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Transcript of DARE Interview (1969): Mount Vernon, Illinois; Primary Informant IL078 (Tape 0439-S1)

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INTRODUCTION: The following was recorded from Dictionary of American Regional English, tape zero four three nine, side one.

5 FIELDWORKER: Tape made of Mr. Fred [beep], Mount Vernon, Illinois, July ninth, nineteen sixty-nine by [beep]. OK, fine, just read that now.

INFORMANT: Now what did you want me to read?

FIELDWORKER: Just read that. Just the {(xx)

INFORMANT: Just read it?}

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Just as normal wou-, voice, just like you were reading it to me.

10 INFORMANT: Once upon a time there was a rat who couldn't make up his mind. Whenever the other rats asked him if he would like to come out hunting with them, he would answer in a hoarse voice, "I don't know." And when they said, "Wouldn't you rather stay inside?" he would say yes, or no either. But he always shrank [sic] making a choice. One fine day his aunt Josephine said to him, "Now look here! No one will ever care for you if you carry on like this. You have no more
15 mind of your own than a greasy old blade of grass!" The young rat coughed and looked wise, as usual, but said nothing. "Don't you think so?" said his aunt stamping with her foot she, for she couldn't bear to see the young rat so cold-blooded. "I don't know," was all he answered, he ever answered, and then he would walk off to think for an hour or more, whether he would stay in his hole or in the ground or go out into the loft. One night the rats heard a loud noise in the loft. It
20 was a very dreary old place. The roof let them (xx). The roof let the rain, the roof let the rain come washing in, the beams and rafters had all rotted through, so that the whole thing was quite unsafe. At last one of the joists gave way, and the beams fell with one edge on the floor. The walls shook, and the cupola fell off, and all the rats' hair stood on end in the fear and horror. "This won't do," said their leader. "We can't stay cooped up here any longer." So they sent out scouts
25 to search for a new home. A little later on that evening the scouts came back and said they'd found an old-fashioned horse-barn where there would be room and board for all of them. The

leader gave the order at once, "Company fall in!" and the rats crawled out of their holes right away and stood on the floor in a long line. Just then the old rat caught sight of young Arthur—this was the name of the shir- shrieker [sic]. He wasn't in line, and he wasn't exactly outside of it—he stood just by it. "Come on, get in line!" growled the old rat coarsely. "Of course you're coming too?" "I don't know," said Arthur calmly. "Why, the idea of it! You don't think you're safe here anymore, do you?" "I'm not certain," said Arthur undaunted. "The roof may fall down yet, for all I know." "Well," said the old rat, "we can't wait for you to join us." Thus he turned to the others and shouted, "Right about face! March!" and the long line marched out of the barn while the young rat watched them. "I think I'll go tomorrow," he said to himself, "but then again, perhaps I won't—it's so nice and snug here. I guess I'll just go back to my hole under the log for a while just to make up my mind." But during the night there was a big crash. Down came beams, rafters, joists—the whole business. Next morning—it was a foggy day—some men came to look over the damage. It seemed odd that the old building was not haunted by rats. But at last one of them opened-, happened to move a board, and he caught sight of a young rat, quite dead, half in half out of his hole. Thus the shirker got his due, and there was no mourning for him.

FIELDWORKER: Could you tell me about the different occupations you've had in your life? I understand you were a postmaster at one time?

INFORMANT: Yes, I was a school teacher starting with, before I was married, then I got into business, here in Dix, and I got the post office through a seal of service. I served under three different postmaster generals. And I got into the mercantile business, and I bought everything from, uh, railroad ties to (pee-dads) for coal mines, room ties, motor ties.

FIELDWORKER: What are (pee-dads)?

INFORMANT: That's for-, they, they go into a room in the coal mines where a small truck goes in, or a hopper, and hauls out the coal to the big hoppers to drag it out. I had pretty good connections with the mine company superintendent. I was just out of Carbondale school, you see, and I played on the basketball team down there, and I knew all these fellas in southern Illinois. I could stick my head out in Centralia, Du Quion, Red Bud, Chester, anyplace else, and I knew somebody. And they put me onto a lot of things. In other words, I had the contacts. And we done that for a while, till we just about lost our health, working day and night. And her dad got after me to go in business with him. He was getting ready to retire in the food business, so I, I started in the horticulture society in nineteen nineteen. This is my fiftieth year. And, uh, it was very nice partnership, and we enjoyed every bit of it. Then after he passed away, why I bought theirs out, and, uh, we built this home to retire in in nineteen six-, fifty-, uh, fifty-four we built this home for people that's not going to be any younger. We had an all modern, eleven-room home, but we didn't like to take care of it. Fireplace and everything. So, uh, after I, my sixty-ninth birthday, why, Mrs. [beep] agreed to let me retire. [laugh] I wanted to retire a long time before that, but she didn't want me to, because she said, "I tell you, Fred," she says, "you got too many red corpuscles in your blood, you're too active." [laugh] So we spent, eh, we, in nineteen fifty-nine, when we quit, we bought us a new Buick, and we went all through the West, and we went through Canada,

and we went through the East, and we went through the South, and we went to Mexico and all this, that and the other. Just having a good time.

FIELDWORKER: (What) part did you like it the best?

INFORMANT: Beg your pardon?

70 FIELDWORKER: What part of the country do you like the best?

INFORMANT: Vermont.

FIELDWORKER: Why?

INFORMANT: Well, if I was gonna have a resort section, I'd go to Athens, Wisconsin. Do you know where that is?

75 FIELDWORKER: No.

INFORMANT: That's right up the northwest corner. You don't know whether you're in Michigan or Wisconsin.

FIELDWORKER: Oh really.

INFORMANT: We stayed there quite a while one time. Oh that's a lovely place, and a nice place
80 to fish on Lake Superior. Yeah, and we liked all of Wisconsin. It's just kind of a coincidence as you're from Wisconsin, see? But we liked it, uh, but we wanted to retire, we wanted to retire among our friends. So that's what we've done. We still have our holdings. We haven't sold anything yet, [laugh] I got (don't know) when we will. And, uh, (in my eyes) I still have a dandy orchard, it's just small acreage now to what it used to be. We used to have a hundred and seventy
85 acres of producing fruit farm. And now I only have forty. And if I had to operate it, I wouldn't operate it.

FIELDWORKER: How would you say farming has changed since you were {(xx)?

INFORMANT: Oh my land} it isn't a bit like it was when I went on the farm. We used horses, we had three spray rigs and we had three teams and an extra team if one of them got sick or anything
90 or couldn't work you know. Then in the early thirties, I bought a caterpillar tractor to pull a spray rig. And I bought a high-powered outfit, and done away with four men.

FIELDWORKER: Would you describe a, could you go through a day on a farm, like, how it used to be, and how it is now, like, from when you get up to when you go to bed.

INFORMANT: [laugh] Ho-ho, oh I don't know. Uh, since I never was on a payroll, I wouldn't know
95 how to—

FIELDWORKER: What was your average day? What did it consist of?

INFORMANT: The number of hours?

FIELDWORKER: Right. What you, what you did.

100 INFORMANT: Well, I don't know, uh, I done all the layout work for the men, I, I, I didn't do too much active manual labor. Uh, I had some awful good men, uh, all local boys, and their families. We had tenant houses, too. And, uh, I'd, tha-, uh, I prepared all the layout work before they come to work at seven o'clock in the morning. Then, after they quit at six o'clock in the afternoon, why if we needed to put out another tank of dope, why they was always willing to do it. And I paid them, if, uh, if they worked for half an hour, I gave them a whole hour's work. If they worked less
105 than half an hour, they gave it to me. It was, it was fine, we got along fine. Had two fellas stay with me, one of them was thirteen, one for fifteen years. Then they got, along in the forties it got different, altogether different. Uh, industry bid for good men. And one industry, a local industry here, come to me one day and wanted to know if I had a good man, and I told them I sure did. He said, "Would you recommend him?" I said, "Sure, what do you want with him?" He said, "I
110 want him." Well they paid him about three times what I could afford to pay. You see? And as a result of that kind of, uh, economic situation, I guess you'd call it, why we began to go to high-powered tools for farming. You know, one man could do a lot of work. One man now can do more spraying in a day than I used to do with three outfits in a day. And one man can do it. It's modern equipment, and know-how is worth a lot. Know-how is worth a lot. So Mrs. [beep] and I, we've
115 had a pretty good time all our lives, we started travelling in nineteen twenty-nine, that's been a long time ago. And we haven't seen all of the United States yet. {We—

FIELDWORKER: What,} what part haven't you seen yet?

INFORMANT: We haven't been to Washington, Oregon and California. And we were within six miles of Maine and didn't know it at the time, or we'd have just drove over there to see what it
120 looked like, it's all potatoes where we were anyway. But of all the States, the cleanest state we've found, and we've talked about it a lot, was Vermont. They was, uh, the, the predominant-, the predominant, uh, religion there is congregational. That's new to us here in this locality. And in every one of those little ravines there, you could get up on a outlook station and look and there's a, a, just a pure white church staple.

125 AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Steeple.

INFORMANT: Steeple, I (forget you say it). And the people were courteous there, they, they live on tourists, see, and they're generous. You can hardly understand them.

FIELDWORKER: Why, their accent?

INFORMANT: Well, they got a Yankee wang [sic] to their talk. But we bought, we visited a, a lot
130 of places of interest there, particularly the sugar-making factories, where they made maple syrup and maple sugar. Then we visited a, a quarry there at Barre, Vermont, where they have this fine granite. They just mined it, oh boy. Then we went down and we visited all in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, New York, oh I don't know, all the way back. And we been all through the Smokies. Three different times in Florida, but now the romance is about run

135 out because I still have a driver's license. It's good till nineteen seventy-two [laugh], but I don't like to drive. I won't drive of a night at all. My vision's all right, but—

FIELDWORKER: Did you drive to all these places that you went?

INFORMANT: Most of them, yeah. Well it, generally, um, my wife's sister and her husband were along, and they live at Carbondale. He's with the Food Machinery Corporation, FMC Corporation.
140 And he's a, an awful nice fella. And they were nice traveling companions. His wife went to school with me at first, first grade, in the first grade. [laugh] That was funny. She's my sister, my wife's younger sister.

FIELDWORKER: What did you use to teach in school?

INFORMANT: I taught eight grades. Uh, I learned more than the kids did.

145 FIELDWORKER: [laugh]

INFORMANT: Discipline was the main thing, but I had that at Carbondale, I studied, uh, pedagogy down there. At that time, Carbondale was a teachers' college. It's a university now.

FIELDWORKER: How do you think teaching has changed?

INFORMANT: How do I think teaching's changed? Well, I tell you one of our ladies that worked
150 for us for years took out, got married and took out and had a little girl, little girl got pretty near big enough to go to school, well we got her back again. Little thing stayed with us. And she got up to the second and the third and the fourth grade, and her birthday is the day before mine. And I always told her that, uh, she was older than I was, because her birthday was the first day in November and mine was the second, and it bothered her. And finally she got up to about the
155 third grade, she come over here one day and she said, "Uncle Fred," she was not my niece, but she called me Uncle Fred. She said, "I found out the difference between November the first and November second." She says, "I am one day older, but," she says, "in years," she says, "you are old and gray!" [laugh]. And then she got up, she's into high school now, and the subject she takes, uh, she's pretty well grounded, I'm a-telling you. She understands it pretty good. But she's—

160 AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Well you might tell the difference in the salary now, {what teacher's get and what you got.

INFORMANT: Oh, yeah the,} I got fifty dollars a month in nineteen twelve for teaching school. And my brother came out of, uh, he was a graduate from Carbondale, he graduated in the class of nineteen seventeen, and he came home from World War One, and they gave him a hundred
165 and twenty-five dollars. Same school. And now, then, our school principle over here gets, uh, way up around nine thousand a year and uh, grades get, uh, I think the minimum is around fifty-five hundred. Now you don't have to be worth a darn as a teacher, but you have to have a master's degree or something else to go with it. You might not be worth a darn as a teacher. But we're fortunate over here, we have good teachers. And the school ground, school over here is on

170 ground that I used to own. Yeah. That's about all I can tell you without going into my personal affairs, and I don't want to do that [laugh].

FIELDWORKER: How about your hobbies?

INFORMANT: Oh I—

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Well, traveling, I would say traveling.

175 INFORMANT: Yeah, oh and picture-taking. We just took pictures for—

FIELDWORKER: What kind of camera do you have?

INFORMANT: Camera?

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Pony Four.

INFORMANT: Pony Four. We have our own projector and our own screen and everything. And
180 we have entertained a lot of people here in our home and otherwise, particularly in our church. And, uh, it got to be a tradition in the church. That's a Methodist church that we belong to. And, uh, our minister said to us one time, uh, when she missed us for about three weeks, or four weeks, then we'd come home, she wanted to know what, where we had gone all this, that and the other, and we told her. So she said, uh, "Now you can present those papers, those pictures
185 to our church at the social sometime." We have, we've done that for years. But now I don't know what we'll do this year, because we don't aim to travel this year. Oh we may take off for two or three or four weeks, uh, later on, but I wouldn't drive anymore. I don't care to furnish a car and all this, that and the other, but I don't wanna drive. I don't like to drive in the city. I used to (just) go to baseball games in St. Louis, see the Cardinals play, never thought anything about it. But that
190 traffic now, they've got these overpasses and underpasses.

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Might tell him you're a fifty-year Mason.

INFORMANT: Oh yeah, I, uh, I belong to the Masonic Order. We got a lot of Jewish friends in our order. There's just a world of them, some of our best friends are in the, Jewish friends. And, uh, I had been a fifty-year Mason, since I, since nineteen sixty-seven. My father worked rather
195 religiously in the Masonic Order and he had six sons, and at one time we were all living, and we were all thirty-second degree Masons. And every one of them belonged to a church. And most of them were regular attendants. But the predominating d-denomination that's belonged to was Presbyterian [laugh]. If you want that on your tape.

FIELDWORKER: Did your father live around here?

200 INFORMANT: Beg your pardon?

FIELDWORKER: Did your father live around here?

INFORMANT: Yes, {oh—

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: He's dead}

INFORMANT: Oh, he's been dead for {years.

205 AUXILIARY INFORMANT: My} father (xx).

FIELDWORKER: Where was he born?

INFORMANT: Right here. Three miles northeast of here. Our folks came here from Georgy. Originally from England. And, uh, Governor Oglethorpe was granted a grant from the King of England for what is now Georgy clear across the Pacific Ocean. But he was to habilitate it. So he
210 took a, uh, people out of England, that were subject to, what do I want to call it, what do I mean, uh, death. So, there was six [beep] boys that were all arrested and subject to death. So, uh, the King of England indentured them to Oglethorpe, if he'd take them to Georgy. And they all came to Georgy.

FIELDWORKER: Not much choice.

215 INFORMANT: Hm?

FIELDWORKER: Not much choice.

INFORMANT: No, but when we was tracing the history we found that out, I wanted to quit. You know? But a friend of mine up here at uh, I worked under at the University of Illinois, Dr. [beep] was working on the same thing, only he was a Welshman. And, uh, he told me that they's over
220 three-, over two hundred crimes you could commit in England at that time that is punishable by death. Well the b-, the funny thing about it, they come over here, they were, you know what I mean by indentured to him?

FIELDWORKER: Right.

INFORMANT: That, uh, after they worked out their indenture period, by then they asked for the
225 grant for land. It went clear across from Georgy into Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

FIELDWORKER: How long was the indenture period?

INFORMANT: Well, I think it was three years, but I'm not sure {about it.

FIELDWORKER: Do you know what} they, did you ever find out what they did?

INFORMANT: Wha-, what they did? Grew cotton.

230 FIELDWORKER: Oh.

INFORMANT: That's the main thing. So, uh, after their indenture period was up, why they asked for their freedom. And he wouldn't give it to them because they were convicts. So they marched him down to Charleston, South Carolina, and told him to go to England and he did and he didn't come back. [laugh] So those boys scattered, and they were all over the United States, the

235 offspring is now. I know, I didn't know much about it, because my folks never talked too much
about it, but one time I went down to Chattanooga, Tennessee, representing the state of Illinois,
in a horticulturist endeavor. And, uh, we just found [beep] galore. And my father said to me, he
said, "How far were you from Rome, Georgy?" And I said, "About twenty miles." And he said,
"How far were you from Oglethorpe?" I said, "Well we stayed in Oglethorpe." He said, "Well,
240 that's where my father was born." Eighteen eighteen. Was born there. Then he begin to tell me
about the history, and I didn't know a thing in the world about it, uh, I don't like to post-mortems,
because my idea of life has been in the future all together, you know. But it was interesting to
me when he begin to talk about it. Well, that there uh, uh, I guess you'd call it uh, bandit-ism, uh,
still hangs in some of [beep] are still pretty rough. We had some of them that went to Oklahoma
245 in the rush in eighteen ninety. [Beeped due to informant request.] Well you can delete it.

FIELDWORKER: All right.

INFORMANT: And I married a fruit grower's daughter in nineteen fifteen.

FIELDWORKER: Did you know anything about fruit then?

INFORMANT: Not a thing. I didn't know a coddling moth for a [laugh], from a—

250 FIELDWORKER: I don't know anything about it either, why don't you tell me about it.

INFORMANT: What is it?

FIELDWORKER: I don't know anything about it either, why don't you tell me something?

INFORMANT: Well, her father was a, a university graduate about along in the eighties. In the
East. And, uh, he was a horticulturist, no getting around it. And I had a tremendous amount of
255 respect for him.

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Well, they always stayed with the university, too. They get all the
material from the University of Illinois that, uh, was available and the men that came out always
came to our place. And Dad was the originator of the Gage Elberta peach that was introduced,
and of course it's been, uh, uh, uh, there's other new varieties now that's come and they're ver-
260 , there are very few Gage Elbertas grown in this neighborhood anymore. But it was a very fine
peach. But it coincided too nearly with some of the other varieties that ripened at the same time
and, uh, but he, it was, uh, named by the nomancat-, uh, -clature, uh, society at the university as,
after him, Gage Elbert. So, we were real proud of that.

INFORMANT: Yeah, so we live till November the twenty-fifth we'll be married fifty-four years.

265 FIELDWORKER: (Wonderful.)

INFORMANT: See, and I helped organize the Jefferson County Farm Bureau. And I served in all
the offices, and I could have served more, if I'd a done it. But I didn't have the time. And this year
will be my fiftieth year in the farm organization. I've been pretty much of a cooperator. I, uh, I

270 like to sell, uh, my fruit through the fruit exchange, which is a cooperative, you know, and I done
it religiously. And I guest-work with the University of Illinois in the horticulture department, and
at one time we had, oh, experiments just one after another going, I di-, I don't know how to count
it. And that was a liberal education getting those professors down here, because when you talk
to a professor, he don't express his opinion. If he does, he, it isn't a dogmatic statement. His, his
statement is based on facts. And I like that. You see I, I don't, I don't have much to do with a fella
275 that's inconsistent. Just charge them off right now [laugh].

FIELDWORKER: What, um, what fruit crops were, were predominately grown then?

INFORMANT: When I went {into business?

FIELDWORKER: When you first} started.

INFORMANT: Well, we had strawberries, and uh, cherries, peaches and apples.

280 FIELDWORKER: About how, how much did you grow?

INFORMANT: How much did we grow? Well, our, the largest acreage which we had at one time
was about a hundred and seventy acres. Yeah, it was a very profitable enterprise for us.

FIELDWORKER: How, uh, how has it changed now? What is, what is growing mostly now?

INFORMANT: Oh well oh boy, we don't, (did), we used to ship a hundred and fifty carloads of
285 fruit from Texico over here. That's carloads besides the truckloads. There's three hundred and
ninety-six bushel in a carload of peaches. And now then they wouldn't ship a truckload out of
there. Those are, people that's in the business fifty years ago, they're all dead and gone. And
these young folks, these young boys won't do it. Because they can go over here on this
construction gang over here and make more money than a college professor. They can really do
290 it, but it takes a little bit of skill to drive one of those equipments too. You take, they've got two
outfits over here that cost right in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand dollars. But you're
not gonna put an unskilled man on a piece of equipment like that. So they draw good, draw good
wages, but they're entitled to it. They move a lot of dirt, I'm a-telling you. And now then, uh, the
last few years, the last ten years you might say, that we operated, we sold practically all of it to
295 this little shed across the road here. Locally.

FIELDWORKER: I saw a, uh, [beep] fruit market down the road. Is that—

INFORMANT: Well, that'd, he, I rent my farm to him, and that's my signs that he's got down the
road [laugh]. But he owns the farm south of us here. He's {a shirttail cousin of mine.

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: And he (makes his} hours) too down here.

300 INFORMANT: Well he's a, he's pretty a nice kid.

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: So his name is [beep].

FIELDWORKER: What kind of weather do you have around here? I noticed the tornado went through Mount Vernon.

INFORMANT: [laugh] Yeah, We have everything that's a-going. (Wine) or weather.

305 FIELDWORKER: Tornadoes?

INFORMANT: We had three and three tenths inches of rain last week, and at eight thirty this morning we had [cough], pardon me, an inch and five tenths at eight thirty this morning. I haven't looked since then. Been raining, couldn't get out there [laugh].

310 AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Well the lightning struck, uh, uh, the shed over here, uh, two weeks ago, Saturday night, and, uh, just took out the whole south end of it. Blew clear through the shed and throwed a great, big, uh, sliding door right up on the roof. But we were awful glad it hit over there, but it never set anything a-fire.

INFORMANT: This has been an extremely wet season, I've uh, followed weather conditions pretty close on account of horticulture. Producing horticulture products. And this is the wettest season
315 ever I remember this time of year.

FIELDWORKER: Is that good for fruit growing?

INFORMANT: Oh yeah, you can grow fruit in the mud, you can't grow it into the dust. [laugh] Yeah.

320 FIELDWORKER: What, what would you do, like, when you'd have a dry season and you were growing fruit?

INFORMANT: Well, we'd, we grow it. You don't get the size to your fruit that you do whe-, in a wet season. Your m-, normal wet season. I think that's about all I care to tell.

FIELDWORKER: You said you were a, a radical.

INFORMANT: No, I'm not.

325 FIELDWORKER: You're not [laugh], OK. Anything—

INFORMANT: No, I just}, I have a, we grew up in a community where we had all kinds of nationalities and all kinds of religions. And I had a lot more respect for people that belonged to church, any church, than I did for people that didn't belong to no church, see? And, uh, my father was a livestock dealer. Well, he was a merchant to start with. Us kids all grew up in a mercantile
330 business, we got so mean, us six boys, that he bought a farm and moved us away from here.

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Well he wanted to talk about politics.

INFORMANT: So, uh, I'm a republican when it comes to politics [laugh]. Eh, national and state. But locally, that's different. I'll vote for the best man if I, that I think he is. If I think the the opposing party has a better man than I have, I vote for him. But here, lately, the last ten years,

335 they haven't had any better man than we've got, because we wouldn't put on anybody but a good one anymore. Locally I'm talking about. And I've had all the honors at the Republican Party, that I wanted, and I coulda had more if I'd have made the effort.

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Taken the time you better say.

INFORMANT: Hm?

340 AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Taken the time!

INFORMANT: Yeah, it's too much trouble, I, I'm not a politician, I, I, in the sense as a politician. I could have had some state offices if I'd have wanted them, but I didn't want them. I had neighbors that had state offices and by golly they had to borrow money to operate. I don't know where they spent it or anything like that, that's none of my business, but, uh, I just didn't wanna get
345 mixed up into it, I, I've appeared several different times before legislative committees. At the, at our state capitol. Springfield, Illinois.

AUXILIARY INFORMANT: Washington, D.C., too.

INFORMANT: And at Washington, D.C. And locally, when the, when the c-, our legislator would hold hearings locally, particularly hard roads, I was on governor Lowden's, uh, Natural Resource
350 Committee. And that was an eye-opener to me. I really enjoyed that. There wasn't any politics involved there. But it was designating the hard road system for Illinois.

FIELDWORKER: What's that?

INFORMANT: Beg your pardon?

FIELDWORKER: Could you explain that?

355 INFORMANT: Oh boy, that'd take a month.

FIELDWORKER: Go ahead.

INFORMANT: That's the reason I come over here and bought this farm I, farm here, I knew that hard road was coming through here.

FIELDWORKER: I don't know anything about that, like, I don't even know what you mean by hard
360 road.

INFORMANT: I mean this slab here that you come from Carbondale up here today on (xx).

FIELDWORKER: What'd you mean by, uh, you were talking about (a) legislature?

INFORMANT: Well, they designate the highways. And they do it through public hearing.