

WILFORD ROCK - CENTURY FARM, GERRY HYSMITH - INTERVIEWER

G: (Gerry) This is June the 24th, 1998, and I'm going to be visiting with Wilford Rock about a Century Farm. We have quite a few of them here in Tillamook. We have, uh, Bernice Wilkins, of course, Fletcher and Joseph Donaldson, who's gone, Franklin Knight and, uh, we're going to miss those, but we're glad we have them to remember.

.....(unable to hear)...all right. I just knew I could depend on you. Uh, and you are dependable Wilford, and I'm so grateful that you came today to be with me and to talk about your Century Farm. Uh, who were the original owners?

W: (Wilford) Well, my grandfather homesteaded it, uh, in, uh, I guess he filed his claim, was a homestead claim, in 1876. He came, uh, to this country as an Englishman. He was a young Englishman. He was only eighteen years old when he left England. And spent some time in New York City. And then, uh, to, uh, Oregon, in Oregon City, where he worked, uh, for the newspaper and, uh, various other jobs; among them, uh, with a survey crew in eastern Oregon while they were surveying it out. Uh, he was able to, usually able to get work because he was, uh, he was educated. Could read and write.
And...

G: That was something.

W: And did it quite well. Uh, so, uh, in Oregon City, the man that, uh, was I think owned the newspaper, his name was Upton, but anyway he was a businessman in Oregon City. And they got talking and, uh, he said, he said, "well, that they were opening up some new homestead territory on the Little Nestucca. They had just signed the treaty with the Indians and they were going to open that up. And, uh, so he talked my grandfather and another man in to, uh, coming over and staking out homestead claims. And, of course, to arrive there it's, uh, Indian trails, over through the hills, was the only access. Unless you came by boat. And, uh, so they did stake their claim but is, was a while before they came back to really develop, to get started developing things. Uh, the land that my grandfather claimed, uh, in his homestead, uh, was original 160 acres and then he preempted another 160 acres. But the other 160 acres that he preempted was what he originally wanted to file a claim on. But a soldier that had been to this country with General Sheridan's troops when they came through and, and, uh, made sure that the country was safe, uh, one of the soldiers when he returned to the East filed a claim just on a map. And, uh, so, uh, he never did return to do anything with it and so after a little period of waiting time they finally got a release from him on this claim. And my, my grandfather was able to preempt that 160 acres. So he had a total of 320.

G: Uh huh.

W: And this would have been, uh, some time in the late 1870s. I have documents at home but I don't remember the dates on some of these things because in the past few months I've been searching through lots of papers. And, uh, they're in, not very well organ..they're not organized in any way. You'll occasionally find something in a box (laughter) with other papers. And, uh, when I throw away all the worthless stuff, then I'm going to go back and

try to get all of the, uh, usable historical items put in order or at least organized in one place.

Anyway they came to, uh, set up their homesteads. Uh, their first, his first residence was a little log cabin on, uh, on the property. Uh, it had to be constructed very simply because, uh, the only tools and things they had they had to carry with them as they came either on foot or on horse back. So the, uh, available tools for the very first few settlers in the area were, uh, nothing more than, uh, the shovels and the axes and so forth that, uh, would be probably adequate for one person and, uh, several of the homesteaders had to share of their hand tools. Mr. Upton was the one that owned the hand tools and he was gracious to let the other homesteaders use 'em. And, uh, so the, uh, log cabin my grandfather built, uh, was built in, uh, what was at that time a relative small stand of spruce trees. Later as a young man I can remember, uh, trees, uh, right, uh, close to where his cabin had been. They'd been very large trees at that time. Now their gone because that's been logged. But, uh, there still remains the crude, uh, the rocks for the primitive fireplace that he built for his cabin.

G: Oh, interesting.

W: The rocks that you, you wouldn't recognize it as being a fireplace any more, but there are large stones there in a pile. And somebody must have carried quite some distance to use, uh, because of their shape, to build a, the fireplace. Uh, they still remain there and the, uh, you can still see corner stones where the building had set.

Then he built a house. And that was the first mill sawed lumber house in the south county. And it was brought in by boat from Portland. And, uh, course he was quite proud of it. And, uh, that house stood there until, uh, oh in the late, uh, round 1920.

Probably about, uh, sometime between 1910 and 1920 they took part of that house and moved it down the road. Uh, and my uncle used that as his first residence. That was, uh, at that time, the two sons divided the homestead into two parcels.

G: And their names were?

W: And that was John Rock and Gilbert Rock. And, uh, John, uh, built a house on the, uh, right near where his parents house had been, in the location where they had built their first barn. And then they built a newer larger barn. So he selected this old site for the house because it was a good place for a garden in the yard. And in building it he didn't, uh, consider where the, the lot lines were. When, so when they divided the property between the two boys, to divide the two parcels, the property line would run right through the house.

G: Oh no.

W: So they had to survey, uh, out an area around it to, uh, give, uh, room enough and everything and so the description of the ... had to include this... meet some balance restriction to go around the house and that added a little bit more to John's portion of the homestead than Gilbert had. And then also, in dividing the two parcels, uh, because of the

typography, Gilbert, uh, ended up with a, with a separate parcels of land to get land that was of equal value between the two of them according to the typography.

And, uh, both John and Gilbert, uh, got married in 1920. And, uh, my mothers name was Evelyn Etwiler. They had lived in the community and grew up there. And, uh, so they lived on the one parcel of the farm and, uh, Gilbert and, uh, his wife on the other part.

And Gilbert, uh, stayed there for about ten years and then bought a farm, uh, up, uh, east of Astoria, at Svensen, on an island, and moved everything there. And my father rented his part of the farm for a few years. And then in 1942, I purchased, uh, 90 acres plus of the Gilbert's property. And he retained the other 60 acres that were in the back, separated from the rest of it, until sometime in the 1950s. And then he sold it to a timber company who subsequently sold it to another timber company who sold to another timber company. (laughter) And when they logged it, they, uh, the portion that they had, the property line was, the two pieces of property there were divided into L shape parcels and, uh, so when they got their part logged, uh, they traded, uh, property with my sister who had inherited this adjoining 60 acre parcel from my father when he died. And to straighten the property line, she sold them the timber on her part and they straightened the line through it. So she now has 60 acres that, uh, join on the back part of the property that, uh, that joins the rest of the place.

And, uh, at the time I bought the 60 acres from Gilbert, my parents at the same year, bought an 80 acre parcel of another half a homestead adjoining that had been in various hands and no one ever could make a living there and, uh, until the Lloyd Kellow family moved in and went in to the mink business there and milking a few cows. And ...the family and, uh, they did all the farm work and got in to the mink business. And, uh, and were successful enough that they decided to buy another farm. But they needed cash. So my parents dug up all their savings and bought the 80 acres (laughter) so Lloyd Kellow could pay cash for the other farm he was buying. And so, now that 80 acres along with the original, uh, part that John had, uh, had belonged to my mother for the last 39 years after my father died. And, uh, when she passed away last fall in 1997, uh, I inherited, uh, the property. And, uh, so it I now have that with me 90 acres that I had purchased from Gilbert in 1942. And as a sideline to that then my son, 'er, my daughter and her husband. My daughter Amy and her husband Robert Seymour have purchased the farm adjoining that and to the north, uh, from, uh, it was at one time the Redberg Farm property. And so, there's a total of, uh, oh, approximately 500 acres there that, uh, is all in one farm now between the two families. Except that the highway is now taking about, uh, a total out of the two places of close to 40 acres because of the highway right-of-way. And, uh....

G: Did you have anything to say about it?

W: Well, we couldn't stop that. They did compensate us some for it. And, uh, we got, uh, underpasses, two underpasses for the livestock or on the property. And, uh, so it's, uh, easier to move cattle from one side of the farm to the other. But when you have a farm a mile and a half long, well, it does take a lot of moving sometimes to move from one end to the other to just drive them. And, uh, in doing so, we have to cross, uh, a road that goes to the Oretown Cemetery which is, uh, my son-in-law's fenced off so they can have better access there. So there's a process of putting them through two gateways and crossing the

road there and then crossing the, uh, county road known as Redberg Road to eventually get to one end of the farm to the other.

But, uh, it's, uh, the timberland on the, uh, on the property is become quite valuable. The timber at that time, when my grandfather homesteaded it, uh, there were very little timber on the except on the bottom of the canyons. And that was where he figured there was good, uh, pasture land, along the creeks. And there were large, uh, very large spruce trees, uh, there, four to six feet in....

G: Oh my.

W: Up to eight feet in diameter that had escaped the various forest fires that had come through the area, you know, in the past few centuries. And, uh, so most of the hills were bare except these along the creeks in the bottom of the canyons where there were these three to four hundred year old trees. Well, he proceeded to, uh, take care of those trees by girdling them; going around with an axe and chopping the barks so they... to kill them. And then they would have, uh, they were men that, uh, made their spare money or tobacco money or whatever by climbing trees and starting at the top with an axe and chopping the limbs off and working their way down. And, uh, the limbs were used as fenceposts. Spruce limbs were very valuable. And there are spruce limb fenceposts I find traces of 'em on the farm that have some that are older than I am. And I'm over 70 years old. I'll be 73 next month. So it seems to be some trees, their limbs are better than others. Others I put in the ground and a few years they're gone. Just like anything else. But, uh, some last a long time.

But, uh, my grandparents, uh, the Hardy and his wife, Lxey (?), who has written a kind of a brief history of the south Tillamook County. Uh, she came there as a school teacher to be the teacher at the first school after a few homesteading families there. And, uh, they must of, uh, must of been married about in the late 1880s sometime. My father was born in 1892 and he had an older sister who was probably two years older than he. And she must have probably, was about, born about 1890.

And, uh, then, uh, he was, uh, they just had education in the local school. And, uh, then he went to a business school in Portland. And, uh, was able to, uh, enter Oregon State College after attending business school for a few years; I think about two years. And, uh, was got into a, at that time, OAC. And, uh, so, uh, and he was there for two years and then, uh, stayed home to run the farm during WWI. And, uh, never went back.

And, uh, my brother was born in 1923 and I was born in 1925. And I grew up there on the farm. Attended the school at Oretown School District #6, Tillamook County School District #6. And in a one room school. Uh, some years we had, uh, twelve. I can remember one year we had a lot of students. There was eighteen. (laughter)

So the, uh, then, uh, after I graduated from college I returned home to help farm, because I, I owned at time the 90 acres I'd purchased when I was in high school. And, uh, after, uh, my father reached retirement age, at 65, I leased the farm from him. And, uh, he only enjoyed retirement for two years before he passed away. And then I, uh, in 1960 purchased another farm and, uh, at Cloverdale. And, uh, still own that. And operated the farm at Oretown, the old homestead too. And my mother lived there all those years on the property. And, uh, I'll probably live there as long as I can.

And, uh, my daughter and her husband are, are farming it now.

G: Great. Do you have any grandchildren?

W: We have five boys. Uh, none of 'em are Rocks. (laughter) There are two, uh Our youngest daughter has two boys. She lives in Corvallis. And that's, uh, Betsy Rock Fudge. And, uh, then, uh, our daughter Amy and her husband Rob, uh, who operate the farm. They have three boys, Will, John and Leith.

G: That's an unusual name.

W: Leith is an unusual name as to us but it's quite common in, uh, Scotland, New Zealand

G: Oh.

W: Australia. Rob is a New Zealander. And, uh, Amy met him while she was attending school in New Zealand at an agricultural school.

G: I remember that.

W: In an exchange program. Both the girls went there a year in an exchange program from Oregon State with, uh, Lincoln College in New Zealand.

And Rob, uh, had never dairied. He'd grown up in town. He was, uh, a city boy, but his parents always operated a small truck garden. And, uh, was interested in farming. Wanted to be a farmer. (laughter) And I don't know what he said. He's had it. He's still trying. And, uh, but, uh, it's, uh, he had an accident last year that, uh, left him, uh, somewhat, uh, limited to what he can do. So, uh,

G: Oh, I'm sorry.

W: And, uh, he had a bale of silage fall on him and, uh, compressed some vertebrae in his back. And, uh, he gets along quite well except, uh, he gets to doing somethings some days that are, uh, a little much for him. And he, uh, he was complaining yesterday. And, uh, said he guessed he had just been doing something the day before that, uh, he shouldn't have been doing.

And, uh, but they wanted to live on the farm. They're building a new house on the Redberg farm that they bought. And, uh, it's a new house but it's a remodel of an old house. They commenced to remodel an old house against my advice. And, uh, it was a small house and they were going to build onto it and save the original part of the house. Well, what they finally got through and what they saved was a portion of floor. And, uh, well mostly the floor of the small house was about all they saved. The floor, and the stairway, and one bedroom, and the fireplace. Everything was replaced. And all new it's about twice the size of the house it was to begin with. And, uh, been working on it for several years and, uh, they're getting close to, I hope and they hope, to move in some time this summer.

G: Oh, how nice.

W: I moved a new kitchen range in for 'em yesterday. And, uh, she said it couldn't go in place until she, she had to put some more sealer on the floor and paint the floor, so on and so forth. And she, she bought the paint at the same time and so, uh, and there's a few other things to be done yet, but, uh, it looks like in a month or so maybe they'll finally get moved in.

And, uh, I don't know if any of the grandsons will be farmers or not.

G: I wouldn't be a bit surprised they will be.

W: It, uh, you never know. These conditions change and they change their mind about what they want to do. And, uh, as they grow up, well they may, one of 'em may decide he wants to do it. It's, uh, it's something we can't predict.

G: No.

W: And, uh, our son, my son, is, uh, never, uh, shown any interest in the farm, although he loves to come home and play farm boy once in awhile. (laughter) Drive tractors and things like that, but...

G: Where does he live?

W: He lives in Seattle. Works in the, uh, uh, electrical industry more or less. And he's always worked in sound equipment. And sound & lighting mostly, electric & sound equipment. And, uh, works, uh, also as, uh, has worked as a repairing and installing theater movie projection equipment along with the sound equipment. Uh, works part time as a movie projectionist, uh, just because he likes to do it. And, uh, works regularly as an engineer for, uh, ADI, which is a company that provides the background music in the offices, stores and hospitals and so forth.

G: Well, for heavens sake. What an interesting family you have.

W: So, that's about the size of it. I married a school teacher, Pat.

G: What was her maiden name?

W: Her pat name... her maiden name was Mullin. She was from Milwaukie, Oregon. Grew up in town. And, uh, came to Cloverdale to teach high school. (laughter)

G: And she met somebody.

W: And she met a farmer. (laughter) So, that, uh, she never went back. So she's, uh, we've been married for, well, this summer will be 44 years.

G: Wonderful, wonderful.

W: The 4th of July.

G: What a celebration.

W: Well, the way the weathers been this year, (laughter) I don't think we'll go swimming. (laughter)

G: This has been... We might.... Why don't you put a little remark about the weather we've had this year.

W: Well, yes. This weather this year I've probably seen two other times in my lifetime.

G: Oh.

W: That I can recall weather like this, this time of the year.

G: Really.

W: Oh, yes. When one farms, you don't forget these things.

G: No, I'll agree with that.

W: And, uh, I can recall that, uh, one year that, uh, my father and I were, uh, were farming and we didn't we weren't able to start, uh, harvesting silage, uh, until I think it was the 12th. My mothers birthday was July the 12th and I think it was either on her birthday or the day after that it finally got dry enough that we could start. We spent the whole month of June hauling rock. Rocking all of our driveways and places so we could get in and out. And, uh, in I think it was the 12th or 13th of July, that it finally dried enough that we could start. And, uh, it had been weather just like we're having now. All through June.

G: Interesting.

W: And I, I can't recall the year exactly right now, I, I associate it with some other things and I sometimes I can, I can figure out what year that was but I forget what exactly what year it was now.

G: Tell me.

W: But, uh, it's, uh, it's happened before and, uh, I know that it's, uh, early 1930's that there was a, a year that no, no one had gardens or was able to plant gardens until July because every time they planted the seed it all rotted early because it gets cold. And, uh, so it happens one in awhile. About every 30 years or so. 30 or 40 years, or 50, somewhere we'll get a season like this that, uh... And then we try to recall what, uh, ?? it was like out in the spring and, uh, summer. What was the fall and winter like that year? (laughter)

The only thing I can think of, I can remember, is some very miserable fall and winter seasons.

G: This is tape 1 side 2 with Wilford Rock. Which is spelled by the way, W-i-l-f-o-r-d. And he's talking about weather conditions, which any old farmer can really use the ?? the details. Go ahead.

W: Well, uh, of course, now we have the advantage of, uh, turning on the TV and getting all the expert advice from the people that have all the, uh, the great equipment to tell us what's happening way out in the ocean and exactly what time it's supposed to rain here and where and when. Uh, which is just about as good as standing on the top of the hill and looking out over the ocean fifty years ago guessing what it's going to do tomorrow.
(laughter)

Last night it rained very heavily in, in Oretown and, and it was raining when I left there this morning and I got to Tillamook and it's all dry. So, uh, not all dry, but the road was dry in comparison to what it was 25 miles south. So the forecast for, uh, for one spot is not always the greatest for the other.

G: No. Would you advise anybody, a young person I should I meant, to be farmers?

W: Well, I was, uh, I was thinking about that yesterday. Not really in connection with what our interview was going to cover today or anything, but I thought, I was thinking to myself, what if I were asked to, uh, talk to a group of, uh, college students, say agriculture students, uh, and what would I tell 'em? And, uh, well, probably the first things I'd tell 'em was the differences between what, uh, they were, uh, attending school today and college today and then and what it was 50 years ago.

G: Uh, huh.

W: And, uh, what some of those differences are. And, uh, and thinking along that line, uh, also what would you tell 'em about, uh? And it's very difficult to....everything changes. That's one certainty that I don't, regardless what it is, it's gonna change. Change is a certainty for anything, uh, except time. And, uh, they have, uh, a lot of tools to work with now that we didn't have, faster research, faster, uh, testing of, uh, for, uh, diseases, for food values, for nutritional values, for, uh, about anything you want. They can get quick results. Uh, the problem is that, uh, the younger generation because they're geared and expect everything instantly. And, uh, I believe that, uh, probably, farming is one of the, is one thing that really requires lots of patience.

G: True.

W: And, uh, they would have to expect not, uh, instant success. Some may get it. Others may have to be content with, uh, uh, being satisfied that they're like what they're doing. And as long as they're happy with that, well, they're not going to be, uh, multi- millionaires overnight. And, uh, and some will fail. Uh, but, uh, there isn't, uh, any, uh, profession er industry that doesn't, uh, experience failures. And, uh, so in that respect, uh, well, uh, they

wouldn't be alone. Uh, I think the scope of, uh, how thing.... agriculture is going to change, uh, more. Uh, it's been changing rapidly and it's going to continue to do that.

And we now are operating between, uh, my son-in-law, and my daughter, and myself, and my wife, uh, what at one time was about seven small farms. So, uh, and that's true about everywhere, uh, to go in, uh, where farmers are farming. Uh, grass seed farmers, several thousand acres made up of what at one time was homesteads, 160 acres.

G: That's right.

W: And, uh, my mothers family were, uh, her ancestors were homesteaders in the Willamette Valley. Came to Oregon by wagon train. And, uh, she descended from the, uh, Keizer family which homesteaded, uh, and bought the area where Keizer, Oregon is. And, uh, the, uh, a lot of the area around Dundee was, uh, belonged at one time to her grandfather, uh, Francis Keyes. And, uh, that was, uh, at one... the... a lot of that area of around Salem and Newberg and, uh, uh, were small homesteads. But people, uh, became disillusioned, er, didn't make a living.

G: Uh huh.

W: And, uh, it was, uh, interesting in reading the family history to how much land that some of the, some of 'em owned in a short time because they, they had enough wealth er were successful enough and brought enough wealth to 'em, with 'em, that they bought up adjoining properties.

G: Uh huh.

W: And so, uh, the, uh, that area around there, around Salem there was, uh, within a few years was owned by a few families that at one time was all homesteaded into small homesteads. And, uh, yeah, but those families, uh, many of them were large families. And then, in turn, they divided it, all this property up again (laughter) to their sons and daughters. And, uh, so it, uh, became smaller farms again. But, uh, that they began up. But that time there were, market conditions were better and, uh, farming was a little more successful in the valley.

G: Uh huh.

W: And, uh, that was probably one of the, uh, problems with early farming, uh, like where my grandfather homesteaded. Uh, he had no market for anything. He raised a few sheep. And, uh, once a year, well, he would send by wagon a few bags of wool off to Sheridan or someplace, uh, and sell it. And, uh, got enough to buy a barrel of flour or two and, uh, that was about the extent of it. He made his, uh, probably supported his... at least he got his early start. And I don't know whether he.... that was probably help support the family by that time or whether he still did after I think he still after the, uh, he was had a family that he worked in the Oregon Legislature as a clerk when they were in session.

G: Interesting.

W: The Legislature at that time only met in the summer, for a month or so. And, uh, he would, uh, go there and work every year as a clerk because he was, uh, was a skilled writer. And, uh, that, uh, was a good cash salary and, uh, helped him out.

They began milking a few cows. Uh, chased 'em in a corral and, uh, this is kinda like wild cow milking as I could gather. They corralled a cow or two and, uh, they tied him up or held him somehow or other and milked him. And they sold a little butter in the summertime, uh, for a month or so. They'd, uh, take it down the beach to Neskowin and, uh, and sell a little butter there.

Uh, the early road that was access to Neskowin went through the farm, right in front of the house that, uh, my grandfather built. Uh, and it crossed. It was just a wagon road. It wasn't a public road or anything. But everyone used it. Uh, it was just a road from one farm to the next, and through that one to the next, and down to the beach. And that was a road from there to Neskowin was down the beach. Then, uh, as more people, uh, more families, uh, were living farther south along the lane connected to the farms with roads over the hills. And as you walk around through the hills up there, well, you probably wouldn't realize that you're crossing old road beds. But, uh, having lived there for 70 years myself, I know where they're all at. (laughter)

They.... there were many detours. If the one spot would get to wet and muddy in the wintertime, well, you.... there was another little road, uh, that circled around it. And when that got to bad, well, then there was another one went a different way. So, uh, the hills(couldn't hear)... many of the old roadways that have trees growing in them now, but, uh, you can still see the wagon tracks in the soft sandstone in some places.

G: Oh, wonderful, wonderful. Those are wonderful things. I'm so glad you're making this tape because otherwise I've heard so many things that I've never heard before. And, uh, about especially the south end of the county that... It used to be a fer piece away....,

W: Yes.

G: When I was a kid, to get to.... My aunt and uncle lived at, uh, Cloverdale, John Fleck (?).

W: Uh huh.

G: Which you probably, whom you probably knew.

W: Well, incidently, the farm that I owned at Cloverdale is across the road from the farm that was John Fleck's farm.

G: Oh, for heavens sake. ...? was it?

W: It was the Reusser place. It was before.

G: Yes.

W: Uh huh.

G: And wasn't there one that started with a T there someplace too? Across the road, I can't remember. I know the Baileys were.

W: The Baileys on one side and, uh, and then the Fleck place and then just, uh, on the other side of the road is, uh, was the place that, uh, I purchased it from, uh, Goldie Wilson and, uh, Etta Reusser.

G: That was the name that I was trying to think.

W: And, uh, they, they had inherited it from, uh, their father, Joe Wilson.

G: Uh huh.

W: And, uh, Wilson and Landingham, they were the homesteaders I believe of the area, of that property there where which is the, the Bailey place.....

G: Yes. Uh, my grandfather, uh, Waymire.....,

W: Uh huh.

G: Uh, whom I think your mother know or knew of, was the first minister that came in at the south end. He was a Quaker. And, uh, so the names you talk about are so familiar because I heard Aunt Bess talking about them.

W: Yes.

G: And, uh, there were so many nice people. And, uh, but the Baileys were right on down.

W: Uh huh.

G: And, uh, I don't know if you, uh, would remember, you probably will, uh, when the holsteins first came into that south part of the county.

W: Well, they were rare. Yes.

G: They were, they were. And it was the people in the south end that brought the holsteins in.

W: Yes, uh.

G: And I know Uncle John Fleck had them.

W: He had some.

G: Yeah, he had a lot of holsteins, big 'ol beautiful things. And he was real proud of his holsteins. They gave a lot of milk.

W: I can recall that, uh, we, uh, would, uh, when I was small, well my father would ... we want cheese, of course, we just went to the cheese factory every morning with the milk, well we would go in and buy cheese, and, uh, if we needed cheese. But, uh, we liked, uh, occasionally, as a change, we liked, uh, what they called a cream brick cheese. And we had to order that and get it from the holstein factory out east of town here.

G: Now that's a little bit of history that we didn't have.

W: And, so, uh, we would, uh, the cheese maker would order one and when the, when the butter truck came down, uh, on it's trip, uh, twice, I believe it was about twice a week or something, they came and picked up the cream. Uh, the whey cream and took it, brought it back up to Tillamook to, uh, to be churned into butter. Uh, well the butter truck would, would bring down the, the cream brick cheese from the holstein factory.
(scrambled words...)

G: Uh, they were the first ones that made it, didn't they?

W: Uh huh, yes. (scrambled words)

G: I thought that was.

W: And, uh, we could get a swiss brick or we could get a ... but, uh, that's how we got, uh, would get a cheese that was a little different once in a while.

G: Now that's a little bit of, uh, cheese history that I don't think anybody has ever touched on was that.

W: Yeah.

G: Now that's good. All of it's good as far as that's concerned, but....

W: Probably ones that lived here in Tillamook were close to the, the, uh, the factory where thought didn't think anything of it. But, uh, if you lived in the north end of the county or the south end of the county, well, you had to order, order a cheese and have it sent down. And, of course, they didn't keep any around because the old curing rooms were, uh, refrigerated by nature and, uh, cheese was, uh, wasn't kept very long.

I can recall my, my father going hunting with some of his friends, uh, the Sutton boys, and, uh, uh, they went back, uh, up in the hills, hiked in or something, to hunt and, uh, one of 'em had some cheese that, uh, I believe it was Harold Sutton, uh, he had some cheese that he brought along and, uh, it was a year old. And they thought, well, boy that's just gonna be uneatable. Well, I don't know how Harold had kept it, but he kept it in a cooler place, and it was good cheese to start with, and it was a year old, and it was eatable. And my father was amazed.

And, uh, anything that was more than about 3 or 4 months old was, was sharp and was ripe as any cheese you would probably ever want to eat in those days. And we bought (scrambled) (laughter) cheese. Well, we got about as young a cheese as we could get most of the time. (laughter) So it was about a month old (laughter) or less.

And, uh, then the cheese that, uh, were the failures, uh, the seconds that were graded out, uh, and sometimes some of it was a little worse than that. Uh, if, uh, cheese swelled up so much it was about to roll off the shelf they would stick it with a knife and let the gas out. (laughter) And that was hobo bait. So that during the depression there were many people stopping and hiking along the road and, uh, always bumming something to eat. Well, you give them a piece of that. You whack off a hunk of the hobo bait and that's what they got. (laughter) Wasn't sellable, couldn't sell it, so, it sustained them anyway. (laughter)

G: Oh, goodness. I've heard about those days but I never heard about that. Oh, what fun, what fun. You know the thing that strikes me in listening to you all the way through this is your humor that goes through. Some people would get a little lugubrious. Good word. Uh, but you have laughed your way through all the years. And that's a wonderful quality that to heritage for your kids.

W: Well, I, uh, I grew up my, my mother was from a large family. And, uh, she had, uh, nine brothers and sisters. And, uh, they didn't have to much to live on and, uh, so their, they entertained themselves a lot.

G: Uh huh.

W: And, uh, it was, uh, any holiday we were always together and my sister, er, my Aunt Ruth, who was Ruth Etwiler Cottle. Um, and Cottles lived here near Tillamook for quite a few years. Walt Cottle worked in the cheese factories at Maple Leaf and, uh. And they, uh, she was, she was played the piano a lot. And, uh, we always did lots of, uh, singing and uh, and uh, entertained ourselves and uh, the a great family of teasers. And so you had to have a sense of humor. (laughter) There was, there were no fights. (laughter) And uh, so uh, I uh, I've uh, sort of uh, learned to live that way.

G: It always amused me uh, to, to listen to you talk about your mother. And of course, you utterly (belied??) how you wonderfully cared for her. And how you saw to her meals. You saw to what was done for her. But you always accept there was a, such a feeling of freedom uh, in your relationship with her. Uh, caring for her because you really wanted to.

W: Yes, it uh, I uh, figured I owed her a lot and uh, I was returning it.

G: And you were very good to her.

W: And uh, I did it as long as I could. (phone call, stopped tape.) (scrambled) now we have a recording.

G: Yeah. So you answered the telephone.

W: We answered the phone. Uh, we had a conversation with Lucy (?) Martin.

G: Uh huh.

W: Uh, the conversation was uh, in regard to was there ever a draw bridge in Tillamook County. And then it came down to was there ever one across the uh, Tillamook River out west of the hospital. Well I can recall that there weren't draw bridges in Tillamook County. The one at uh, on Highway 101 acrossed the Little Nestucca was a bridge that could be opened as a draw bridge. It took advance, uh, notice and they had to bring in a crane to do. And there were others uh, probably that were uh, constructed in the same manner. And uh, the one on out here west of town must of been that way too because I can recall that uh, during the longshoremens strike at one time the uh, the Sause brothers brought in a uh, barge to unload and uh, they snuck it up the Tillamook River to unload it and they would have had to open the bridge there to get through. So it must have been a draw bridge. And uh, there was uh, I believe the bridge at uh, on the Nehalem River may have been a draw bridge.

G: Probably would have been.

W: Well, the city stream that was considered navigable and had boats uh, I can recall the one at uh, the Little Nestucca being opened. I never saw it opened, but uh, someone had a boat that was rigged for uh, trolling or sail or something at one time and they wanted to take it up the river above the bridge and uh, and I know that they uh, they had to put the.... They brought in a crane. They opened the bridge and uh, they took the boat up there for awhile and then uh, took away again. So uh, that was the only time I ever recall it being opened until the bridge was replaced by a permanent concrete bridge.

G: Well, I'm glad she called. That's a bit of history that I'm sure wouldn't have occurred to me to ask about.

W: Well, it's a good little project for somebody to research the draw bridges of Tillamook County. (laughter) We don't, we don't have the have many, any, covered bridges left. We don't have any draw bridges left. But, we certainly must have had some at one time.

G: I can't even, well, wasn't there a covered bridge uh, sure, at Cloverdale.

W: Well, the covered bridge at Cloverdale uh, that was covered uh, until uh, in the about uh, the late 1940's, I believe. Then they took the cover off of it. And then uh, after World War II it was replaced with a, around 1950 or sometime, with a timber structure bridge. And then uh, that bridge was replaced uh, since has been replaced with a concrete bridge.

But uh, that was the smoking place when I was in high school. (laughter) There were two places. One was a stump out past (laughter) where the, about where the uh, high school shop at Nestucca sits now, there was a big stump, and you went out beyond the smoking stump or else uh, or else I noticed you went down the hill and onto the bridge. And they did their smoking down there on the bridge. (laughter)

G: Well, then, kids haven't changed a great deal I don't think. Oh, yes, they have changed. But I think circumstances more than kids. I think given the same opportunities that were available then.

W: I don't think they've changed a great deal. Uh, the nature of uh, of the young person is still the same today as they were when I was young. Uh, I just recently uh, well, within the last week, uh, let a young man move into the house that my mother had been occupying and uh, he arrives at uh, sometimes at 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning and uh, leaves at 12 o'clock in the afternoon or at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Uh, this is a little different schedule than what I was accustomed to. But uh, the other day he was out at 9 o'clock. I think that was when the tide was right for surfing.

G: Oh, I see. He's a surfer.

W: He's a surfer. So, the only time he's there seems to be while he's washing the salt out of his suit. (laughter) Letting it dry then. So...

G: Does he have any visible means of support?

W: Oh, there's something. (laughter) He said he does some landscaping work. And then there's some family uh, assistance I think.

G: Well, these are different times for young people. Very different times.

W: Well, it's always been different times for young people. Right from, from the time that uh, my grandfather left England. Uh, it must have been quite a uh, an emotional time for uh, mothers to see their young sons leave. Uh, his brother followed him within a few years, a year or two after he came to this country. Came here as a young man. And uh, Leah(?) had a store at Woods and uh, down at uh, on the bay at uh, on the Nestucca Bay near the, where the cannery was.

G: Uh huh.

W: And uh, became ill and uh, died. He was just a young man. He was probably 22 years old, or something, at that time. And uh, he had been living alone. He probably hadn't been.... If he hadn't been living there alone uh, or had medical care, he would have been alright. I don't recall what the nature of what was that he died from right now; but I think it was from infection or something or other.

G: Now there just wasn't any help then.

W: There was no help. And uh, and he never uh, he never I don't think that either Hardy, who was my grandfather, or uh, John, his brother, ever returned to England.

G: It would be a... It would have been almost impossible.

W: Yes.

G: Because of the transportation acrossed the United States alone would have been....

W: Well, and there, there were things that uh, a lot of the things that were brought to uh, the west coast were still coming around by boat around Cape Horn.

G: This is true.

W: And uh,

G: It is uh, it's just amazing.... I'm thinking back now quickly over the things that you have put on here, how many changes. But the bad news that you talk about are just the same today as they were when you started talking about it. They haven't changed have they?

W: No, they haven't.

G: They're just the same as they were then. And I think we lose track of that. I'm very glad that's on this tape, because I think what everything you've said is of interest. But that is of great value. That things are.... If we just can simmer down a little bit.

W: One of the things that I thought that I might tell young college students that, that, uh, I remember a hundred percent of what I learned in college. But 90 to 97 percent of it I remember wrong. (laughter) And the other part that I do remember, that's right, probably isn't worth much anyway. (laughter)

G: I wasn't expecting that. (laughter) I hope your children have been hearing your sense of humor.

W: (scrambled through laughter)

G: Oh, alright. You just do that. Uh, this, we're talking now uh, Wilford Rock and I, and we're, I think we're yarnning. Is that what we're doing?

W: Yes.

G: Ok.

W: Yes, we're both.... Most good history comes from anyway, isn't it?

G: Oh, sure. The stories are great. And uh, so you go ahead and yarn now. We didn't start anything I don't think.

W: Nope. As you were opening the tape.

G: Yeah.

W: It reminded me of, of some difference between today and a number of years ago. Uh, you got a knife there to cut the seal on that....

G: Uh huh.

W: box. And I recall reading in the paper this morning that the, the uh, Nestucca High School, er Nestucca Valley School District had uh, uh, had taken some action regarding uh, knives, their policy with knives.....

G: Oh, yes.

W: at schools. And uh, to be consistent with uh, federal law and so forth that they rather than uh, uh, outlaw knives altogether that, that uh, special education students could carry a knife. Uh, as long as it didn't exceed two and a half inches. I believe that's what the policy was, statement was. Otherwise, if you had, anyone else has a knife, you're expelled automatically. That's federal law. When I was a boy, you didn't go to school without a pocket knife. A boy didn't.

G: This is true.

W: Uh, it was uh, it was a uh, almost an essential tool. You had to use it for a lot of things. You, you had to scrape the mud off your shoes with it, and you had to cut your apple for lunch, and uh, (laughter). So uh, and you played mumbletypeg and uh,....

G: Oh, I'd forgotten about that.

W: And uh, so it was uh, it was one of the it was almost.... And when you lost your knife it was a tragedy. And it was... you were in a bad state of affair until you got a new, a new knife. Uh, I probably lost a good dozen or so uh, more than that when I was a young boy.

G: Mumbletypeg.

W: Mumbletypeg.

G: Oh, and that was quite an intricate thing.

W: Yeah, some girls were good at that too.

G: Do you think you could still do it?

W: Oh, I think I still could. Yes, probably could. You need a good clay... You couldn't do it on blacktop where the kids play nowadays. You have to have a good clay. With a few rocks sticking out here and there. (laughter) A baseball field you know.

G: Yeah. Well, that'd be alright. Uh, oh I interrupted you. Go ahead.

W: Well, we were yarnning alright about uh, early days uh, then I'm, these are just stories now that I'm, some of 'em, some of the stories I'm telling I'll tell on myself maybe and some on...

G: That's alright.

W: on others. But uh, if I tell 'em on myself it's by accident and I messed up.

One of my favorite stories uh, and it's uh, it's kind of a sadistic tourist thing, (laughter) is uh, my father was, tells about the time that he uh, one of the tricks they played on one of the neighbors uh, he and his brother were at their house and uh, one of the, or two of the other young men that lived in the community were there too and they saw uh, one of the other neighbors on his way up the road or something, they could see he was arriving. He may have even called 'em on the phone. They did have a telephone. They had a community telephone wire running around the community it appeared for a while. And uh, they were cleaning the... they'd been hunting or something and they had the shotgun. And they were cleaning the shotgun. And they loaded their own shells. And uh, so they said, "well, let's play a trick on old Frank." He was coming up the road. And uh, so they, couple of 'em got behind uh, one or two of 'em got behind uh, some of the shrubbery bushes there and with some handfuls of shot. And uh, the other two were on the porch. Well, one of 'em, he had the gun there and he, as Frank approached, he stepped up and he says, "I'm gonna shot you." And he aimed the gun at him and fired. And as he did that, well, the other, the two behind the bushes, peppered him with, with some shot. Well, he, he about had a heart attack I guess. But, uh, I think there was probably a little bit of uh, uh, bits of animosity there for a while. And they probably had a good scuffle or two. (laughter) But they never got very violent. That was kind of a mean dirty trick.

But that was uh... I just tossed that in as a... They did... They went to great lengths to entertain themselves because they, they didn't have much to entertain themselves with. One of the young men one time... My father used to cut hair. And they had a pair of hand clippers and they...(scrambled) Every family just about had hand clippers or cut hair. I suppose they had 'em because he had an uncle that was uh, had been a barber. Uh, my grandmother Lexie (?), father was a barber and uh, had been a barber an uh, her brother was also worked as a barber. But anyway, my father uh, cut hair for most of the young men around the community and uh, one of 'em came by one day. And his hair had gotten quite long. And they usually, they let it get pretty long so they could uh, before they endured the pain of having their hair cut. Come by to have his hair cut. Well, he started cutting his hair and he cut it all on one side, cut it all off, and he had one side cut, and the other side was pretty long. About that time, a couple of the boys come by and said, "hey, there's a, uh, run of fish coming up the lake stream", or something happened on the beach, a boat had washed in. I don't remember what the occasion was, but it was something to, to rush to the beach and see. Anything like that uh, on occasion, warranted a little investigation whatever it was. So, away they all went. And uh, well, when they got back, he... it was to late in the day and he never bothered getting his hair cut and he never got around to it for a month or so I guess (laughter). But that was typical. (laughter)

G: Well, he only had to brush it out of one eye then.

W: Yes, I guess so. (laughter)

G: Oh, my. The things that you remember. But it's so pleasing you remember the funny things. The good things.

W: One of the uh, the great uh... Well, there's your phone again.

G: Well, okay... and uh.... Are we on?

W: Yes.

G: Let's uh, there, now we have it right.

W: Okay. Well, we've been kind of uh, more or less uh, strayed away from the original theme of our tapping session here which was talking about the Century Farm. Uh...

G: We sure had a good time though.

W: The uh, but the uh, one thing I might note now that uh, a good part of the land is uh, not being used so intensively or grazed so intensively as it had been in the, over the last, uh, maybe 70, 60 or 70 years.

G: Uh huh.

W: Uh, it's only used uh, for grazing mostly in the wintertime now. Uh, because we raised, do raise feed for the uh, the young livestock there. And uh, just store it in the field in the silage bales and uh, and feed 'em there. And then uh, so all summer uh, it, it gets quite overgrown in the brush and the grass and the trees are still continuing to grow at their marvelous rate that they seem to grow when they're in this country. This year has been uh, has been an exception to the growth rate. It's been faster.

G: Uh, let's backtrack just a hair here. Uh, you talked about the uh, silage in the field.

W: Uh huh.

G: Why don't you explain that.

W: Well.

G: What that is now.

W: It's uh, simply you mow the grass when it's green. Uh, somewhere between pasture stage and stage for hay. Let it get partially dry. Then just roll it up in a round bale with a

round baler and wrap it with a stretch plastic that seals itself. It's sealed in there. And uh, it makes excellent feed. And we use that system because uh, the nature of uh, of feeding several groups of livestock it makes it easier to move around. Uh, chopped feed uh, there's to much spill, to much loss in the handling and uh, we can uh, pick up a bale with a tractor and haul it where we want it. We can feed it in the barn. We can feed it outside. We feed most all the young stock outside in the wintertime. There's plenty of shelter.

G: Now, do you cut it up as you ...

W: No, we just essentially unroll it.

G: Is that something.

W: One of the systems is to take it up the hill and roll it down the hill. If you roll it the right way... If you roll it the wrong way you go down and haul it back up the hill again. It won't unroll. (laughter) But uh, that'll work. And they'll feed on it. But they have a tendency to walk on it to much. And uh, by using it we have a feeder that fits on the tractor that unrolls it and uh, tears it apart. But it's still, it isn't chopped. It's still long like hay. And uh, we drive along and drop it in small piles about ten feet apart, just little bunches. And the cattle walk along and eat on it. And they don't tromp on it as well as much. And they clean it up much better.

G: Interesting.

W: And this is a little technic that uh, sort of has derived from feeding baled hay that way in the field. You drive across the field and throw out a flake of hay here and a flake of hay there. And so we used the same method with the, with the round silage bales. And that's uh, probably the most, one of the most efficient ways to feed it. We have very little loss uh, spoilage or waste. And uh, unless it's uh, feed that wasn't properly put up in the first place. It was probably to wet when it was rolled up. And uh, if that's the case, they're not going to eat it no matter where you feed it to them.

G: I see. That's a long way from cuttin' hay and hauling it in on a wagon.

W: Well, this year reminds me of my father tellin' about he had a little patch of ... right behind our house there's this little field about two acres in it and he said one year he said he, I think he said he turned it over nine times, uh, with a fork, a pitch fork, before he finally hauled it in the barn. It got rained on and rained on and so it was probably a year like this. And I can imagine the condition of it. But you couldn't uh, forget it in those days because that was... you had to feed your livestock what you had.

G: Uh huh, uh huh.

W: That was it. There was no hauling anything in to feed 'em. And uh, but uh, we are raising uh, a lot of the feed on the farm now for the uh, with the several farms that way as we have.

G: Uh huh.

W: And uh, enough for the livestock that we have. And uh, not only dairy cattle but uh, they uh, they have quite a few uh, beef cattle. And they're trying to develop a herd of Murrey Grays (?), which are a breed that's developed in Australia. Uh, built, look somewhat like an Angus. But they're gray.

G: Now that's a new one to me.

W: They're a gray color. They go everywhere from a real light tan to uh, dark gray. A beautiful animal. They're very easy keepers and wonderful disposition. And uh, so they startin' with a few head and uh, trying to build up a herd of those as a beef cattle.

G: Interesting.

W: And uh, the farm, the old homestead itself is uh, has lots of timber on it now in areas where as when I was a boy there were no trees. In fact, we have some trees that are almost marketable size now that I... We have pictures taken where the cows are grazing and there were no trees there and that was taken in 1950. (laughter)

But he... Only takes 35 to 40 years to grow marketable tree. That I was reading in the paper today where one of the, uh, proposals in the anti-clear cut legislation that uh, there's uh, petition being circulated to try and get it on the ballot. And one of the proposals in that is that uh, trees over 30 inches can't be harvested. Well, that means that we'd be down to harvesting nothing but small trees. And uh, you can't hardly sell a tree that's over 30 inches anymore. And I have a whole farm full. Been growing for a hundred and twenty years.

G: (quiet)(?)

W: But the... Not only the trees, uh, but, uh, the trees in the brush along the streams have uh, returned the condition of the small streams to a better fish habitat than has existed for more than 50 years. But the, the fish aren't there to inhabit it. So that's probably gonna be in one of the next projects is to try to re-establish uh, fish in the streams again.

I'll always maintain use of the farm suitable for raising feed and livestock. The next crop beyond that, well, part of it will probably be uh, houses. We have housing developments on two sides of us now. Fortunately, we have the property that more or less separates it, the housing developments from us. But, uh, the rich (?) begin to get more valuable than they are for housing than they are for farm land, well, part of it will probably go the way a lot of other farm land is.

G: Uh huh. Did you ever hear of talking about trees that grew, grew here, the yellow fir?

W: Yes.

G: Well, there was such a tree?

W: Yes.

G: Uh, where was it grown? Was it all over or I know there's a place called Yellow Fir Road down here.

W: Uh huh.

G: It's what made me think about it.

W: Well, I never really understood. Probably would have to get yourself someone a little bit more uh, informed in forestry and uh, trees. But uh, whether the yellow fir was in reference to the looks of the fir trees because they were all yellow due to the lack of uh, the good soil or whether they were specifically a different tree.

G: Uh huh. Well, they say there isn't any of them growing here anymore.

W: So, they probably were a different tree in a sense. Uh, that I don't know. It's a good deal like the Port Orford Cedar. It's become almost non-existent except for the efforts to maintain it because uh, the Port Orford Cedar was, is so susceptible to the root(?).

G: I didn't know that.

W: And it's only in it's native area as it existing because of it's isolation there apparently that uh, why it developed and uh, who know how long that'll last with the way that things get introduced so fast from one spot to the other now.

G: Uh, now on the Miami there was a stand of cedar. Is that or was it Port Orford Cedar up there?

W: That's a white cedar up Miami River.

G: A white cedar.

W: But, uh, lots of stands of cedar around. Cedar trees grow good. And cedar trees are now being planted.

I was talking to a forester just a week ago, a management consultant, that uh, he said that the nurseries are... The demand for hemlock and cedar has gone way up. Shade taller trees. And they're also more resistant to the uh, Swiss Needle cast, which are killing fir trees. And uh, so, all the reforestation seed plantings now, instead of planting fir trees, they're planting a mixture of, along with fir trees, they're planting the more hemlock, more cedar, and spruce. Uh, this is a recommended. In fact, in some areas, they're recommending you don't even try planting firs until they get this til they get a strand of trees that's resistant to it or some, some means to try to curbing. Because I guess in some areas it's quite devastating to the young fir stands.

G: Ya' know, I'm wondering about uh, well I'll go ahead and ask it. Uh, the alder tree you know, uh, will clean up the ground because of the nodules that are on it's roots. Would it help if some of those were interspersed in those areas?

W: Well, that's one of the recommended things to plant now is these spruce plantings of hardwoods, alder trees in particular along with mixtures. Plant alder trees. And plant a shade taller of cedars and hemlocks with them. And then eventually they'll caught up with the alder tree and uh, were you harvest them and then they've got a good start. And uh, then you've got the first stance.

G: Oh, I know that uh, my grandfather, Freeman, always said that people were well trees were so plentiful then. And uh, they thought that the alders were no necessary.

W: Alder was a weed.

G: Yeah. It was a weed. He kept saying, "but you can't do without them."

W: No. Now the, now the loggers are uh, are uh, that's their only existence right now. That's what they're surviving on, is logging alders some of them are. There's nothing else that they can log now, available. And the market is good. Demand is good. So uh, while I was, uh, while I was talking to the forester he was uh, hoping I would uh, be ready to market some alder trees.

G: You should live so long. (laughter)

W: I have alder trees to sell and I have spruce trees. The trouble is that I think some of the spruce trees have been there to long. No one wants them. Well, they want them, but the market is so far away now.

G: Uh huh.

W: If you have a tree that's four foot in diameter, it has to be shipped to who knows where to a mill that can handle the large log. Very few, very few mills left that can handle the large logs.

G: Is it because there are so few large logs?

W: Yes, that's because there's so few large logs that all the large log mills have been dismantled.

G: Well, you have seen a lot of changes. Oh, a lot of changes. Not only in the dairy business, but in the logging business, in people, in roads, uh....

W: I know that, yes, speaking of those changes, the arthritis that I have now is uh, due to packing uh, packing milk pails, packing milk pails and milk pails and milk cans and milk

cans and uh, hay bales and hay bales and uh, and no one packs milk pails, milk cans or hay bales anymore. So uh,...

G: No they don't.

W: Uh, they just have to uh, they'll probably all uh, suffer. The farmer today will probably be having arthritis from tractor back or something. So and that's uh, that's uh, that's, that's uh, common ailment where uh, ride to many hours on a tractor but that I don't see many of the local spending long hours on tractors though. (laughter)

G: No. I don't think that they do. All they do is want to raise the pasture and uh....

W: They'll probably have a new couch potato disease....(scrambled). (laughter) That'll be the next. Well, I think I've probably talked long enough. There's a lot of good things I could uh, probably throw in here and a lot that aren't but uh,

G: Well tell me anything you (not audible)....

W: One of the things that uh, that I would recommend that a person do that's interested in any of the history of Tillamook County is try to find some of these journals that uh, that uh, the old pioneers have written. And uh, they're excellent uh, source of material. They uh, there may be a few inaccuracies in there.

G: Sure.

W: Uh, their memory, unfortunately, is 100 percent like mine. Uh, when they got around to writing these uh, most of 'em were 60, 70's and 80's by the time they write their memories and their histories. And uh, like I said, I remember 100 percent but only uh, 97 to 99 percent of it is uh, 100 percent accurate. Uh, inaccurate.

G: No, I think everything you have on here....

W: Well, some of it's, there's a lot of inaccurate. I remember, but I don't remember it right. So uh. I know my father and my uncle said that uh, after my grandmother wrote her uh, *History of Little Nestucca Country*, or whatever she called it,

G: Uh huh.

W: That they said there was a few things in there that she didn't remember right.

G: Well, but you know any two people are gonna to see something a little different.

W: Yeah. Well, then again, that someone else disagrees with it, they may be the ones that are not remembering it right too. (laughter) So, who knows? (laughter) And we're not going to round up a jury of a 140 year old people that (laughter) can send judgment on this accuracy of the statement. So uh,....

G: (Whisper) I qualify. (laughter)

W: She qualifies. (laughter) Well, I think in closing I'm gonna throw in, I told you I'd throw in

G: Yes.

W: Throw you in another go zinger here. That uh, this is, this is really gonna be unexpected and off the wall.

G: Okay.

W: That uh, some things change. Practically everything changed. But uh, ya know, like I said, time, time is the thing that's uh, that's uh, has never changed in it's nature. And probably another good uh, uh, unchangeable uh, rule that I would toss in; and this comes from experience of uh, during my college days of uh, going out on picnics, is uh, never put your whiskey on dry ice. (Much Laughter)

G: Oh, what fine advice.

W: Anyone that knows anything about chemistry will know that uh, that's a pretty fast way to develop almost absolute alcohol. (laughter) Okay, I quit. (laughter)

G: Oh. This has been a wonderful time. You said you'd end up with a zinger and you did. Oh, Bill. I just appreciate you so much for taking the time to come. (not audible) And this truly was one of the most delightful interviews that I've ever been privileged to enjoy. We've laughed and visited. There's history all the way through, through this. And uh, I do thank you far more than he has any idea for making this part of his life so much fun.