Lehret Interview

Interviewer: Carl Brasseaux, Don Davis

(inaudible)

Carl Brasseaux: And your wife is from here, Mr. Lehret? Chauvin?

Dewey Lehret: She uh, Boudreaux Canal.

Don Davis: Oh really?

L: Yeah.

D: Ms. Lehret, what's your maiden name?

Mrs. Lehret: Thibodaux.

D: Okay.

J: Thibodaux. Blanche's sister.

?: Oh, you are. That's what I was gonna say – your'e T-Lynn's –

J: T-Lynn's sister, yeah.

C: So you grew up at Boudreaux Canal too?

J: Yeah.

?: I knew that there – I knew that there was somebody that we were related to on both sides.

C: Okay.

J: Ha ha.

C: Well Mr. Lehret, if we can just begin by getting you to give us your name and tell us where you were born, and um, where you're living now, and uh, then I'm gonna ask you to tell us if it's okay for us to record this – to make it available to research. So let's start with your name and when you were born, and where you live now.

L: I have two names – you could take either one you want. Uh, the hospital…

J: That's a – our other boat that we have.

L: My baptism certificate says I'm a – I'm Dewey, and the church baptized me as Drewus. Drewus Lehret. So when I was 21 I used the name Dewey because when I came to use the birth certificate – uh, my Medicare card, I couldn't find my uh, birth certificate – my baptismal certificate. So I go by the name as Dewey, and my both names are legal. Either one – any kind of business, and they're all legal, but uh,

but uh, I usually go by the name of Dewey. You can ask anybody if I'm Mr. Dewey Lehret. They want to know what we're talking about. A girl from Biloxi comes around here. I used to sell my shrimp in Biloxi. That's my first girlfriend. Uh, if you know a Dewey Lehret? Never heard of him.

C: When were you born Mr…

J: (inaudible)

L: I was born right here in this very lot.

C: What uh, what year?

L: 1924.

C: You've lived all your life over here?

L: All – I spent my life on this lot. I had another house, but uh, I sold it, and I built this one in 1964.

C: Well before we go any further, is it okay for us to record this?

L: Yeah.

C: And I said – we're going to put it, um, in a place where researchers can come later and study what you have to say. Um, all your – use all your memories for either books or documentaries or whatever. Um, so it's gonna be a research tool – something that people are gonna use for a long time. So that's okay with you?

L: Everything's okay with me.

C: Okay. Well, um, so you grew up in this area, and what was life like when you were a little boy growing up here?

L: Everybody was slow when I was young. There's very few – maybe two or three cars. A couple people in Houma. Maybe two or three cars – but we had enough to eat. My grandfather was a farmer – he grew corn for us, potatoes, a lot of watermelon. Woo – I mean (inaudible) those days. We uh, a lot of people at that time didn't have enough to eat. Things were rough during the depression those years. But there was enough to eat. My father had oyster beds that he bought when he was very young, and we produced probably the best oysters I ever ate in my life around Bay St Helene. Right next to Bay St. Helene was Bay Coon Road. I took four years to grow oysters in – in Bay Coon Road – good enough to harvest. But I mean uh, in Bay St. Helene, every year, you could harvest oysters in the same place year after year.

C: Have people seed oysters at all, or was it just there naturally?

L: They were there naturally, but uh, you had to take the smaller oysters and put them in deeper water so they'd grow faster and bigger. We did a whole lot with him – my father-in-law.

D: Do you remember the community called Coon Road?

L: Oh yes indeed.

D: Could you tell us a little bit about Coon Road?

L: Coon Road – that was little pass right around by bayou – Little Caillou. I mean that's as clean as any. You couldn't find a leaf or a twig or anything bad. A raccoon running right there – and uh, they said it was a Roux Ga Roux. Of course I don't believe in Roux Ga Roux, but uh, I don't think anybody ever found out what made that pass. That's a little bitty pass, you know.

D: Was there a lot of people living along the pass?

L: A (inaudible) – um, the Coon Road – there were no people. There's a shrimp drying platform in uh, that the Chauvin Brothers own. That was the only house there.

C: But there was a shrimp platform out at Coon Road?

L: Oh yes, there were.

C: Can you talk a little bit about it? What it looked like? How many people worked on it?

L: They still have uh, but it was only two people over there – my next door neighbor, Mr. Dewey Chauvin, and Mr. Paul Thibodaux, my wife's uncle. I think they were the only two people who worked there. It was hard. I don't know how they ever handled the whole work. That was a lot of work. In those days, the boats caught a lot of shrimp. We uh, my father ran a shrimp platform further to the west in Phillip bayou. We had so much shrimp on there, piled up to dry, but they dried so, so fast. Boil shrimp uh, on night – the next day, put them out in the sun and they were ready to beat, you know. Beat the shells off.

C: Well can you talk a little bit about the routine, Mr. Lehret? About how people would get the shrimp, how would they get them to the platform – how would they dry them, and what would they do with them after they were dry?

L: The – Daddy pulled them outside – they'd go out there with some skiffs. It'll pull out there a piece of sail. No one had engines. In my time, we had these small engines, but we didn't have no big engines. Big engines were about 400 pounds for about 14 horsepower. That's the horsepower Daddy had in his boat. And they um, they'd pull seines in the beginning, but a few years later, the Spanish come out here – they the ones that introduced the trawls to the Cajuns.

C: Now when you say the Spaniards – are those the Philippines? Or…

L: No, they uh, settled along the mouth of the river. And um, the Mississippi River. They uh married uh, Indian girls and they called them creoles – their children. And there was another platform – one out there to the west – the Chinese had a big shrimp platform up in Grand Caillou Bayou.

C: So the people would get the shrimp, and then how would they take them to the platforms?

L: Take them to the platforms – well they just put them on deck, and bring them to the platforms, and then they had a, like a sleeve trapped in the water – a long sleeve maybe about ten feet long, twelve feet wide, two feet deep – and shovel the shrimp in there, take them out with a dip net, in tubs, and somebody would pull up the scale then, and then two men would dump them in there – the big boilers.

C: Now to dry them, I would assume they spread them out?

L: Spread them out. And about every hour – they'd' take a rake and make little bitty rows, then they'd have to flip them over and come back with the same rakes – spread them out so they'd dry better.

C: Now what would you do if it rained?

L: If it rained – I had some uh, they had some uh, tarpaulins to put. Like um, tarpaulins – about every ten feet we'd put about three barrels of shrimp. In those days when the uh, the weather was pretty predictable. They had a big northwestern. I mean it'd hit – the weather rolling in, and we'd take the shrimp and put them on the tarpaulins. And uh, when the sun came out, I mean it was scorching. About every three days you had the big northwestern, and the shrimp just dried like crazy.

D: Who did you sell the shrimp to?

L: Indian Ridge Shrimp Company.

D: Who?

L: Indian Ridge.

D: Indian Ridge.

L: Yeah.

D: So Indian Ridge were taking dried shrimp.

L: Dried shrimp. Oh, they made a fortune on them big jumbo shrimp – put them on the shrimp platforms to dry, and they worth so much money, they flipped them over with a spoon making sure they'd dry out perfectly. And they probably paid um, maybe two cents a pound for them – about fifty cents a pound – they made a fortune in those days. The oysters – we brought in to Indian Ridge, uh, a select oysters – everything was brought in. And we – they paid the other people for their little bitty old oysters, paid four cents a can, and we had six cents a can for them, and we'd make a piece each of us. That was big money in those days. People spent a hundred dollars a month at the time I'm talking about. We caught an oyster that was 17 inches long. A man from uh, from – Golden Meadow caught an oyster – it's in a seine (inaudible) almost 23 inches long. That's a – that's an oyster.

C: So you would – you would tong for oysters just at Bay St. Helene?

L: No, Bay Coon Road mostly.

C: Okay.

L: Oh yeah. When I was trapping, we had – planted some shells – oyster shells. The oysters – we would only grab on something that's smooth. I don't know why but – them to – for these eggs to latch onto anything. It'd have to be smooth – oyster shells. And when I was drafted, we had oysters about that long. Hulls about three inches long. I mean the place the oyster beds are full. Two years later, come back – I couldn't find one oyster even. They were – they were gone.

C: Why was that?

L: People stole them. Could be the drums took them. The drums that – I don't know if you've ever seen the teeth of a drum. Mash these oysters and eat them - I mean destroy them. But my daddy had two men, uh, fishing oysters for him. And I don't know if he got sick or what happened, but one day, the oysters – daddy put them in a fenced area in the water. And when they left it open – the big gate going in there, and climb them again.

C: The fence was to protect them from the drums?

L: To protect them from the drums. One time, they left the fence open, it came to dump the oysters out of there, close to a hundred barrels – 115 barrels left. They forgot the uh…

D: To close the gate.

L: Yeah.

D: Now do you remember when most boats had sails?

L: No, I don't. I remember we had a mud road here. But whether – no, nothing. It would get stuck out here, boy, because everything – because people cross here with their oysters.

C: So I imagine people travel mostly by boat then?

L: Mostly by boat, and um, mostly by foot. We walked a whole lot.

C: Well when you traveled by boat, what kind of boat did a typical family over here have? They'd just use their fishing boats?

L: Our last boat was about thirty five feet long. But to go to school, JD Theriot - you probably know or heard about him. My brother – he was – he went to school and (inaudible)- Leoda Theriot.

(inaudible)

L: I have a friend – she went to Kentucky then. I wanted him to be here when you came. There's a bunch of pictures of the shrimp factory and the – and the museum too in Houma.

C: Yeah.

L: They have a lot of pictures of the shrimping and the oystering in those days.

C: Well we'd love to see the pictures if…

L: Yeah.

C: If we can ever hook up with them.

D: This thirty five-foot boat you're talking about – was it made out on the bayou by somebody on the bayou?

L: My grandfather made it.

D: All out of cypress?

L: All of cypress. Cypress – and there wasn't a knot in that boat.

D: So it was all pegged.

L: Oh, no it was nailed.

D: It was nailed.

L: One fellow made boats – he pegged them all.

D: Now were some of the first motors out of Model A's and Model T's?

L: No uh, my daddy had a marine engine.

D: A marine engine.

L: They were very unique. I wish I would've saved it. It had a flywheel with about 200 pounds. They had a man that'd store it here. He'd take that big hundred – two hundred pound with the flywheel and drive by – my daddy here on the bayou side. That was really something, the engine – but the engine, it didn't have any oil pumps in those days. The old Model T – it just had a basin. Every now and then you had to go down with an oil can, and you oil them. But this engine had a – what they call a lubricator.

C: Was that the oil drip? The gravity?

L: Yeah, yeah. This drip oil on the bearings. Every now and then, a little lever would come up and down.

C: My grandfather – I mean my father-in-law has a, a hundred year old engine like that.

L: This one was over a hundred years old, called a rigger – you don't hear about riggers anymore.

D: Was there somebody on the bayou at that time that could repair motors? You know, we're interested in the fact that we know that about in 1908, there were three thousand oyster luggers in Louisiana.

L: Oh yes.

D: Not all of those remained in people's backyards, but these were luggers that were sail-powered. So about a hundred years ago, we were still under sail power.

L: That's right.

D: And the reason we asked the question is we don't know where the sails came from. You couldn't pick up a Sears catalog and order a sail.

L: I have no idea.

C: Now, if you ended up with engine trouble, I assume you had to fix it yourself. I can't imagine there were too many um, marine engine mechanics.

L: Well we had at least two. Mr Lindon Chauvin. He had a shipyard, and we went to Timothy, um, let's see – what's his – Duplantis had a shipyard here. They were very good

C: So they would do engine repairs as well as build boats.

L: Engine repairs. Oh yeah, that was quite a – quite a man – my grandpa's engine. He had a Fairbank motor that came later. Uh, gas – gas was expensive. Six cents a gallon in those days. It was six cents a gallon, so a lot of people switched to the diesel engines. Eleven fifty a drum for diesel. That's how we bought it – by drums.

D: Did you have a lot of kerosene? Did you use kerosene?

L: Kerosene – every stove (inaudible)- kerosene was – kerosene burning.

C: Now you used kerosene for lamps in the houses too?

L: Lamps in the houses, yeah.

D: Now how did the – how did the region change when the oil and gas industry began to discover oil and gas, and new people came into the region? How did that affect, sort of the history?

L: Uh, it changed a lot because that's when people started making money. First, it was all the people who came here to drill and that kind of stuff – well – came from Texas because they had the experience. Because oil was found in Texas way before it was found in Louisiana. Well, my uh, my grandfather had some land, somewhere in uh, right around the oil are. And he um, along somehow got a hold of it, went to the (inaudible) and they signed um, a contract with the oil company, that they get so much money for the oil, daddy had really signed the deed. They didn't know the difference – they just made the x's. It's been still going on. I could've been a billionaire if they would've found out a little bit more evidence than what happened. My share was 250,000 dollars when I was a very young boy. And um, I never found out how they took the land away. It happened to a lot of people – a lot of people got rich from letting people use their land.

D: Now did you ever trap?

L: Never.

D: Never was a trapper.

L: I went back there and I caught one or two. Racoons, mice –

C: But was it fairly common for people to trap?

L: People didn't think they could make a dollar with it. They'd trap because uh, there was no season. We could kill anything they could eat. But I was hunting when I was eight, nine years old. I was a crap-shot with a gun.

D: Now did you ever do any market hunting? Where you would shoot ducks or anything and then sell them, like in New Orleans?

L: I never sold a duck – I guess it was legal in those days when I was young. You could go out there and no limit. Just 75, 80 ducks – there were so many. It was a paradise back here. Mallards, red tails…

C: Can you talk us – a little bit about that – what was the marsh like when you were a young man Mr. Lehret?

L: Oh, all of these things out there - beautiful hunting places. Now it's all washed out. Storms washed everything out. There were so many (inaudible) back here. One fellow told me he killed three (inaudible) in one shot back then. I know my uh, my brother killed 68 (inaudible) at one time in three shots. I went hunting with him – I killed eleven ducks.

C: So the – the marsh used to be really thick.

L: Very thick. A lot of – pooltoes(?) ducks back there.

C: But what about the cypress trees out there too?

L: Very few left.

C: Right, but when you were a young man, though.

L: Yeah, they – they died. I have no idea why – because of the salt water intrusion maybe. I don't know. But they're still very few left. Maybe five or six in my land.

C: Right. But there used to be a lot – I would imagine.

L: Oh, a lot of cypress trees.

D: So when they made a boat, and it was made of cypress, the cypress came from Houma down the bayou, or was it from places –

C: Was it from near here where people went out and cut them down, and…

L: Oh no, they bought it from uh, from the Chauvin brothers. That was out of uh, a lumber yard.

D: Okay.

C: Now people used to grow a lot of their own food, I would imagine. Because I remember when I used to drive along the bayou years ago, everybody seemed like they had a garden.

L: Everybody had a garden.

C:What kind of vegetables or foods were they growing back then?

L: Mostly green beans, turnips, a lot of potatoes, lima beans, mostly that stuff. Beets, we don't grow beets anymore. We used to grow beets every year.

C: Now um, at one time, I know that there were cattle along the bayou here.

L: Oh yeah.

C: Do you remember that? Can you talk a little bit about that?

L: Everywhere – even when they uh, let's see. Caillou Island on the beach, the land was high there – a lot of trees and people growing. Cattle over there – my grandpa always had a couple of cows or so maybe. We grew um, a couple of pigs every year too. Grandpa planted a lot of corn. I used to help him harvest it, and he loved it. But I couldn't hardly wait to get home to help him with his gardening. I know he had twenty acres across the bayou that he would plant – corn, corn, and potatoes. He sold potatoes – I think that's the only think I believe he ever sold was potatoes. He needed corn for the chickens and the uh, and the hogs – he had a couple of hogs. The last uh, three weeks of his life he tended on corn. And uh, that's why there's people couldn't get fat at that time, and it did nothing because it was –

D: Now when you slaughtered uh, a hog, how did you preserve the meat?

L: Salted it with salt. It wasn't that good.

C: Now I know I grew up in St. Landry Parish where things were a lot different, but back where I grew up, people had salt meat. They used to put – melt the fat lard on top to seal it. Is that how they did it here? They'd put it in a crock?

L: I have no idea. The salt meat and all that – we'd take that and hang it on the uh, anywhere on the outside, and the salt would just soak that up. It was delicious. I remember my mama cooking black eyed peas. I tried over and over, and couldn't redo it. Black eyed peas with rice and a lot of salt meat. Oh, it was out of this world. But I don't remember bringing out the flavor with the – I used to. I'm talking about eight, nine years old, now. I worked with my daddy on the shrimp boat when I was out of school.

D: Did you ever take a school boat? Did you go to school in a boat?

L: No. JD did.

C: You walked to school?

J: My sisters.

C: You walked to school?

L: Oh, I walked to school over here, yes. To La Cache we took the bus.

C: Um, now the school over here, what grades were in the school?

L: It was just four grades. First, second, third, and fourth. After that, you went to – to La Cashe school.

C: Now the teachers that were here – were they from – the teachers when you were little, they came in from somewhere else?

L: They're from Houma.

C: Okay.

L: All the ones that I knew.

C: Now did you speak English when you started school?

L: No. Not one word.

C: Were you allowed to speak French when you –

L: We had to – they let us, I guess.

C: So you were able to speak French on the school ground?

L: Oh yes.

C: Okay.

L: My next door neighbor couldn't speak a word of French. His sister called him brother, hey brother. So I called him brother too. I still call him brother. The, (inaudible) at the Villet. Two brothers? I said no. And I told them how it was. That was something.

C: Well is that you in – that's your picture up there – you in uniform?

L: Yep.

C: So you went off to World War II?

L: I was in the Philippines.

C: You were drafted, or…

L: I was drafted. I didn't have to go. They sent me in the department because I had my daddy's boat to operate. I went.

D: How have you seen the shrimp industry change over time?

L: Oh, man. The prices mostly. That was - they had so many shrimpers going down because we don't have the (inaudible) that we have today. Could've been rich on three dollars a barrel. Three dollars a barrel and then they dropped it to – jumped to twelve dollars a barrel. I'd say – a price like that could never stay. Come in from fishing – off of the piece of a little cove they pull the shrimp – and every time I pick up the dredge there were holes in the back. And uh, we had about four and a half tubs of shrimp – that was nothing at four dollars a tub. (Inaudible) we're completely washed out now. There was an island called Mass Point. And there were three of them. It brings the muddy water. The shrimp – those (inaudible) boat. All the boats ran because they'd run (inaudible) to work for them. So they threw the cast net and caught thirty five jumbos in there. (Inaudible) so we'd pass the bag, and go around and come out with three barrels of shrimp. Plain, plain, big jumbo shrimp. My daddy had a hold, and in about fifteen minutes he had another three barrels. Another hold again – take nine barrels altogether – boy that was about a hundred more dollars worth of shrimp. That was a big day's work.

D: How much weight per barrel?

L: Two hundred four, two hundred five pounds.

D: Okay. Now when they – when they build a shrimp drying platform, that was all done by hand.

L: All done by hand.

D: And – and a lot of these have buildings. I mean, like camps. All of that was built by the owner or something like that?

L: Mostly by companies. Wealthy people.

C: Now how – about how big was a shrimp drying platform, Mr. Lehret?

L: About – about a hundred feet by a hundred. They had a building where you could sleep in. and uh, and a kitchen where we could cook. And they had a building where they'd beat the shrimp and store the shrimp. Like old beating – you had these beaters. And uh…

C: You take off the shells.

L: Yeah. And ground it up.

D: How many people would work on a platform? Would it be the same crew, and others.

L: The one I worked on, there were four of us. But the one over there by the Chauvin brothers, they were the only two people that I remember. That's all.

C: Now were there bigger ones than that? I mean, was this an average size?

L: I mean - in Grand Caillou there was a huge one. A man made it out of cement.

C: But the ones that you're talking about – the ones that were about a hundred feet by a hundred feet – was that about the average size from what you remember?

L: I imagine so for platform shrimp – my daddy had a shrimp platform too, but it was a – maybe a hundred feet by a hundred. None of them that big. Let's see, I'd say fifty by fifty.

D: And how many boats would bring their shrimp to the platform?

L: Um, about maybe thirty or forty.

D: Wow.

L: Some um, oh yeah. A hundred thirty boats sold shrimp to the Indian Ridge Shrimp Company at one time.

D: A hundred and thirty boats.

L: A hundred thirty boats.

D: All of them about thirty foot long?

L: Thirty five, some went up to 42 feet long. The biggest ones at that time.

D: These were oyster luggers?

L: No.

D: Or shrimp boats?

L: My daddy's boat was – very few boats um, were oysters in there. Shrimp boats.

D: Now was your shrimp boat was known as a Biloxi or a floating duck?

L: At the time, no, (inaudible)

D: A Biloxi type.

L: It had a cabin up on the stern.

D: Do you, or did you – have you heard stories about when um, trawl boards were added to the boats before they all were hand seined?

L: Yeah. Uh, I heard about – I was in this book here with the Cajuns. Very interesting book. Oh yeah, it's much better – they'd have to dive in some icy water sometimes up to here. I did that myself. Oysters. Yeah, (inaudible)

D: Do you remember the Bay Juna Oyster Company?

L: No. Sure don't.

D: What were some of the oyster companies along the bayou? Besides, you know, Indian Ridge was shrimp and oysters I think.

L: Let me see. We sold the oysters in Houma. I sold a few shrimp and the oysters the uh, Indian Ridge, but uh, not many.

D: So you sold most of your oysters in Houma?

L: In Houma, but I don't remember the name of the company. I don't even remember the name of the man – I should. He had a better price over there.

D: Now were you hand tonging or dredging?

L: Hand tonging. We put a dredge in the boat, but uh, my uncle was so neurotic that uh, they took it off. Lower the boat and shh. In about three hours the oyster dredge. Oh, he was a man fifty five years old, but that man was tough. I don't think any man could out work him.

D: Now did you sell – did you sell your oysters by the barrel or the sack?

L: By the barrel.

D: How many – what was the weight of the oyster barrel?

L: Now I don't have the faintest idea. We didn't sell them by the pound, but…

D: By the barrel. Alright.

L: Yep.

C: Well, I'd like to go back to the World War II era, Mr. Lehret. When you got back from the service, you went back to oysters and shrimp?

L: Uh, I went to – I worked for an oil company – we had to get uh, an oil company from uh, (inaudible) We went out there uh, searching for oil. I was making three hundred dollars a month. I could do that in a week trawling. So I was back trawling.

C: So when most of the people got back from the service after World War II, most of them tried to find a job with a company like that? As opposed to going back to shrimping?

L: I wanted to go back shrimping. You could make a whole lot more money shrimping. I had no education – my daddy died when I was fifteen, and I had to support the family at that age. It wasn't easy. It was a bad shrimping year that year, and uh, later on things picked up. I was able to buy my own boat – that old one right there.

D: Did you buy that in Biloxi?

L: They had a – man from here who bought it from uh, that come from Florida.

C: When did the um, - how long did the small ship yards – you talked earlier about when you were a young man there were two shipyards up here. How long did the small shipyards stay in business?

L: Oh…

C: A long time? Did they start it going after World War II?

L: They just went out of business a few years ago. The old man died and uh, nobody took it over. It's uh - One of the grandsons – starts some boats sometimes. We got two boats fixed – very good ones. That's all, and the Lions Brothers Shipyard. They have a new one up the bayou – builds boats up there, big boats.

D: Well Mrs. Lehret, where did you grow up?

J: Boudreaux Canal.

D: Come over here where we can hear you.

?: They want you to talk. Boudreaux Canal.

J: Yeah. Right by the factory. My daddy worked all the time for um, St. Martin. And the jack of all trades – the old stuff, you know. Every time something was broke, he would fix it up.

C: Well what kind of machinery did they have on the place?

J: They had a boiler – you know, boiling, and then the canning machine. Canning shrimp and all that stuff.

C: Well while we're on the subject of the canning machine, did it seal everything, or did you have to have someone sauder the –

J: The machine would seal it.

C: Okay.

D: Did your mama work in the factory?

J: Yeah. I worked doing the canning thing – you know, canning the shrimp – weigh them and can them.

C: Okay. Um, I've been told, like I said, I'm not from this part of the country, but when the boats would come in, they'd blow a whistle?

J: Yeah.

C: Everybody - can you talk a little bit about that?

J: Yeah. Well we lived not far from there. We could hear it.

L: I could hear it from here.

J: But it was right by the house. And I peeled shrimp just for a little while and that was that. JD, my son-in-law a was – before that, it was his daddy, Mr. Desiree. She knows him. He was the boss there. And

then um, when he died, his son took over, JD. My brother-in-law. So I didn't work long with Mr. Desiree. My um, brother-in-law took over.

C: Now when would the boys come in normally? When would the boats come in to uh, the shrimp – for them to…

J: About three or four days.

L: Beginning. Four or five days in the beginning, but uh, the last few years, they would stay out there as much as twelve days.

J: Oh yeah, after they had the schooners.

C: Okay, but they – they would come in the mornings? Was there a regular time?

J: No, during the night.

C: So they'd come in at the end of the day, then. And you'd just drop everything and go.

J: Ha ha.

C: I'm asking – is that how it worked?

J: Yeah. You just go by – and you'd have to wait right there. I could've worked at the store, and I didn't want to. Ha ha. At the Boudreaux Canal store.

C: Now this was mostly women and children that worked in the factory?

J: No, women and men.

C: Men too?

J: Oh, a lot of men, yeah.

C: Now was there some division, or did they break down the work that adults did certain things and children did certain things? Or did everybody do the same thing.

J: You had to be sixteen to work.

C: Yeah.

J: Yeah.

C: So everybody did basically the same thing?

J: Mmm. No. Different parts.

C: Okay, well what did you…

J: They had some that peeled the shrimp – and then they left those big peelers - the big shrimp you had to peel by hand. They added those peelers – had two of them. You put them up there, and you boil the shrimp and put them in cans.

C: So you put them…

J: Put them in little cans to start with. Then after that, they had those big cans, and they'd freeze them.

D: Now were you paid wages? Were you paid wages or tokens?

J: Uh uh. Wages.

D: We have –

J: That was before. That was before then.

D: Well do you remember when people were being paid with tokens?

J: Yes, I remember when my sisters and them went – and my daddy.

C: When did all of that stop, about – do you remember?

L: That was a lot of years ago.

J: After I got married, I lost track of that. ha ha.

D: Have you ever seen any of the tokens?

J: Yes – oh yes, I saw them.

D: Now were they…

J: I have some.

D: Now the cans – did you have to put a label on the can, or…

J: You put a label on it. No, no – they were already on.

D: The can already had it on.

J: Yes, uh huh.

D: Okay.

J: I used to have some little cans. I don't think we have anymore. I had

L: Yeah, they had labeling machines too.

J: They come up, yeah. I had picked some up to – to cover my tomatoes. Ha ha.

D: Now do you remember when there were cattle at Robertson Canal?

J: What?

D: Cattle. Was there any cattle at Robertson Canal?

J: We used to see some, but they still have some up the bayou by La Cache school? They have a school. On the - Mike Theriot. That's Aaron Theriot's son. He's got – he bought some land right next to the school, and he let um, a man put his cattle on his land. It's a big 'ol piece of land. That's for the Picou's. Um, I mean there – where he was supposed to have his machine shop there. Is that a machine shop down there. Further down – he bought that to put his machine shop, but he never did. Ha ha.

C: When…

J: You know Michael?

?: You're talking about Mike Junior or Mike?

L: Mike Pellegrin.

J: Uh uh. Mike Theriot.

L: Oh, Mike Theriot?

J: Mike - had his cattle there. No it's the Sevin's – the Sevin's got their cattle on there.

C: Mr. Lehret – when did you first notice the marsh begin to wash away? I mean was it already doing that when you were young?

L: Not – not that bad, but lately, I've seen all these bayous, everything – but everything now is just a giant lake. Um…

C: Well can you talk about some areas that have just washed away? Some areas that used to be land?

L: There was a place that – cattle(inaudible)about uh, about a little bit west or northwest of (inaudible) Pass. That was a nice beautiful beach. That's all gone. Raccoon Point used to be, let's see, about fifteen miles up Grand Caillou Bayou. It's now maybe five or six miles. That land just washed in, and it's washed out. Grand Caillou Bayou right now used to be a little bitty old bayou. Maybe forty, fifty feet wide. Now it's about three hundred feet wide – just like the Mississippi River. And um, Bayou Terrebonne – Bayou um, Coon Road – that's all washed out now. I never predicted that – (inaudible) it's not the same anymore.

D: What about Seabreeze?

L: Seabreeze – that's gone. I had a camp there – they had shrimp platforms at Seabreeze. That would attach to Pellegrin.

C: How big a settlement was that, Mr. Lehret? I mean was it just a couple of camps? Or were there a lot of camps there?

L: Uh uh, no. A shrimp platform – that's all.

C: That's it? At seabreeze when you were young?

J: I went sleep there one time.

C: Oh yeah?

J: But J.D., my sister was married to J.D. Theriot. He was good friends with Tad Pellegrin, and they had a big old camp there, and that was the first time I fished there, and I never fished again. I don't' fish – and we went and sleep there, and they had some bunk beds or something. It was during – but during the summer. I mean when they'd close up. So nobody was there.

C: What were you fishing for up there? What kind of fish did they have? Just anything you could catch?

J: Yeah, I guess. Ha ha.

D: Well what was the first hurricane your family remembered?

J: I remember - well the first big one they had was when I was born. They were always telling me that, you know, in 1926. That's a big one. The biggest they ever had.

C: What happened during the storm? Did they tell you about what happened here when the storm broke out?

J: No, I don't know. I don't know what happened. We were living down the way at my uncle's house further up, and they didn't have no water at all.

C: But they had water here?

J: I was – I was just a little baby.

C: Right – I know, but did your parents tell you if they had water here this far out?

J: Down – I think they had some. I'm not sure. I know we never talked about it except that they were always telling me that I was a baby. Ha ha. At that time.

D: So okay then, what is the first hurricane you remember as an adult?

J: I don't know which one it is. I know my Daddy had a Model T Ford. That – my uncle's house.

B: Well where did your uncle live? You said up the bayou?

J: Further up. Uh, right behind Ray Champagne's house.

L: Yeah. Ray Chauvin Brother's big store.

J: No, it's further down.

L: Not far from that.

J: I'm not sure (inaudible). When there's a storm, you can't pass. You have to go. We never had water here from the gulf because it's some water on the way going.

D: Well did you ever go out on any of the shrimp boats?

J: I went with him.

D: Okay.

J: We went to Biloxi. I never – I'll never go again. They had a big storm.

L: Oh boy, that was a good time.

J: It was a storm, and all the sailboats were passing. Ha ha. The coast guard would – ha ha.

L: (inaudible) stern, and just – we were almost going straight up. Just

J: We went to that beach.

L: Just drove away from –

J: What's the name of that beach we went to?

L: I don't know.

J: Beach in Biloxi.

L: I know what you're talking about.

J: They had a boat that would bring you there but you went –

L: Oh, Labor Day.

J: You went and meet them. So we could go to that beach.

(inaudible)

J: I never went trawling with him. I went in the little boat with my son – Pierre when he was older. Oh I loved that but I can't go no more. ha ha.

C: Now when you were little and ya'll would go out in a boat, were there radios yet?

L: No radios. Nothing – nothing in. I came there about 1956– when I got my first one. It was in this boat. On the middle – on the top shelf. At the (inaudible)

D: Did you remember when shrimpers would fly flags to tell which canner you're working for, who's buying the shrimp – do you remember that period?

L: I remember, but I don't remember what the flags looked like. You could tell what they were, but most of them – here in the same spot. But that's the only way you could tell which uh, which company was which.

D: Yeah. On Bayou Lafourche, the flags were used to say who you were selling your shrimp to, but the shrimp buyer was also bringing ice.

L: Yeah.

C: Yeah, so then you know fuel and…

D: Fuel and other things, so you could keep working, and they could keep a supply chain. And I – I've not heard about the flags being used over in Terrebonne. I know it's been used over in Lafourche.

J: Mr. Norris (inausible) was one of those boys.

C: Yeah.

(Inaudible)

D: Now on the shrimp drying platform, you mentioned the boilers. Were they wood fired boilers, or did you use –

L: Yeah.

D: So…

L: Firewood, yeah.

D: So somebody brought the firewood every day? Every other day?

L: Every two days, sometimes two or three days you'd have to come and get another load of firewood. Depends how much shrimp you're boiling – but they boiled them up to the maximum.

C: So there's people who basically made a living by selling firewood like that to the platforms?

L: I imagine so. I have no idea. But the uh, the Boudreaux Canal Store had firewood in the uh, Chauvin brothers had firewood.

D: So every two or three days, somebody had to bring a boatload.

L: Yep.

D: Now when you put the – when somebody built the shrimp drying platform, did they use nails?

L: Yes. Yes they did.

D: Alright, and they were made of cypress.

L: Made of cypress.

D: So if it's a hundred by a hundred, that's a lot of cypress.

L: A lot of cypress.

D: It had to be put on pilings.

L: Yes sir. Yes indeed.

D: Alright. Now how big were the piles? I'm assuming they had to be –

L: Um –

D: Small.

L: About six inches.

D: Alright. How much went into the mud?

L: Probably about uh, three, four feet.

C: And these are all driven by hand?

L: All driven by a sledgehammer.

D: Alright. So if it went in three or four feet, what would we have – about three feet above it?

L: About four feet above, I imagine.

D: So we're looking at something maybe as – maybe as, wow. That's a nine foot ceiling, nine foot ceiling, so you're looking at something that tall that had to be driven by hand.

L: By hand.

D: Okay.

L: I don't know how they did it. I never saw them build one.

D: Okay.

L: I guess it had to be quite a trial.

D: Yes, it had to be.

L: The marshy ground, and (inaudible) maybe a little board or something.

D: Did they tie – did they tie each of the piling together with like a two by four?

L: Yeah.

D: So they were all interlocking?

L: Oh yeah.

D: Now were the boilers – were the boilers made of metal? Or were the boilers made of brick?

L: They were made of, um, bricks or cement. Either one. Both would fire bricks – that's what you call them.

D: Okay. And you could lay your shrimp out in the evening and within one day they were ready to go to market?

L: Pretty near most of the time.

D: So you put them in the beater, and you had the little shrimp left.

L: Yeah.

D: How did you package them? What did you put them in to move them to move them to market?

L: Put them in sacks. A hundred twenty eight pounds to the sack.

D: Alright.

L: Burlap sacks.

D: Now did you put the sacks on your boat, or did somebody else come and pick up those sacks?

L: With our own boat.

D: And where would you – would you take them up the bayou where?

L: Take them to –

D: Chauvin Brothers?

L: Boudreaux Canal or Chauvin Brothers. We always sold to uh, Boudreaux Canal, Indian Ridge.

D: But how about Bloom and Bergeron in Houma?

L: No.

D: Okay.

L: They sold to Bloom and Bergeron.

C: Ah. Okay.

D: There's the connection. Okay. Thank you. Thank you.

C: Um, now when you have the – the shrimp all spread out like that, how did you keep the birds off of that?

L: I don't think I ever saw a bird. Every now and then you see and egret or – we didn't' have any birds there. They come on the camp. That I know.

D: Now on your oyster lease, did you have a camp?

L: Yes, my daddy had a camp.

D: Can you describe it?

L: Oh, it wasn't very big – probably um, eighteen or twenty by twenty.

D: Elevated or flat on the marsh?

L: It was elevated about – I'd say five, six feet from the ground.

D: Was the – was the roof um, made of palmetto? Or was it made of lumber or tin?

L: It was made of uh, wood.

D: Wood.

L: Overlapping wood.

C: Shingles? Wood shingles?

L: No singles. Just plain planks. I can't tell you how it's done. The plank and they put a – there's another – about a one by four.

D: It's like more than that.

C: Yeah.

D: Uh huh. And how long would he live at his camp?

L: Oh, about three months out the year, I imagine. Something like that.

D: Alright. And now when he – when he was tonging oysters, the only way to get them to market was by boat.

L: By boat.

D: Now did he run the boat to market, or did the market have a boat to come and pick them up at the oyster camp?

L: He brought them to the market.

D: He brought – so he had to leave the camp.

L: Yeah.

D: Now did he have somebody watching his bed? Because it's been reported that people would steal oysters.

L: Nope. My mother just stayed in there with us.

D: Okay. Alright. So you lived at the camp too for three months.

L: Oh yes.

C: The whole family moved.

L: Yeah.

C: When he went to the camp, the whole family went.

L: Oh yeah.

(inaudible)

J: We had a houseboat.

C: So you went – you wernt trapping with your family?

L: I went trapping.

D: Now did your Daddy trap, Mrs. Lehret?

J: Oh yes. In winter that's what he'd do – my brother, when he came back one – after he got married, he went trapping with his father-in-law. When he came back, he built his house. Cash. ha ha.

C: Wow.

J: That's how much money they made during that time.

C: Yeah. Now this was muskrats?

J: Yeah.

C: Or were the nutria..

J: Everything.

C: It was both.

J: Yeah. You know where it was? Between um, Lake Boudreaux and Grand Caillou Lake? You know? That lake? In between. Now it's all together. No more. That's where we trapped. Out in the(inaudible)

D: Lavador.

(inaudible)

C: Talk a little bit about how the family got ready, and how they – they moved to the trapping site. When did you go – what did you pack, and I mean, you took your pets and everything, and just tell us about what was involved in getting ready to go, and then traveling over there.

J: You'd go, and a boat would bring us to the houseboat, but we didn't have a motor in the houseboat. Bring us there – a lot of people, they had a big old piece of land, and they had about five families living there. About …

C: So you'd have four or five houseboats next to each other? In a little community?

J: Yeah, some of them had camps.

C: Alright.

J: Like we had. My daddy built the houseboat. I wish I had it now. Ha ha.

D: Now when they had a camp, could you describe what a camp was at that time? Was it a big, little?

J: Some of them had big ones, some of them had small, but our houseboat was kind of big. I don't know how big it was.

C: Did you have uh…

J: Come and everything – we had a porch in the front and the back.

L: It was real nice.

J: And we had a – a gas um, electricity, but we had some gas lamps. We didn't have no lamps – we had some lamps, but we didn't use it.

D: So it was like propane or butane..

J: Yeah.

D: Alright.

J: I remember when daddy would get out those little things. Two little sacks on there. Ha ha.

C: So this would be in the 1930s I'm guessing?

J: Oh…

C: 1940s? When did ya'll –

J: Let me see. We always did trap, but I mean,

C: Yeah, but when you went with them.

J: I don't remember.

C: Mrs. Lehret?

J: I was born in 1926. That's when I started going.

C: Okay. So I'm guessing the 1930s. Um, about how many people were there in each trapper family that when they went out there? Because that's something we've been trying to figure out.

J: I want to say – some of them had four and five kids. We had nine.

C: So what was pretty much normal for – what would you say was a normal family for the trappers that went out?

J: About four or five.

D: Now what was your job at the camp?

J: At the camp? Wash. Wash. Wash and I wouldn't skin the rats, but I'd put them on the board.

D: Yeah. Uh huh. And then you let it air dry?

J: Yeah. We used to hang it up on the – we had a big old thing outside – daddy used to have a – and we'd put them up there. We had nails on them. And we'd put them on there.

C: Now did ya'll have to bring all that in when it rained? The skins were dry, right? You couldn't sit them outside.

J: No, no. we'd put them in the shed.

C: Okay.

J: And then a man would come every week and get them.

C: The – the buyer from (inaudible) Mauler would come every week and buy your – your skins.

J: Yeah.

D: Now you were getting muskrat – were you getting any alligator?

J: Nuh uh.

C: Just muskrat?

J: We never talked about alligators in that time. Ha ha. I never saw any.

D: And did your daddy run his trap lines every day?

J: Yes. Oh yes. My daddy, one of my sisters, and my two brothers.

C: Now did he cut a *trenasse* to get to his traps?

J: I don't' know what he did. I know he had a boat to go – he had a boat to go. In a pirogue.

D: You used a pirogue. Did you ever…

J: No, he went in his boat, and he put the pirogue in the back and he'd tow it.

C: Oh. I see.

D: Was that boat called a putt putt?

J: Ha ha. It was kind of big, huh?

C: Yeah.

J: We still have it.

(inaudible)

D: With a flywheel?

L: With a flywheel. A little crank.

D: And it would putt putt putt putt putt…

L: Yeah.

J: We didn't have far to come. It was just past the - after Lake Boudreaux and that um, now it's all together now. It would take us about forty five minutes to come up. We'd come and get our groceries, come sit by the house.

C: Now how often would you come back after you were out?

J: We'd come about every week. Not us, but come and get groceries.

D: So you never had a grocery boat.

J: Yes, they had one. JD was working on it. That's how he met my – my sister. He'd come on the boat with her. Ha ha.

D: So he actually had a grocery boat.

J: Yeah.

D: That was going from trapper to trapper.

J: Yeah.

D: Now what were you buying groceries with cash? Or were you buying groceries by trade?

J: I don't remember.

D: Okay.

J: Ha ha. I don't remember that.

D: Now when you came back on the bayou, you went back to school?

J: Yeah. But after I went to high school I went to – I'd stay up. I wouldn't go no more. My sisters were marrying, and they weren't there.

C: You'd miss about three months of school when you were in trapping season every year.

J: Yeah. About two and a half months.

L: Did you ever hear the term "catch back your studies"? Did anybody ever say …

J: I'd take my books with me.

D: Ah hah. Alright.

C: And what would they do – they'd test you when you got back?

J: Yeah. uh huh.

D: Now did you speak French as well?

J: Yeah.

D: And were they ever unkind to you because you spoke French?

J: No. Some people did.

C: The teacher spoke French too.

J: Yeah, some teachers from up in Little Caillou.

C: Now you talked about the grocery boats. Did they have grocery trucks that came on the bayou when you were…

J: No. They took everything in Boudreaux Canal Store.

C: Okay.

J: That's the boat that would come. Boudreaux Canal. We bought everything at Boudreaux Canal.

D: Yeah. Is that the Lehret Store? Who owned the store at Boudreaux Canal?

J: Boudreaux Canal –

L: St. Martins.

D: St. Martins.

C: It was the company (inaudible).

J: St. Martin. Ha ha. St. Martin Company.

D: And when did the St. Martin's come on the bayou?

J: Oh, I don't' know.

L: 1912.

D: 1912.

L: Yeah. That's when Desiree – he uh, that's (inaudible) 1,200 dollars to build the little bitty old store. It was a little shack. He built it about twenty by twenty I guess. That's how they got started down there. Now they got one very big.

J: I can tell you what happened – how they got the money. They had some Indians living down here on the other side of the bridge. They couldn't pay their tax, so Mr. HP St. Martin went and he picked up everything, you know. He owned all that land after.

L: All rich land.

J: It's a lady that's always told me that.

C: Now were there a lot of Indians living here?

J: No. not that many. They had some uh, little huts. They'd live in huts.

D: Were they –

J: There's no more. They left. They took their place – everything they had.

D: Was their last name Billiot or Naquin?

J: I don't know.

L: I don't recall, really.

D: Okay.

J: They'd take out the little (inaudible)

L: I just remember my daddy used to cut the grass for the site. You know where the site is, don't you.

C: Yes sir.

L: And then we'd cut these roller…

J: Lawn –

L: Mowers. Yeah, I used to cut grass when I was six years old. I remember my – cutting grass every Saturday.

J: I used to cut the grass every now and then.

L: And then they come out with a little better engine – homemade. Turning plate underneath. That thing – that was it.

D: Do you remember when electricity got on the bayou?

L: I remember when we first got it.

J: I remember but I don't' know which year, but we were one of the first ones to get it. My daddy did it himself.

L: Yeah, it was very simple.

J: He wired all that. He wired the factory, and Mr. Desiree's house.

C: Now this was real electrification? Or did he have a generator on the property?

J: I don't remember.

(inaudible)

L: Oh he was a very good carpenter. When he built that house…

J: My brothers are carpenters. They all – they still are.

L: His sons are like them – building houses. Believe me. They built this house.

J: And their children are carpenters. You know all those houses at Cocodrie? That's all done by the Thibodaux's. Ha ha. All those pretty houses. You can't have them to work for you – they're all working down there. T-Lynn's son. He works for a company down there. Ivan.

?: I wanted to ask you a question, Mr. Red, and I'm sure Jean could probably fill us in a little bit too, but you mentioned that when the St. Martin's came down here, um, they – they hired Desiree?

L: Desiree Theriot.

?: And do you remember what year that might've been? Would that have been 1912?

L: 1912, yeah.

?: Well Desiree would've been a young man.

L: The – by the bridge. Where the big store is right now.

?: Well any idea why they would've chose Desiree out of all the other men out there?

L: I have no idea why.

?: Would he um, I would imagine that um, I guess he would've been able to speak English if he was able to communicate with those people.

J: Yeah, he was from Bayou du Large.

?: Is that where he learned how to speak English?

J: I don't know. In Bayou du Large.

(Inaudible)

L: I guess that's where he learned how to speak English.

J: He married an Authement from down here.

?: I wonder what he would've done – what he would've been done previously before the St. Mary's showed up – the company arrived to give them some idea that this was their guy that they wanted to run their facility.

(inaudible)

J: He married – he married a girl from down here.

?: He did?

J: Authement.

?: Right.

J: Authements here. And they ones - the ship builders across the bayou. They built the (inaudible) her brother.

?: So his wife was the Authement and her family was connected in the ship business with the St. Martins.

J: No, not with St. Martin. They just had the ship building up – oh, maybe so. (inaudible) was her brother.

(inaudible)

L: There's just two of us. And when it was time to put the deck up it was four of us. Yeah. (inaudible)

D: So you built the boat yourself.

L: I built – (inaudible) I'd go there at five o'clock in the morning, and knock off at five. I'd keep working till about seven o'clock at night.

D: What'd you caulk it with?

L: With cotton. We didn't do any caulking at all when it was first built.

D: You let the cypress swell shut.

L: Swell shut. You shove that boat overboard, and it wouldn't sink for nothing. So they had to put the plug at the (inaudible) so it would sink. They made me put in the best plank in that boat – it was a twelve footer. Made me a piece of uh, cypress that I could play ball with – very light. Scrapped it real well, and knock it in with a twelve pound sledgehammer because I had to tie in all the rest of the planks. And that was a perfect fit. He told me I had to do it or else they would never finish my boat. They were – so I did it. That was a perfect fit.

D: Now how long did you have that boat?

L: 1954 to 1988.

D: And what happened to it in 1988?

L: I sold it to a fellow that scuttled it.

D: Scuttled it.

L: In 1988, they uh, yeah. He uh, one year that the boat almost stayed – loading. Not one door on her. He picked up the trawls on that boat, and the wench, the radio, and he took that even because it's very expensive to build another boat. And he took – even told, took the power take off the engine because the fellow dove – the boat the day after it sank. He went out there and hit a platform, and it went down. Boy, he sank that all up. He said the boat was a mess. And I told him that boat was in perfect shape – I'd go down every day and make sure it was clean, and (inaudible) engine too long that the parts dry up and – so (inaudible) everybody could plug what he (inaudible) especially with a marine gear.

D: Now on the front of your boat, right at the bow..

L: Yeah.

D: Sometimes there's a little painted feature. Sometimes it might be red...

L: Yeah.

D: Did you do that?

L: Never.

D: You know why that's done?

L: No. Decoration I guess.

D: Well, there's an awful lot of people copying everyone else, and I think it may go back to when they used on schooners – they would use a human figure.

L: Yeah. A figurehead.

D: And that was to protect the boat. And I'm just curious because – design is on the bow – whether that was folk or tradition to protect the boat.

J: We never had that.

L: That's one thing I heard – that's one thing about paint. The colors. Never paint the boat red or blue. Because that's the Blessed Virgin Mary's colors. That's a bunch of baloney.

J: Ha ha.

L: I don't believe it. Some people did.

J: My grandchild bought a boat and it was red.

L: On the shrimp platform, there was nothing to do - they had a fellow that would bring his guitar I boy, man that was something. He sang some songs. He had a good voice. But they come out with their ghost stories. That if you've ever met a ghost, you never shook hands with it. If the ghost would offer you his hand or your hand, you'd give him a handkerchief. He'd burn your handkerchief, but wouldn't burn your hand. Roux Ga Roux, man.

C: We talked about that. Were there a lot of Roux Ga Roux stories?

L: Woo! Lord.

J: Down there there's a place where they – they have by – not far from Boudreaux – further up from Boudreaux Canal. There's a lot of grass that's there and there's nothing there and they say they've seen some ghosts there. I remember that.

D: But did you ever go to a *traiteur*? Or a *traiteuse*? So when you went to doctor, how hard was it to get to he doctor?

J: When? Nothing - he would come to our house every Monday. He'd come and visit us every Monday. He'd come to the factory and he'd come at home.

L: He'd come drink coffee.

J: He would come to the house and drink coffee.

L: My mother…

J: We were all delivered by him and my aunt right there at home- right there at home. He never charged us - my daddy worked for him.

D: Now, now did the priest stay at the Catholic Church? Or did the priest come like every other Sunday…

J: At the beginning, yeah. yes. I don't' remember…

L: He came by pirogue from Montegut.

J: Montegut.

D: From Montegut.

L: He'd travel all the way to Bush Canal. And come this way.

D: Uh huh.

L: Because it takes him over – seven or eight hours just from there.

D: Do you remember Mr. Randolph Bessin? The Clerk of Court? Mr. Randolph?

J: Yeah.

D: Well he'd often because he was a Justice of the Peace.

J: Yeah.

D: He would sometimes come down and marry people because the priest – they'd particularly at uh…

J: You had to wait to get married, they told me.

D: Isle Je Chance (?). Which is on the other side..

J: I never went there I don't' think. I don't see that.

C: Yeah. Fine.

D: Thank you very much.

C: Thank you very very much.

(inaudible)

?: That's my sister and my…