

Fieldwork Recordings—Dictionary of American Regional English
UW–Madison Digital Collections Center

**Transcript of DARE Interview (1966): Guymon, Oklahoma; Primary Informant
OK031 (Tape 1299-S1)**

The DARE fieldwork recordings and transcripts have been released to support research, scholarly work, and other non-commercial usage. This transcript was created for and approved by the Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE) under a grant by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to DARE and the Wisconsin Englishes Project. To contribute to the DARE project, please consider transcribing additional recordings in the collection and submitting them to DARE@english.wisc.edu.

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

FIELDWORKER: This is a recording of Mrs. Uro [beep] made in Guymon, Oklahoma on February twenty-fourth, nineteen sixty-six by [beep].

5 INFORMANT: Carnival here in town, and their elephant got loose and he came up to see us one night, uh, it was one morning instead of one night. And he kept a-fooling around and come clear up to the house and he rubbed right up against our neighbor's door why she happened to get inside just as he got there, and, but, when he came on over here then she stood out in the yard, and I kept trying to holler to come over to get, uh, to help me out. But, my kids were little, of
10 course, and they were asleep. But, I was standing out on the back porch, and I wouldn't get out close to him, cause I was afraid there's afraid of him, afraid he might not like my, way I acted or way I's gonna talk or something. And, he kept fooling around and getting in our garden and finally my husband, he got up and got in the car and went down uh, town woke up the, some of the carnival people, and they come up here and got it, the elephant's name was Queenie, but this
15 guy, he puts, uh, he had his, uh, one of these little cane things that he controlled the elephant with he just put it on his, elephant's trunk, and he just doubled up his trunk, and he picked, this guy stepped up on him he just raised him up and set him up head, and they just took off across the wide open spaces. But, he didn't do too much harm, he did step on our, uh, water faucet, and broke it off, and then, uh, Ed and David they went down and got the ri-, free rides on the elephant,
20 that's what they had the elephant for, was ri-, for people to ride, but they got free rides on the elephant, but my daughter was too little and so, we didn't go down, so we didn't get a chance to ride on it.

FIELDWORKER: What was the damage that the elephant caused?

INFORMANT: He stepped on a water faucet and broke it off.

25 FIELDWORKER: And, that was—

INFORMANT: I mean, uh, stepped on a water hydrant, and broke it off. Water was running everywhere. But, of course the water was so low that he couldn't get it drank, but that's what he was trying to do, he was trying to stick his snout down there to get a drink of water, but, he couldn't, he couldn't drink because it was too low. And, well, uh, these bushes is huckleberries, er, uh, bushes that grew wild around, in the cliff around over the creek when I was a kid, and, uh, they have, uh, well, the berries would be in just little clusters and they'd be course when they were green they were, were green, they were colored green even. But, when they'd get ripe, they were red, but they wasn't any bigger than a, wasn't much bigger than a maize grain. And they were real sour, and they had, uh, the seed in them, but we used to chew them up, eat them when we were kids, but, even when they get red, they were still sour, but they wouldn't be s-, very juicy, they's, they were just, they were quite juicy when they were green. And there's just a lot of them growing around where we had a herd of cows.

FIELDWORKER: You said it wasn't much bigger than a, what was that?

INFORMANT: Maize grain. It was little bit bigger, a little bit bigger than a maize grain, but they weren't very big, they were small, but they would be in just real thick clusters and, of course, after they get ripe, they were red and they were just real pretty then. You could just see them a long ways off, and just uh, just oodles of them on the vine, and vines were just real thick.

FIELDWORKER: You want to say something there?

INFORMANT: We had a lot of ground cherries, and, and, um they were, they tasted kind of good too, we'd even eat them. And, uh, they have a kind of a, uh, well, they have kind of a, uh, skin, well it's not a skin, it's a a, well, it's kind of like a husk around them, only, it would be kind of like grass, only it'd be thick. We'd peel that off, and the cherries would be, they, they have kind of a funny taste too, but we'd eat them. And then we had, um,

FIELDWORKER: Uh, do they have another name for those ground cherries?

INFORMANT: I never heard them called anything else, that's what we always called them, and, um, then they had some little old things that grew on little old bitty vines, and we called them buffalo balls, we'd even eat them, and, and, uh, they were kind of sour, but they were kind of tough, uh, the skin around them was kind of tough, but we'd chew that up and eat that too. But, that was a lot of fun, too, we'd eat, we'd eat almost anything like that when we was kids, run out wild, but, they were kind of, they were kind of a greenish color, and they were about as big as a oh, I, they'd be about maybe as big as a quarter, some of them, er, anywhere from a nickel to a quarter in size, and, uh, but, uh, those ground cherries, we used to find them out in the field a lot when we'd be out working in the field, and, um, we'd have to peel them, well, it's kind of like a banana, only they were short and round, uh, I mean they had skin on them like a banana that you'd peel, that, their skin was solid, uh, solid, uh, covering, uh, like a, oh, I can't think what a, what they would be like. Uh, the ground cherries would have shucks on them more like a ear of corn, only they weren't near as big, they were just real small. But you'd have to pull this shuck off

to, to get to the cherry, and course they'd have little, uh, just little round cherries inside of the uh, kind of pods, they kind of like pod-like things.

65 FIELDWORKER: Do they have any other kind, uh, berries, or cherries that you'd eat?

INFORMANT: Uh, we used to eat prickly pear apples.

FIELDWORKER: What are they like?

INFORMANT: Oh, they're just, uh, oh about two inches high, and course when they, now they have a, they'll have a yellow flower on them when they're in bloom, and they're real pretty, but
70 they're awful stickery, they're plum full of stickers. And, uh, after they get ripe, they, they're red, and they're kind of juicy, and they're about two inches long and, oh, maybe about two inches around it, it'd be, they could be even, uh, three inches long, sometimes they get pretty good size er, as far as three inches is concerned, and they've got seeds in them, they're, they're all juicy and they're sour, we used to pull them off and then rub them around on the grass to get the
75 stickers off of the grass, and— I mean get the stickers off of the apples—and eat them, and, uh, the inside of the blooms, they have great big yellow blooms on them, and inside them are kind of a uh, it's kind of a, a hammer like thing or something, they look kind of like a hammer, we used to pull them out, and eat them a lot too, the- we'd call them the hammers, the blooms, but we never did eat the blooms. And, uh, when we was herding cows, we'd have to do a, we'd eat a lot
80 of things like that we'd find just growing wild and that's just called, we always called them prickly pear apples. Oh, we used to play a game that we called it "way you wanted," and of course, um it doesn't make any difference how many plays it, several can play or a few can play, but, one person will hide his eyes, and the, the other kids'll go hide, and, uh, then the one that hides his eyes, then, he goes to hunting for them, and if he catches one, why, uh, we could also call it "seek my base" and we'd have a certain area that we designated as the base and, uh, the, this guy, then, he would find the, one of the kids and he would tell them, "Seek my base." Well, they'd have to go to his base, but if they could get on there, uh, and then get on the base, they'd say, "Way you've wanted." We also called it "way you wanted," and, um, they'd get on the base, why, they could see somebody that was hid wave at them, why then they could go hide again, if the,
90 um, guy that hid his eyes didn't catch them first, if he caught him, why, then, they'd have to stay on the base, but he wouldn't have to touch them, he'd just say, um, uh, "Seek my base," and, um, but if he could get away before he could tell him seek his base, uh, they could go hide again, and as long as they could see somebody wave at them, it could be the first person or it could be another person to wave at them, and if they kept waving, why, as long as somebody wave at them, as long as they were hid, why then they could go hide if they could get away quick enough.

FIELDWORKER: It's just be someone else who was hiding who'd wave at him, mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: Someone else that was hid out, and if they got caught before the, this person could get away from the base, why, then, he'd have to uh, the, the hunt, the one that was hunting them would say, "Seek my base," and there'd be two of them on it. Well, one person could wave at
100 these two even, if they were on a base, and then they could go hide again. If they, if they could

see them, they'd have to see them wave, they couldn't just wave and not see them, they'd have to see the, see the wave and, uh, they could just keep playing that until they were all caught and, of course, the one person, they could just keep him working a long time because the if they could hide, uh, long enough that, he could keep waving to ones that was on the base, so and he'd have to keep on until everybody was caught.

105 FIELDWORKER: And how did you generally play Annie-over?

INFORMANT: Oh, uh, uh, we'd take, um, it'd take several, (could) take several persons for that, and we'd just take a ball and throw it over a house and we'd choose up sides and, and then, uh, they would, uh, if they'd catch the ball after throwing over the house they could run around the side of the house and as many people as they could touch with the ball, uh, would have to be on their side, but they'd have to change sides every time, every time they caught the ball. If they cou-, didn't catch the ball, well then they'd have to stay on their own side, and, uh, if they kept throwing the ball over, and didn't get it clear over the house, they holler, "Annie-over!"

110 FIELDWORKER: And, uh, you just kept on playing then until one side had all the—

INFORMANT: Uh, until one side had all of them on, on that side, until they all got caught.

115 FIELDWORKER: How'd they play that now?

INFORMANT: Uh, they, this was called spin the bottle, and the there's [distortion] but they don't necessarily have to be, they could be in chairs, but you take it, any kind of a bottle, a pop bottle or a milk bottle, or any kind, any bottle, and just spin it around and around and whoever it points to then they've got to, p-, forfeit or tell a story or, or do some performance that, just on the spur of the moment. Uh, that'd be a lot of fun too, if you get them caught, get them to doing something that they didn't know what they was supposed to do.

120 FIELDWORKER: And could you tell us how you play that game the queen family?

INFORMANT: Uh, well, um, we're sp-, need two rooms, uh, or, something to separate people and need several people, and then, uh, one of them starts, uh, out, and they have two or three helpers and, um, they bring, they bring a, one person in there from the other room, and, um, uh, they'll say, uh, "This is the green family," and then, uh, the green family are supposed to imitate, or, or mock, this person that they brought in, and, they're supposed to do that until he catches on what they're doing, and then when he catches on then he joins the green family, then they bring in another person, and that's why you have to have two rooms, because the persons in the other room are not supposed to know what, how you do it, supposed to catch on to, why, just mocking them until they catch on.

130 FIELDWORKER: And how about that game, uh, granny's tea?

INFORMANT: Uh, grandmother's tea, weh, she's supposed to be sick and, uh, to play this game you have to, um, tell her, tell anybody that, uh, they've got to take food in to, to grandma, and

135

she can't eat tea and, um, you're supposed to, that's the catch to that. Am I supposed to tell the catch?

FIELDWORKER: [Laugh] Yeah, OK.

140 INFORMANT: Uh, in order to, to, uh, play it, uh, you ask what food or drink or anything that they can give her, and as long as they don't mention any word that has the letter 'T' in it, why, then, they, they're all right, but if they mention any word, or any drink that has the letter 'T' in it, why then, they have to pay a forfeit, or sit on the floor. And that's the catch to the game is, is the letter 'T'. Uh, we used to play a game that, uh, where we'd, uh, line up in circles and, we'd all hold hands and then there'd be two, uh, couples that would hold hands, and they'd go around this
145 circle on the outside, and then they would touch two of the kids' hands, and then they were supposed to run in the opposite direction, and see which one could get, uh, back in that opening first, and then of course the losing couple would have to go around again and touch two more hands and, just keep running that way, and play the, uh game, and sometimes we'd run into each other, sometimes we'd get a pretty hard bump when those two couples was running around
150 opposite directions of that circle. Uh, if they could miss each other, it was all right, but if they bump, why, sometimes we'd get knocked down.

FIELDWORKER: And what was the other game you played that was similar to that?

INFORMANT: Uh, well, uh, that was where we would, uh, form circles, but we wouldn't hold hands, and one, uh, person would stand in front of the other person.

155 FIELDWORKER: What did they call that?

INFORMANT: A don't remember what we called it. We just, we just playing and uh, one, uh, person'd be trying to catch another person, and then as long as they were running, they'd have to keep running, and then he would stop behind one of these and that would make it three in a row. Well that first, front one then, and then this three would have to then chase the one that
160 was trying to catch the other one. But I don't remember what we called it, we didn't have too many names for them, we just, We'd just play games, we called them games and when we were kids going to school.

FIELDWORKER: What was that now?

INFORMANT: A-another game we would play, we called it the last couple out, and we would, uh,
165 form, twos, just standing couples, but we'd stand one right behind the other, and form a line, and, uh, uh, one person then would stand in front of them with their back to them and they'd call out, they'd say, "The last couple out." Well the last couple that was behind this line would start running, in opposite direction, eh, run out, run, and then this, uh, front person then that was calling out the names uh, would try to catch one of them, and it didn't make any difference
170 which one, but if she'd catch one then the other one that wasn't caught would have to stand in front of this line and call the last couple out and course as they were caught they would, uh, get, uh, st-, get in front, and they'd just keep on until they'd st-, until the line was, had all run out, we

played that an awful lot, and... W-we used to have a literary society, and they'd have, uh, it was kind of like a newspaper, only it, the different ones of the, just the kids would write it up, and if
175 they could find out anything somebody done like a certain boy had gone to see a girl or something, or they'd tell that, or if they could catch, uh, if, we'd ride horses a lot when we were kids, and if somebody fell off a horse and then somebody else would see it, well they'd report this to this editor, and then they'd just get up and read this paper in the, at our meetings, I mean our literary society, and then, course, we'd have, maybe we'd have cookies, or some kind of cake
180 to eat afterward, just was the young folks would get together, and, and we'd tell everything that we knew on everybody else that, anything that we'd, we could catch somebody doing, why we'd tell it, and they'd read it on this literary paper. But we didn't have too much to go to when I was a kid.

FIELDWORKER: Did they have any other kind of get-togethers?

185 INFORMANT: Oh, we, sometimes we would have pie suppers where the, uh, women would bring in pies and then men would bid on them buy them and then they would have to eat pie, eat the pie with whoever they bought. And, um, if, uh, you, some boy was s-, was, oh, say he was sweet on a girl, why, then, some of the men would get smart and they'd just keep running that pie up real high and make him pay a great big pie, price for it, and sometimes, he'd (even) would quit
190 buying it, quit bidding on it, but um, if he c-, if he had the money, he'd just keep on running up if he wanted it real bad.

FIELDWORKER: There any others?

INFORMANT: The, oh, w-, we'd have spelling bees quite often in school, and, and sometimes, we'd have another school come down, and we'd, uh, have, match games on them, and
195 sometimes we'd have match games among our own uh, school. But, uh, w-, we'd come down and, uh, choose up sides and then, uh, we'd start out spelling words, and then sometimes we'd have, uh, sometimes we'd just spell words, just any words just to see who could spell down the, the other one, and sometimes we'd have to, uh, after spelling words we'd, uh, one person would start it out, and then we'd have to spell a word that started with a, letter that that, at that letter
200 that that one word ended from.

FIELDWORKER: And a match game, uh, is that a special kind of a spelling bee?

INFORMANT: Well, we just, uh, choose up sides, and see which, uh, which person could spell a, stand up longer to spell the words, and course then, in, in those match games they'd just give out words, but when we'd have it, a lot of times you know like I said, we'd have to spell one word,
205 uh, say, for instance, somebody would spell a word tax 't' 'a' 'x' well the next person then would have to start a word, uh, starting with 'x' and that was kind of hard, you'd really get them down that way when, when you spell words like that to get as many words as they could without thinking of what the next word would start with, so you would have to start the next word with the, the last letter of the word that was just spelled, and w-, we had a lot of fun that way. I might
210 tell you about our pioneer days.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah (xx)

INFORMANT: That'd be a good, um, course we always had that, we started out having it, uh, the second of May, but it got s-, quite often where every year that, sometimes the second of May would come on Sunday, and, we are, more or less of a religious people here, and we don't like to
215 have too many celebrations on Sunday, so, the chamber of commerce finally changed it to the first Saturday in May. And, uh, they start advertising it, well, they start having old time dances around the middle of February, and they have those old time dances every Friday night, and these old time dances are to be a, to raise money to help pay for the expenses because they give prizes out for the ones, uh, men that have the longest beard, and, um, the best-dressed cowboy, and
220 we also have that in junior size, uh, best-dressed boy or best-dressed man, and, uh, most typical pioneer-dressed woman and the most typical pioneer-dressed girl, and, uh, they also give prizes at these old-time dances for the uh, best old-time dress, er, uh, for a woman and best old-time dress for a man, and best-dressed boy and the best dressed-girl, and, uh, then they have quite a celebration, they have ray-, rodeos for about three days, and, um, then they have, uh, a big
225 parade—it, it's quite a, quite an affair to see that parade. It starts out and they have all kind of themes, old-fashion themes or even getting, we're now having uh, trying to get modern themes up in space, and, and things like that and then they have, um prizes for the best, uh, floats, and, uh, best cowboy rider, and, uh, and the, they have the pioneer day queen, the old, old-fashion queen, and then they have a modern queen, they have girls for that, and the, the garden clubs,
230 uh, put up these, uh, modern day queens, and, that is usually high school girls, and uh, they have a penny-a-vote, and anybody wants to, course they use the, put this money in containers, and if they want to use, they use the money then for the beautification of the of the city and parks, and, uh, then, the girl that gets the most votes at a certain, well, right at the last of the pioneer days, she gets to, to ride in the float, and then her attendants are all dressed up, and they have
235 a special float to ride in the parade, and, uh, they, have, they have different prizes for them to use to, so that they'd be interested in, in running in the parade, and then, uh, the next two runner ups there of course are her attendants, and they also ride on the same float with, that she does. Uh, we have an old-timers picnic, it's always on Labor Day, and, uh, course, that is county wide, or, or state wide or anything that wants to uh, anybody that wants to come to this picnic, but it
240 is to honor the uh, sett-, old settlers, and they have prizes also f-, in that to give to the ones that comes the farthest, and the one that has lived in the, this part of the country the longest time and they also give prizes to the youngest, so it doesn't have to be an old settler to be in that, course they can be just a tiny baby, and they, they, of course, can be the newest pioneers, and uh, newest settler, and, uh, they have a, quite, quite an entertainment for that and they have
245 the, that old fiddlers contest, and they have, uh, contest and that, and, uh, let's see the, can't think of, of all the prizes. The oldest man, and the oldest woman, and, uh, I think I said that before.

FIELDWORKER: Then, what do they have when they have a, they have a meal for the old pioneers?

250 INFORMANT: Oh, oh, yes, we have a, a covered-dish dinner. Basket dinner.

FIELDWORKER: What do they serve? What, what kind dinner do they call that?

INFORMANT: Well, we call it a basket dinner, you bring just, bring your dinner and just spread it out, we all eat together and, and, uh, we, uh, have lots to eat, all kinds of everything, and whatever anybody wants to bring, just whatever they bring, and put it out on tables and, and
255 then, uh, one thing about this, uh, old settler's picnic, after you eat all, all you can eat and have so much to eat, why, they have their entertainment and then about four o'clock then they, we have a man here in town that furnishes watermelons, and then we have a free watermelon feed, and that's, that's quite a gala affair. Uh, the merchants in, in town, they have what they call crazy days, and if anybody wants to see anybody dressed crazy, why, you really ought to come because
260 there's sometime they are really just dressed real crazy, sometimes they're all painted up, and, uh, and that's about the middle of July when they have this day, and um, last year, I saw somebody had great, uh, great big feet and they have great big wigs, and, and maybe they'll have, uh, one part of, one part of them will be w-, dressed in a dress, and one do a, the other half of them will have on uh, funny, punny, funny-colored pants, and, uh, they have, uh, prizes for the
265 one that's dressed the craziest, and the crazier you can dress, the crazier it is, and it's what it, what it is, it's crazy days, and that's a lot of fun too. Pioneer days, uh,

FIELDWORKER: How, w-, how's that, uh, fair?

INFORMANT: Pioneer day is uh, around the first of May, it's the first Saturday of May, but our fair, our state fair is in, uh, well,

270 AUXILIARY INFORMANT: It's a country fair.

INFORMANT: Well i-, no, it's really a county fair not a state fair, it's in October or, uh, last of September, it's usually in first two weeks in October, and we have, uh, all kind of exhibits, and, uh, stock shows, and, and, um, rodeos, and, and, uh, things like that that people can come in, and it lasts for four days, it usually starts around the well, first wee-, first or second week in October,
275 and it usually lasts all week long. And they have all kind of exhibits, and all kind of, uh, have quarter horse shows, and stock shows and all kind of fat stock, and poultry, and, uh, just, embroidery work, and fancy work, and art, uh, all kind of paintings, and, uh, all kinds of, uh, vegetables, uh, whatever they raise around here, and show them, and draw prizes on them, and, uh, have the, one day they have a flower show and that's o-, usually on Wednesday, and then,
280 uh, on Thursday, then, they have a they have queen wheat, uh, people elected for wheat kings, br-, and, uh, things that go on like that that's really worthwhile seeing, and, uh, course the schools they put in their exhibits, and then their, uh, home demonstration clubs, they have all kind of canned fruits and vegetables that they show off, and, uh,

FIELDWORKER: What was that now?

285 INFORMANT: Sky hook.

FIELDWORKER: Now, what would you call a sky hook?

INFORMANT: Well, a sky hook is one of those things that, uh, be fastened on a barn, they used to raise up their, uh, bales of hay with, and put up in the, up in the loft. But this is, is, uh, I guess it'd be the same thing or else it would be, this would be kind of a top of a building, but, uh, we didn't call them "cupola," we'd call them, we call them "sky hooks."

FIELDWORKER: OK.

INFORMANT: The story of an Arthur, of Arthur the Rat. Once upon a time there was a young rat who couldn't [cough] 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, "Would you rather stay inside?" he wouldn't say yes, or, eh, no either. He'd always shriek [sic] making, he'd always shirk making a choice. Uh, one fine day his aunt Josephine said to him, "Now look here. No one will ever care i-, if you carry on like this. If you have no more 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, stamp-, stamping her foot, for she couldn't bear to see the young rat so cold-blooded. "I don't know," was all he ever answered, and then he'd walk off to think for an hour or more whether he should 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 was a very dreary old place. The rat, the roof let the rain come in, come through, come wash, come washing in. The beams and the 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 with fear and horror. "This won't do," said the leader. "We can't stay cooped up this way any longer." So they sent out scouts to search for a new home. A little later on that evening, the scouts came back and said they had 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 a, of young Arthur— that was the name of the sh-shirker. He wasn't in line, and he wasn't exactly outside it. He stood by it. "Come on, get in line," growled the old rat cros-, coarsely. "Of course you're coming too?" "I don't know," said Arthur calmly. "Why, the idea of it. You don't think it's safe here anymore, do you?" "I'm not certain," said Arthur undaunted. "The roof might not fall down yet." "Well," said the old rat, "we can't wait for you to join us." Then he turned to the others and shouted, "Right about face! March!" 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 go back to my hold 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. And we'd say bee's wax. The next morning—it was a foggy day— some men came to look over the damage. It seemed odd to them that the old building was not haunted by rats. But, at last, one of them happened to move a board and he caught sight of a young rat, quite dead, half in, and half out of his hole. Thus the shirker got his due, and there was no mourning for him. We live in the, in the

325 country where we don't have too much water and especially lakes and things, so uh, we got, uh,
little place out west of town, it's, uh, got some little hills on each side of it, but it's got a good
place to build a dam, so, uh, men got together and built a, a dam, and they made a homemade
lake, it's quite a little lake, it's not big or [cough] elaborate or anything like some of the lakes
that, where they are natural made, but it's quite a nice little lake, and they got a park out there,
330 uh, eating area, and they have ducks and, uh, swans out there, and, and, um, they got a miniature
train that is run by the Lions Club through the summertime when the kids are playing, and it's,
they have a little depot out there that they put the, disconnect the train from the, engine from
the cars, store it through the wintertime, but, they have the different ones at Lions Club or
engineers that put up twenty-five cents and you ride clear around the west, uh, east side of the
335 lake, and around the north side by, past the dam, and then clear around on the west side, and
turn around and and, uh, even grown folks can ride on it, it don't have to be just the kids, but the
kids'll get a big kick out of it. And, um, they've got trees planted out there now, and they've got,
uh, swings, and, uh, got fireplaces and, and tables where they have picnics, and, um, then they
have the, a Lions Club, uh, I mean the, uh, auxil-, uh, the, uh, I-, American Legion has an office out
340 there, and, and then on the north side of the lake they've got a girl scout building, headquarters
building, it's, it's just real nice, and they've got a place down um, under the hill then where they're
going to make a camping area for the girls scouts, and I guess boy scouts could use it too, but
they have, um, uh, and it's just west of the fair building, they have quite a fair ground out there
and this, uh, lake is down under the hill away from this fairground, so it wouldn't be very far to
345 walk, and then on the days that we have the fairs they have fireworks out there that's a lot of
fun. They get on the west side of the lake and people park up on top of the hill on the east side
of the lake or even down by the lake, they've got, uh, roads or blacktopped around the lake, on
the west side and east side too, and they can park down there and watch the fireworks, and it's,
it's real pretty to see the firecrackers, or fireworks go off uh, at night time, and they go up in the
350 air and spread out all over the lake and give the, quite a bit of color to it, and, uh...

FIELDWORKER: I think you mentioned, uh, a while back they had a train called the doodlebug
that ran through here.

INFORMANT: Well, yeah, years ago, we had a little old bitty train that went through town, we
called it "the doodlebug," it's just a little old, it had kind of a square-looking india-, engine, uh,
355 engine. It didn't look like an ordinary train, but we called it "the doodlebug," but it didn't last too
long in this part of the country, it—

FIELDWORKER: Where did it run from?

INFORMANT: Well, uh, from Liberal to Dalhart, that I know of, from Liberal, Kansas to Dalhart,
Texas, and course it went clear across the panhandle of Oklahoma.

360 FIELDWORKER: Hmm.

INFORMANT: But {(xx)—

FIELDWORKER: (Interesting.)}