hazel Reed

Place: Hibbard Home - Burns, Oregon

Date: November 26, 1974

Interviewer: Pauline Braymen

PAULINE BRAYMEN: Can you tell me, Mr. Reed, when your parents came, what their names were, and when they came to Harney County.

BAXTER: My parent's names were Mr. Lee Emmett Reed.

PAULINE: His name was Lee Emmett?

BAXTER: Lee Emmett Reed.

PAULINE: Lee Emmett Reed, and your mother was Margaret.

BAXTER: Margaret P. Reed, Margaret Porter Reed. See if you are getting it.

PAULINE: When did they come to Harney County?

BAXTER: Well I don't know exactly when they came to Harney County. My dad came to Baker, Oregon in 1880.

PAULINE: In 1880.

BAXTER: He started from Fort Scott, Kansas.

PAULINE: Fort Scott, Kansas. How long was he at Baker before he came over here?

BAXTER: About eight years.

PAULINE: About eight years.

BAXTER: An interesting thing happened to me about the early coming of my dad, because he had told me that his father and some other men, with their families, went up

to South Dakota and cut

wood for the Army, that the Army was distributing to the Sioux Indians up there. And I worked for the Forest Service, and when I was attached to Region II my business took me up there. And out on the ground where my granddad was cutting the timber for the Indians, and I saw stumps there that he might have cut down.

PAULINE: He might have cut down.

BAXTER: And then they went from there back to Fort Scott. I don't know whether they had been there before or not. Fort Scott was their starting point in their drive to Oregon. My dad was born in 1876.

PAULINE: 1876, so he was about 4 years old when they made that trip then to Baker. Do you remember what your grandfather's name was?

BAXTER: Enoch.

PAULINE: Enoch?

BAXTER: Enoch B. Reed.

PAULINE: That is E N O C H ?

BAXTER: Yeah. They were one of the last wagon trains they told me that started at Fort Scott, Kansas and came through. And it took them something over three months.

PAULINE: That's a long time.

BAXTER: Yeah, and we do it now in a day and a half, two days.

PAULINE: Yeah. And then they spent eight years at Baker?

BAXTER: Yes, they were there about eight years.

PAULINE: Did they just homestead, or was your grandfather in a business of some kind?

BAXTER: Well I don't know. He was apparently looking for some-thing better than he had.

PAULINE: Well what did he do when he got to Burns then? Did he take up a homestead

here?

BAXTER: They camped down by the mill site near Warm Springs down there that makes a log pond. And they had some cattle, so they apparently raised some cattle in Baker. And they had pretty tough sledding for a time here. Then they went into the store business.

PAULINE: Now what kind of a store did they have?

BAXTER: General merchandise.

PAULINE: General merchandise.

BAXTER: Mostly groceries, but ---

PAULINE: Do you know the name, the business name of the store?

BAXTER: E. B. Reed & Sons.

PAULINE: E. B. Reed & Sons. Where was it located, do you know that?

BAXTER: Right down near where Lee Reed had his, in the shoe shop. That shoe store around that, where Lee had his business now is an art place. (430 North Broadway) That belonged to my father and my grandfather. But he bought my grandfather and grandmother out. Well my grandfather didn't live too long after they came here.

PAULINE: Now were you born in ---

BAXTER: I was born in Burns.

PAULINE: In Burns. What year were you born?

BAXTER: 1906.

PAULINE: 1906.

BAXTER: I was the oldest boy, and my next brother was Lee Porter Reed and Don LeForrest Reed. My grandfather was traveling with in-laws. There were three women, who were sisters, and there was my grandfather and the two other men made up this party. And they had some other people with them, but those were ---

PAULINE: When they came from Baker over?

BAXTER: No, when they came from Fort Scott.

PAULINE: From Fort Scott. Did any of these people come over too then?

BAXTER: Yes. My grandmother's name was Lucy Allen Reed, and one of her sisters was named America, wasn't it? America Jameson.

PAULINE: Now is she related to Grover Jameson?

BAXTER: Yeah, my dad and Grover Jameson are first cousins. And then I'm not sure but I think the third sister was married to a man by the name of Goodman. And her name was Attry.

PAULINE: How do you spell that?

BAXTER: I don't know, A T T R Y, I guess.

PAULINE: A T T ---

BAXTER: R Y.

PAULINE: That's an unusual name, and Goodman was her last name?

BAXTER: I think her husband was the father of Sheriff Goodman, who was killed by an outlaw here in Burns in 1924, I think it was. He was sheriff here then.

PAULINE: And then your mother's family as I understand it were the Porters.

BAXTER: Porters, yeah.

PAULINE: And then they had a hotel in Burns.

BAXTER: Yeah. But they, I understand, I don't know much, I'm going to find out some more about my grandfather's traveling because one of my cousins is tracing it up. But he came to Burns earlier than my dad, and he had a wife and four kids.

PAULINE: I talked to Margaret years ago to get some information on the Porter family, or about the hotel, I do have that in my files, so ---

BAXTER: Well my dad and mother met here, and he went down to Southern Oregon in

1904 and married her, and brought her back here. They had a --- they came with a buggy from Southern Oregon by Crater Lake, and Bend, and Burns. It took them quite a while compared to what it does nowadays.

PAULINE: It would make quite a honeymoon trip, wouldn't it? Now you went to school here in Burns of course. What can you tell me about some of your school days here in Burns?

BAXTER: Well I was the first class that originated in the old school in 1912.

PAULINE: Yeah. I thought I knew that for a fact, but I wasn't sure. Can you tell us where the old school was located?

BAXTER: You're calling that the old one? Because there was an older one than that here. That was a new one when I started in it. PAULINE: That was the new one.

BAXTER: And the previous one was turned into a high school. And the first brick school was right up this street here.

PAULINE: What we call the Slater School Gym, is located on that side.

BAXTER: Yeah. Well I think they built something right in front of it, didn't they?

PAULINE: Well they turned it into --- they built the new modern school in front of it, and then they turned the old building into a gymnasium.

BAXTER: We had a little dark gymnasium down in --- with a dirt floor.

PAULINE: Yes, I went to school in that building too, and I remember that dark place downstairs. It was dark.

BAXTER: And the principal of that school was a tough guy, Warren M. Sutton. And Burns had kind of a bad name for treatment of teachers, but they never had any foolishness. They didn't try any of that foolishness with him, I can tell you, and some of them were young men, 18, 19 years old.

PAULINE: I have heard a lot of people talk about Mr. Sutton, but I don't think I have ever

had anyone describe him. Can you tell me what he looked like? Was he a big man?

BAXTER: Well he seemed big. He had an awful pot, had a big potbelly. And he was about as tall as I am. And he always seemed like an old man to me, but I don't think he was so old. But I was scared of him; I'm not kidding you.

PAULINE: Where was your family home?

BAXTER: Right down the street from the Harney County National Bank, about three blocks.

PAULINE: Do you remember doing any sledding on the hill up here in the wintertime?

BAXTER: Well sure I do. Cecil's Hill was one of them. First Canyon was another one.

PAULINE: Now I've never heard anyone call them by those names, Cecil's Hill.

BAXTER: Cecil's Hill.

PAULINE: Okay, which one was that, which street was that?

BAXTER: That's the one that come down the hill. (West A Street)

HAZEL REED: Back by Alice's.

BAXTER: Yeah. And there was a covering over the sidewalk, well in the uphill side of the first block there, it was an old hotel.

HAZEL: That was an old hotel there.

BAXTER: It was an old hotel, but then it was a saddle shop, by Mr. Welcome Sr. and one of his sons. And sometimes there would be so much snow that it would blow up there onto that and get on that. And we would come down the hill and come out over the steps and run right on down across Main Street, down there a block and a half from the push of that little hill. Then when the snow wasn't, come good enough to get in and make an ice pattern on those, the under-coverage we just went in the street there. Turned off when we came to the --- You've never heard anybody name that before?

PAULINE: No I've not, see I've never heard it called Cecil's Hill before. We've heard of

that hill, you know, and I ---

BAXTER: First Canyon was the name of that. That was right around here by the (old Valley View) hospital. It came down into the ballpark. And we would, that would be good enough with snow and ice at times to let us go clear across the ball park. And we skied down that hill too.

PAULINE: What kind of skis did you have? Regular skis or homemade skis?

BAXTER: We had homemade, and my brother had a pair of boughten ones. And there were several sets of skis, but they didn't have any binders on them, they just had toe, a place to shove your toe in and you couldn't control them. You just pointed them downhill and you went where they were pointed.

PAULINE: I understand that you did some sports playing too. Weren't you on the football team?

BAXTER: Yeah, I was on the football team, but I never did much good with it.

PAULINE: Of course this is what everyone has been talking about here for about the last six weeks around here. All we have talked about is football.

BAXTER: Yeah, I played football, and basketball, and baseball as a kid. Played lots of it with other kids, but I was on the high school football team, and I was on the basketball team.

PAULINE: Sports in high school were really just getting started then, it was kind of a beginning. And you didn't play too many teams outside of ---

BAXTER: No, we went out to Prairie City, and Canyon City, and John Day, and Crane, and Redmond, Bend, just these places. A lot of them you are playing there now.

PAULINE: Well, and I've heard people tell me too that baseball was quite a sport in Harney County; that it was, you know, that older men got together and played baseball a lot.

BAXTER: Yeah, they had it before my time. I was just a little kid. They had a Burns baseball (team), my uncles were on it. It was made up of men in business here though, not just by school kids.

HAZEL: What about your father as a young boy, and his work with the Indians.

BAXTER: When my folks came, my dad's folks came here, why there were more Indian kids in Burns than there were white kids. And my dad associated with them, and played with them, and he learned their language and he could converse with them. And they took advantage of that by coming in the store and setting around the big old heater and telling my dad things that they wanted him to write to D. C. Washington. You've heard that before though, haven't you?

PAULINE: No. Continue on, it sounds very interesting.

BAXTER: Well he wrote the letters for them, and I don't know that they ever got any, much benefit out of it from the standpoint of

--- You see the Indians were in here against the wishes of the government. They had, the government had decided to send all these Indians to Warm Springs Agency. And a lot of them ran out, hid out in the tules and they made a --- they had a camp up here near Hines, near the cemetery. In fact that is where they, some of them live up there yet, I think. But they had quite a bunch of tepees there.

HAZEL: The government furnished tents for them.

BAXTER: Well I went out there sometimes when I saw regular tepees made out of deer hides.

PAULINE: Well from what Marion Louie told me, she told me at the time when the Army sent the tents in, and they went to Crane to pick them up. Some people loaned them a wagon and some horses, and so I think it was a mixture of --- they did live in tepees until the time the tents were sent in.

BAXTER: Well when the tents were sent in was rather in recent times.

PAULINE: Well I shouldn't say the date because I might be wrong, but it seems to me like it was 1920 anyway.

BAXTER: Yeah. You see the government wouldn't, didn't want to do anything for them, but they pretty near, were not forced to because they wouldn't go live where the government wanted them to. And finally by the dedicated work by Mr. McConnell he got some recognition to their needs.

PAULINE: He worked for years, and years, and years with them, didn't he?

BAXTER: Yeah, he never got anything out of it to speak of only---Well he came, he was still on that work when we were living in Washington, D. C., because he came back there to see and we had him out to dinner. And that resulted in them getting this property up here they have now.

PAULINE: Can you remember any stories in particular that your dad told about the Indian people and his associations with them?

HAZEL: Tell her as a young man how he was at that brick kiln.

BAXTER: Well-drunken Indians came right into our store sometimes, and I remember well one time there was an Indian by the name of Tabby, Tatsy rather, Tatsy. There was a Tabby and a Tatsy. But Tatsy would get drunk periodically and he was mean. But I've seen him come in the front door of our store, and my dad wasn't a very big man, but he'd tell him to get out of there. And he'd say, "I won't do it." And one time I saw my dad just take him by the collar and take him to the back door and boot him right out.

PAULINE: Well he must have respected him from the standpoint of the fact that he got along well enough with them to learn their language and be able to speak Paiute.

BAXTER: The younger ones he would ask them in Indian and they would answer them in American lots of times. But the old Indians that were contemporary with him would talk in

their language with him. A lot of them didn't want to speak anything else.

PAULINE: Were they still, well I imagine by the time you can remember though that the freight teams were kind of going by the way, or were they?

BAXTER: No, no I ---

PAULINE: Do you remember freight teams?

BAXTER: I remember stages and freight teams. They were going; they were running right up here about the time I was through high school. We never got a train in here till 1924.

HAZEL: Yes, but they trucked in stuff from Crane.

BAXTER: They trucked stuff from Crane. My Grandfather Porter was a freighter, that's what he did. And Grandma Porter ran the hotel, Frenchglen Hotel. I think that was the name of it.

HAZEL: Just the French Hotel.

BAXTER: French? That is right, the French Hotel.

PAULINE: Well someone told me a story, this is kind of an off beat chance that you might know about this, but someone told me a story --- this was really very, very early Burns, maybe 1890's. They said that there was a parrot that hung in a cage in front of one of the hotels. And I have yet to find anyone else who ever remembers there being such a thing. Have you ever heard anyone mention a parrot?

BAXTER: No, I haven't.

HAZEL: I'll bet you it was the French Hotel, I don't know why I think it was that, or whether I've ever heard of it or not.

BAXTER: Did my mother tell you that? If she did, it was probably true.

PAULINE: No, it wasn't your mother. It was someone who lived in Burns just for a short time as a young child. And she remembered that parrot. And like I said, she is the only

one that has ever mentioned it. And I know when I talked to your mother that she didn't say anything about a parrot at all.

BAXTER: I think she would have if there would have been one.

PAULINE: Yes, I think probably she would have.

BAXTER: Well my dad saw a lot of rough things in Burns. He actually saw with his own eyes several gunfights. Some of them were just comic, nobody was killed. There would have been, only it was just because the guys couldn't shoot straight. But some of them were tragic.

PAULINE: Well at that time there were more saloons than anything else in town, is the way I have heard it told anyway, quite a few. People come to town after being out on the ranch for quite a while.

BAXTER: Now most of the trouble was between gamblers and maybe their victims. And maybe just two gamblers that squared off.

PAULINE: Can you remember the first time that you went out of the county to Bend, or to Prairie City, or John Day, or Ontario?

BAXTER: I went out of the county with my mother first, and I don't remember any of that because I was only a few months old. But we went out to Prairie City with the stagecoach, and then we rode the train to Baker. From Prairie City to Baker was a short line with a narrow gauge. Of course I don't remember that, but I remember in 1910 when we went out to Prairie City with the stage, and then went on into Baker with narrow gauge, and then went to Portland.

PAULINE: Well could you go from Burns to Prairie City in one day?

BAXTER: No.

PAULINE: Where did you stop over, do you remember?

BAXTER: Well we kept going.

PAULINE: You went day and night until you got there?

BAXTER: Yes, a day and a night would take you if you didn't have any trouble. They would change horse up here in Silvies Valley, and they changed in Seneca I guess, somewhere.

HAZEL: Southworth's place.

PAULINE: Whose place was that?

HAZEL: Southworth's.

PAULINE: Southworth's.

BAXTER: That's Bear Valley, and Bennett's place in Silvies.

PAULINE: I can imagine it being just a terribly tiring trip. I can't imagine bouncing around in a stagecoach for 24 hours and not being pretty well shook.

HAZEL: Well I don't know that it took that long.

BAXTER: Well it's about ---

HAZEL: I was thinking just to Canyon City.

BAXTER: It would take a day and a half to go to Canyon City.

HAZEL: On to Prairie and that is 15 miles.

BAXTER: 85 miles is a pretty good trip, a day and a half. Of course when they had a live buggy and a real fancy team that was kept in good shape like some of the ranchers had, the big well know ranchers, they drove 150 miles in a day. It would be a long day though.

HAZEL: Well it would be more than a day; they couldn't do it in 24 hours.

PAULINE: Well can you remember the first time you went to Bend?

BAXTER: Yeah, I remember the first time I went to Bend. It was in 1916.

PAULINE: How did you go that time?

BAXTER: In a car.

PAULINE: In a car.

BAXTER: We went down to Salem, Oregon, the kids in the Burns Sagebrush Orchestra.

PAULINE: Oh, uh huh.

BAXTER: I was a member of that orchestra.

PAULINE: They had a touring car for that, didn't they?

BAXTER: Well there was about 30 of us or more, because the dads or mothers went along. Let's see ---

HAZEL: There must have been a whole caravan of them.

BAXTER: Well I went before that. It was still 1916; my mother took us boys to Yoncalla, Oregon, by way of Portland, to visit her folks. And then we came back and then the orchestra had this trip in 1916, the same year. That was the first time I ever remember going out by Bend, was in 1916.

PAULINE: Well the Sagebrush Orchestra was quite an undertaking for this community, but it was --- well practically every kid in the community was a member of the orchestra, weren't they?

BAXTER: Yeah, Mrs. Dodge was quite a woman.

PAULINE: What happened? After she left did the group continue very long?

BAXTER: No, it --- I don't recall now, but I think she left here because she got discouraged.

HAZEL: I think she saw a better opportunity for her to teach in Portland. But she was the one that started the Junior Symphony in Portland.

PAULINE: Yes, I know this.

BAXTER: Yeah, she was a real musician.

PAULINE: Well she left her mark on Harney County, she certainly did.

BAXTER: She wouldn't hesitate on times to use a little punishment for the kids.

HAZEL: She'd leave a mark on you.

BAXTER: With her bow.

PAULINE: Ker-whop!

BAXTER: Yeah.

PAULINE: Did your parents have a car pretty early, as soon as they came out, or what?

BAXTER: No, my parents never had a car until 1928. They bought a Whippet Sedan from Bennett Motor Company, and then my mother bought a Chevrolet Corvette.

HAZEL: Corver (sp.?), the little one.

BAXTER: Corver is right, corvette isn't. It had the motor in the rear end, and she put 5000 miles on it, running around Burns. That is the only two cars they ever had.

HAZEL: Dad never did drive.

PAULINE: Well I didn't know that, I've never given it any thought. HAZEL: Mrs. Reed was the one that ---

PAULINE: Yes, I knew that she drove.

BAXTER: I used to try to teach my dad. I would get him down in one of these big hay fields in the fall where he couldn't get in any trouble, but he didn't have the interest in it.

PAULINE: I find it kind of amusing because Lee, your brother Lee, gave the driver's test for years, and years, and years.

HAZEL: When he wasn't there, why ---

BAXTER: My mother took them out.

PAULINE: Yeah, I think I took my written test from Mrs. Reed, and Lee went with me when I did the driving part. Well can you think of any other things in particular about the Reed family that we should talk about?

HAZEL: Yes, you can tell about your dad's family.

BAXTER: My dad had one sister and three brothers. Minnie Johnson was a sister. And his brothers were ---

HAZEL: Your dad was next.

BAXTER: My dad was next in line, and Homer Reed and Nollie Reed.

PAULINE: That's N O L L I E ?

HAZEL: That's the way he spelled it.

BAXTER: And Clifford Reed. Now Clifford Reed was around Burns most the time, he died here a year or two ago. Homer Reed, and Nollie Reed, and Clifford Reed owned the Reed's Drug Store.

HAZEL: For many years.

BAXTER: And Nollie and Clifford were educated druggists.

HAZEL: They went to Oregon State.

BAXTER: And Nollie was a great forward in basketball. When he was going to Oregon Agriculture College, is what it was called in those days, he and some other fellas made a trip all over the United States.

HAZEL: For the college.

BAXTER: And was advertising for the college. And they only lost one or two games. You've heard that before though, haven't you?

PAULINE: Yeah, I knew that he had played.

BAXTER: And Clifford Reed was, one time he was captain of the Oregon Agricultural College basketball team when he went there. He didn't start though until Nollie was about a senior. And Homer passed away in '28 or '29, I can't remember. '29 I believe --- no '29 or 30. You had better not use that.

PAULINE: That's something that can be checked on.

HAZEL: Yeah. His grandmother lived to be 91.

BAXTER: My grandfather died in 1908, in July the 8th. And my Grandmother Reed lived to be 90. And my Grandmother Porter was struck by a car in 1933 in ---

HAZEL: At Corvallis.

BAXTER: Corvallis, and killed, and my Grandfather Reed, or my Grandfather Porter lived to be up in his 80's I believe.

HAZEL: There's one of the Porter women still living, mother's sister, no ---

BAXTER: Sister-in-law.

HAZEL: Sister-in-law.

PAULINE: Not in Burns, however?

BAXTER: No.

PAULINE: Well Reed's Drug Store, is this the drug store that Wally (Welcome) went into?

BAXTER: No, it is up the end of Main Street, this end.

HAZEL: Yeah, right near that Arco Station.

PAULINE: On, clear up the street here.

BAXTER: There is a saloon there by Arco, where the Arco Station is, and then Reed's Brothers Drug Store and then ---

HAZEL: the Theater.

BAXTER: The theater, and then Browns.

HAZEL: The Brown's Store. And then where the Burns Department is, that was the Burns Hotel. And the French Hotel was straight across the street.

PAULINE: Well how long then were they in business? Until Homer died, or where they --
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HAZEL: Longer.

BAXTER: Longer. They gave up the business, or were forced to in 1936 or 1937.

HAZEL: And Homer ---

BAXTER: Clifford had sold out his interest in it when he went on the ranch. And when Homer died, then Clifford was taken back into the farm. So Nollie and Clifford had it, until

they went broke.

HAZEL: And then Clifford went down to, later he went down to Portland and worked in the shipyards.

BAXTER: Well he worked as a druggist.

HAZEL: Yeah, that too. I know he worked as a druggist in Portland, and died there.

BAXTER: Yeah.

PAULINE: Were you married here in Burns?

BAXTER: Yes.

HAZEL: In '26.

PAULINE: In 1926. And your parents were ---

HAZEL: Hibbards.

PAULINE: Hibbards --- King?

HAZEL: Dad's name was Llewellyn Eugene Hibbard, and Llewellyn's name was King Llewellyn.

PAULINE: I knew they were both Llewellyns, but I thought they were both King.

HAZEL: No, Dad's father's name was King, but his name wasn't King. Then they named my brother King Llewellyn.

BAXTER: Have you given your mother's name?

HAZEL: Mother's name was Works.

PAULINE: Well they were married and had a family when they came here. I ---

HAZEL: I, had Roberta and Eugenia, and then the other six of us were born here.

PAULINE: Where were you married? Were you married in the church?

BAXTER: Right in there.

PAULINE: Right here in the yard?

BAXTER: Right here in the ---

HAZEL: Front room.

PAULINE: Oh, the front room. Who was the minister?

HAZEL: Watson Franklin, the pastor of the Nazarene Church. All three of us girls were, Eugenia and me were married here, and then Francis, but Virginia wasn't.

PAULINE: Did you live here for a while after you were married, or did you leave Harney County?

HAZEL: We lived here, Baxter worked at ---

BAXTER: We had a ranch.

HAZEL: Well we went onto a ranch when we were first married --- two miles. And then Baxter was injured in a wood saw accident and then he worked for the ---

BAXTER: Burns Bakery.

HAZEL: Burns Bakery and Safeway, and then the year that George was hurt, he got on as temporary help with the Forest Service in John Day. For a season or two he was with them just temporary, and then he got a civil service examination and got an appointment.

PAULINE: And so then you spent the rest of your working career in the Forest Service?

BAXTER: For 37 years.

PAULINE: And where do you live now?

BAXTER: Atlanta, Georgia.

HAZEL: We have two sons.

PAULINE: What are their names?

HAZEL: Frank is the oldest; his home is in Sun Valley, Idaho. But he is working in Alaska now. Our other son lives in Cincinnati, he is a chemist, he works for Proctor and Gamble.

PAULINE: And what is his name?

HAZEL: Richard.

PAULINE: Richard. Well Atlanta, Georgia is a long ways from Harney County. Why did

you decide to live there when you retired?

BAXTER: Well I worked in John Day for five years, and then they wanted me to go to Wenatchee, Washington and be an administrator assistant for the Wenatchee National Forest, and I went up there. We went up there. We worked there about five years. Then they wanted me to go to Portland and be administrative assistant on the Mount Hood National Forest, and I did. And I only worked there a year, and then they wanted me to go into the regional office as a deputy fiscal agent, and I did.

HAZEL: For eight years.

BAXTER: Eight years. And then they wanted me to go to Washington, D. C. as head of the accounting systems, section. And then they wanted me to go to Denver.

HAZEL: We were in Washington D. C. two years.

BAXTER: Two years, and they wanted me to go to Denver, and I did. And I was fiscal agent there. And then I worked there five and a half years, and they wanted me to go to Atlanta, and I did. And I worked there eight or nine years, and I retired there. So that is how I got there.

PAULINE: That is how you got there, and why you stayed. Well I think that we are coming to the end of the tape just about, we have a few minutes left. Is there anything else that you can think of that you'd like to ---

BAXTER: Might be of interest.

PAULINE: Included in this.

BAXTER: I worked in the summertime for three years for Ted Hayes on your ranch out north of town here.

HAZEL: When he was in high school.

PAULINE: In the hay fields and ---

BAXTER: Yeah.

PAULINE: A dollar a day.

BAXTER: No, I got more than that.

PAULINE: You did?

BAXTER: I got three dollars a day, and board.

PAULINE: That was good wages.

BAXTER: I was a good man. Ted Hayes was a good man to work boys.

(END OF TAPE)

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