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ETTA MAE EGLAND
Narrator

ISABEL MILLER
Interviewer

also speaking
is Etta's husband
Harry Egländ

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1	218	Interview begins with personal data record. Name: Etta Mae Egländ, nee Knight. Born 1905 in Peabody, Kansas. Narrator was born in a covered wagon. Travelled to Idaho by train in 1918. Narrator's father and two of her brothers had come to Idaho earlier, then the rest of the family followed. Narrator mentions that her aunt was one of the first single women in this area to adopt a child.
4	245	Mother's maiden name: Mary Elizabeth Stubbs. Narrator was raised primarily by her grandmother. Mother's occupations: managed and worked in restaurants and hotels, and farmed. Narrator's parents had also owned a restaurant and hotel for a while.
7	272	Father: James Ellsworth Knight. Occupations: auctioneer, farmer, railroad worker. Father had organized a farmer's union in South Dakota at one time.
8	279	Siblings: Five sisters: Zella (died young), Eva, Flora, Mary, and Ruth. Five brothers: Ursel, Wally, Jim, Paul, and Virgil.
8	284	Husband: Harry Edward Egländ. Born in 1895 in Ireland. Occupation: farmer all his life.
8	289	Narrator married husband in 1921 in Asotin, Washington. They have six children: Harry, Eugene, Wallace Ray, Donald Glee, and Joan Lee. (last two children are discussed later in interview).

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15	342	Stories about narrator's childhood in Kansas: the weather, her grandmother, and the house she was raised in. Grandmother worked very hard all her life. Story about the carpet her grandmother laid out on the kitchen floor every winter and then disassembled every spring.
17	368	Story about narrator's grandfather who was paid to be a substitute soldier in the Civil War; he died during the war, perhaps of diabetes. Story about when narrator and her husband discovered their son had diabetes.
20	398	More about narrator's children. Daughter: Joan Lee: married to an army colonel. Narrator talks about daughter's sewing talents and about her and her husband's plans to open a jewelry shop and sewing business in Portland.
24	442	Last two children: Michael James and John Hans.
26	452	Education: Narrator completed 2 years of high school. Skills: being a wife and mother. Work that she did as farm wife and mother: canned meats, vegetables, and fruits; worked in the fields, churned butter, made lard and soap. Narrator talks about how her neighbors helped butcher. Mentions that she still is not comfortable cooking without cream. Narrator also worked in a pea packing plant in Moscow for a few months.

<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Tape Meter</u>	<u>Summary of Contents</u>
32	506	Recent hobbies: making decorative household items. Clubs: Historical Club of Moscow, Happy Valley Club of Genesee, ALCW of the Lutheran Church. Narrator comments that her family was where she always put most of her time.
33	522	Advantages of rural life. Parents can be closer to their children. People can be more independent.
34	530	Narrator's childhood compared to her own children. She feels that her own children have a better and friendlier relationship with herself than she had with her grandmother. Narrator's grandmother was more strict. As a child, Etta felt she couldn't speak freely or ask too many questions.
35	544	Marriage. Narrator does not feel that her marriage was an option -- she just got married. Expectations of marriage: she did not know what to expect. Narrator discovered that loneliness was a significant part of being a farm wife. Narrator met her husband in Moscow while she was attending high school. He was working at the poultry farm in Moscow. She went to live on his farm immediately after marriage.
39	596	Childbirth experiences: All children, except the oldest one, were born in the Moscow hospital. Story about the birth of the oldest child; he was born at sister's house with a woman doctor as attending physician. Husband also was present for this birth and all other births as well. Funny stories about other births.
43	640	Stories about golden wedding anniversary trip to Washington, D.C., New York, and Philadelphia.
45	662	Newspapers: <u>Idahonian</u> , <u>Lewiston Morning Tribune</u> , and <u>Spokesman Review</u> . Magazines: narrator subscribes to or reads many magazines; some of them are <u>McCalls</u> , <u>Good Housekeeping</u> , and <u>House Beautiful</u> . Narrator loves to read.

<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Tape Meter</u>	<u>Summary of Contents</u>
45	667	Differences between farm life when narrator was young and farm life nowadays. Biggest change is electricity. Narrator was married about 20 years before they got electricity on the farm. Narrator discusses loneliness on the farm and how that was a new and unexpected experience. Discusses other technologies on the farm before electricity: washing clothes with a washboard and then with a gas powered washing machine.
48	699	Television. Narrator does not watch much television, but enjoys game shows, "Truth or Consequences," "Groucho," and the "Mike Douglas Show." Comments that they had a radio in the barn and the sound of it would soothe the cows.
49	703	Comments about how wonderful fresh milk was when her husband would bring up the pitchers from the barn. Milk separators were very hard to clean.
50	714	Decision making in the family. Husband had his own area -- the outside; narrator had her own area -- the house. Narrator feels that young women today should adjust to their husband's careers. Story about how narrator made the decision and then moved her husband and family into town.
53	759	Birth control. All children unplanned. Narrator comments that there is a large age difference between all her children. She had her last child shortly before her 25th wedding anniversary.
55	772	Discusses recent 50th wedding anniversary party. Over 200 people attended the party.
56	788	Narrator discusses differences for children nowadays. Now, children are more free with their parents, can be closer to them, and not be afraid to ask questions.
58	807	End of interview.

IM: I have this personal data record that I'd like to fill out first, and so that we get your name and everything straight like that. What is your full name?

EE: Etta Mae Egland.

IM: And what was your maiden name?

EE: Knight.

IM: Did you ever have a nickname?

EE: No.

IM: Would you like to tell me your date of birth?

EE: No, I don't mind at all. May 30, the declaration date, 1905.

IM: And where were you born?

EE: Peabody, Kansas.

IM: And your address here?

EE: Box 34, Genesee.

IM: Where did you first live when you came to Idaho?

EE: At Grangeville.

IM: And did you come directly from Peabody?

EE: Oh, no. We came from South Dakota, Mt. Vernon, South Dakota. I don't remember Peabody at all. My first time I remember is Great Bend, Kansas.

IM: Oh, you went there from Peabody?

EE: I don't know; maybe I lived somewhere else, too. My father was working on the Santa Fe Railroad, building the spurs. So I was born in a covered wagon out on, I guess it's prairie, flat and sandy.

IM: What year did you come to Idaho then?

EE: 1918.

IM: And how did you travel?

EE: By train.

IM: Your father was still working for the railroad?

EE: No, he didn't. I don't remember when he worked for the railroad. I think, most of the time when I was two or three years old, he might've worked for the railroad and been many places, I don't know. My father had come out here earlier than that because he had two brothers and a sister who had come to Idaho many years before and they live up in Harrisburg, above Kamiah. She was a post mistress there and she taught school, and I think she was one of the first women that I ever heard, anyway, that was allowed to adopt a child. She wasn't married, but she adopted a little girl.

IM: How did she manage that?

EE: I don't know the particulars; but, I know it was something that people just didn't get to do but Aunt Eva got to do it. She was quite a lady, a very fine person and quite determined in her ways.

IM: Well, it would be useful to write down her name here; I'd like to check up on her later on something.

EE: Well, I don't know. If you was up around Kamiah, you could get lots of information about her because I still have a lot of relatives up there -- uncles, children. Her name is Miss Eva Knight. My older sister is named for her.

IM: We'll just put a note there so I'll be sure and have it.

We are going to Kamiah, as a matter of fact.

EE: Oh, it's a beautiful drive up there on the top of the hill, and my father is buried up there. He wanted to be buried there where his brothers were.

IM: Did you come with your family when you came?

EE: My mother and one sister...three sisters, one older sister, two younger sisters, and one brother. My father had brought two brothers out here when he came, two of my younger brothers.

IM: So you were kind of the last contingent?

EE: Uh huh.

IM: What was your mother's maiden name?

EE: Mary Elizabeth Stubbs. And I've been always going to write. I hope I get around to do it, or have one of my daughters-in-law do it. My oldest sister thinks that, I don't know if she's right or not, but I was gonna write to check on it, that my father's brother of my grandfather, who died quite young, was a governor of Kansas, in early day Kansas. But I just wonder if maybe she hasn't got it mixed up with maybe a legislature or something like that.

IM: It'd be interesting to find out; it could be.

EE: I did write about my birth certificate, but now, they didn't keep records of births at that time that I was born. But they would surely keep records of the governor, a public official.

IM: Yes. When was your mother born?

EE: Oh, I don't know. I could hunt up their marriage license, but mama died now. She was 85, but I can't remember the year. Well, maybe I can't tell you.

IM: Well, that's only if you have it. It's interesting, but maybe you might find it some other time and you could let us know.

EE: Well, I thought sure I had the marriage license. This was my grandmother's Bible.

IM: Handsome Bible; that's really something to have.

EE: I believe that stood on the marble top table. My grandmother raised me, I lived with her. I can just sort of remember going, so I was just probably 3 years old or so. Her husband, my grandfather died several years before she was very old. My mother had a large family, so she wanted a quiet one.

IM: And you were the quiet one?

EE: I was the quiet one, so I was sent to live with my grandmother.

IM: Do you know where your mother was born?

EE: No.

IM: Okay. And you don't remember the date she died?

EE: No, I just can't remember.

IM: Did she work at anything?

EE: She worked hard all her life at various things. She had managed and ran and cooked in restaurants, so they had their own restaurant. In fact, that's where we went, my dad had arranged to buy this hotel in Grangeville when we moved here and that was the type of work that she did.

IM: So she cooked and managed in restaurants and hotels?

EE: Yes, and they farmed; they just did a lot of things.

IM: Can you think of anything else she did? I think that's interesting, that's what women used to do in the past.

EE: Well, that seems to be the thing that I remember. They lived on a farm in South Dakota. They left the farm in South Dakota and then they bought the restaurant, so that's what they did.

IM: How about your father's name?

EE: James Ellsworth Knight.

IM: Do you have any idea when or where he was born?

EE: In Illinois.

IM: Do you know when he died?

EE: No, I can't remember that exactly. I remember things about my children's ages.

IM: And he worked on the railroad?

EE: Oh yes, he did. Then his last occupation was he was an auctioneer. He farmed and he organized a farmer's union, I think that's what they called it, in South Dakota, and he did that besides farming. He tried his hand at many things.

IM: How many sisters did you have?

EE: Well, I had a little sister I never seen that died, Zella, and my sister Eva, and my sister Flora, and Mary, and Ruth. I had five sisters.

IM: And brothers?

EE: My oldest brother died, Ursel...no, two brothers died, Wally died when he was 12 years old, and then I have Jim, Paul, and Virgil.

IM: And now, your husband's name?

EE: Harry Edward.

IM: And could I have when he was born?

HE: 1895, Hamilton County, Ireland.

IM: What kind of jobs and occupations?

HE: I've been a farmer. I just farmed all my life. I was in World War One.

IM: Where and when were you married?

EE: We was married October 13, 1921 in Asotin, Washington.

IM: And how many children have you had?

EE: We have six.

IM: I'd like to know their first names and the date and the place they were born, and maybe what occupation they're in now.

EE: Harry Eugene, he was born September 12, 1922, in Moscow.

IM: And what did he do?

EE: He's with farm machinery with John Deere. Wallace Ray, September 11, 1927, at Gritman Hospital in Moscow, and he runs Bojack's in Lewiston. Donalda Glee, now, she was born four years, not quite five years, after Wally, 1931, December 6. Joan Lee, that's the one whose picture is here, was born September 21, 1933.

IM: And Donalda Glee, what is she doing now?

HE: Well, she has a jewelry store and antique shop. She has a jewelry store in Aberdeen, Washington.

IM: Does she manage the store by herself?

HE: No, her husband does.

EE: He had a serious heart attack. This is the interior of her

antique shop, she has beautiful things. [Narrator is showing some photographs.]

IM: Oh yes, she has quite a business! I'll bet you like to go visit her, don't you?

EE: I'll have to show you this, this is where I was after I was married and lived for 40 years. Our youngest son had took some snapshots and had Mrs. M_____ there in Moscow, maybe you're familiar?

IM: I've met her, yes. I've seen a lot of her pictures and I met her at DAR one day.

EE: She painted this. [Narrator is showing a painting on glass.]

IM: That's tremendous!

EE: I thought it was. He brought it home to his dad here.

IM: Oh, very nice! So, that was your home on the farm?

EE: Dad lived there for over 60 years and I lived there for over 40 years.

IM: Isn't that nice to have a picture like that, a painting?

HE: We had a much nicer one, but they burned up. Folks lived east of Moscow, their house burned down. My mother's twin brother painted it on the back of the glass. About harvest time, he had a lot of the flats, you know, [unintelligible] and everything, just as natural.

EE: It was just exactly, it was just like the country is and all the farm houses around there and everything. I just can't imagine this being out at the farm. Dad said he painted a lot of pictures, but he'd break them up, painted on glass.

IM: It's such a fragile thing to paint on.

HE: I drove up through Moscow there and it was up the center street and the mud was that deep, you know, in the center of Moscow.

IM: In the center, Main Street?

HE: In the center, yes, Main Street.

IM: I've heard about that; but that deep, that would be after some of the snow would melt?

HE: It was spring, you know, my mother would sell butter and eggs at some restaurant there. You could get a nice sandwich, you know, or hamburger or sausage outside of the bun.

That was for, you know, for five cents.

IM: For five cents?

HE: Yeah, we weren't even millionaires.

IM: You'd have to be a millionaire to live the way you'd like to live. When you people can remember things like that, it's bad enough, thinking about what you could get for five cents.

EE: There's ten years difference in Dad and I, and I can remember 15 cent hamburgers; I don't remember nickel hamburgers.

HE: I worked there at a furniture department, full of petunias now. You know where that is?

IM: Yes.

HE: It was on the third floor, \$50 a month paid for board and room -- one of them custom homes and it still stands on West Third there, six blocks down on the right hand side. You know the building?

IM: Yes.

HE: That used to be Custom Homes.

EE: It's kind of a beige colored.

HE: Now, I don't know, I tell you, we went through the first depression; I guess we might have another one.

IM: It looks that way, doesn't it?

HE: Worse.

EE: It wouldn't be worse, Dad, because they do have so many things now than we did, for more protection for anyone.

IM: The government has made some, insured the bank crops.

EE: Insured that, unemployment, welfare. I don't think there was any organized welfare then, I don't know.

HE: We sold apples on the street, but we didn't suffer. We didn't have any money but we ate.

EE: No, we didn't have any money. We were on a farm; we canned our own meat.

HE: There were five million unemployed.

EE: My heart just hurts for those people.

HE: A lot of them aren't getting their checks. I said they ought to throw away these machines, that they write checks and have people write them.

IM: That's part of a problem, isn't it?

EE: One time, they showed on television, the computers got all fouled up and they'd come for weeks and weeks and they couldn't give them their checks because the computers weren't thinking right. I guess you have to put into it right.

IM: I guess they deal with only what they get; what you put in, you get that degree of accuracy out and other things can go wrong.

HE: Are you a native of Idaho?

IM: No, I was born and raised in Kansas.

EE: What part of Kansas?

IM: Wichita.

EE: That's not too far, I looked on the atlas last night just where Peabody was. I had a hard time finding it, population 1,030, not too far from Wichita.

IM: No, it isn't. We drive through there when I first went through there, when I was going to school in Indiana, so we'd come back and forth through there.

HE: I was stationed at Fort Riley during the war and I'd never seen so much sand in my life.

IM: Oh, it's a miserable place to live.

EE: Yes, but I can remember such nice things when spring would come -- it was so much easier there than it does here. It got warm right away because Memorial Day, when I was a little girl, all the houses were decorated with flags on buildings, and there were parades and the floats had real flowers on them, and my grandmother's roses were just beautiful! Here, you don't have that.

HE: It was much warmer there.

EE: There's nice things about Kansas.

IM: Oh, the sun shines a lot in the wintertime. You have some bad storms, but in between, it gets warm.

EE: The old house [unintelligible] when it rains [unintelligible].

IM: And the dust gets pretty bad.

HE: They raise more fruit in Kansas than any other state, I think.

IM: I don't know; that may be true. The farms aren't as big as out here, but I don't know what the actual total production is.

EE: I lived in town. I don't remember, of course, I don't remember anything ever in my grandmother's house being soiled or dirty, just sparkling all over. She was a little tiny lady and she could do the most tremendous amount of work, kept her yard, two lots, both places. We lived in Garden City and [unintelligible] Kansas. She had two lots and they were new houses and she started putting in planted trees, flower beds, everything. In the winter...the fall, she would put down a wall to wall rug, parts of it had been woven in strips and it covered the kitchen floor, so it was always warm to step. And in the spring, she unsewed it and scrubbed it and washed it, rolled it up until fall again, and every fall she went through that, sewing that back together and laying that wall to wall in the kitchen. Where we lived, she'd have my clothes on the oven door, laid there to warm for me. I slept in great big feather beds, two feather beds. I wouldn't want to lay my hand on my grandmother's bed, it'd make an imprint, you know, nor the pillows. My mother was in South Dakota when my grandmother died in Kansas, and she was back to bury her. She said the house was just the same as it had always been. She died at 83.

IM: So, up till the day she died, she had a perfectly kept house.

EE: The knives and forks were laid so neat in the drawers, you know, nothing scrambled up. She was just wonderful. She had early decided that she disapproved of my mother's marriage. She didn't want my mother to marry my father. She always thought they kind of had differences. Of course, one baby came right after another. My grandmother had three children right off the bat. My mother's mother and younger brother, and she stayed home with all that work and all of that. They had wanted to send her somewhere to school or get a shop and train her to be a [unintelligible] because hats were big things then, you know, and mama had loved fancy things. Anyway, she got married, my mother. My grandfather, my father, and my grandmother were not on good speaking terms all those years and she never really changed her mind.

IM: It pretty much turned out like she thought it would.

EE: There was not much to do with. My grandfather went into the Civil War -- he was paid to go. The man at home, if he didn't want his son to go, he could hire somebody else and they could go for him.

IM: That's interesting; I've heard vaguely about that.

EE: This is true. My grandfather was very young when he went in the service and he was paid \$300 to go. I asked my grandmother one time, she was such a proper person, she wasn't one that you'd question or ask questions to either, though she was wonderfully kind to me and I had a happy life. But you just didn't -- like children ask questions now -- you didn't. But, I did ask once, what had happened to my grandfather and how he died and she said he starved to death. Well, that just frightened me that I never thought of asking another question. I thought of not having any food, you know. Our youngest son, John, when he was about 11 years old, he just got awfully sick and the doctor got a little concerned about it. He thought it was the flu and he was doctoring him for the flu, and he missed about ten days of school. One morning, dad had sat up with him and I went upstairs to rest, I put him down, we only had one bedroom downstairs in the house, I put him in my bed and I went upstairs, and he said, "Come downstairs." He said something off the [unintelligible], and John was just, well, I can't describe how he was. But he was just odd, so we hurried and called the doctor and asked him if he wouldn't come right out because something had happened to John. He had taken a turn for the worse; he was much worse than the many times we brought him in to see the doctor. He came out and said there was something seriously wrong, but I don't know what it is. I said, "Could it be an infection of the kidneys because he's been getting up to the bathroom all the time he's been sick." And he says, "Is there a high history of diabetes in the family?" And I said, "No, none that we knew of."

But he was into a coma by that time, and we got him to the hospital, and he had the very worst kind of diabetes. So now, you see without insulin, the doctor said John couldn't of lived a year, and I'm wondering if that wasn't what my grandfather had.

IM: You mean he just didn't recognize it?

EE: Well, they didn't have insulin, you see, till '21, and without insulin, that severe kind of diabetes, why, they could starve to death. Not any good at all. Our John lost 14 pounds in those ten days. It just dropped off of him. So, now I'm putting two and two together; I wonder if he wasn't a diabetic. I don't know.

IM: That would be something that would identify as running in the family.

EE: Yes, and the doctors didn't know. I didn't even think of it when the doctor asked me, of course. But, after thinking after John had been so sick and then, I thought my grandmother told me that my grandfather starved to death, and that's exactly what John would do without insulin. The food just wasn't doing him any good.

IM: This is a little bit off the subject, but you mentioned it. Remember that we discussed this from time to time among ourselves and wondered. We've heard people refer to the fact, let's say

in your grandmother's time, they limited their families, and we wonder how they did it.

EE: I wondered the same thing. But I think she was just, well, such a determined little person because my mother once told me that my grandfather never came in the house with his shoes on. He either smoked a pipe or chewed, I'd forgotten which it was, but he never brought the tobacco in the house. So I think it was just.... [laughter]

IM: She managed some way, didn't she?

EE: Well, there's only one way to manage.

IM: In that time.

EE: Because my mother, they had one baby right after another. And I don't think all those babies was wanted. I think they were just, they had, knew nothing...

IM: She just had to take them as they came.

EE: Yes, as they came.

IM: Well, let's see, you were telling me about your children and you were down to Joan Lee, and she's an army officer's wife?

EE: Yes, a colonel.

IM: Does she do anything else?

EE: Well, her hobby is sewing, actually. I'll show you what she's doing. They're going to retire and they're going to open a shop. [Narrator leaves to get something.]

IM: Oh, so she really is.

HE: The next one is Michael James.

EE: She's had a very interesting life in the army.

IM: They've lived in Germany and Nepal?

HE: And Thailand and Korea.

EE: She made this. [Narrator is showing some sewing.]

IM: Oh, velveteen and corduroy. Isn't that beautiful!

EE: She just sews beautiful! Well, she sewed this when Mel was a captain. I remember when she wrote home and she said, "I can only afford to sew them myself. I can only afford at least two good dresses for evening and social affairs." And she said, "Wherever we go, I have to wear a nice dress, so I decided to start sewing." And she just makes beautiful things.

IM: The ideas too, you know, it's a skill.

EE: Even when they lived here, he was a national advisor to the National Guard out of Lewiston, they built a home in Clarkston, they lived here with us while he was building it. She'd get drapery samples and she'd make the most beautiful cocktail dresses you ever did see out of them. She got a piece of material that cost her 50 cents to a dollar and you couldn't have duplicated a dress for \$50.

IM: Oh well, if she's gonna have a shop and do that kind of thing, she's gonna have a successful business.

EE: We've already got so many jewels from her. She was over in the East. One night, she says, "Mother, would you like to see the jewels that we brought back?" I thought, oh, a dozen or something. I think he has bags full! Just hundreds of jewels and now he's learning to make jewelry, and now they're going to mount them on screens. A lot of them was mounted, but we've got lots of them that are not. They're going to have an interesting shop.

IM: He's got his career all laid out.

EE: He's made contact, of course, with people in India and in Nepal and in Bangkok. Where's Bangkok?

IM: Bangkok's in Thailand.

EE: And he was going to ship them. They don't want a junk shop, they want very nice, nice things. Now, he's bought that stone unmounted for me, it was one of the few green topaz that was mined over there.

IM: Oh, that is; isn't that beautiful!

EE: And this is one for Christmas that he brought me. But I

like this one. They've got just hundreds of beautiful jewel stones.

IM: They're smart. Where is this shop going to be, in Lewiston?

EE: They hope in Portland. They have already bought a lot that they're going to build up, but now they want to come back to Lewiston because they kept their home. He wanted a place, wherever he was sent, if Joan couldn't go, that she could come. So they have a nice home down there, but Joan wants to stay in Portland. She thinks, for the type of things they're going to sell, they need more people. More traffic.

IM: That makes sense.

EE: Because there isn't going to be anything that you run in and pick up; they're going to be in screens.

IM: You won't have to have [unintelligible] and tell with money.

EE: Can you see that big screen there? They have screens like that. And they have several of them in their home. They had, just before we come, there was an army hospital, and he offered him \$800, so they have 50 or 100 screens already in Portland. And they do need people.

IM: You wouldn't find people with money like that in Lewiston.

EE: Not too many, I don't think. I think Lewiston, well, like Joanie said, she liked Lewiston but it's a more sportsminded town, rodeos -- the big thing down there -- and all sports, you know. She called me the other day. She says, "We've decided now." They planned on building this lot they bought, but they decided to buy another. Their oldest son now will be in college. Their only son will be in college, so they won't need to buy such a large home. And she said then, "Now, we'll build and decide if we should stay here or not stay here. Then we can always sell a house of that type to someone who was just starting out. Then, if we stay, why, we'll live in it while we build and then if we decide to come back home to Clarkston or Lewiston, why, we'll sell it and come back there."

IM: They sound like they have a good business then.

EE: Well, I think they have.

IM: Well, as much as I'd like to talk about Joanie and Dan, I'd better start interviewing you.

EE: We're not getting very far. Now we have Michael James.

IM: Michael James was born when?

EE: Five years after Joan.

IM: So that would be 1938.

EE: Uh huh, September 23.

IM: You were pretty busy in September, weren't you?

EE: I certainly was, four out of six.

IM: And they were all born in Moscow?

EE: Uh huh.

IM: And what is he doing now?

EE: He has this Standard Station in Boise and his wife teaches.

IM: That's five children. You have one more?

EE: Yeah, John, and that was ten years after Michael. John Hans. He likes that "h" in there. He was named for my uncle, my husband's father.

IM: And 1948.

HE: '47.

EE: It was April 25, and at the present, he is the Culligan manager in Moscow; so, if you have soft water, John is who you call your troubles into.

IM: All right, now let's get back to you. How much schooling did you have?

EE: Two years of high school.

IM: And what are the special skills that you have? The things you've done at home and on the farm.

EE: Well, just a wife and mother. I think I have always had a good relationship with my children. If I had any talent, it was keeping close to them. We were good friends as well as mother.

IM: Did you do canning, preserving of foods?

EE: Yes, but I didn't like to.

IM: But you did it?

EE: I had to, everything from meats, vegetables, fruits, and it wasn't a dozen pints or anything like that -- it was 50-60 quarts of peas! Go out in the field, my family helped me, they were the ones that went and picked, but I would shell. I say this wasn't just a few dozen pints, it was dozens of quarts; you put every-

thing up into quarts and half gallons.

IM: So, you had six children to feed through the winter?

EE: Well, you see, our children were so strung out that they weren't, except to come home when they went to school and like that. I went to my 25th anniversary party pregnant. That didn't help any either, believe me.

IM: That is a unique experience, I'm sure.

EE: Yes, I don't think there's too many that does that. But, I cooked and I baked and I canned, and I remember canning meat and we butchered hogs and canned sausage. We had everything that went on a farm. We made butter. We were always making butter; seems to me like I always had butter churning.

IM: Well, now, when you butchered did you get right out there and help?

EE: No.

IM: You took care of it after it came in the house?

EE: I had wonderful help then. Our neighbors out there were bachelors, right next door, and they came in and helped me in the house until the last floor was scrubbed, the last pan.

They helped me can, they helped me with everything. Dad worked good too and they were the Christensen brothers. They just went from one family to another helping them butcher.

HE: He would bring cigars.

IM: He didn't take the meat?

HE: No, he didn't take the meat or a thing -- he just bring me some cigars from town.

IM: And when it was butchering time, they just came in and pitched in and helped you?

EE: Of course, our neighbors came over for the day when we was butchering, but I never would forget all the help we would get. We had lots to do, wash boiler fulls of sausage alone and we'd stuff it, smoke it and then we'd can it. Make lard; we had a big kettle out in the back yard.

IM: Did you make soap from that?

EE: Yes, but I didn't make all my soap but I did make quite a bit of it.

IM: You used lard for cooking and all, did you sell it?

EE: No, we just used it for cooking. There wasn't any Crisco, we never bought that Crisco or shortening, we just used lard. We milked lots of cows and we had lots of cream handy. To this day, it's hard for me to cook without cream because I got so used to cooking with cream.

IM: Well, then, you probably sewed, too, your children's clothing?

EE: Yes, I sewed, but the girls could sew better than I could. I never liked sewing. I wanted everything done; by the time I got everything done it was time to start something. See, we had three meals a day and two lunches. When the men would be in the fields, I had lunch out in the fields twice a day.

IM: You took it out to them?

EE: Yes. My sewing wasn't as much as cooking and canning and cleaning house and things like that.

IM: Have you ever held a job or done anything like that?

EE: Not to speak of. I went and worked in the peas just to see if I could. Dad said he lost money; he had to haul me in, bring me home and take me out for lunch every day. So it's hardly worth mentioning that I worked that for three or four months.

IM: What was this now?

[Two people, Irma Eglund and Hollis Eglund, enter the room.]

EE: Well, hellow, Hollis! Come in, Irma! This is my grand-daughter and this is my daughter.

IM: I heard that you were here, Hi!

Hollis: We couldn't get in the back door.

EE: You should've just hollered. Irma, there's coffee out there in the pot.

Irma: It's cold out there. I was tired of sitting at home. I figured it was worth it, anyway.

IM: I've just been having the best time asking her about her experiences and all kinds of things.

EE: She was just over sewing and working out. I said I couldn't say too much about either one of those, didn't do too much of it.

IM: Now, I didn't get it quite straight exactly what you did in this job.

EE: Well, years ago, they had a place where they packed green

peas in Moscow and you did several jobs in there. You didn't sort them but you filled and you did everything to pack them in boxes using little bags of split peas. And it was the first year Harry came home from World War Two and he was at home, so he could cook supper for me and I got the children off ready to go. I worked maybe about four months.

IM: How did you happen to get involved in this?

EE: I just wanted to do something.

IM: Just a change?

EE: I just went into town one day. I never said a word. Dad and I called them up and asked them if they needed anyone in the packing room, I think they called it, and they said, "Yes, come down and fill in the forms." I went home and said, "I got a job." "What?" I said, "I got a job." He said, "How you going to get there?" I said, "You're going to take me." So that's what I did one winter.

IM: That's very interesting. But you only stayed with it for only four months?

EE: I didn't make any money, but I did have the satisfaction of doing something. Don't you want any coffee, Irma?

IM: We really got our schedules mixed up, I'll explain that. Did you have any hobbies through the years? Did you develop any hobbies? Did you have time for anything like that?

EE: Since I've come into town I like to make things, Christmas balls, Easter eggs, various little things like that, nothing too useful but ordinary.

IM: Have you been in any clubs?

EE: Yes, I am a member of the Historical Club in Moscow, the Happy Valley Club in Genesee and Grandmothers Club in Genesee. And I belong to the ALCW of the Valley Lutheran Church.

IM: Have you done other things in the church that have been pretty important for you?

EE: Well, just being there and taking the children to Sunday School and taking offices in the ALCW.

IM: So, you've had various offices in that?

EE: Yes.

IM: Have you any [break in the recording here]. You were going to say something fascinating and as a matter of fact, it all is very interesting. So, just to make sure I don't miss

anything, I just leave it on the whole time. Okay, you were talking about the ribbons and awards. You haven't really done that. Any other kinds of things that you can think of?

EE: No. The youngsters got awards for this and that, basketball, football, girl's state. My family was my thing. They were trying to get me to take bread up to the fair for years. Each year I'd tell them that I'd do it next year.

IM: Okay. I'll get into some of the questions about your opinions and what you feel about things. What do you feel are some of the advantages or disadvantages of living in a rural area, in a farm or small town?

EE: Oh yes, I think there's advantages. I think you keep closer to your children and I think you depend more upon yourself for your amusements.

IM: And you think that's better?

EE: I think you have a closer relationship. Of course, I've never lived in town, this 12 years, 14 years, now this August that we've lived in Genesee. When John, our family was all grown up and gone, except John, who was ready for high school. I am satisfied that I raised them on the farm.

IM: Do you know any women, have you observed anybody that lives

in a big urban center?

EE: No, I'm not qualified to judge.

IM: When your family grew up, how did your family life compare with what it'd been as you as a child?

EE: Well, we had a most better friendlier relationship. As I say, I didn't grow up at home; I grew up all alone with my grandmother.

IM: It was a kind of special situation.

EE: Yes, it was different, and as I told you, we didn't even dare think, "I don't want to," with my grandmother, let alone say it. My children always felt they had a right to say their side of it. I always felt a little bit left out because I didn't grow up being able to speak my side of it, of a question. So I wanted my youngsters to be able to, and I think they have.

IM: What do you think about the differences between your children when they were growing up and now your grandchildren?

HE: It's dreadful now!

EE: Well, I think we've been very fortunate with our children

and with our grandchildren, too. It isn't always you'd like to have it be, but it's not me to say whether it's right or wrong.

IM: Their world is kind of different.

EE: Yes, it is.

IM: What do you think about the opportunities that were available to you, say when you were your granddaughter's age, compared to with your daughter had?

EE: They have much more opportunity now. We didn't know, we didn't expect because you just didn't even think about it. And I think they have much more opportunities now, much more advantages in school.

IM: Did you ever consider not getting married, was that an option for you?

EE: No, I don't believe it was an option to me.

IM: You just decided you liked him so much that you were going to get married? Can you think of your reason?

EE: No, I don't think I had a reason at my age. It was just something I wanted to do and it lasted for 53 years, so it must have been a good reason.

IM: What did you expect out of marriage?

EE: I didn't know what to expect. But I didn't think about it because I know I was awfully lonesome and I never thought I'd ever be lonesome out on the farm, but I was dreadfully lonesome.

IM: After you married?

EE: Yes.

IM: Before your children came along?

EE: Well, before and afterwards, too. Your children don't fill the entire thing that you need as an adult. At the time, we didn't go much, we didn't do too many things and the men worked out in the fields and came out feeling tired. So it was entirely different. If I had given it any thought, I didn't think of it like it was.

IM: When you first met your husband, where did you meet your husband?

EE: In Moscow.

IM: What were the circumstances, do you remember?

Irma: Some things, you don't really want to tell! [Laughter.]

IM: That's okay, too, if you don't want to.

EE: No, it isn't anything. I will never forget. It was a windy March day, I was walking home from the library. I went over to the library; I've always enjoyed reading, it was a hobby. My sister lived with, lived way down on East Sixth Street. I don't know if you know where the University of Idaho poultry farm is? Well, there was a house there then, and my husband was manager of that poultry farm, or foreman there. I lived with her and was going to high school in Moscow and just as I crossed the street, here this car stopped right in front of me! I had my arms full of books. He asked if I'd like a ride and I said no, I wouldn't like a ride. But we started talking and we talked for a while and then he asked if he could come see me that night.

IM: [Talking to the photographer:] Should we stop now and take a picture? Is that what you'd like to do? [There is a lot of conversation between all people present about having this picture taken. The picture is taken and the conversation begins again between narrator and interviewer.]

IM: Okay. We were talking about when you first got married. How long did you go together before you got married?

EE: From March until October. But I went home, my folks lived

up in Kamiah and I went home. Actually, after school was out in the last of May and Dad came up on the Fourth of July, I came up here again when school started again in September.

IM: So you were a student when you first met him and you were still in high school and was he farming then?

EE: Yes, he was farming.

IM: And then when you got married, you came directly to his farm?

EE: Yes, we was married in Asotin and we had Dad's car and we wanted my brother-in-law that went with us, that was my sister and her husband, to take the car and go because he had to be back at the poultry farm. We went up to visit my folks a few days before we married. He didn't feel like he could drive the car up the hill, the Lewiston Hill, so we had to come back. We were going to stay in Lewiston a day or two. So, that's kind of something, you know, then, people didn't feel safe driving a car because he wasn't used to it.

IM: Yes, that's pretty steep coming up that hill.

EE: Yeah, it was just about a little thing.

IM: The cars weren't as powerful.

EE: No, they sure wasn't.

IM: Didn't have as much horsepower.

EE: No, that's true.

IM: I guess this would be a hard question to answer, but did marriage turn out pretty much like you'd expected?

EE: I didn't expect, I was too young to expect; but, it turned out very well. I feel very at ease about it.

IM: You think you made a good decision?

EE: I do.

IM: And most of your children were born here at Gritman Hospital?

EE: All of them except my oldest one that was born up at my sister's.

IM: You just didn't have a doctor available then?

EE: Well, we went to Moscow all the time. You see our farm was six miles...

HE: Ten miles north...

EE: Of Genesee, and Dad, Moscow was his town. Until the schools consolidated and we started to have more children and come to school activities here in Genesee and that was eight years after our oldest one. He was ready for high school when they consolidated. Dad was on the school board and, of course, some of them was against, thought we had a motive for wanting to consolidate. But we really felt because many times we didn't have school children enough to keep a school out in our district.

HE: I was working when our first child was born. I had a hard time putting her to sleep, I was out at the poultry plant.

IM: Tell us about that; I think that'd be interesting.

EE: Well, we had a lady doctor that was a good friend that grew up right next door to us. She was my doctor, so she believed then, that was, Harry will be 53 years old this September. She believed Dad should be there. She said it'd be good for him to see what this is all about. I can remember her saying that. She says he was in the medical service all the time he was in World War One and she said, "You've had experience, so just go to work."

IM: So, she gave him the ether, he was the anesthetist.

EE: He gave me ether, and from then on we went to the hospital all the time.

IM: What was the hospital's attitude then, towards you?

EE: Oh, just fine.

IM: Towards your husband? They kept him out of the way then?

EE: No. I remember one time the doctor told him, because he had a tendency to black out, and they said to get out and get some fresh air. He couldn't come in the room at that time.

HE: That was a common thing. I spent all my time in France. I worked with a doctor, we cut off arms and legs. We had a pile outside the door, you know, a great big pile of arms and legs. It didn't bother me a bit. But, when the kids were born, the smell of that ether just knocked me out.

IM: But you were at hand when most of the children were born?

HE: Yes, I was right there. It's an experience some time. When the second son was born, I had a Model T truck and it stopped. I lost some part of it a couple miles from home.

EE: The doctor told me that Wally was gonna be born in August, and it was September 11, and I got tired of waiting. I'd stayed over with my folks a few days, but I wanted to be home. That had went on for over two weeks, so I went home and, sure enough, and it was pouring down rain, just pouring down rain, and I said

"Harry, things is gonna happen now!" We didn't have anything but an old Model T truck and there was some little thing, I don't know why it would stop in the first place, but you had to take it out and put it back in and then it would run and we got over on the highway and Dad stopped and he said, "I know exactly what to do." But he lost the little part.

HE: It was four o'clock in the morning.

EE: He lost the little part, so he walked down to the neighbor just a few yards and he towed us. He was the nicest, kindest man in the world, but also the slowest, and I sat there in the truck and I was really sick, and it took Charlie forever to get his clothes on, he was just so, he had to do it just so. And at last, he got there. It was his car and I got transferred to the back seat of that and we started to Moscow. He kept getting more nervous all the time and he was a very quiet man. But when we got to Moscow, he dashed out of that Ford and he opened the front door of Gritman's Hospital, and he started yelling, "Maternity case, maternity case!" You could hear him on the third floor.

HE: The lady that delivered us [unintelligible], but the doctor charged for it.

IM: That's customary, I think.

EE: He's still alive, too, Mr. M_____, in Moscow. He's still there. He was our doctor, but poor Charlie, he was really excited. That was our Golden Wedding trip.

IM: That was your present?

EE: That was when Mel was at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. And Dad, he wanted to go on the train, he never wants to go anyplace by airplane, and the kids decided we should come. I get so tired that I wanted to go by plane, I didn't want to go by train. But, at last, Dad decided that we could and that was the route that we took. We was there for about five weeks in Washington.

IM: Oh, that was a tremendous trip, wasn't it? You went through Valley Forge?

EE: Oh, we did. There's a whole list of things. Melvin, he believes in seeing and doing everything that there is.

HE: We seen George Washington's bed and Martha's bed and the utensils they cooked with. Oh, they had fancy beds, you know, with the fringes around the top.

IM: Oh, that was something! That really was a meaningful gift.

HE: New York City and Philadelphia ...

EE: That was real strange when we was in New York City and the guy in the taxi asked Dad where he wanted to go. You see, Dad had been there the time he was in training. And he says, "Well, I'd like to go and see where the old hospital is that I worked in." We got in the taxi, Melvin had been stationed there, too, so he could do a lot of driving himself except that he took the car away. And Melvin told the taxi driver where we wanted to go. "Why," he says, "that's where the United Nations Building is." They'd torn down the hospital and they have the United Nations. So there was flags from all the countries and all kinds of, oh, policemen from all over.

HE: There were cops all around there.

IM: They really welcomed you, didn't they? Oh well, that is so interesting. Let me finish asking a few questions here. There never was a time, then, when you had to support the whole family, was there?

EE: Oh goodness, no.

IM: Did you ever worry about what might happen if your husband had died?

EE: Never. He would, but I told him he was going to live to be just the same age as his father, at least. Now, I've got three more years to go.

IM: So, you never really lost any sleep worrying about how you'd manage? You felt pretty secure. You mentioned your community and church activities. What magazines or newspapers do you take now?

EE: Oh, we take two daily papers, the Idahonian and the Lewiston Morning Tribune; we've always taken either the Spokesman Review or the Tribune and the Moscow paper. I get all kinds of magazines.

IM: Do you remember some of the names of them?

EE: Oh, McCalls and Good Housekeeping and regular family magazines that we pick up at the store. House Beautiful, too. I love to read.

IM: What suggestions would you give to a young woman who's going out on a farm, say, like you did? What do you think it takes to be successful?

EE: My suggestions wouldn't be any use to them because it's so different now.

IM: What are the differences?

EE: Well, electricity was the big difference. When I think of improvements, I think of electricity. To me it's still wonderful to press a button. Johnny was two years old when we got elec-

tricity, so we had been married, we must have been married 20 years, about.

IM: Yes, we can figure that out.

EE: I pumped the water, carried it in and carried it out.

IM: You had kerosene lamps?

EE: Kerosene, gas, whichever sprayed the light just up. We had gas, but I was scared to death of it so it was kerosene lamps. When I think of any one thing, I think of electricity. Then, we got water in the house, we got the pressure pump and it was just wonderful, electricity.

IM: I think you said your biggest problem was loneliness?

EE: Yes.

IM: You didn't have any women that were close neighbors?

EE: Well, all I did was go to school, you know.

IM: Before you got married?

EE: Yes, and I just wasn't prepared. Probably, I shouldn't have been any more lonesome than any of the rest of them, but for some reason I think I was. But maybe I expected too much.

IM: So that was kind of a surprise to you, how lonely it was out there and that's the thing you kind of remember, then.

EE: Yes.

IM: The worst part was lack of electricity and just kind of loneliness?

EE: Well, I knew I wasn't going to have electricity, so I probably was used to electricity. I hadn't done too much work, my grandmother took care of that. Then this older sister of mine was kind of a mother to me too, that I lived with, she kind of thought for me and did for me. So, it was the loneliness that I remember having. I didn't know what the farm was, you see.

IM: It was a new experience for you?

EE: Yes, it was a new experience for me. It wasn't any worse for me than any of the rest, but I just wasn't...

IM: Was it more work than you thought then?

EE: I never minded the work. Oh, there were some parts that, yes, I minded it. I love to cook, I like to keep house; but I never did like canning -- it was messy and dirty and steamy. I never liked washing clothes; I liked to iron. But the work was a minor thing.

IM: How did you wash clothes before you got electricity?

EE: On the board. We had gas. The last few years before we got electricity, Dad had got me a Maytag that you could step on, but it was a gas motor. Before that, we had old washing machines, but mostly we used our hands.

IM: I remember the gas one was a little engine that went pop, pop, pop. Is that what it did?

EE: Uh huh. Then we got electricity. They took the gas model in and put on an electric motor, so I still had the same washing machine. I had an automatic about the time we got John.

IM: You've had a long stretch of experience. What TV programs do you like to watch now? What's your favorite?

EE: Games. We like to watch games. We're really not TV people. We'll watch "Truth or Consequences."

HE: I like "Groucho." I got to see him last week.

EE: That was one of his favorites.

HE: You ever watch Groucho?

IM: Yes.

HE: He's on four and we don't get four; but, last night we managed to get it.

EE: We do both enjoy the "Mike Douglas Show" because there's so many people on. We feel like we've met them, you know, after they've been on that show.

IM: But you don't care much for the story type things?

EE: I never would watch or listen to soap operas on the radio. We had a radio down in the barn and the children would go down in the barn.

HE: Believe it or not, that would pacify the cows -- the radio.

IM: I've heard music does. Did you milk cows?

EE: No.

IM: You mostly were in the house and you just took care of the house?

EE: Yes, that's right. He was just such a wonderful good milker. Oh, I still think of those, they were just pitchers that he brought the milk up in, and the foam just stood up like that. I didn't like that "separator" very well. You don't know anything about these kind of things, I don't suppose, separators and that.

Ever see the milk separate from the cream?

IM: I have.

EE: I didn't like washing those very well either, but it was just what you had to do because it was part of every morning.

IM: You just accepted what you had to do?

EE: Yes.

IM: As you look back now, was there anything particular that your husband would ask your advice about? Did he solve his own problems?

EE: He solved his own problems. I solved mine and he solved his.

IM: So you kind of had separate areas where you made decisions?

EE: Yes. He said the house was up to me and I'd run that, and he'd run the outside. I never bothered him.

IM: Did you have separate money that you managed?

EE: We had a joint account.

IM: And you just drew from it as you needed?

EE: Uh huh.

IM: Did you write checks as well as he did?

EE: Yes.

IM: There really was no decision about living on the farm, that was his business and you went there?

EE: That's right. And I still feel, with the girls, when they get married, the young men, maybe they don't look at it that way anymore, that they make the living, but I do. If they have a career, the woman accepts it and makes the best of that.

IM: She adjusts to that?

EE: Yes.

IM: How did you decide to come into the town?

EE: Well, that took a bit of doing. Well, I knew there was going to be, that there'd been problems all the time with John being a diabetic and I knew he'd be in high school and there'd be more sports and more things that he'd want to turn out for, and a lot of the times it was better for him to eat at home. Then, I was tired, it was six or seven miles of coming and going all day, all hours of the day and night, after school to pick

up, you know, and to stay for, and different things. And I'd had it for five children. I said, I just want something. Because that summer it happened that H_____ and V_____ lived here and they decided this house was too small for them and they had an opportunity to get a house out in the country for their family. So, they were going to move and I said to them (they didn't want to rent the house), I said, "Would you rent it to us?" They said, "Oh, sure, we'd be glad to rent it to you!" So I said to Dad one day, when he was in a particularly good mood, "How would it be if we went into town for the winter? We could rent H_____ and V_____ 's house." He didn't really listen to me too much. "Oh, sure," he says, "that's all right." So, John and I had gone in, last of July, started coming into town, and we'd wash windows and we'd clean down the cupboards and everything. At last I said to Dad, "Now, I think we could do a load and you come in with the pickup." He says, "What for?" I said, "We're gonna live in town." And I said, "You said you would." So, he came but his heart wasn't in it. The Washington Water Power man came as we was carrying a load down to the basement, and he says, "You know who's gonna live here, Harry?" "Yes," he says, "my wife and son." [Much laughter.]

IM: He wasn't convinced yet that he was going to live in town.

EE: He still wasn't convinced. He did help me, though, and we got what moved we could, saying very little. Then, I asked the big boys, Harry and Wally (Harry had a truck), to come home on

Sunday and move all the big furniture, the washing machine and the dryer and those things, and they came. Even Harry, he was renting this house, his heart wasn't in it, they loved the ranch and didn't see why I wasn't perfectly satisfied then. Wally said, "I'll come and help you, but I don't know what you're moving for, but I'll help." And they moved us in. We had oil stoves back then and the radio and Dad's big chair. "Just leave those things here," he said, "I'll be out here and I'll be in town anyway." And we got in and got unpacked and got settled that night and he's never been sorry. He just didn't have the faith and he's found a corner where he's happy and I guess that took care of it.

IM: Did he continue to go out there and farm?

EE: Yes, but you see he hadn't farmed the soil back, so there wasn't too much farming to do. If he'd been doing the work, I wouldn't of did it. But, with the farm all seeded down to grass and the soil low quality, there wasn't too much farming to do. It was quite a decision.

IM: How did you determine how many children to have? Was that your decision?

EE: No, you don't plan to have a child to go on your 25th wedding anniversary!

IM: It just happened?

EE: It just happened for all six children, yes.

IM: Is there anything, as you look back, that you would have done differently if you were to do it over again?

EE: I don't know if I can say there is. Not that I think I was perfect or anything like that; but, I don't know what I could've done or either of us could've done. We had hard times as we've said, during the depression. But we didn't think too much about it, really, when you're eating well and living as you always have in this work and I always had one good dress and good shoes and the coat. Why, we didn't think too much about being so bad off. It's different in some cities I'm sure, and people actually going hungry; but we didn't. But what we could have done different, I don't know. I think we just did the best we could at the time.

IM: You had your problems and you made best at the time.

EE: Yes.

IM: Okay. That's all the questions I have to ask. Would you like to tell me anything else that we haven't covered?

EE: I think we've covered everything.

IM: We've been pretty far, haven't we? Well, I've really enjoyed talking to you.

EE: I have too, so much. It'll be 54 years in October now that we've been married.

IM: That's really wonderful.

EE: We had the most beautiful 50th wedding anniversary out at our church, just lovely, we had the flowers. It was very hard, but we had to leave a little bit early because my son-in-law and daughter was going to Nepal and they could be here only in August, so we had it in August before our actual wedding anniversary in October. And that was why our wedding trip was ahead of time because they wanted us to come while they was in Washington, D.C. I said, "Oh, it's harvest time, there won't be very many." We was talking to the lady that was going to cater and I said there won't be very many and she said, "Well, what do you think?" "I don't think there'll be a 100," I said. And there was over 200 people!

IM: So, you did have more friends than you thought. It must've been the whole community.

EE: Yes. It was just a lovely party.

IM: Well, I have a release form here and what it amounts to is

that we've made this recording and you have an option of saying whether you want your name kept confidential, like, it will be put in the library and we might take out sections and put in our presentations. If you don't mind, we would use your name.

EE: I don't mind at all.

Photographer: And the photographs, too.

IM: And the photographs, too.

EE: They won't be good; I don't take good pictures.

IM: You might be surprised. Okay, as the interviewer, I'll sign here.

EE: And I think that I would like it if in 100 years, some of my great grandchildren could go up there and listen to it.

IM: Well, they have the possibility.

EE: I'm so sorry that I don't know more about my parents. Now, this is one thing, I think, anyway, it's different with my grandchildren. I don't know if I'm speaking for children as a whole, but maybe I was a little bit ashamed of it myself, the fact that I was born in a covered wagon and things like that. Maybe I had

a little different feeling about it. But now, my children don't. They just think it's great, you know, and I think they know more, but I didn't know many things about my parents.

IM: They didn't share their experiences.

EE: No!

IM: Like you were saying, you didn't ask your grandmother anything.

EE: No, I wouldn't think of asking! Well, when she told me that one time, my grandfather's sorrows, well, I just wouldn't of asked another question.

IM: You always wondered about that?

EE: Yes, and she had a book with his name in it from being in the service and I didn't ask her any questions about things that children now ask. I know our grandchildren really think it's great, a lot of the things their granddad can do. We talk about it and I think that's good.

IM: So that's a big difference?

EE: Yes.

IM: Well, I'll go ahead. You were saying that the material can be used at the discretion of the people in the project?

EE: Yes.

IM: And I wrote the date; this is February 15, in '75.

EE: Now, all of this is on the tape?

IM: Yes. I'll stop it now.