

Rydholm Fred

Marquette, Michigan

[*This tape was very difficult to make out so there are many blanks*]

Start of interview:

(Interviewer) Ok was she a nurse?

(Fred Ryholm) She was a nurse yeah

(I) Your mom was a nurse at Brooke Ridge. You were just a little boy then weren't you?

(F) I wasn't even born yet, I wasn't even born.

(I) But you just know she worked there.

(F) Yeah I'm trying to think now... she had to have worked there maybe before Brooke Ridge I don't know how that could work. Because she, she took her nurses training at Cook Country Hospital in Chicago or down near Chicago and she was there when *Eastland* turned over which was in 1915 so she must have been there. But she worked down... oh boy she was down at core farm in 1912 because she was there when they built a big stand pipe up above the mill.

(I) Oh ok.

(F) Yeah up on you know there used to be a big pipe right on top of Mt. Maynard there? That hill behind the Brooke Ridge got three names.

(I) Ok cause I know it as Mt. Marquette.

(F) Yeah it's Mt. Maynard.

(I) Ok [Giggles]

(F) But they put a tourist outfit out there up there called Mt. Marquette where you are on and that's the first tourist outfit but the mountain is still Mt. Maynard.

(I) Ok.

(F) Then they put a ski hill on this side and they call it Balcony Hill or something.

(I) Right.

(F) And the amount of people call it Crockman Hill ski or something or Crockman Ski or something that's the ski hill but the mountain is still Mt. Maynard.

(I) Ok, I didn't know that I only know it as Marquette Mountain.

(F) Yeah that's Mt. Maynard the highest point is ninety two....

(I) Oh what did you build a pipe?

(F) It was a huge big stand pipe up in 1912 they put a little, it was a hydroelectric plant, it's still there but its closed down now but it took power and light through there. Something power right thing now on the bottom of the field there is on the Carp River but in order to get a head of water for it they had a big pipe that goes from Tella Sear Lake [Spelled Phonetically] and it came all the way down and it's a cycling pipe it's a cycling. It comes down in to run that hydroelectric plant. But when they turned it off the power coming four and a half miles of the water was so much as it splits everything wide open and they have to have a place for it to serge up into. They call that a serge tank.

(I) Oh.

(F) And that thing was on the top of that hill, on top of Mt. Maynard.

(I) Oh.

(F) And they just removed it about four years ago or five years ago and they closed that little power plant down there but that was there for eighty years, sixty to seventy five years old. Eighty years, and it stood up, no one could miss it every tourist came in here looking for that pipe.

(I) How neat.

(F) Yeah it was very huge sight. You can see it all the way from top of ---

(I) We did drove back there we walked the woods the other month and we drove back up that real steep trail and it's a lot of sand dunes is what it looks like.

(F) Yeah.

(I) We had to put the car into four wheel but it looked like it was being used for I don't know leave running back there.

(F) Yeah and that's in fact there too that's on the bottom of the of that coffee, tea and everything. But the county owns that and in fact around 1890 and 91 or something like that they built that as a poor farm and it was the best one in the state.

(I) Right you were nine so...

(F) It was beautiful. And Peter White planted had John Stewart planted those big long Bzanry Poppers [Spelled Phonetically].

(I) Oh really?

(F) John Stewart worked for Peter White

(I) He was like a superintendent?

(F) John Stewart was the superintendent in fact he started working there in 1902 and he ran the boarding, well he ran the whole place but he ran but Mrs. Stewart cooked and all that. Then somewhere around 1911 or 12 my mother started working there and I don't know if she was working on those boards but she must have had some nurses training because she was a nurse there.

(I) What about the weather? Was it..?

(F) It was...

(I) When it cold did they operate?

(F) No no.

(I) Oh.

(F) It was just for old people that were beggars so they wouldn't be beggars people didn't have any money. And they called it the poor farm and all the lumber jacks in those days came out of the woods and then spend all their money at work. And a lot of them didn't have a cent or a relative and they went to the poor farm and some of them got pretty bad I mean they just stayed there until they died and they had to have someone taking care of them.

(I) Yeah.

(F) And maybe she wasn't the nurse, she could have been any kind of a nurse was there first but Mr. Stewart ran and Mr. Stewart had a young daughter, he had two sons and three daughters or four daughters but one of them was born eighteen years after the others. [Chuckles]

(I) [Laughs]

(F) And that was Alice and she was a young girl then and there was a rumor that she was one of the Hue Emmet's [Spelled Phonetically] daughter but she wasn't.

(I) Uh oh.

(F) Because she was born out of the parlor room my dad knew the whole family and Mrs. Stewart, grandma Stewart was a midwife and she you know delivery all the babies and she delivered you know my dad and my uncles and all my family. They worked together, my grandfather and John Stewart ran the boarding house at the powder room.

(I) Uh uh.

(F) And then he got this job down here and my mother got a job working there at the poor farm. And she was some kind of a nurse but I don't know what she did, I mean she was attendant of floor there or something and she took care all of those old guys and the people on the poor farm like a nurse.

(I) Yeah wasn't she there when captain Barney was there?

(F) Captain who?

(I) Captain Barney the captain we meet at the dorm here.

(F) Oh I don't know, oh captain Barney?

(I) Yeah ---- --

(F) She used to name all kinds of people that were there and I can't think of any of them but they were mostly younger guys I think um... Thurgood Marshall.

(I) Yeah Thurgood Marshall. Jake O'roar [Spelled Phonetically]? Oh John O'roar

(F) John O'roar he may have or may not have ended up at the poor farm but he was a lumberjack in those days.

(I) Jack Cassidy?

(F) Jack Cassidy yeah.

(I) He grew old there.

(F) Yeah he just grew old there and died there. And there were others too but anyway then she went down to Cook County Hospital and then to the city of Portview but she was going to college while she down there she was going to Northern.

(I) Oh yeah?

(F) And but of course the Stewart's knew my father's family and when she worked down there that's where they met, she met my dad down there. But that wasn't until 1916 or 17 so it's possible that she wasn't working there when she was with Alice Stewart.

(I) Right.

(F) She must have been just there living with Alice or something because they were real good friends all her life but she ended up working there any way, she worked there a couple years. She went to college and then she went down to Chicago and she got an interview for down there and course she was good friends with the Stewarts all the time when she was there.

(I) Did Alice stay on at Brooke Bridge?

(F) She lived there but she never worked there. She was just the daughter of John Stewart you know. And they lived there, they all lived there and then um I don't know when John Stewart died but he had worked for Peter White off and on all the time, he worked on a few - and he worked at this poor farm and then the Morse's took over and worked there. Morse's and Mr. Morse was the superintendent and I don't know if it was anybody including him and John Stewart or it must have been because the Morse's were working there when I was there.

(I) Ok.

(F) And we knew them we used to go see them when lived at the poor farm. And the poor farm was a farm, it was a farm and they ran it they had no electric and they had gardens and hay for horses.

(I) With a garden in the front?

(F) Well they had a garden in the front but they also had the back in the back there too. And then gradually the farm part of it which went by the wayside had a little garden, a little vegetable garden and stuff. And then um there was a report that it was outdated and gloomy and all that from the village. Bad for the people that were living there and everything and there was a lot of talk about closing down and everything -- one of the most neat groupie I guess.

(I) What?

(F) So they had some terrible reports on the care of everything that was down there and I was down there and looked it was kind of gloomy, it was painted gray inside not like they used to have it. But for the old days it was not good for the mind.

(I) Right.

(F) And it just needed updating so but they eventually did close it and then they opened it again for the...

(I) For the children?

(F) For the children but they found that they were emotionally disturbed people.

(I) They weren't ---

(F) I don't know they were just emotionally disturbed and they would go in and out of it. And they never had very many at a time -- --. Then that same report came again that the place wasn't fit for it but that it was well built but it needed cement walls and...

(I) Its beautiful! It's a solid structure, it's a beautiful arrangement and there's all these new rumors like -- --- and I don't know they were going to demolish it and then they changed their mind.

(F) Yeah they built that other place over there, that other for bad kids not the emotionally disturbed but juvenile detention home or something. And I don't know what they did with the kids from there but they, those kids that were in there need to go to school, need to go to different schools in town and then go back. But these kids in that place I guess they weren't allowed out.

(I) Right.

(F) And that's a different deal but it's on the same property. And there was a lot of resentment about putting bad kids in there among the neighbors.

(I) Cyrus Hills?

(F) Cyrus Hills.

(I) Yeah I don't blame them.

(F) And then the place the old Brooke Ridge place was closed up and they were gonna um well they said they were going tear it down, it was going to cost something like six, seven or eight thousand or ten thousand to tear it down which seemed kind of ridiculous.

(I) [Giggles]

(F) Then there were other people offering to lease it or buy it...

(I) Buy it yeah!

(F) And do something with it, they had serval ideas.

(I) Country Inn.

(F) Country Inn and all that kind of stuff and Buck Bradshaw was going to do that and Kyle Curry and he bought the light house up there in Big Bay but he runs that.

(I) Yeah.

(F) And you could probably talk to him and he could probably talk to John Curry.

(I) --- --

(F) Yeah I think he's got what he wants now, this place is going real good up there in Big Bay and it's a bed and breakfast and its only got about seven or eight rooms.

(I) Isn't that over in town? That ---- --

(F) That isn't the place.

(I) Oh.

(F) This is way around out on the point and it's a lighthouse, it's an old lighthouse but it's a privet lighthouse in all of Michigan I guess.

(I) I'll have to go look at that

(F) And you have to have an appointment to see it because there is certain times when he'd let you in there but you can even call and warn him or something unless there is no people there because he says he is selling privacy.

(I) [Laughs]

(F) He doesn't want people looking around when he had people staying there. But if you call and you tell me what it's all about then he might.

(I) Alright I'll have to do that. We drove up to Big Bay and had lunch in that little hotel.

(F) Yeah that hotel yeah that's John Small I think his name is. And they are fixing that rooming part up but the restaurant I guess is open and that's supposed to be well pretty good now. He has only had one bathroom for the women and one for men on the floor see? And people didn't want that and now they don't do that.

(I) Yeah they don't do it like that anymore.

(F) So they took out every other room and made two bathrooms, one for this room and one for this one and take out another to make two bathrooms. So every room can have a bathroom and updated it but that deal there had nothing to do with Brooke Ridge that is different topic all together. But this Doge -- bought the lighthouse and he wanted to buy Broke Ridge.

(I) Why did the Marquette board or whoever...?

(F) It was the country board supervisors of the board of commissions and I guess it was, I don't remember if it was five on there now or seven but it was three one way and two were for or something but they would not move on it because they kept saying well that's a nice piece of property it maybe we can make a nice buck off of them and jury said we would only take the part with the place on it and you can have the rest of it!

(I) The land yeah.

(F) The land and they only wanted two acres and there's thirty or something there and then they said well but someday that probably going to want that property and then they said they would even lease it since they didn't want to sell it they'd lease it. A short term or a long-term lease or something and they still didn't move! And I don't understand it!

(I) It's frustrating.

(F) And people talked to them and called and this and that and Mrs. Defant [Spelled Phonetically] was this hold out on it, she wouldn't budge on it. She kept saying I want know where you are getting your money, where is your financial? We got the darn money what are you asking all that for!?

(I) Yeah right!

(F) He owned half the north part of the county but anyway they still were dragging and then after about three tries with lots of people talking on their behalf they backed out and then he bid on the lighthouse and he got that. And that was kind of the end of that thing and then in the meantime while they were negotiating when they were beginning to negotiate the pipes burst in there!

(I) I found a newspaper...

(F) Filled with water and ice and ruined the building, ruined everything you know. But they were still willing to fix it up! These guys said well you can fix it up but they weren't willing to pay very much for it. They were only going to pay I don't know thirty thousand or something but of course who wants a building like that? You know you want to put another sixty thousand in it to get the dime to go through it and rewire it and re-plumb it.

(I) It needed to be gutted and started...

(F) Yeah!

(I) You know -- on the wayside

(F) Well they kept saying they weren't offering enough money and they were subsidizing this place and all kinds of stuff it was ridiculous!

(I) I can't believe that!

(F) It even looks worse now than it did then. And they say maybe they get into an argument what is it you know? But now when you look back they didn't have any arguments, it was just ridiculous.

(I) I don't understand it at all. Seven years is ridiculous it could be finished!

(F) Yeah now its they were going to tear it down and then they backed off and then they were going to tear it down again and backed off and now they haven't done anything in there since. As far as I know there is nothing.

(I) Did they, did the county get like tax write off have any money out of it or something is that why they?

(F) No, the county doesn't pay any taxes. The county can't be one, the taxing unit can't tax another taxing unit and so it's just ridiculous and they aren't doing anything with it and that

ought to be brought out in the paper in hindsight of the paper that it's a ridiculous thing that they need to do something with it.

(I) Yes.

(F) And then its start coming out that it did have, that it was such a good building and was made so well that to tear it down and rebuild, you could never get kind of building now.

(I) Right.

(F) Its solid poured cement, three four brick you know it's a well-built building.

(I) Right, it's beautiful.

(F) So they are ashamed to tear it down now and yet to get someone to take it now is almost impossible because they had their big chance you know and those guys were really anxious to. But anyway that's the little I know about it and I had all that straight in my mind once about my mother was there except I know both my parents were very good friends of the Stewart's. John Stewart ---

(I) Do they still in live in Marquette?

(F) The Stewart's are all dead.

(I) Oh

(F) The sixth generation or fifth or six generation from that same family come every summer to Stewart Cove which is the oldest building north of Marquette. [Tape cuts out] The Canadian friends which came from Montréal would come back up along this here. They were part of that first aid company they always had Indians brought to their party -- you know. And those are the ones that move up along this road but there were other French people from France and other places like down there in New Orleans and that kind of area.

(I) Right and they could come up yeah that would make me crazy. If I family -- in my Marquette I couldn't do that I -- ---

(F) Yeah I don't know if there is any here now the last one that I knew was Oscar and he died and he was a fifth American but he was half --. He used to have chili at restaurants and put the -- he put on a new ----- ---.

(I) Well I guess I was reading the other idea and I found out that a lady Barbra... I don't know her last name is...

(F) Oh that's um...

(I) She did a lot of research on....

(F) Oh yes! And she has got a lot of –

(I) And she went ahead and got it qualified at the historical...

(F) Yeah the historic...

(I) Historical landmark...

(F) Right.

(I) So do you think can they tear it down if it's a historical landmark?

(F) I don't know I don't if that's why keep it or not but that's the privet -- keeps the.. she been she came here um and was amazed by a lot of the old buildings that were around were still left on the TV the other night they said the announcer said something about oh they were talking about the Calumet theater! It was built in 1901 might be one says it's an eighty eight building one of the oldest buildings in Michigan if you can believe there must be a hundred place and I mean that's not that old.

(I) Yeah I know.

(F) But that one there is older than that! I mean if you get back to the sixties a hundred and fifty year old then it's an old building. But about eighty live in Marquette they go back and forth between –

(I) That old crosswalk on the corner?

(F) Yes yeah that's 1890 too.

(I) Yeah that's a beautiful building.

(F) But the old church there were a couple of churches from 1875 and the one across the street from us that big house is 1872 and this Harvey house is 1864 the one right on the highway.

(I) Really?

(F) But that isn't even mentioned out there as true oldest building in the state that white, that white one right next to Sal yeah that P Harvey.

(I) It's a beautiful home but you are right!

(F) Yeah.

(I) ---

(F) They want a lot of money for it too but it's too big of a home for just getting started. its square and that other part of it had that used to be drive and put a store in there -- but the house is square two story and four hundred...

(I) and a down stairs.

(F) and um but the reason they want a lot of money is there is a lot of land that goes with it and if they sold a piece of it for that church that new church. Its goes all the way around Harvey he called it the --- house and ---.

(I) It's beautiful that added feature.

(F) Yeah.

(I) I was wondering about Goodrich now ---- --- ---whether or whoever decides.

(F) Yeah I don't know if they can or not. Some states that means a lot and they can't touch it or can't do anything about it having somebody you know pass on or something. But other states it doesn't mean anything it just means it's under historical – and whoever owns it can do with it what they want and I don't know what if there are any teeth in the law or not. But if its national register or is a state register

(I) Yeah it can.

(F) Well it seems like that would have to be more...

(I) More work.

(F) More prestige.

(I) maybe there is some information on it to get it but she...

(F) And I didn't want to belittle that Calumet theater because it's a beautiful building and was built in 1901 but to call it the oldest building in the state, its not the oldest building in the state that's ridiculous.

(I) I haven't been to Calumet

(F) Oh you haven't been there?

(I) No

(F) They had an Air Force radar center up there.

(I) Ohh.

(Interviewer 2) I think the Navy is up there now or something like I don't ---

(I) Yeah! --- ---

(F) Well the park around where the hotel is the main part of Big Bay just the other side of it is Bay Cliff and then you have to go down along all these camps just along the bay on Lake Independent and you can go around the other side of Lake Independent and if you go way out on the point that's where the light house is. They are kind of out there by themselves.

(I) Kind of out south east up near Big Bay there are these rocks that make these huge these are special rocks that can -- --- they are a couple of universities where they are conducting researching on them and everything. You can't go in and look at them they are really secluded covered...

(F) Yeah well that just at near the thumb.

(I) Oh.

(F) And that's the Viking they bring them but they ---- people bring them up.

(I) Oh ok.

(F) They put them like they are gold.

(I) Just a big boulder or rock?

(F) Yeah just a big rock up on -- others up and down the east coast and Normandy so but they are all over Europe. _---- They holy land --- people ---

(I) --- --- ----

(F) No it's inside ---

(I) ----

(F) Yeah.

(I) Ok well you pretty much answered all my questions. ---

(F) Well I would interested in seeing in what you come up with on your paper if I could read it. Because I am very vague on it now I thought I knew it at one time just the order of events there but I'm mixed up now. Because I know my mother was the first women to climb that stand pipe and she did it when the men were still working on it in 1912. She and Alice went up there and the ladder was up the side and she climb to the top of it. And she always told me she was the first women to climb it and maybe the only women I don't know. But I climbed it when I was a kid. So that was in 1912 and I know she was working there when she met my dad and they got married in 1916 I guess.

(I) Lee Harvey [Spelled Phonetically]

(F) Lee Harvey correct.

(I) I don't have any dates um --- I don't have any dates...

(F) She was there from 12- 16 so that's four years. I don't know what she did those four years whether she worked there all that time I don't know, she probably stayed with Alice or something.

(I) Yeah maybe --- --

(F) Mmhm yup. But I know she worked there a couple years anyways. And the old guys that had the manure spreader that was the only way in that they let them --- --- --

(I) [Laughs] ride a horse in or something.

(F) --- --

(I) But Peter White he was when Brook Ridge was built he was a big man in town?

(F) Peter White was the biggest politician in Marquette ever had or that the Upper Peninsula ever had. He was everything a county clerk he was --- he was president of this and president of that. He was a first lawyer, he was a real estate man and he sold the stuff for Marquette, he was the first postmaster he had the Peter White Insurance Company the oldest insurance company in Michigan. He was a banker, he started a library he was everything! Everything nothing could happen in the whole Upper Peninsula without Peter White's signature on it.

(I) Yeah.

(F) And there's never been anybody that was such a big shot ever before since. And he came here when he was eighteen years old when they started the city of Marquette, when they started it in 1849. --- Harlow was the guy was the founder and the leader of party and Peter White worked with him. And Peter White was at that age where he was energetic and doing everything and then he married the daughter of the guy who was president of the Cleveland Mining Company.

(I) Oh boy!

(F) And got into all that and this mines and everything and pretty soon he got mad at her or she got mad at him I don't know what happen. Family was red hot all the time the Harlow's and the Longyear's and the White's, but he was the big shot.

(I) He needed dedication to something...

(F) Yeah. And everything was dedicated everybody that died he gave the ullage and he was always... but anyway Peter White was president of the First National Bank, he started the First National Bank.

(I) Oh I didn't know that.

(F) And he built the opera house and all that. --- and everybody that was of any importance at all that came in this area always went to Peter White's first thing. Then he retired in 1905, he died in 1908 he was on the Board of Regents for University of Michigan and he was on the parks commission for the Mackinac Island state park and he was down there in Detroit um for that meeting for the Mackinac Island park when he had a heart attack. Just as he left the Detroit city hall and the mayor of Detroit saw him fall down and he rushed over and brought him up and put him on a davenport or something in the mayor's office and he died there. ----

(I) How old was he?

(F) I think he was eighteen in 1849 so he would have been sixty eight in eight so seventy six.

(I) Yeah. ---- Did he get arrested by that Indian chief?

(F) What was that?

(I) Did he get arrested by that Indian chief?

(F) Yeah no, another Indian.

(I) Oh I thought it was another --

(F) Do you mean up there in the Keweenaw? When he was more --- sent an Indian out after him when he was lost.

(I) Yeah he got lost --

(F) No it wasn't Charlie Toboggan but he was a good friend of his. Toboggan came here before Marquette was here.

(I) Right

(F) Robert --- brought him up here.

(I) ----

(F) Yeah he lived right there by the Carp River first in an Indian town which is down by Gate Rock which is by Toboggan Hill and Toboggan Lake but then he was living at Presque Isle when Peter White got the island from the federal government for Marquette. Then Toboggan thought he should move off there and it became a park and he moved out to Toboggan Hill. Peter White

was taking care of his money the money they got from the mines and so on and they built him a little house for him up there and Toboggan moved back there with his wife and some adopted kids and lived there until he died. Peter White did the ullage over his grave when he died too and said that he was born in 1798 but he wasn't --- that would put him --- .

(I) Oh ---

(F) But he said he was – seven years from 78' around that 1812 so somewhere between 1807 and 1820 or something like that.

(I) Yeah. That interesting

(F) Well and Peter White was of course into everything in the county when Brooke Ridge was built! And he had these grand ideas and he had a lot of many and nothing they put up was half done it was always the best.

(I) Oh yes.

(F) Because there was a lot of money floating around and wealthy people with some money. So that's why Brook Ridge, I think when it was built was supposed to be the finest um poor farm in the whole state history. –

(I) Because the same architect that built Brooke Ridge built the town poor farm.

(F) Yeah – Shelton yeah

(I) It was the same architect so they were well known in the community.

(I) Oh yeah. --- - - - . I only have lived here for two years and my step father – died ----

(F) Yeah now where are you from originally?

(I) I'm from California

(F) Oh you are from California! Where in California?

(I) Um its near Santa Barbra its right on the coast. –

(F) Oh and you were from Wisconsin?

(Interviewer #2) Oh St. Paul

(I) ---

(F) And you met up here did you?

(I) We met in Washington.

(F) Washington DC or state?

(I) Washington state. In Spokane.

(F) Oh Spokane.

(I2) I was in the airport.

(F) Oh I see.

(I) We met there.

(F) I just found out today that a girl from Republic was the first Air Force pilot from Michigan.

(I) Oh yeah?

(I2) What's her name?

(F) And she was the first, she did the first air fueling of any women in the country.

(I) I think I know her –

(F) Kelly L Tamtun, Air Commander C-141 cargo she lives in Mount Holly, New Jersey now. But I knew her dad and mother oh before... well I knew her grandparents and I was just eating with them today and they said. I asked about their daughter and they said oh her daughter is in the Air Force and I said in the Air Force? What is she doing there? Oh well she is a pilot!

(I) [Laughs]

(F) I said I never heard of such of thing. Because she is the first from Michigan1

(I) That's great!

(F) Isn't that something? Now were you a pilot too?

(I) No he flies...

(I2) I'm domestic now I'm a -- operator.

(F) Oh a – operator on those

(I) Heaters...

(I2) ---

(F) But she was the first women to refuel I guess in the Air Force.

(I) That's great! It was probably written up in the Air Force magazine or something we will look at that yeah.

(F) When did the women start being pilots? Not too long ago...

(I2) 77' I think is when...

(F) Oh that long ago!

(I2) Yeah that's when they first started basic training programs

(F) Oh I see.

(I) They can only fly like a cargo type aircraft they can't fly the jets or any of the fighters.

(F) Oh I see.

(I2) -----

(I) Right it could change in -

(F) I didn't know that girl but I knew her mother and her grandparents.

(I) Yeah there are not too many female pilots so that's pretty good.

(F) Yeah yeah.

(I) Yeah there are only what two -

(I2) By the time they go to school then they have to be copilot under another aircraft commander and then they do that for like two years and then they become a pilot and that's four years into your career when they are actually in charge of the crew and everything. So that really cool.

(F) So are you still in Air Force aren't you? And A - operator now, do you fly those big planes with the tankers?

(I) Right.

(F) Yeah I had a - years ago and they let us go out there and they had one of those big tankers open and the kids go in there pulling everything and I told them they better not fly that thing.

(I) [Laughs]

(F) They were laying down in the -

(I) What a job.

(F) I never heard of if they got off the ground or not.

(I) [Laughs]

(F) So the wings sank down when they are on the ground?

(I) They do. They go up when they get airborne and the pressure and everything.

(F) So they are built flexible?

(I2) Yeah they are -- all the ends were shaking...

(I) ---- ----

(F) Yeah they must be! They are the same ones actually.

(I2) ----

(I) ----.

(I2) the nearest would be like a sixty ---

(F) They must go through and check everything?

(I2) Oh they take it completely apart like all the wings have totally rebuilt inside and out.

(F) I was going to say I feel funny walking underneath. Do you fly the same plane all the time?

(I) Yes

(F) Same one?

(I2) Not the exact same, no

(F) Oh same kind of plane!

(I) Same style

(I2) They have all different models they have A models and then they have C models and then they have BC models and they have all different types of things.

(I) It depends they --- sit up on the chair instead of laying on your stomach.

(F) Oh I see.

(I) Its like a BC plane.

(F) From now on do you go a long ways from here? Some of these planes where do you take them?

(I2) With our local missions we just normally like out to Duluth and then come back. And we condition in the rain and when the navigator needs we will refuel at Duluth and then do a like go to an al rout Nebraska and then come back and we will stop at the nav right about Dultuth and then start over something. We are starting bomb runs right and I am on one of those too and

those are like nine hour missions work. The longest I have ever been on was like eleven and that was coming back from England. ---

(F) You came all the way from England in one flight?

(I) And Saudi Arabia

(F) Well now is here now? They got, they don't have a fighter squadron anymore?

(I) No that's gone, now all we have is the B- 52 and the tankers. And the little trainers.

(F) But there are some kind of fast planes that shoot around?

(I) Those are probably the 237s probably the trainers. I mean they aren't jets

(F) Oh they are are jets.

(I) And they got pilots flying them. ----

(F) We figured they all must use this roof to lasnd we hear them all the time.

(I) They can use the landmarks in Marquette.

(F) Do you use landmarks?

(I2) Oh yeah.

(F) Well you can see this, this has a red roof on it.

(I2) Oh yeah? I'll have to look for it.

(F) Sometimes they are a little bit that way but they are often right over it and we sit in there and the lights are shining right on the window.

(I) [Laughs]

(F) They come right off the lake right through here.

(I) --- thinks the flight path is right over her house!

(F) I think everybody thinks it's right over their house because there are so many of them and they move up and down but when one goes right over you know it.

(I) Yeah they fly over the base too and you can see the underbelly and everything.

(F) Well some of them are right what it seems like on the treetops. Of course they are so big that they can get but it seems like they are real low.

(I2) They are about 2000 feet the pattern we follow. Yeah we fly around 2000 feet and then about ten miles out that's when you start dropping down.

(I) ----

(F) Well there are times when it's fogging and cloudy and you know they are right there but you can't see them coming.

(I2) You aren't supposed to fly –over?

(F) Anybody ask when that tornado went through?

(I2) I don't know I haven't heard anything.

(F) You don't know if it was a tornado or not?

(I2) Normally yeah once we take off you know you just climb out and – all the time.

(F) Boy oh boy that was the most vicious storm that I have seen in a long long time.

(I) I went up to Sugar Loft with my hiking class and I could not believe the damage. All the trees, one big one was falling and it takes little ones with it! And all the benches that they have been built and all this stuff on it on the stairs and everything... I went to Presque Isle-- --

(F) We got a camp up in the woods and we have pine trees and lost two here we didn't get as bad but –

(I) It touched down I think right around Presque Isle area.

(F) Yeah. Well up on the other side of Big Bay there is a spot that is about sixty feet wide and maybe three hundred yards long with every tree down. And just --- but part of it is because that's on the rock shelf and there wasn't deep roots. When one starts it pushes the ones ahead but it looks like it must have been freshly bad right there.

(I) Thank god I don't live in there you know

(F) Yeah one one was living there, I'm sure if there was something – or something.

(I) Yeah the Presque Isle drive here where a tree uprooted and took a bunch of the concert road with it you know.

(F) They keep saying it wasn't a tornado. – maybe that's where they measured it.

(I) It was something. Well Danny has to go fly tonight so I appreciate you taking the time.

(F) I wish I could give you more but...

(I) Oh its ok!

(I) I can't think as well I can't remember much about it except that I know the two people you should talk to would be that Joe Mores and that Barbra Kelley

(F) And Charily Dewey [Spelled Phonetically] and Buck Bradshaw all of those guys would be good

End of interview