INTERVIEW WITH KEITH DELANEY--INTERVIEWER GERRY HYSMITH

Q. (Gerry) This is November the 3rd, (30th) 1992. It's a Monday. It's a nice day out. And I'm going to interview Keith Delaney. We're going to be talking about dories.

So it is a real pleasure today. And I'm finding that I really mean this, to visit with you today, Keith. And we're showing on line what we want to talk about. And I want to start out with you personally. Now who is Keith Delaney?

A. (Keith) Well, just an average person, I hope. Nothing exceptional; I hope as good as the rest. So that's about me.

Q. Well, where were you born?

A. I was born at Union, Oregon, up in the toolies. Actually, where men tip their hats to the women. Everybody spoke to everybody on the street. I never did see a man put his coat down and let a woman walk across a mud puddle, but that probably happened before my time. I'm not sure. But that's the way it was up there. Just--if a farmer's barn burned down, all the farmers around helped build it. When I was quite young, just out of the depression, I remember, my father was a farmer, and he had horses and maybe a plow, and a harrow, and I don't know what he had. But he had not enough to farm with. But the rest of the farmers never had enough to farm with either. And so when it was time to, for thrashing, well the farmers all came to my dad's field, and they brought in an old thrashing machine and a steam donkey and with a slat(?) belt. And they all got my dad's crop in. And the women spent all the time cooking, it seems like, and brought the food to the fields . And when my dad's work was done, then they'd go to the next farmer. And that's how they, you know, everybody worked together to help.

And Saturday night we would go to a barn dance or a dance in a big chicken house, or whatever they could find, you know. That's all the money they had to do. Anyway, that's that type of area it was.

Q. It was a good time, wasn't it?

A. I think my childhood was really good. I don't ever remember a time I never had anything to do. And I have a hard time understanding people nowadays saying, "Well, there's nothing to do." There's things to do if you want to do them. And I--anyway.

Q. Well, did you have any brothers, sisters?

A. I have two sisters. One older and one younger.

Q. You're the only boy?

A. I was the one that had to do all the work.

Q. I see. Did you do your share of complaining?

A. Oh, I'm sure I probably did, but I don't think it really helped too much. Heh, heh.

Q. I doubt it. So, they were wheat farmers?

A. No, my dad was just a farmer.

Q. Dairy cows?

A. No. We always had a couple cows, you know. And always a couple hogs and chickens and a victory garden that was two acres big. Instead of a little victory garden, you know. No, he started out on a homestead. And cows, wheat, whatever it took to raise beef. Mainly what he was.

Q. It was a good time, really.

A. Oh, I think so. And I think the 40's and the 50's were probably our best times.

Q. I think they were, looking back. It seemed like life was--we didn't think it was being simple, however, but it must have been. You loved your neighbors and they helped you, and--

A. It was hard times, really hard time. As kids you don't realize this until later on you think, "boy your mom and dad really--" You know, people couldn't work today ~~today~~ as hard as they did in them days. They're not strong enough to. And that's women and men. Back in them days, the women worked just as hard as the men did. And, maybe harder, you know. But I think they enjoyed themselves.

Q. Oh, I know they did. I know they did. How about schooling?

A. Oh, I just went through high school. And I thought I'd like to go to a trade school, but I got a job logging and I never got to school beyond that. I should have done it.

Q. Well, but that's very typical of that time. Very typical. Because education wasn't particularly stressed then.

A. No. And you just got out of 12 years of it.

Q. Yes sir. And very good 12 years, too. We came out with some very good educations out of high school.

A. Oh, I think so. I, we only knew probably three or four things. And that was reading and writing and arithmatic. That's about the only thing we knew. But we did know them.

Q. Yes, we did.

A. And I don't think kids nowadays know them.

Q. In some ways I don't think they have as good an education as we had. We had more direct contact with the teachers because of the smaller schools.

A. Well, yah. But now you have a teacher that has 20, 25 kids to her class. We had 20, 25 kids to all our classes. All the way through school. We had one teacher that taught us for the complete day. So she made more time, she, I don't know what she did. She got the job done. I know that she had to go home after school at night and work hours correcting papers and making assignments for the next day, that maybe they don't do now.

Q. What they do now, it seems to me, listening to teachers--and I've talked to quite a few--their biggest complaint is the paperwork they are required to do. And it takes hours and hours of their time. With paperwork, whatever that might be. Well, you went into logging. What kind of trees did you log?

A. Oh, Ponderosa Pine and White Fir, Yellow Fir. That's about what was up there.

A. One does. One lives in San Diego, one in Portland, two of them in Pacific City. One just moved to Portland and the other is ready to move to Portland.

Q. Oh, then you will have to go visiting to see your grandchildren.

A. All the time, yah, mm, hmm.

Q. So you came in 1960. What did you do here?

A. I, before I moved down here, I'd gone to work for myself, carpentry work. That type of work. And when I got down here, that's what I did. For two or three years, three years, four years. Had a fish market for a couple of years. And then I went into the lumber yard at Pacific City Supply, and built it up into a lumber yard for 10-12 years. And then decided to do something else. So went back to carpentry work again. And that's what we've been doing.

Q. Sounds like a wonderful life.

A. Well, yah, it's been pretty short sometimes.

Q. Yes, I think people--course I precede you by by many years--but looking back, the ability to work, to find work and to do it is, was a remarkably good time in a way. There are so many people now and there's no place for them to do that. Although I bet a cookie you'd find a job if you were in that fix.

A. I've always thought that I could get a job anytime I wanted. Always felt that I could move into a town and get a job. And people say, you know, "Gee, you can't buy a job." I never believed that. I never believed that you couldn't get a job. It probably isn't going to be a $10 an hour truck driver, you know. But it could be 3 or 4 dollars. And I would have no problems working less then what the scale is. You know, if it's $4.75, whatever it is, and I needed a job and they paid $3, I'd take it.

Q. Mm, hmm. I can understand that very, very well. So you have a family. They're all grown now. And it's just you and your wife now.

A. Mm, hmm. Well, we babysit. For one daughter, we have for 6-7 years now. She's single, divorced. And babysitting is expensive.

"what well mannered kids you have." They appreciated it. They went out to eat and enjoy theirself, they don't want little kids running around the tables and screaming. And I see our kids doing the same thing. When they walk in the door, there's a little talk before they go through the door. Ok, this is what we're going to do. The kids already know that, but they're just reaffirming that this is a rule, you know. And lots of things, you know, we see our kids teaching their kids.

Q. That's great, just great. Well, let's talk about dories, now. How do you build a dory? What is a dory? When did you build your first one?

A. I built my first one in 1972 and 3, I guess.

Q. Any particular reason?

A. Yah, we wanted one. Huh, huh.

Q. Good reason.

A. When you move to Pacific City, the first thing you do is build a house or get a house. The second thing you do is get a dory.

Q. I see.

A. Dories, Pacific City dories is taylored probably after Newfoundland or one of them Eastern Atlantic boats. Actually, they're kind of like the boats that came over on the Mayflower, you know, the one they had down in the long boats. That they rode around in. These are about the same thing. Life preserver, life boat on a ship is about what one of these are. They started out as a double ender. The reason why because to start with, a dory, they rowed all the time. They rowed them out in the ocean, they rowed them to where they're going, and row back home. Eventually they put a motor on one. When you're rowing through a surf,like Pacific City for many years was the only place in the world they did this at. You had to have a good sharp rake on both ends to go out and come in. You row one out bow out, and when you come in, you back it in. Keep your bow towards the ocean.

Then they, that was pretty slow because you'd run, you know, 5, 10 horse Sea Kings or Elgin Sears Roebuck motors. Until they found out they could, they needed a bigger motor, something that would get them out, with power to get out through the breakers, and rowers, and also to get back onshore without being swallowed up

Q. Is there quite a drop off there, from the beach into the water.

A. No. it slopes out pretty good from the beach to the rock. The rock sits three-quarters of a mile offshore. And it's 60 foot deep at the rock. So it, you know, it's pretty gradual slope. It, well you can see it at high, low tide. You know that--we don't have a drop off. We have hardly any rip tides. It's a pretty safe beach.

Q. Well then this VanMeter, now he was the first one to begin to make these boats?

A. I believe he was the first one to make a square stern. And after a year of everybody seeing what he could do, then everybody started building them.

Q. And that was about when?

A. Summer of '64 or '65.

Q. And all this time you were going out fishing?

A. Yah, in a double ender with another fellow named Guy Watts. Him and I had the fish market in town, and he had the boat. And we fished together. And we would get down real early in the morning and get the fishermen off, the commercial fishermen off, and they'd go fishing and then we'd once in awhile think we'd have time. So we'd grab his boat and we'd go fishing. And when we saw the first commercial boat start in, then we'd pull our gear and beat them to shore and open up the fish market and buy their fish. That'd be the end of our fishing for the day. Sometimes it was an hour and sometimes a half an hour and sometimes we'd get two or three hours of fishing in. But we bought fish from all the commercial fishermen.

Q. What kind of fish?

A. Salmon and bottom fish. Coho, used to call them silvers, but now they call them Coho.

Q. Oh, really. I didn't realize that. I knew about the silversides, but I didn't recognize it as being a Coho.

them, you know, with rope. And the spruce would swell and tighten up. But about everything else made out of fir.They tried mahogany plywood and stuff, and that really didn't work too well.

Q. How long is a dory?

A. Dories run, well most of them are 21 feet. Mine is 21-9. We always run an inch or two inches below the next because your licenses, fees, go 20 foot, or 21 foot or 22. But if you say a 20 foot, if you're 19 foot 10, then you only pay for 19. But only that far from being 20, you know. So almost all boats are a couple inches smaller then what they're listed as.

Q. What is the license that you have to pay?

A. Well now you pay every two years, like cars and everything. I think mine is, I'm guessing at $35.00.

Q. For two years.

A. Mm, hmm.

Q. That isn't too bad.

A. No, not really. Commercial license is what really kills you. Because you pay in, this is just rounded figures, but you'll pay $200 for the boat and $100 for the license and another $50 for your porter's license, plus your boat license. Plus endangered species license for $35. Adds up quite a little bit just for licenses for a commercial boat.

Q. What about the endangered species.

A. That's $35.

Q. I mean what does that cover. What's it refer to.

A. Oh, Siller(?) Seals. Things that don't apply to us. Especially dories and small. Garibaldi, 20-25 foot boats that run out of there, it don't apply to us.

Q. You don't have to pay that?

A. We do.

Q. Oh, you have that anyway?

A. Yah, they have category 1, 2 and 3. And they put us in category 1. We should be in category 3 because we don't see siller seals, we don't harass seals, we don't shoot seals. Seals don't bother us. Whale's don't bother us. Oh, once in awhile something will happen, you know, but it isn't something that we're endangering them, or they're endangering us. We shouldn't be in it but we are.

Q. That raises a question. What do you see out there? Whales, and--?

A. Oh, everything.

Q. Do you ever see any sharks?

A. Oh, lots and lots of sharks. Basken Sharks and Killer Whales, not many.

Q. Why do they call them "Killer" whales."

A. Well there's orcus, isn't it?

Q. Yah.

A. Yah. Well, they will attack a whale, a mother and cub, and they will, a couple of them will gang up on the mother and get her away from the, cow and get her away from the cub. And then they will kill the cub and eat the cub, or seals, or--.

Q. Oh that's why they call them that.

A. Oh, I assume that must be.

Q. Because I can, never been able to conceive a whale coming up and biting somebody.

A. Uh, not really a problem I don't think with humans.

Q. But sharks do.

A. Yah, well white sharks. These blues and stuff we have out here. They would bite you. I've caught them, oh, 10 feet long.

(TAPE ONE, SIDE TWO)

Q. --of tape one with Keith Delaney. And we're now talking about sharks and whales and such things as that. Ok, they, oh, we were talking about the sharks. Have you caught very many sharks?

A. No. I suppose I've caught 10.

Q. What would you do with them when you catch them?

A. You don't want to catch them. When you're commercial fishing, and they'll get a fall(?) on you and they'll come in and they'll take your bate. And they'll wind up your gear and-- About the best thing you do, you got to stop, and it takes you half an hour, 45 minutes to get everything out of the ocean and put away. Then you move away from the sharks somewhere, then you take another half hour and get everything back down so you can start fishing again. So you just don't want to see them. And you can get one hooked, you get your gaff hook off and get him and get what you can back and let him go. He's going to float off and die,and you'd just as soon not see them.

Q. I see.

A. And whales, they don't bother you.

Q. Well if you were to, you have a shark and you inadvertently hook your foot or something and you go over. Would it attack you at that point, do you think? Because it's disturbed.

A. I wouldn't think so. Only because most animals, like in the woods, wild animals, would want to get away from you as much as you want to get away from them. So, if he become loose, he would leave. I don't think he'd fool around with you. But I don't know. But I don't think he would.

Q. Well now back to the dories. How do you season? Do you paint them or seal them, or what happens after you build them?

A. We used to take and paint them. We'd, the insides we'd do with some type of Danish oil or something like that. Some type of oil that would let wood breathe. Keep moisture out but let moisture escape. Outside the boats, they would paint them with marine paint or a good porch and deck or something like that. Nowadays, almost everything is shot with a fiberglass. They'll build plywood boats and take them to a boat shop, and they'll spray the whole thing with a fiberglass matte. And it makes it a lot stronger and waterproof, less maintenance.

Q. Well I certainly have learned a lot about dories I didn't know about. How long will a dory last?

A. Well, mine is what, almost 20 years old now.

Q. Oh, they have a long life, then.

A. Mine is always outside. I've never put it in for the winter. But I keep it coated good, and I keep it so it drains. And in the fall I take it all apart, floorboards and everything, and wash it really good. And tip it up so it drains real good all winter. In the spring then I bring it in, dry it out, and give it some more--I use copper napthate,a cuprenal(?)copper napthate--and I just pour it in the floor, put the plugs back in and pour a couple gallons on the floor and crank the boat down, let it all run to the front real slow, and then crank the boat up and let it run all to the back. And I do this for a day or so. Then I crank it up and pull the plugs and let the excess run out. It soaks in really good, you know. Sure saves a lot of painting around them little places, you know in the floorboards.

Q. Sounds pretty logical to me.

A. Yah, it works. I think I'm the only one that does it. That's probably because I'm lazier then the rest of them.

Q. Well, that is questionable. But now, do you have a number on your dory to identify them?

A. Yah. When a dory's built, when you get a license from the state, they give you a serial number that you put on your boat. And then the state issues you a number for boat license. Mine happens to be OR2JG. It's one really low, low

number. Paul Hanneman has OR1JG, and I have OR2JG. Him and I buddied for years, and--

Q. He's a good man.

A. Yah, and so we were going to go up into the San Jaun Islands and up in the Gulf Islands for a month. And we just got our boats done, and we never had licenses, so he called over and a friend of his got licenses for us real fast. And so we took off.

Q. Oh, you've already done this thing.

A. Oh, yah, we've done it two or three times. We've taken our boat and gone up and run the Snake River Hells Canyon from both ends, and Columbia. And we ran the San Juans. We lived on it for a month, and--

Q. Now these are dories, you're talking about?

A. Mm, hmm.

Q. Ok. It's amazing.

A. But you see, they're the safest boat in the world, really. You can't sink one.

Q. Why is that?

A. There's enough flotation built into them, with the wood, that--I could take mine out in the ocean and take a five gallon can, fill it clear full of water, and it's still going to float. Water can be running across it, but--if I hang onto that boat, it will bring me in. Float me in.

Q. Isn't that interesting.

A. And a lot of boats will turn up and sink, you know. But a dory won't sink.

Q. Even though it's covered with water.

A. Mm, hmm. There's just enough places that captures air, but there's enough wood that's dry that it floats.

Q. Well what do you do up in the San Juans, then? Do you fish?

A. Oh, no, no. We do all of our fishing down here. We go to Mexico but we don't go fishing either. No, we take the family. What we do is take a family and we go up into the Gulf Islands. That's area that isn't populated like the San Juans. Although we've ran around the San Juans quite a little bit. And Friday Harbor and Orcases and all them. We usually go up into the Gulf Islands, the Canadian Islands. And we'd, say we'd go from Horseshoe Bay out of Vancouver, B.C., and then we'd run a couple hundred miles out toward the ocean and to Toby Inlet or somewhere like that and set up camp. We'd find us a little island and put our tents on it and anchor our boats and live off of oysters and clams and crabs. And day in and day out. I ate more oysters and clams up there--gooey ducks, you know, three pounds, big thing, you know, steamers. I could take an area the size of this room here and probably get five-five gallon buckets with just my fingers like this, you know. And never find one that was full of sand. All of them would be good. You know, about that big around. You eat them like you do watermelon, you know. You get them all boiled and you sit there and eat. And when the shells get up to here, you move over and start over again. Yah, I've done that. Then you go take a, jump in, you know, wash it off. Lots of them.

Q. I bet the kids love every minute of that.

A. Oh, yah. And water ski. And just do anything, you know. Get up in the morning, take the boat and go travel some inlet, you know, up as far as you can go. Some of that area people may have never been in. Some of them islands maybe people never stepped on. You know you don't know, but get up there in places where they had the war of the pig and stuff like that, you know, between the French and the Russians.

Q. What was that?

A. When that territory up there and down into here was belonged partly to the English, the French, and the Russians, well there was one area up there that they was trying to decide who was ownership, and they were going to fight over it. So one side or the other said, "well, what we ought to do is get together and talk about this before we fight." So they had a banquet and long table dinner and they roasted a pig. And so they all sat and talked and talked and they went their own separate ways. And they decided that talk wasn't enough; they better fight. So the other side said "well maybe we better talk again." So they had

another banquet and they roasted another pig. And so they finally settled it and so it was the war of the pig. The only thing we lost was the pig., you know. So--

Q. I have heard of the war of the pig, but I never knew what it was all about.

A. Oh, is that right?

Q. That's right.

A. Well, that's what it was. Yep.

Q. And they just really pigged out. Heh, heh, heh.

A. Yah, really pigged out, yah.. Mm, hmm. But you know, we camped right there, you know. It's kind of interesting doing things like that.

Q. Oh, my, yes. My goodness. Does your wife like to camp as well as you do?

A. Yes, she does. She's beginning to like camping in a motel more often now then she used to.

Q. Oh, I see.

A. We used to, you know, throw a blanket down on the rocks and sleep all night. And then she got to where she had to have an inch foam rubber. And now, I don't know if a foot of it now would do it for her. Huh, huh. She likes to get out. We went up elk hunting here two weeks ago. November the 7th through the 14th. We went up in the woods and stayed up there. And we were going to, we took a tent. We were going to camp out in a tent and the snow was, you know, a couple of feet deep. But my sister insisted we take her trailer house. And she was a lot smarter then we were. Don't ever tell her I said that.

Q. Oh , I wouldn't dream of it.

A. Cause she is my older sister, and I don't like her to know, to think she knows anything. But it would have been uncomfortable. But we were prepared to do it. It was ok.

Q. Well, it sounds like a wonderful, wonderful life. And the dory has had so

much to do with it, hasn't it?

A. Since we've been down here, it really has. It, fishing, I'm afraid, is something of the past. It, commercial fishing rights. You know, 10 years ago, a person could make $25,000 with a dory. I just don't know anybody made $3,000 last year. It's just down that far. We used to fish the 15th of June til the last day of October, was our fishing season. I forget what this year was, but it's running you know 10 days, 12 days. In a season, you know, we used to get around 400,000 Coho. This year we were allowed 54,000. And there really wasn't too many fish this year. But in the past, the fish commission has said there's only so many fish and the ocean has been full. All these years it's just every year the ocean is full of fish. But this year it wasn't full.

Q. Why would that be?

A. It could be there's no fish. Could be the upwellings were wrong.

Q. Upwellings?

A. The currents in the ocean that pulls the nutrients up, and the fish eat off them.

Q. Oh, I see. Go ahead.

A. Could be the food chain was outside of us. Maybe all the fish came up and went out like this, you know. Went by us, you know. Don't mean they have to come by us here. Fish follow the feed. And as they migrate toward their home. And we're sitting here and the fish come by us all the time each year doesn't mean that the food chain doesn't change and they're out here. And we just never went out far enough to run into them. Or when we did go out, they just happened to be in between runs, and you didn't see them, you know. I haven't seen what the counts were coming into the streams this year, this fall, you know, to see what actually did return. We'll get that report in the early spring.

Q. Are there less of them returning?

A. Pardon?

Q. Are there fewer fish returning to spawn?

A. Yah, there really is. The Nehalem River, last year, had more Chinook salmon return then ever's been recorded. The fish department made a decision that them fish were no good anymore. What we had to have was native wild fish. So, they spent, let's say 15 years building this run on the Nehalem. And these figures aren't true, but of their 50,000 return, they took, let's say 10,000 for brood stock. They sold say 20,000 to a fish buyer. And there's indications they buried many, many, many fish that was unusable. That a fisherman could have caught. Could have gone up and spawn, a lot of things happen. But they don't want this fish anymore. They want a native wild. Do you believe in your own mind, with fish hatcheries in Oregon for /seventy years there is one fish in any stream, creek, lake that has not interbred with a hatchery fish? In seven years? You take five herds of cows out here and eventually they're going to be of the same blood line. They're going to be, if you just left them alone for /seventy years. Fish are going to be the same way. There are no native wild.

What they say now will be a native wild. They're going to clip 100 percent of the fish. They've been clipping so many, you know, and they send them out and out of a 100 they hope one of them will be clipped when it comes back in and they can tell where that fish came from and what it did. They're going to 100 percent clip. That means that is a hatchery fish. If one person should miss one of them, as they're clipping and going through, and that fish don't get clipped, that is a native wild. Makes a lot of sense. There are no native fish. Wild fish, if a wild fish is able to get back up to the headwaters, it must be a native wild, because it was strong enough to get up there. But if a hatchery fish happened to make it up there, what is he?

Q. The only thing I read was that the wild fish was more resistant to disease.

A. They don't know that. They don't know nothing. There is no generic differences between a hatchery fish, a step-hatchery fish, and a wild fish. Absolutely no generic differences. They are exactly the same.

Q. What's the purpose of all this nonsense?

A. We don't know. ODFW--tell you what we think. There is professionals with billion dollar budgets, hundreds of years of college educations backing this all up. They are raising fish for the people. And have been doing a very poor job. Not that I don't think every man don't work hard. But they just, it isn't working out for them. And here's the public hollering at him because they're spending so much money, and they're not accomplishing what they should be accomplishing. So

Q. You know there was a bunch (that's not the right term) of yellow fir out south of town. There's the Yellow Fir Road. And my grandfather made several pieces of furniture out of it. It's very pretty. But it was logged out and it's never come back. But is it coming back in other areas, do you think?

A. I don't know.

Q. That kind of struck a nerve there. Well, now you're educated now. You're working hard and you find somebody you'd like to live with. Now tell me about that part of your life.

A. Well, I met this girl. And her folks didn't like me very well. So we decided we were going to get married anyway. My mother, I think my mother wanted to get rid of me. So she encouraged me in all this. Probably figured I wasn't going to amount to anything, and maybe a girl, a wife would help things along. Anyway, we ran off and got married.

Q. What year was that?

A. 1955. We went to Lewiston, Idaho, and I worked in the paper mill, and pulled lumber on the green chain. And I worked on the paper mill site as a painter. And they went on strike, and, so we moved back to Union and I went back to doing whatever I could. There was an awful lot to do. I know I'd get up in the morning and go down to the local coffee shop around six o'clock in the morning and sit there. And almost, I could almost get a job every day. Maybe for two or three hours, or six hours, or eight hours. And it may, you know, cleaning out barns or digging ditches or fence posts or whatever they had to do. But that was all the work I had, so I would, I'd almost work every day. And sometimes I'd get two or three days out of it. Then moved down here, so--

Q. And when was that?

A. In 1960.

Q. So, then, do you have a family?

A. Mm, hmm. We have four kids. We have two boys and two girls.

Q. Do they live anywhere nearby?

Q. Oh, my yes. Besides you don't know how good it is.

A. Yah, and when your girl, working for wages girls get. The Inn at Pacific City, to pay out babysitting is very expensive. So we decided we would babysit for her. So we babysit four days a week. They've started up from that age up to 10 years old now. And our home is, we think, as much their home as their home is to them. They would rather come to our house. In fact, all of our grandkids would rather come to our house. We've, our kids didn't like to go to their grandparents'. They had to sit down; they couldn't move. They couldn't make no noise. My folks were at the age that they didn't like all that movement and noise. Her folks were the same way. So we decided that our grandkids would like to come to our place. And probably if one of them would pull up out here now, they would want to go home with me. They just have a good time. And we really enjoy them. We got 8 and sometimes we'll take all 8 of them for a couple two or three days. I take four of them Spring vacation. I'll load four boys up and I'll take off, and we'll go to California, or go to Idaho, or like last Spring vacation, we went to Spokane and Mt. St. Helens and Grand Coulee. Just the four little boys and I. We just have a good time. But all fathers ought to do that once. It's a different story then your wife and you taking your four kids and going somewhere, you know. You think, "Well you're doing your part, more or less, you know." But you don't do half by no ways, you know.

Q. Oh, that's wonderful. And I think how rich you are. How very rich you are. For if you read the paper every day, I'm thinking that I wish everybody could listen and hear what you have to say. Because it makes an awful lot of sense. Those four kids will grow up and they'll remember Grandpa. You're setting a pattern.

A. You mean our kids, ourself, or the grandkids?

Q. The grandkids. And your children as well. For when their day comes to be grandparents.

Q. Mm, hmm. Our kids do an awful lot of things that we taught them. They're teaching their kids and we see it, you know. They, we used to take our poor kids when they were real small and go into a restaurant. And we wouldn't say nothing to them. They would sit down and they would be quiet and they wouldn't be messy. And when elderly people would get up--and this happened so many times--would get up after they were done eating and leave, they'd stop by the table and say

by one of them. Which with our double-enders, there's quite a technique of doing it, you know. They row out into the breakers, and hold it and push and back up, and go a little bit further. And then stop and back up. Then row into the next one. I mean it was--

Q. How many people would be aboard?

A. Two people. Usually they'd have a person in the back and one in the bow. Fellow in the bow would sit with his back towards the ocean. And the fellow in the stern, he'd give the signals, you know, to push or pull or slide or dig oar, whatever they was going to do to keep straight. And then they developed the square stern which gave them power that they could outrun these things, so that's what we have now.

Q. That means you don't have a pointed end?

A. We have a pointed bow but a square back.

Q. Back, Ok.

A. First one of them was built, oh, about 60--, I'll say somewhere around 1965.

Q. But before that they were square-ended?

A. No, they were pointed on both ends. Double-enders.

Q. Ok, all right. But about the 60's, then, they ended up with a pointed end and a blunt end?

Q. Mm, hmm. They call them square sterns. I think the first man that made a square stern, name was VanMeter. He was a woodworking teacher, I think, at Oregon State Prison, that had bought a house down there. They had toyed with trying to make double-enders previous three or four years but they were more or less like the Mackenzie River boat, where it came up, not to a point, but a little small square piece on the back where the motor set on. Kind of like you see the drift boats in the river now. Which didn't work. You needed a big flat surface down there to plane off of, you know, to lift and get some speed.

A. Yah, it's the, in the 60's and before, they were called silvers. And you had Chinook and silvers. And we don't call them kings down here like they do north, but--and then all of a sudden somebody found out that their proper name was Coho. So they kind of lost the name of silver and everybody calls them Cohos now. Which they were to start with, that was the species, but they were silversides. We called them silvers.

Q. So they were bringing in, but you hurried back and you got your fish market open. What did you sell in your market?

A. Well, we bought all the fish from the commercial fishermen, whatever they brought in. And it was bottom fish or bass or rills(?) fish or cod or whatever it was. And then we'd process them. And we'd sell all the fish right out through the window. We had a regular cross the block type, then we had a glass window that set halfway outside and halfway inside. And we would pack it with ice and we had some of that fake grass you put around, you know. And we'd put our fish in there and people come up to the window and we'd sell every one of them, except the Chinook salmon. And we were selling them for, well in '62 we were selling them for 36¢ a pound. --?--out in the window. And salmon,and Chinook was you know, probably 45. Well that's more expensive then most people would pay. So we sold all the Chinook salmon to Barnacle Bill. And we sold all the rest out through the window. Plus bottom fish and crabs. And we smoked fish. we smoked tons and tons of fish. We smoked good fish. We got the recipe from Barnacle Bill.

Q. I understand that wasn't a very happy event for him. That you had his--

A. No, Bill didn't appreciate that. We, we didn't mean to do anything wrong. We just was ignorant of the fact, you know. But once we got the recipe, well--Bill came up, he was mad. He was a little short guy and a cigar always in his mouth. Never lit, just chewed on it, you know. He was mad. So he made us swear, you know, not to tell anybody. And that we had better put out good fish. And so we did. And he worked with us and showed me how to fillet fish, and how to smoke fish. How to do lots of things that we didn't know.

Q. Well back to your dories. Now I think I got us off on the wrong track here. But talking about the dories, what kind of wood do you use to make a dory?

A. Almost all of our dories here are made out of fir. Dories used to be made out of spruce, the double-enders and them type like that. Spruce swells pretty good and there used to be plank bolts. And they'd plank them, then they'd cork

their job is kind of up, you know. So they grab at straws. When Weyerhauser came in with a farm(?) fish in Newport, even though it was against the law for ODFW to encourage it or help or do anything else, they were side by side with Weyerhauser. Illegally. We've gotten memos and stuff like that that passed from office to office that people have taken copies of and gave to us in our step type meetings and stuff like that. We were going to take them to court one time. Anyway--. So it seems like about every 5-8 years the fish commission changes directions, goes a different direction. That don't seem to work too well so they change directions and go another direction. About every 5-8 years, you'll see a whole big change of procedure again. And now we're going to this wild fish policy.

Q. It's only been in the paper, I think, two years at least that I've picked it up.

A. Abandoning all their programs of the past for a new program. Don't make sense. But that's the way it's going to be.

Q. In the meantime, their aren't any fish.

A. Step program. You know what the step program is?

Q. No.

A. Individual people that grow fish for the state at their own time and expense, at no cost to the state. A volunteer group started in Tillamook County about 15 years ago by about 15 of us. I have raised, I don't know, over a half a million Coho salmon and realeased them into the streams. And this is at no cost to the state. We take and build our little hatcheries, little hatch boxes. We go out and find a stream. We put them on a stream. We take care of them. Once in the morning, once at night for months and months. And when the egg hatches into a fish, and then it's got an egg sack on the fish, when the egg sack is gone, the fish cull(?)the semen, they'll seam up. And then they don't have an egg sack underneath them anymore. And at that time we release them into the streams.

We were at one time producing, releasing more fish into the streams of Oregon then the department was. This year, they banned us. Outlawed us. So you can't do it no more.

Q. Why?

A. Because we're, we would be putting fish in that wasn't clipped. So they

couldn't tell their fish from our fish. I took a stream down at Carl Hurliman's called Horn(?) creek. It was a barren stream. Carl had lived there since he was a kid. His whole family have. It had a few steelhead, and it had a few chum salmon that ran it. But no Coho. So I started releasing in Horn Creek. I got returns. The wife and I would walk up there. We'd see 8, 10, 12 Coho salmon returning. I was having really good success. I was having survival rate in 80-85 percent range. Fish commission was running 60 percent. And lots of us was doing this. They, when I started, they said, "No, we have no interest in that stream. It is not an index stream. It is not worth planting. We don't-- Nothing to it. It's a barren stream and it's ok if you want to." All of a sudden I started coming out with good reports and returns. So what did they do? They come in and dumped 170,000 fish over the top of me in this stream. And then they come back and say, "Well, we can't trust your count because we put all these fish in here too." Well, they put the fish over the top of me so that it would, I would have no records, you know. No count. And things like this happened to all the people that was working along here. We had some bad times. And we finally had to go and have a law passed to make us, to make them allow us to volunteer. It, uh, you hear fishermen talk once in awhile, you know, or you see an article in the paper about ODFW and what they're doing to the fish and stuff. And you really want to believe a lot of what them guys are saying. Not everything, but they're not too far from the truth when they're condemning ODFW.

Q. Well, I've read reports on that. And wondered what I'd read. Well, is it true now, are we going all right? What was I going to ask you. It slipped my mind. Go ahead and talk and I'll think about it in a minute. Oh, I know what it was. We hear so much about logging effecting the fish. Is that true, or what's your thinking on that?

A. Yah, it's true. Farming effects it, insecticides effects it, we all effect it. I personally don't think there's one segment of the society that is the problem any more than any of the rest. I think we all are the problem, as far as everything goes. You know, you can't say the farmer or the logger caused all this. He caused a lot of it. The dams cause a lot of it. Farmers cause a lot of it. Look at the dairy farmers with manure they're putting on that's got the chemicals and all, you know. That's causing it. Everything's causing our problem. I don't think logging is anymore a part, any part of it than anything else.

Q. Well, I had the good fortune to go up in the Burn a couple of weeks ago with the Oregon State Forestry manager. And very much impressed with them too. What

they're doing up at what we call the Burn. Very much impressed with what I saw. And I would see stream after stream where they were toppling over huge rocks, logs, things like that. And that's why I asked you the question. If that would be helpful.

A. See ODFW, they're learning too. They cleaned streams. They got rid of log barriers. They moved rocks. They did all that. Now they're putting them back again. They allowed the water to warm. Right now they're clearcutting right over streams. They're allowing the water to get too warm. They're allowing mosses and things like that to grow that shouldn't be growing. That used to not be that way. But they're learning, too, you know.

Q. Well I was real impressed. Because as we drove along, over the many, many miles over the Burn, I would see, could look out and see where they were toppling things into the streams.

A. Mm, hmm. You don't want to block a stream, but slowing a stream up is good, making tide pools. We used to see as kids, you know, and like to play in.

Q. Used to catch crawfish in them.

A. Yah. You want to take out barriers that would stop fish. I mean it may be hard for them to get over it, but they can. And get rid of them. And leave everything else in. Clean them some, you know. Keep them flowing good. You don't want stagnant type water running. But, and they need to when they clear cut, they usually run maybe one chain length. It is not even close to being enough to shade a stream. A chain link is 33 feet, so that's not very many trees for your shade, you know. And then the first wind knocks it over anyway, so-- I think probably we will go to select cutting in the woods back like the old guys used to do it, you know. They just went out and picked the best tree and cut it and left all the rest of them. And I think probably that's what we'll have to do.

Q. Well, this is what I learned in going through there. I think they take 33 acre plots. And they go in first and what they do, they cut out--you can't see through there. It's just like this. And they go and they cut that down. And leave it on the ground. They don't take it out. They just leave it there. And then after the required length of time and the trees have grown, they do what they call pre-commercial thinning. And they cut out the trees that are usable, but they leave. And then at the next step, is they go in and they really log it out

and replant it. But in the meantime, all these other things are growing. And it looks to me like that's what they should do with our streams and give these animals a chance to get up in there, the fish. How about the dams? You mentioned those.

A. Well, dams are bad things. Dams were made to get fish up. And I think most of the dams do get fish up.

Q. Do they?

A. Trouble with getting fish back down.

Q. I never thought of that.

A. They come down. they go, you know, they go right down through the turbines. They're little fish and they just grind them all up.

Q. Ok, if they come down on the ladders that they go up on?

A. If they found them they could. But you're coming down like the Columbia River and you're coming right down the river here and you're on this side and the fish ladder's on this side. And the flow of water is still going toward the dam, the fish will probably stay in that flow of water. The ones that happen to be over here by the ladder will go down it. The rest will be flushed down through the turbines and ground up, and--. So you lose an awful lot of fish coming downstream. For awhile they were barging them down from the hatcheries, barging them down below Bonneville and releasing them. I don't--you can't screen it because all the debris coming down would plug up the screens and tear the screens out, you know. When any type of flood or anything else. And maybe some type of electric weir could be put in, you know, force all the fish over down through the ladder or something like that. I don't know. They do that to force fish into hatcheries. You know, coming up. They put a weir in, and it's just an electrical current. Fish come up and they don't like it so they turn and pretty soon they got them going up into the hatchery. So I don't know why maybe they could do that coming down. Force all the little fish--

Q. I wonder why they haven't done something like that?

A. Probably don't work is why they--but I don't know. If they could corral them fish into the ladders and pass the turbines, they'd have a lot more fish coming

down. We have two or three things that's really a problem. We have seals, terrible problem on the Oregon Coast. California Coast, Washington Coast. Nestucca Bay there may be as many as 50 seals that stay year round. Seals used to migrate north and migrate south. Then we protected them. And now they have found that they can stay year round. Why should they leave? They've got good water, good temperatures and plenty to eat year round,just like them--

(TAPE TWO, SIDE ONE)

Q.--two, side one of a visit with a man who knows a great deal about, I'm finding out, a number of things. Presently we were talking about a fish; we were talking about dams, and we were talking about, oh, the big sea lion that came into Seattle. When we stopped, or when the tape ran out, I should say.

A. Was his name Hercules?

Q. It was--I can't remember what his name was, but he was in the paper for days and days and days.

A. They hauled him clear back to Catalina Island. And in four or five days he was back up here again.

Q. Tell me about the sturgeon, now. We don't hear much about sturgeon.

A. We have sturgeon here in the bay, Tillamook Bay. We don't--we have one or two that has been caught in the Nestucca River quite a few years back. But they were probably ocean sturgeon. There are three or four different types of sturgeon. White sturgeon, black sturgeon, green sturgeon. I know the sturgeon in the Snake River is a different sturgeon than's in the bay here. These, I think, are ocean sturgeons.

Q. Well in the Columbia River, wasn't there a couple that grew to mammoth size a number of years ago?

A. Up the Snake River's where they got the biggest.

Q. Is that where it was?

A. They was 14, 1500 pounds. Big things. Up around Ontario, up Weiser, up in

that area. I've never caught one of them.

Q. Well, I hadn't heard too much about them of late, but for awhile there was quite a bit of information in the papers about the sturgeon in the Columbia. And they were catching quite a few of them. And to me they looked huge, but--.

A. Up around Hermiston, in that area, a lot of sturgeon are caught. And they're, I don't know, I've got a friend that lives there that that's what he fishes. And everytime I see him, he keeps telling me about all the sturgeon he catches. Lots of them. And the people in that area catch a lot of them.

Q. Where do they come from, from the ocean up that far?

A. I don't know what specie that is. I don't know. I know there's, oh, three or four different types of them. I know there's an ocean one, and there's one in the Snake River, and there's one in the Columbia River. And they all are different. The one that's in the bay, here, I don't know if it's like a Columbia River or like an ocean one.

Q. Do you think they're increasing?

A. No, I don't have any idea.

Q. Back to a question I was going to ask you earlier about the --?-- of fish. Do you think these big Japanese vessels with their huge nets are affecting the fish in our area along the coast?

A. Oh, definitely. Yah. When you get your steelhead runs that comes back to the hatcheries, and 50 percent of them are net marked, means something happened to them out there. And it had to be a net. When you take a monofiliment net like they use. Our nets, you know, are like this. I don't know what it is, it's two inches by two inches, different from that but, you know--. But they're using nets that are like half inch by half inch.

Q. Oh, for heavens sakes.

A. There's just nothing escapes them, except little fish like this, you know. Everything else is caught in the ocean. And you're talking about maybe 60 feet

deep and thirty, forty miles long. The net is put in and pulled like this. Everything inside of that is caught. So if, see we don't know where our salmon go. We know that coming out of the Columbia River, the Toutle, the Lewis, and some of them salmon goes north. And the ones out Oxbow and the other part of the Columbia, turns south. We don't know where they go once they turn. We know they go to the Aleutians, and the ones that turn south, we know go down off of California somewhere,but we don't know where. So them fish could be out 500,000, 1500 miles, 2,000 miles, we don't know. Cause we don't know where they go to.

So if a Korean or a Japanese boat comes through there with one of these nets, and he happens to hit a school of them, he's got them. They're gone forever. And course they say that they don't get any, but they're allowed so many metric tons for their captain, for the captain's table they used to call it. Well, I saw reports quite a few years ago when we wanted to increase our continental, our boundary out 200 miles to the continental shelf. It used to be three at that time. That we owned out three miles and in three miles was international waters. We've increased out, I think, to 12 now. We wanted to go to 200. And, but we never did that. Couldn't get the government--Oregon wanted to. And the government, federal government, wouldn't go along. Cause if you could do it in Oregon, you'd have to do it in all the states. Can't just be one state.

Anyway, I saw a report, and I can't remember what it was, the metric tons that was allowed for the captain's table at that time, and it was like more fish then we ever caught, you know. And I always wondered what the captain's table, what he fed off of that table, you know, to equal that many metric tons of fish. I know --.

Q. Well have they stopped it at all?

A. We had a bill that went as far as the President. And he wouldn't sign the bill to make it against the law to fish with these nets. And to penalize the countries for doing it. Two or three days before election time, he signed the bill, along with a couple of other things. I have to suspect he's looking for votes, because he didn't want to sign that bill. Of course, you don't know why. We, the United States, a lot of times seems like we don't want to step on somebody's toes, foreign countries, and I believe there are times we should step on toes. We've got to carry that big stick, you know. Sometimes. And like this change of putting our boundary out to 200 mile, to continental shelf, the government says "no, we can't do that. If we do that and then all the other countries will do the same thing. And then when we have this country and this country, and there's only 200 or 300 miles between them and they both go 200 miles, then our warships won't be

able to safely pass through that, you know, so we don't want to do something here that--" And that's the reason why we were told they wouldn't go to the 200 miles. 200 miles offshore would protect our fish pretty well.

Atlantic salmon, as I heard the story, did the same thing that we did. You know there's hardly any Atlantic salmon now. They found where the Atlantic salmon went to winter. And they made a big report and said "oh, well here it is" and everything like that off of Greenland or wherever it was. And our ships plus all the foreign ships wiped them out. They knew where they were. So we as fishermen hope the government never discovers where our salmon go, once they go into the ocean. Cause we're afraid that the same thing will happen.

Same thing as the tuna off of Midway. When they found out that's where tuna went. Boy there almost wasn't any tuna for awhile. Tuna, out there, is 50 miles wide, 200 miles long, solid tuna. And they had to go clear from there to the Samoyan Islands, you know, and they'd come back and catch some more. So we hope they don't ever find out where our salmon go. And they're probably pretty close to it now.

Q. Well, you know, I can remember when I was a young person growing up here. We lived on the Wilson River. And in those days, the farmers along would get a set net number and fish in the river. And so I grew up being pretty well aware of fish and their, what happened to them in the river at least. And I can remember, it must have been about 1930 some, '32, '33, along there that they began to get their first tuna off the coast here. Cause up to that time, there had been no tuna up this far north. And now, then, I guess they do come regularly. But at that time, the fishermen were just floored when they began to catch tuna.

A. Yah, we'd take our boats and go out 45 or 50 miles and catch tuna. One year back 15 years ago, they came into 10 miles. But generally we'd always run out 40 to 50 miles. Sometimes a little over 50 miles. We'd go out as a group of 8, 10 boats, so if anybody broke down we could help each other. And that's one thing about the fishermen at Pacific City. You know, we'll help each other all the time. Fellow breaks down, somebody will pull their gear, quit fishing, go get him, pull him home, lose two or three hours of fishing, go back, not think anything about it, you know. We don't call the Coast Guard. We more or less take care of ourselves. And other ports don't do that. You know, each guy's individual.

Q. I hope it doesn't stop.

A. Well, we're still that way. Whether we go to Coos Bay or Brookings or where-

ever we're fishing at. As doryman, we look out after each other.

Q. How many dories are there in Pacific City now?

A. Kind of hard to tell. But I would imagine, we call the dory "fleet" of over, probably over 500.

Q. That many?

A. Yah, I think so. They're not all there at one day, you know. But there'd be easily, odd days, 200.

Q. I didn't realize that there were that many. I really didn't. I thought maybe you were going to tell me 30 or 40 or something.

A. No, you can go down a lot of mornings and count 150, 200 trailers on the beach.

Q. Now how far out do you go, using the rock as a point?

A. Well, we usually don't go beyond where we can't see the rock. We'll go out to 70 to 100 fathoms, 8-10 miles. That's about it. That's all the farther we need to go. We go to Cascade, up to Lookout, and out, oh, 70 to 100 fathoms. And that's where we fish. Most of us fish 30 to 40 fathoms.

Q. Do you plan when you go out, 8 hours? Or daylight, from daylight to dusk?

A. Yah, depends on how you feel, how the fishing is, lots of things. Year before last my son and I worked shifts. I'd go out at 4:30, and I'd fish until 4 or 5 in the afternoon, 4, something like that. And I'd come in and sell my fish, wash the boat out, put more bait in, fix any gear that had gone wrong that day, fill it up. My son worked for the water district; he got off at 4:30. And at 5 o'clock, he'd come down. He'd pick it up and he'd go back out. And then I'd go down 11, 11:30 at night and help him back up off the beach. And then I'd get up at 3:30 and go back out again. We'd do that 3 or 4 days in a row, and then we'd crash for a day or two. And, uh, but we fished. But generally, you go out at 4:30 and you come in 5, 6, 7.

Q. Mm, hmm. It's really a long day, then.

A. It's the hardest work you ever did in your life. It's harder then pouring concrete or pitching bales, or pitching hay, or whatever.

Q. Why do you do it?

A. Different. Something to do. I'm not a fisherman.

Q. Oh, you're not?

A. Oh, no, I'm not a fisherman. No. But it's, it's fun.

Q. Do you still smoke fish?

A. Yah, I do. I smoke fish and turkeys and--in fact I just got done doing some a couple of days ago for some people. Said something about smoked turkey, and I said, "you get me some turkey, and I'll smoke them for you." So they brought them down, so I smoked them and took them back to them a couple of days ago. And usually I do, oh 10-12 salmon a year smoked.

Q. How long does it take to smoke a turkey?

A. Well, I do it a little bit different then most people. I, don't take me very long. I take and put it in a brine, and I brine it down in the refrigerator for a couple two or three days. And then I take it out and drain it and take and flush it with fresh water for an hour or so. Then I put it in the smoke house and I smoke for about three hours. Then take it out of the smoke house, and I put it in the oven and bake it.

Q. Oh, for heavens sakes. Sounds wonderful.

A. Oh, it's really good. It's, they're moist. You can't cook a turkey in a smoke house. You're going to burn it all to pieces, and then you're going to have to tear it off with pliers to chew it. And so I get turkeys with a pop thermostat, you know. And you got to bring them, the temperature up inside up to 140 degrees. And so I do good brining, so I get the brine clear to the bone. And that's kind of mainly the taste.

Q. Do you pierce the flesh, so that, it just goes through the flesh?

A. Well you got, the whole inside of a turkey is open anyway, you know.

Q. Oh, well, that's right.

A. And also, you're only going through meat maybe that thick at the most. And smoking fish. Most of the flavor you get from smoked fish, I don't believe is the smoke. It's the brine of the salt and the brown sugar and a little bit of garlic and that type of stuff that's really what you're tasting, you know. And that's why some fish, you know, you got two type, you got kippered and you got regular smoking. You know kippered is just cooked fish that's been cooked really fast and smoked is something that's been done slow. About the only difference between kippered and--.

Q. You mean you smoke it first and then cook it?

A. No, no. You always, No. Like the salmon?

Q. Yah, if you were going to kipper a salmon, what would you do?

A. Pardon?

Q. If I came and gave you a salmon and said I want it kippered, what would you do?

A. Oh, I'd put it into brine and take it out of the brine and put it in the smoke house and bring the temperature up pretty high in the smoke house and cook it. And you get some smoke and everything, you know. And if I was going to smoke it, then I'd keep my temperature way down low, and get a dense smoke in there for hours and hours and try to penetrate the--.

Q. Oh, I see.

A. They both taste about the same.

Q. Except kippered is moister, isn't it? Damper, wetter?

A. Yah. But we found out at the fish company that we could smoke and still have salmon that when you break open, moisture would drip out of it. And we'd smoke for 48 hours in a smoke house. But we found that when we took it out of the brine that we'd put on drain trays and then we'd put it out in the sun. And we had screens, real fine screens,we'd put over the top of it to keep everything away from

it. And let the sun for about an hour, you get that sticky stuff that's on salmon?

Q. Yah.

A. It turns to kind of a filliment over the whole piece of salmon, and it's like putting saran wrap on, almost, you know. And then when you put it in the smoke house, you smoke until that stuff starts to crack. When it cracks, then your salmon is done inside, and it's still moist. But if you take it right out and put it in the smoke house and don't glaze it first (that's what we call it, glazing). There's something that we learned. I don't know if anybody does, but what Barnacle Bill had given us, and what we had learned in a few years of smoking lots of fish, we found out if we did this, we had better fish. We had good fish.

Q. Well do you sell commercially? Your fish commercially?

A. The ones I catch?

Q. No, I mean the ones that you smoke?

A. Oh, no, no. I can't do that. I just smoke for myself and give it away, and smoke for other people.

Q. Just for fun.

A. Just to do it for them. Uh, huh.

Q. Well you know, earlier, before we, when you finally fixed my set, we were talking about the cape. Now you've been down there how many years?

A. 30--, about 32.

Q. What do you see today that you didn't see 30 years ago, or visa versa.

A. On the cape itself?

Q. On the cape itself.

A. Oh, a lot of erosion.

Q. Is there?.

A. When I first came here, the lookout tower on top the cape was still partially there. The Coast Guard lookout tower that they used for centuries, you know, for the army, or coast guard, whatever it was. Observation tower, I guess is what it was called. On a concrete slab. It was still there inside the tree line. I watched it erode back until finally it crumbled and fell down the hill. Watched a lot of trees crumble and come down. I watched the erosion of the south bank that you can see at the cape, you know. The holes and everything crumble off. And I've got a couple pictures I took back in '61. Fortunately I did. And once in awhile I'll run across them and I'll stop and look at what they were there then and what they are now, you know. There's a big difference. It's going away.

Q. Would there be any way that I could borrow the pictures and take, and copy and return yours?

A. Yah. These are just little polaroid pictures like this. What I had was a little J-33, that was about the smallest polaroid every made.

Q. Going to be interesting for us to have (now I'm speaking again of the museum). Would be interesting for them to have them. Anything like that that shows the passage of time and as it was.

A. Mm, hmm. I don't know whether you have hardly room up there. I haven't been in for years. The museum. Whether you got room hardly to--

Q. It's getting a little, a little tight in there. They need a new building dreadfully.

A. Yah. The museum at Union is like that. They were fortunate to be able to buy a food store next door. That building was together,and they've been able to expand. And I've been giving stuff to them up there.

Q. Good. I'm glad you have. Anything that preserves them. I don't care where it is. Naturally, I'd like it to be our museum, here, naturally. But I know Wayne is very, very interested in any old pictures that he can copy.

A. I've got a couple fishing reels that's really old. And I got an old hida(?) on an old hand gurdie(?) that's quite, quite old that I've been saving. And I've been waiting to find a pole, old, old, old pole. And as soon as I find that pole,

I'm going to put that reel on it and take it up and give it to them.

Q. Oh, that would just thrill him till--, because he's, you know, kept that little ad in there wanting so bad.

A. I took a piece of Pacific City plank road up to him one time. I don't know if they could use it or what they ever did with it.

Q. He's probably got it upstairs.

A. Yah. You know, there used to be a plank road that went to Pacific City, back in the early, early 1900's and 1800's. In fact, the only road that went into there was a plank road. And when we put the sewer system in, we got down about 8 feet down in the ground and ran into it. So I kept a couple of the pieces. And I put them up on my shelf and I thought, "oh, boy, these things here". They were just like lead, you know. But I could see they were worm eaten and everything else. And I thought, "boy, this would make nice picture frames, if I can cut them out right." And I put them up in there in the shop for four or five years. And one day I got a thinking about it and I got up there and it was just like a piece of balsa wood. You know, no weight to it all, you know. But I had two pieces about like that, you know. So one day I thought, "you know, nobody got any of this." So I took a piece up to the museum and told them where it came from, what it was, and they could have it if they wanted. And I don't know if they, to me it was a very interesting piece of wood to have. If you got a place to put it, you know.

Q. Well, there's so many things that he has. And he wants. Because he knows they have to be, we've got to keep them, that's all there is to it. But they're going to have to have a new building. Because this one's getting so full that there are things just like what you're talking about that he'd like to get out but he can't. And when he first went there, for so many years why people didn't like it if this place were changed, you know. That was their museum and they, it was there and it was supposed to stay there. Which was also a little difficulty. But I know he's very anxious to get this old fishing equipment. And it's like these tapes. You and I wouldn't win any Pulitzer prize with what we talk about. Just the same, we're talking about something that is happening. And in just in such a short length of time, it won't be there anymore. It's like talking about the cape,(and I got us off the subject) but the cape is going, eroding then?

A. Mm, hmm.

Q. Is it a natural erosion that just wouldn't have to take place?

A. Yah. Foot traffic helps. Anytime you walk on anything continuously, you're going to help erosion, you know. But the wind and rain and everything is doing its toll. And if we weren't even here, it would still do the same thing.

Q. Oh, yes.

A. So we had a fence put up to try to keep people away from the edges. To protect them and also to try to control erosion and stuff like that. And sometimes the sand blows up there, and sometimes the fences are that far off on the bottom you know. You can almost walk under them. Other times you can walk over the top of the fences. And sometimes the fences are only that tall. It just depends on how the sand's doing, you know. People walk where they want to anyway, so fences don't do an awful lot of good.

Q. Has there been many fatalities off that cape?

A. Uh, yah. There's been, I know of at least 15 over the last 30 years. That have fallen from the cape and drowned. Most of them have not been recovered. It's a, ocean rocks are kind of dangerous things, because a lot of them has like a little carpet of moss on it, quarter inch tall, that when it's dry it's like walking on sandpaper, you know. You couldn't slip if you had to. But just one washing with the wave and it turns greasy. And you can't stand on it. You slip and you slide, and you'll slide into the ocean. And if you happen to be at a place that's rocks and stuff, then you can't get out. And by the time someone runs for help and gets back you're 10-15 minutes. And you probably won't survive. So a lot of these fences that are put up are put up for good reasons.

Q. How about the Haystack rock itself? Any changes there, or--does it remain pretty much as it is.

A. I climbed up on top of it in probably '62. A lot of flies.

Q. Flies?

A. Oh, yah. With all the birds roosting there and the bird messes. And lots of flies. But it's, you're up on top of the world when you're on top of it. You can see forever.

Q. How tall is that rock? Just a--

A. I think it's 374 feet high.

Q. Well I didn't realize it was that tall.

A. Yah. In fact, I may, probably take me an hour here. I have some information about that, I've carried for years.

Q. Well, we'll put it on this tape, then.

A. I got it from Clyde Hudson.

Q. Clyde was a dear old friend.

A. Yah, I liked Clyde. He was a good customer, and--I'll never find it here. What I had I got from Clyde, him and I had put together at one time. It's from Clyde's house to the cape, how many miles it was and, but this will be kind of close to the rock. The rock is like 374 feet high. It sits on about seven acres of land. The water is about 60 foot deep at that point. The hole in the jug handle is 60 feet high. It sits three-quarters of a mile from shore. It sits I forget how many feet from the tip of the cape to the rock and from the center of the rock to Clyde Hudson's house was 2.8 miles, or I forget what it is now. But we had it all figured out at one time.

Q. Well isn't that--Well I didn't know it had a jug head. You mean that there's a hole in it?

A. A jug handle in the front, yah. Regular jug handle.

Q. But you can't see it from land.

A. Sure. Mm, hmm.

Q. Well, I'll have to get better eyes then what I've got and go down and take a look.

A. Yah, it sets on the north side. And it's a pretty high jug handle, just like a tea pot handle, you know. The slot inside is 60 feet high that you can see through.

Q. Oh these are very interesting.

A. The thing that amazes me is it sits on almost eight acres of land. I can hardly believe that, but that's what the--

Q. It doesn't seem that big, does it?

A. Huh, uh. When you go around it--I've been around it hundreds of times. And it takes you awhile to go around it, but you're trolling, you know. You're only going 2.5 or 2.7 knots an hour, you know. So it takes you awhile to go around it, but it don't seem to be that big.

Q. Is there any kind of vegetation on it?

A. Grass and mosses. No flowers.

Q. And lots of birds.

A. And lots of birds. They got pelicans, well you got them all. Seagulls and sea parrots and pelicans and cormorants or whatever they call them things. Lots of birds. And lots of bird flies.

Q. Lots of bird flies. Ha.

A. We used to take, go by there and the flies are so bad that you get anywhere close to that rock--. Back in the double-end days, you're going slow and you go by there, and all of a sudden boy you're slapping flies. You've got flies everywhere, you know. And you can't get rid of the pesky things. You can get them, you know. They're not fast. But there's so many of them, you spend hours. We used to take, catch another guy out there fishing. And so we'd fish along and get up real close---

(TAPE TWO, SIDE TWO)

Q. --and we're talking now about sharing of the flies.

A. Anyways, I was saying that you'd get all these flies on your boat and you couldn't get rid of them. They're just pesky things. They stay forever. And so we'd get up close to another boat, sneak in on him, you know, real slow, come from his blind side. And then we'd get right up close to him, then we'd start the motor up real fast and take off and leave him. And we'd take our coats and we'd shoo flies and everything else. Well, they'd fly on to the other guys' boat. And we wouldn't have no flies, and you'd look back and they're slapping flies. "Oh, we can't get nothing done because oh, them flies." Hundreds and hundreds of flies. Pretty soon he'll pull over next to another boat, and you'll see him. Pretty soon you'll see him waving his coat and going like mad. And now the other guy's got the flies. After awhile you're not paying any attention. Pretty soon here comes a little boat sneaking up beside you and pretty soon you got your flies back. All day long. Them durned flies.

Q. Ha, ha, ha--. Oh, these are wonderful, wonderful stories. I asked you before we turned this, after you fixed the critter, I asked you if you'd been over on the north side of the cape and found any sign of Indian relics.

A. The north side of the cape, on the Tierra Del Mar side beach, McPhillips Beach, is really pretty rocky right down next to the cape. And the wind blows over top of that from the south so bad that it keeps everything really covered. But if you go to the south side of the rock, Pacific City side, after wind storms, you'll find once in awhile Indian arrows or charcoal or something like that in the sand.

Q. Well, the Indians did gather on the north side there. And I think that they must have had a, well they must have had a lot of clam feeds and things like that on that north side.

A. Mm, hmm. There are two or three places, up the Brooten place, there's an area up there that the Indians used quite a little bit. Around the Brooten bath houses. And where Vic Learned has his garden. That was kind of a high area in there. And they camped there a lot. And Vic, every year, when he goes out and rototills for the garden, he'll, he never not find arrows and things like that, even after all these years. He keeps turning them up. And down the sandspit, there's a couple of areas down there that there's a lot of old clam shalls in. That the Indians used.

When we had the big fire that came through here, all the Indians went down on the sandspit to get out of the fire that came across, you know. Burned all of our hills off.

Q. That was about 18--what? 1845, or thereabouts?

A. Yah, I suppose so. That's the one that came over from Champoeg, the one that came across the Willamette Valley and burned right straight to Woods. There's, I see lots of pictures of the mountains and of Woods where it's been burned down to like this table you know. Just the snags standing. And it wasn't, I don't think it was then, 18--maybe--

Q. '85 or something?

A. Yah, because--

Q. I've heard of this.

A. --the Hurliman boys were just young boys. And Frank and Carl, and Antone. They'd play on that hill, and they tell me that there was no brush on the hill. So a fire 50 years old would get a lot of brush back. And maybe in 10 years. And so see, they would be, Frank, they're about 80. So it would be 19, they were born somewhere in 1910 or something like that. So it would had to been maybe in the 1890's, early 1900's.

Q. I know there was a big fire came and, well it just burned everything.

A. Yah, it did. It just took everything.

Q. Everything. And it came up, I've only read about it in one or two places, about that fire that came. And I think that it must have been about 1890 or thereabouts. And it just came right, and burned everything.

A. Mm, hmm. Had an east wind with it, and as I understood it, it started out some farmer out by Champoeg and came right across the grassland, and came right up over the coastal range and--, because it had nothing to do with the Tillamook area.

Q. That has to be the same one that I--

A. It was all--

Q. No, it was all south.

A. And it went right, ended at the beach in Woods. And I don't think Cape Lookout or Cascade had anything to do with it. I think it all ended, it funneled in that area.

Q. That's right.

A. But all of them Indians went to the Nestucca River. And I understand most of them ended up down on the sandspit. In the pools down in there where it was cooler. There used to be a lot of little lakes down in there almost year around. But they're only filled partly in the wintertime now.

Q. Yah, there's changes everywhere. --?-- I think that has to be there, people. And people have to live and go and do. But a lot of, lot of changes. But I'm real interested in all you had to tell me about the fish. This is an unexpected bonus. I didn't know I was going to learn this. Because I'm very interested in it. As to why, and what has happened to them.

A. Maybe get a few names that I can remember as far as the commercial buyers and stuff back. As far as I know, about the, we had a guy named Stacy that had fish market half way to woods. He had Stacy's Cannery, remember him?

Q. Yes I do.

A. He canned fish there. He would custom. He would smoke your fish and can it or just can it for you and put in real cans. He had a canning machine in there. And he'd cook crabs for you.

Q. Yes, I remember that.

A. And he bought some commercial fish. But he couldn't handle too much, so what few commercial fishermen there were at that time was Hussey, Andy Kershaw and his son, Rick Gilman, Jack Gilman and Warren Gilman, Jake Reddekopp and his boys. I don't know if Dan fished any. Kellow boys, Forest and Lloyd, uh, I'm trying to think of /the other, Warren. Fisher boys. There'd be Sid Sr and Walt. There weren't

very many commercial fishermen back in there. And a couple others. Also the guy that had the peeps(?), the ducks. That fish out of the army ducks, remember them?

Q. No, I don't. Now what was that about?

A. Well in about '45 or '46, a guy bought five or six of these army ducks. Remember them? The army had, the big ones were ducks, amphibious type things, and they had peeps. And they were little jeep types that floated in the water. Going to make a lot of money hauling people out of Pacific City fishing. And they'd go down off the turn around, straight off across the bridge because at that time there was no road to the cape. He lasted for a year, two years. He ended up drowning six or eight people, and burned one of them down. There's lots of stories about him and his leaky ducks. His name was Clearwater. I think his first name was Bill Clearwater. And he was right at the end of the airport where the library used to be, or the beauty shop was. That's, he was in the stone building next to it. Cause this here was a fish find(?) station at the airport. That belonged to Harvey Smith and his wife. They bought fish for awhile.

Anyway, this, these things leaked so bad that they had big bilge pumps in it. And the guys used to talk about they could never see the boat because it was almost underneath water all the time. It only had about a foot and a half freeboard anyway. And then it'd get so full of water and people into it, that it ran water on the deck. People stood in water almost to fish. And they'd be so full of water that they'd fit bilge pumps on, and theye'd be two different reports--four inches and six inch pipes that these pumps pumped water out. It's like a fire boat you see, pumping water. That's how, they couldn't see this boat. You could see these two great big streams of water going 40-50 feet. You'd never see the boat til it drove up on the beach. And there people would pile out of it, you know, sick as can be. Spent the last half hour in the dark down in the boat, and they never saw daylight. They didn't know if they was going to live or die. Terrible stories about these things. About fishermen being outside and watching them go in in bad seas. And setting out there and saying, "my golly, they're drowned. I haven't seen them for five minutes." And all of a sudden it would pop up and water would shoot, and--

Q. Ha, ha. I don't think this is a story that's ever been recorded.

A. Oh, really?

Q. No.

A. The guy caught one on fire out by the rock. Had a bunch of people on it. So he apparently had another one close and he ran it out there and got the people off. And put out the fire and brought the people in, and then he brought it in and they took and hid it behind a barn. Because he didn't want anybody to know that they would catch on fire. Would ruin his business. So back where Dan Reddekopp has put in a trailer park at the south end of town, well there used to be a dairy there. 15-20 cow dairy. So he hid it behind that dairy barn so nobody could see it burned. But a couple months later why he got out again and got into rough seas and coming back in, and this great big one hit him and put them clear to the bottom. And never did see it again. It never ever surfaced, and there were 6,8,10 people on it. And what I've heard is about half of them survived and the other half never saw--, but everybody floated in. And so he got into some bad lawsuits and that was the end of the Donald--they called them Donald Duck. Old Donald Duck and his ducks. But his name was Clearwater.

Q. Well, I have, that story has escaped me entirely.

A. I'll be darned, yah.

Q. And usually I'm pretty much aware of what's going on in Tillamook County.

A. Oh, that was a, yah that's--. It is a true story, you know. it's a--

Q. Oh, sure. I'm sure that it is. I won't doubt that any. But-- well, I wouldn't trust that old ocean very much. You have to know how to live with it, for it to work. I've a brother, he just, the ocean is his life. Just loves it. Course he can't see now any longer, so--and the years are passing. But he just loved that ocean. It just scared me to death.

A. My wife is afraid of it. She's afraid of deep water. And although she commercial fishes with me, and we'll go out and we've been in some bad, bad oceans. We were for awhile, when fishing was good, we'd go to Brookings in May. Start fishing in Brookings; then we'd start fishing up hill. And we'd get into Pacific City around July and fish that for the rest of the season.

Q. Were you in a dory?

A. Mm, hmm. And we got out in some bad, bad seas a few times. In fact, she quit on me.

Q. Oh, she did?

A. We were in, out of Coos Bay, out of Charleston. And we was out and got into a bad storm. We had bad winds and big, big seas. And we were taking water over the sides of the boats. And we were taking water over the front of the boat. And we have a little wheel house on it, our dory, and she was standing right in behind me and I was steering and running controls, and that's about all I could get done. She'd say every little bit, she'd say, "are we ok?" I said, "yah, we're ok. The boats doing what it's supposed to be doing." It was, you know. As long as I didn't make a mistake, we were ok. And what should have taken a half hour to get in, took us about 2 1/2 hours to get in. And when we got in and ran up the channel and pulled into Charleston, well she stepped off. Off she went.

Q. She quit.

A. She quit. And when I got the boat out of the water and got up there, she was packed. She says, "I'm going home. I didn't want to be a commercial fisherman anyway." And she quit. Came home.

Q. Did she ever sign on again?

A. Nope. No, she'll go out sports fishing or something like that, but she said she didn't want to be a commercial fisherman to start with. So she quit right there.

Q. Now, your family, your grandkids, sons and daughters, grandchildren, do they like to fish, too?

A. Yah.

Q. They all do?

A. Mm, hmm. Well, some of them are pretty small, you know. 6-7 years old. But they like to trout fish, you know. They like water.

Q. Well you've got a crew coming up then.

A. Yah. It's ok, they're good kids. I wish that I could have been as tolerant and understanding, patient with my kids as I can be with grandkids. It's a whole

different world now. But there's times you don't even like your kids, you know. You just wish they were somewhere else and everything else, you know. But, and these grandkids are always pretty well ok. But the world's kind of wrong, you know. When you're young having a family. Things are pretty tough. You're trying to make a living. You're tired and things aren't going right. And the kids are grouchy and they're not helping things either. And you don't have time to play around with them like you'd like to. You get older and your grandkids come along, you've mellowed out an awful lot to start with. And you've got a lot more time. And you allow them to do things. Your kids will tell you, "Mom, you'd a never let me do that, would you? And you're letting my kids do it, but you'd a killed me if I'd done that!"

Q. I think it's good. The only thing that's bad is not all children have that opportunity to be with their grandparents.

A. Yah. I'm really glad that ours like to come to our place.

Q. I'm glad for you.

A. I really enjoy them. And I don't, I don't have no trouble with them. I will have to, I talk to them. We always have talks. If something's going on wrong, well we have what we call "talk time". "Ok, talk time." Here they all come. We talk about it. And then I ask them what we said. So they repeat back to me what we talked about. So they say, " Why I didn't understand that, you know. Oh, is that what you meant?" All that stuff, you know. And all I have to do is just look at them. You know, just turn around and give them a kind of, yah, kind of a look. I don't even have to, they know already, you know.

Q. Sure.

A. Sure, they know already. They just going to push you a little bit. And little bit of authority. They discovered they have a little bit of that, you know, and--

Q. It helps. It helps them.

A. Yah, it works on my little brother. Maybe it will work on my old grandpa. Huh, huh, huh. Well, I get a big kick out of them. Out in front of our house, the road runs on Sixth Street. And then there's a corner, and there's a corner here. So I took and painted a white line across the street, and up here a white line from the

street. And I figured if a car come around this corner fairly fast, if the kids is on this side of that line, the car would have time to stop, or the kid would have time to get out of the way. Both sides. And I let them ride the bidycle in the street, out front. The kids from Portland, they love it, because they have to live behind a fence up there. They come down. They got the freedom of this street, which there's not much traffic on and everything. So one day we had seven of them down there for a week. And I'd spend a day, whatever, and got all the bicycles going. I said, "Bring all your bicycles with you." And they did and we got the tires fixed and chains, anyway, got them going. So I'm sitting in the house. Pretty soon here they all are. I look up from the paper, and all eight of them standing right in front of me. I said, "Yah, what do you guys want?" Always talked mean to them. "Well, you know that line up there?" "Yah." "Well, we'd like to talk to you about changing it." I said, "Where do you want to change it to?" "Well, we want to make it a little bit further." I said, "Well, ok." I said, "All I want to do is read my paper and you come bothering me all the time." And all that stuff, you know. So we go up there and we look at the line. And they tell me about the line, where they think it should be moved at. And they've already talked about this. And they've looked at cars coming around the corner, and stuff. And they think that line could be moved, maybe 20 feet closer to the corner, because they still think they're safe, and they're a little bit older. Well, that sounded reasonable.

So we go get a can of paint, and we change the line. They said,"Ok, let's go down and look at this one down here." I said, "OK." So we go down there and they look at it and they stand and talk. And they look around the corner, and they're talking, they're taking steps. And they decide they should leave that one there. "Yep, that's in the right place. Nope, that one's OK. Ok." So off we go again, you know. I thought that was really neat how they negotiated one, and they decided the other should be left where it was at. For their safety. And those little ones. They all, just talk, talk talk. Just (like) planners would, out planning to build a house, you know. Stand there and--. They were serious. They weren't fooling around. They all, each one had something to say. And they were real serious and they were--

Q. Just think what good stead that's going to be, as they reach maturity. They've already learned to think and to talk things over. And half of our troubles in the world would not be nearly as bad if we could sit down and talk about it.

A. Mm, hmm. Everytime I come home, I come in the house. And we tell all the grandkids there, just two of them, or one, or whatever, And I'll walk in and

"What day is today?" They say, "Well, Grandpa, this is Friday." "Do I have to babysit on Friday?" "Yah." Uh, huh. And off I'd go, you know. And Oh, they'd think that was so funny. They'd come up and they'd say, "You have to babysit tonight." I'd say, "I do not." "You do to, Grandma said so." And they're just so happy that it upsets me so bad. Course they know it don't , you know.

Q. No, but you're making fun with them.

A. Yah, we have a lot of fun.

Q. I can see that you would have. I just wish a lot of kids had a grandpa to do that. It would be pretty wonderful.

Well Keith, I have kept you. I have learned. I didn't have any idea I was going to be so educated.

A. Well, I don't think I did any educating.

Q. Yes, you did. You told it like it is. And I know about dories now. I know that they're made out of mostly fir. And I know they've got a pointed end and a blunt end. And I know that your help has been known to walk out and leave you. Didn't want to be a commercial fisherman.

A. I fired my wife one time.

Q. Oh, you fired her.

A. Yah. So she quit on me. We was even, see. Her and I worked together until these last few years. But she helped me roof, and raise houses, and hang sheetrock, and insulation and windows and floors and all that, you know. And I was raising houses in wintertime along the Nestucca River. And it was always cold and windy, and these cribbing, big things, you know, you put underneath houses to jack on, and everything, they're pretty heavy. And I was, just her and I working together. And here she come packing them things. And I told her, I said, "Don't pack them. They're too heavy." I said, "I'll get them." And I'd be going along and all of a sudden here she was with another one. I said, "Well, I told you." She said, "You needed it and I could see you needed it." And she'd have a handle for me or a jack for me or whatever I needed. She knew, you know. And I told her. I says, "Don't do it. You're going to hurt yourself." I said, "I'll fire you." And pretty soon here she comes. So I fired her. I said, "You're through." And got

her stuff, put it in the car, and sent her home. She went over to the pharmacy and got her a job. She got paid for that job. She said the working conditions are better, the benefit were better, hours were better. Everything was better.

Q. Well you dig up anything that you think Wayne would like to have in the fishing line business.

A. Well, that reel is quite old. Old brass wooden handled one. And I don't know the age of it. But it's pretty old. And always, two years now, I've been looking for an old hand wound bamboo pole that was something someone back in the twenties and thirties would have used. Cause I think this reel was probably in the 20's or earlier. And I was going to put it together as a unit and bring it up to him. Then it would just be ready to put up, you know.

Q. Oh, that's thoughtful.

A. Uh, but you don't find poles like that. I got two or three fellows. I got Ramblin Rod's boys looking for a pole for me. And I've got a fellow out in the Dallas that collects poles. He's looking for one. So I think I'll come up with one before too long.

Q. Oh, I know what I was going to ask you. Oh, so full of questions. Is there anyone, do you know of anyone who still will hang a net.

A. Hang a net? Weave it?

Q. Yah, weave it, or whatever you want to call it. That's what my dad called it. Hanging a net.

A. Hang a net.

Q. I think it's an almost forgotten art.

A. Yah, I had George Wood make one for my mom quite a few years ago, now. Bigger then here. She put in her carport, up the ceiling. And then she got glass balls and starfish and, you know-- Her home's up in Northeastern Oregon, and she hung it up. Had George make that. And Clint Dailey and I used to tie crab rings nets. I've got the needles and stuff to do it with.

Q. Could you still make one?

A. No. I don't think I could tie a knot anymore.

Q. Mm, hmm. When I was a kid, I can remember late summer, my dad would--we had a big old farmhouse and it had a big, what we called the back room. And it had the washer in it and a table and things like that. And on this wall, he would take a long heavy piece of wood. And he'd, and then he'd start to hang this net. wiggle(?) was the--, you know.

A. Mm, hmm. Ok, that's what you meant by hanging it. He'd work back and forth on that--

Q. That's what they called it then, was to hang a net. And they'd start at the top, and then they'd work across. And he'd make his own nets.

A. I don't know how George did this one for me. I know it was, it looked pretty true. And whether he hung it like that, I just never thought about it. But nobody, nobody that I know of down there knows any, that would know anything about even tying a knot anymore, I don't think.

Q. Well, he used to work out there after the milking was all done. And it'd be warm in there. And he'd work and work and work and make these, what I thought were awfully big nets, you know. And I've often wondered if anybody still could do that. Or if it was a forgotten art.

A. Must be up around Garibaldi, I'm sure, there's probably some. Our area, where nets--a guy just don't patch a net anymore. He takes a string and ties it back together and then next time he goes buy him a new net for his pole, you know. Wouldn't fool with it, I don't think. Something that really isn't much use to anybody.

Q. No, It's a forgotten thing. But they still have a spinning wheel. The ladies still learn how to run all those things. And it would be, I have often thought it would be rather interesting to see how they do make these nets. But they're made commercially now, I suppose.

A. I'm sure. You know you use your fingers. And you'd pull the string through here. And you pull it down and you spread these fingers. And that was the size

of net you wanted. Then your needle, and come up through and round and back through and pull. And then you'd catch a line(?) and drop to the next one, or come over one. I can't remember now how it was. But the needle, you wrapped twine on the needle.

Q. Yes, you do.

A. As a reserve, you know, to thread with. Tie with.

Q. Well, I just have often thought about it. Because as a little kid, it was such fun to watch Pappa make the nets, you know.

A. And --?-- yet with his fingers.

Q. I can't tell you how he did it. I don't know.

A. Yah, that's what he did. He used his fingers. And bigger weave, or smaller weave, would be whatever he'd put his fingers each time, you know. And he'd pull the line to that size. Cause they naver had a gage to gage that net, you know. Except their fingers.

Q. No. Well, I can't remember anything except the knitting needle. What it looked like, and this gray, these gray balls of twine or whatever it was. And then he'd weave into these long beautiful nets. Then after he got them done and was fishing, then it was my job to take a willow switch and get the moss out.

A. Get what? Moss?

Q. Moss.

A. Is that how you got them out? Beat them out?

Q. Mm, hmm. We'd have to do the, clean the nets. And that wasn't half as much fun.

A. Slimy old stuff, yah. You'd beat it with a willow stick, huh?

Q. Yah. That's what we kids did. And Pappa would bring them up and hang them on the float and they'd, when they were dry somewhat, then we got out and cleaned the

nets. They weren't just soaking wet when we did this. If you ever hear of anybody that knows how to do, let me know.

A. Ok.

Q. I don't know that Wayne would be interested in having it, but then, we could take a picture of it. If you ever run across pictures of the old dories, or anything like that.

A. What he needs is to get somebody to take and make a plaque type thing with the weave started down to four or five or six of them, and then one half finished with the needle, you know, or something like that, you know, that you can see--

Q. Yah, it wouldn't need to be--you have picked up exactly what I'm thinking. It, I'm not talking about a whole net.

A. No, you don't have room for that.

Q. No, but just something that would show how they did it. Because it's almost forgotten, I'm quite sure. But if you ever run across anybody, why--

A. Ok.