Gas Rush
D.R. Stanley Oral History
Date of Interview: June 24, 2015
Location: Unknown
Length of Interview: 01:53:07
Interviewer: GJ – Gina James
Transcriber: NCC

Gina James: Today is June 24th, 2015. I'm here in Barnesville, Ohio. My name is Gina James. I'm working with (Jennifer Hague?), and we are interviewing D.R. Stanley.

D.R Stanley: D.R. Stanley, that stands for (divine right?). My students used to believe that, actually. But anyway, I grew up in this area and graduated from the Quaker Boarding School here. I said that time that I was getting the hell out of Barnesville, I'm never coming back. I was going to San Francisco to hang out with a Grateful Dead and play some music. Years later, I did come back, and I can describe that all later. But my main concern now, after coming back and my wife and I bought an abandoned farm and spent 40 years in developing that farm. Now, we're being impacted, so to speak, by the fracking industry.

GJ: Yes. Great. So, while we take off in this vehicle, what kind of car is this?

DS: This is a Nissan. It's 15 years old. It's gotten me through hell and high water, four wheel drive. You can't live out here in the Midwest without having a truck, or you're not cool.

GJ: Okay. So, can you tell me a little bit about your people and where you were raised?

DS: My people are the Quakers. They immigrated to this area at the end of the 1700s. The first settlers in this area were Quakers. Barnesville was settled by James Barnes, who was a Quaker. I'm going to take a shortcut here. Don't be alarmed. The first thing Quakers like to do when they settle in an area is first of all, build a meeting house. This one was built out of log originally. Then start building a little school building that they would often use a meeting house for a school building, until they had one constructed. That's essentially what happened here. The early Quakers were agrarian, most of them were farmers. At that particular time, Ohio had just become a state. The main thing they were looking for, most of them, was an area that raised dairy cattle. So, this spot was ideal. First, there were a lot of springs in the area and mild winters. Everything he could want for farming. So, initially, there was probably about a group of about ten or fifteen families that really started out in the 1820s, 1830s and then Barnesville grew from that. Today, it's a town of around four thousand people. What has happened is that over the years, like originally, they raised cattle, sheep. Actually, this area was known for its strawberries, because of the acidity of the soil, I guess. But anyway, that and sheep, they were known far and wide for their wool. When the when the trains came through this area, the B&O came all the way from Baltimore, through Wheeling and then through Barnesville, the old train stations downtown on the left. But anyway, they shipped out their first big product that they became famous for was strawberries and then wool and then tobacco. People were raising tobacco in this area. There were cigar factories, little cigar factories here and in Wheeling and in Pittsburgh. But the early Quakers, the most prominent group actually settled in Mount Pleasant, which is about 30 miles from here, where they built the first large meeting house in the whole this side of the Appalachians. In 1814, now you might recall a tune in 1814, we took a little trip along with Colonel Jackson down to Money, Mississippi. We took a little bacon and took a little beans, and we fought the bloody British in the town of New Orleans. Well, 1814, we were fighting the British, but the Quakers were building the meeting house. That meeting house still stands. There's a Stillwater Science Center right there, where our students are learning about fracking and all kinds of things this year. Notably, the Olney students build a small airplane. This school is just recently, has a new headmaster who went to school here as a student, and has

come back. They are expanding their curriculum to include Whole Foods, farm to table, et cetera. What you see now is the meeting house, which was built in 1876. There's a cemetery beyond that, and that's where my ancestors are buried, some of them. When I was a student at only in the [19]60s, I attended meeting here twice a week. The women sat on the left and the men sat on the right. At that time, my grandparents wore the plain dress, the Quaker plain dress, the black hats, and women wore the bonnets. We used the plain language, how's the do? How art thou? We still do in my family. I have some old pictures of when at one time there would be maybe a couple of hundred buggies parked around here in the 1800s, people attending. From what I understand, from what my grandfather said years ago, the maximum I think that they ever seated in here for a meeting was about two thousand. So, this is a Stillwater Friends Meeting House, and it is an exact copy of the 1814 meeting house in Mount Pleasant because some of the Quakers have built that, my ancestors included, came over here and built this one. Now we're approaching the campus of Olney Friends School. I was sixth generation in this school. My parents met here, and my grandparents all the way back. But anyways, the school has about 300 acres. When I was a student here, I was a thriving dairy farm, and we used to have raw milk right from the farm. The students were very much involved in working on the farm and milking cows and doing barn crew, as we called it. But since then with the requirements on pasteurization and everything else, we now raise primarily grass fed beef. Part of the requirements of going here as a student is to get involved in raising chickens and vegetables, and there goes a farm truck now. But interesting enough, another requirement for graduation is that you write a (graddy?) essay. In that essay, you describe the values that you learned here with under a Quaker education. You use that essay and another writing when you apply for colleges. To graduate, you have to have been accepted into college. You don't have to go to college, but they just want every single student to go through that process. Right now, we're observing some kids playing around here. I believe this is maybe Bible camp. God, that looks like Promise [inaudible], holy mackerel. That's the thing I like about coming over here. You never know who you're going to see. I got to take a moment to say hi to Promise.

GJ: Sure. Hi.

Female Speaker: Hi.

GJ: I'm Gina.

FS: Hi, Gina, Promise.

GJ: Nice to meet you. We're just recording some oral histories of the Ohio, Valley.

FS: Awesome.

DS: So, I'm kind of giving the Quaker history and everything. Then going to go out and show them some wells and how fracking has impacted the community. There's one being cleared off right now, right outside of Barnesville. So -- and how it's affected the local community. She's a former teacher.

FS: Yes, former teacher. I'm visiting too. I don't live here anymore, but I taught here for five

years. Rich is on campus.

DS: He is?

FS: Yes.

FS: He's right there clearing the fence right now. He's been doing a lot of work on campus.

DS: Maybe I should pull around here and I should talk to Rich.

FS: Okay.

DS: Boy, it's great to see you.

FS: Nice to meet you guys.

DS: I grew up with rich. Rich Sidwell, former headmaster here at the school. So, we went to school here together, and then went off to college together. Then went our separate ways. Then ended up coming back, and both of us taught here. Then he came back and as headmaster later on. Now you see he's out here getting ready to set up a tent it looks like to me or something. Richard.

Richard Sidwell: Why did you come so late?

DS: Well, we saw that you were doing something that involved work. So, we delayed it as much as possible. Richard, this is Gina. She's interviewing me, believe it or not.

GJ: How you doing?

RS: Hi.

GJ: I'm Gina James, here recording oral histories for an oral history workshop.

DS: For Michael and Carrie Kline.

RS: Oh, yes.

DS: They're doing a course on fracking.

RS: Yes. This is going around because I was interviewed for four hours the other day.

GJ: Oh, were you?

RS: By a great young woman from San Francisco, Berkeley.

GJ: Oh, wow.

RS: Who's an independent radio producer. Actually, she came back. Sam Ackerman had tuned her into Raven Rocks. She'd heard about Malcolm Wells and her colleague was doing a story in Malcolm Wells, who's an earth-sheltered architect. We did a bunch of projects in collaboration with him at (Raven Rocks?). So, she interviewed me and John Rockwell and John Morgan.

DS: Rich and Mary have the first underground house in this area,

RS: 15 miles from here, earth-sheltered, passive solar. We've been in it for twenty-four years.

GJ: Wow.

RS: Well, great.

DS: So, I'm now doing a little tour in the area.

RS: Yes, super.

DS: Then we'll end up heading out to our place and go by the (Wellace?). They're flaring off right out there by the hospital.

RS: Yes. (Maryland?) College sent a group of 10 students here right after commencement, I think, right? Anyway, the class is called extreme extraction. It's a cultural anthropology class, extreme extraction, and its effect on local communities. They came here for a look at the oil and gas industry. They were going to do a mountaintop removal trip. Then by Google Earth, they were doing tar sands. But they were here, they stayed on campus and came to Raven Rocks for two days, I think. Yes, this is quite a spot if you come to Raven Rocks, because we have a 1,250 acre wilderness preserve that's been crossed by 750,000 volt power line, 42 inch interstate gas pipeline from Wyoming to the Ohio River. It's been long walled for coal under three quarters of the property.

DS: Under the gas line.

RS: Yes, under the gas line. We have not leased for fracking. We're saying you can't pay us enough money. It's priceless. So, we're sitting in the middle. It's this beautiful. It's this beautiful place, and it's in the middle of this activity. But Southeast Ohio is beautiful, but it gets hammered all the time. [laughter]

DS: It's changing rapidly. It has in the last five years, it's changed.

RS: Yes. We started a land trust five years ago. I was in the background. Now I'm the executive director to protect the watershed, Captina Creek Watershed. Captina Creek is one of the most pristine freshwater streams in the state of Ohio, 30 miles long, from Barnesville to the Ohio River. Fifty-four species of fish, beautiful. Our mission is to protect and preserve the watershed.

DS: The students that come to the school here, it kind of gets involved in that.

RS: Definitely do. You should take them to the Science Center, show them the map on the wall.

DS: Yes. Is that open now?

RS: The wife of the assistant chef here has an office there. If she's there, the lower door is open. I have a key. See, I'm going from here.

DS: 'll tell you what I'll do. We might make the kind of the general look at the community and that kind of stuff. Then go out to our place for a little bit. Then come back by way a ridge and so on and come back around and maybe go.

RS: Okay. Well, the building is not open normally as someone here always has a key if you want to show around. Main thing would be that beautiful map, and our land trust office is in that building. But otherwise, there's no particular interest there except the Environmental Science Lab is there. The environmental science students, all these students have done water quality monitoring. They've done a number of projects in this watershed, including they've listed where the well pads are sited. They've done a lot of research on oil and gas.

DS: They've discovered hellbenders.

RS: It's one of the few habitats, breeding habitats for the eastern hellbender, which is a salamander. It's about that big around and that long, and it's an ancient critter. They're hard to find because they stay under the big rocks. But they are an endangered species, and that's one of the reasons this stream has gotten attention statewide. Interesting time, interesting place.

GJ: Thank you so much.

RS: Enjoy your Time with DR.

GJ: I will.

RS: We'll see you later.

GJ: Thank you.

DS: Yes. My wife and I have a place in Fort Myers. There's a little nest of Quakers down there in Fort Myers, Florida. We went out one time and kayaked with the manatees. I became extremely interested in in the manatees. Also, the hellbenders up here which are prehistoric really. So, I incorporated them both into a song, which I haven't yet recorded, but plan to. So, that's how that's what I do for my jollies. I sit down in the right tunes. So, there's a greenhouse where they grow plants before they set them out in the gardens. There's a girls' dormitory, and they do studies in the lake here. They fish a lot of fish in that lake. There's a barn down there, down that road, and there's another barn over there, and that's part of the property. There's 300 some acres total. But the kids are totally involved in the property. Half of our students now are

foreign students. So, for a lot of them that come from Beijing or some of these big cities in foreign country, and really don't know English that well. We have intensive English classes here. Also, they get involved in gardening and all kinds of things that they wouldn't have back home. So, it's a pretty exciting program, actually. So, my whole life kind of emanated it from this area. Then when I went off to Wilmington College, which is a Quaker college halfway between here in Cincinnati, between Columbus and Cincinnati. Then that's where I met my wife to be, who was from Philadelphia area. We stopped in one time on her way between Wilmington – she was at Wilmington college too. I said, "Oh. I'll show you this little school I went to in this little area around here." We're showing her around and an old Quaker came up to me and said, "I know the property for sale." So, we went out and took a look at it. We were both in school at the time, so we didn't have a lot of money. But my parents lived in the area, and her parents from Philadelphia agreed that if we're really interested – this, by the way, is a Quaker old folk's home, which my grandmother helped to start. My grandparents spent their final days in that retirement home. At this side of town, there's another whole little community over there called Tacoma, and that used to be all Quaker. Did you come in this way off of the interstate, or did you come in through town, through the old houses?

GJ: Through town.

DS: Okay. So, you saw them. I was hoping you didn't come this way to see the strip, because this has all happened in the last ten years. For those of you out there in radio and we have Kentucky Fried Chicken. We have Advanced Auto Parts. We have $2 stores. You could be almost anywhere here. This is actually the old railroad line. It used to run right through here. I can take you down and show you the depot where the all the Quakers used to arrive back in my grandparents' days. Quakers have a little network all over the world, actually, at this point. But after they got a settlement here, it prospered. Then a fairly large group of them moved on to Iowa and settled out there. So, my ancestors, some of my ancestors, are buried here and some are buried out there in Iowa. But the way they communicated, they wrote a lot of letters, but they also rode the train back and forth. So, the farm that we're going out to now, that's the one that you bought with your wife. Okay.

DS: Yes. It had been abandoned. We were like mother earthy type of people. We used to read that magazine. Kids today don't know what that is. But anyway, and we thought, "Yeah. We'll do it ourselves." The first house we built, we build ourselves out of two poplar trees, essentially. I found a guy locally that had a portable sawmill and came in and sawed up the lumber right there and everything. I just read a book called *Building the Greenwood House*. You don't have to cure your lumber. You can let it air dry right on the side of the house, all this stuff. So, we just went at it, and we were featured in Ohio Magazine and Money's Worth magazine came out and did a thing on us, and it's called The New Pioneers. Yes. Because we built the first house for $15,000, which back 40 years ago, that was a lot of money. So, then Carolyn had finished up her master's degree in education, and she got a job in the local public school up here. My brother restored that house there. That's one of the original houses. They were going to tear it down and put in trailers. So, he went to the auction. It was public auction, and he bought it and spent several years restoring it. The old railroad tracks were torn out down here fifteen years ago. Now, the Amish use it for their buggies. They ride their buggies as part of the way they get to town. Ohio now has the largest population of Amish in the world, even more than Pennsylvania,

where they initially settled. Thanks to the help from the Quakers. Because you know that Pennsylvania is named for William Penn, et cetera, the Quaker. But anyway, when strip mining went through here back in the [19]40s and the [19]50s, a lot of farmers in the area quit farming and just went to work for the coal company because they could make tons of money. The farms and the land were depleted because that was before reclamation. They didn't have to reclaim the land. They just went through here. As my grandmother used to say, "It's so devastated." So, people come in on the trains here at the depot and out there is the cars center. That's where cars were made mining cars to work in the mines. Back the first mines were underground. They would go for miles underground. Some of the mines here used to go almost to the High River, which is 30 miles away. But the underground mining gave way to strip mining. I'll show you a few artifacts of strip mining, which I collected out there at my farm. But anyway, I think you drove in through this part of town. The reason this town was settled back in, I'm guessing, 1806 or something like that. Before that, about 1806, James Barn settled here because of amazing spring down here that was also a bear wallow. The bears wallow in the spring, and so he had some trouble with bears, but they finally managed to shoot enough of them to keep them out of the area. But that spring in the headwaters is what now flows into the Captina Creek. The reserve that Rich Sidwell was talking about that stream runs all the way down to the Ohio River. This is a rather unique church. That's all red sandstone that was mined up near Toledo, Ohio, and shipped in on rail. That's one of the few red sandstone churches I've ever seen. This bank building goes back to late 1800s, a family named (Bradfield?). The 90s mansion which we passed on the way back there, the (Bradfield?) family built that. So, the center of town, right here, originally had a big spring in that area. It was a town of a thousand or so people. But the architecture is kind of interesting, if you really take time to look. For example, on this building right up here, if you look up towards the top, that used to be one of our favorite restaurants in the bottom. But up towards the top, it says 1880 and if you look way up at the top, there's a little Quaker girl, and on the other side, a little Quaker guy. I better keep moving because I don't want to start any road rage here. You go on out this side of town, there's a local public school. That's where my wife taught for 36 years. There are churches everywhere. Today, there are very few Quakers actually still living around here. There are many theories about that. One of them being that they settled in an area here and raised cows enough. But when Iowa opened up, where you have flat land with 6 feet of topsoil, that looked pretty nice. So, a lot of them immigrated to Iowa. Then, of course, from Iowa, it was on west, and a lot of them ended up in California. Some of them up into Canada, up into British Columbia. But the hospital, I forget which anniversary just settled, but they've had a hospital here for many years, and really great library for a town of four thousand people. Essentially, the founding fathers did a couple things to secure the future of the town. First of all, they wanted to limit it to under 6,000 and keep it from developing into a city. Secondly, about fifty years ago, they constructed two large reservoirs for water. We'll talk about that later because that's what is impacting Barnesville right now. So, this town of four thousand people is basically providing water to other little towns around the area. There are about 20,000 people that are living from the water from Barnesville. So, when I was a student, I spent a few times in that hospital. In shop class in Olney, I build a toboggan with my buddies. On a big hill, we decided to see if we could jump it across the creek at the bottom of the hill. We ended up hitting the far bank and shattering the toboggan. So, some of us ended up in the hospital for a few days. But also, Barnesville has a little airport out here. Keeping my eye on the left here, because sometimes you can see that flare off from here. The other thing I want to point out about the hospital, the hospital is within an eighth of a mile of one of the wells

that is flaring right at the moment. The other day, when I came up to see my foot doctor, and I said, "They doing any air monitoring here at the hospital?" He said, "Why? What's up?" I said, "They're flaring off right over the hill there." He said, "Well." I said, "Does anybody here know about the air pollution that is associated with flaring off a well?" So, it's kind of ironic to me that the sick people of Barnesville end up going to a hospital that's sitting next to a gas well. There will be another well over here, it might be on the other side of the hill. It's back there where they're flaring off. That land, by the way if you look at it, looks like Wyoming. That's all been strip mine, like fifty years ago. Now, the big controversy in this –
there's the airport over there on your right. Another big controversy here is, I hate to say his name, but Bob Murray, who is long wall mining under this area, which means, basically, you mine, you're down 500,000 feet or winter. You put pillar, this big machine, 1,000 feet wide, in a vein of coal will be going on underground mining and kicking up the coal and everything. Then they put pillar. After they go through, they put pillars in there to keep the surface of the mine from collapsing. Then, but after they get done with the with all the mining, they take out all the pillars. Then eventually, everything above the mines subsides. So, a lot of these gas companies that want to drill, they can't drill through some of these areas where the long wall mine is going because of the sulfuric fumes and the methane, explosive methane. So, the coal companies are saying, "Oh, our miners are in danger. The guys that have to work on the mine. There's a real battle going on in court between coal and gas because of that. If you fly over this area in a plane, you'll see that 40 or 50 percent of the county was strip mined. Now there are, I don't know how many hundred drill pads already just in the last five years. This is one of my favorite old farms here. That goes back to about 1860. They are all land behind them a strip. They were stripped mined all the way around their place. Now they're being drilled. They used to have a beautiful spring there still running or not. Some friends of mine out at Raven rocks, which Rich was talking about earlier, spent twenty-some years building a semi underground passive solar house themselves. Thousands and thousands of yards of concrete. Another [inaudible] head they moved in and the long wall mine went under. Their house is at least 100 feet long. The long wall mine went under a corner of their house and all that concrete and everything has started sinking. From one end of the house, one corner of the house to the other corner of the house varied at one time, 14 inches. So, what happens in a house like that is that door frames, everything that's square or plumb suffers dramatically. The owner of the house, John Rockwell, was my math teacher at Olney Friends School, and he's an engineer. He had everything in that house calculated to 132nd of an inch. I mean, he is a perfectionist. Then there's a flare. See it? So, you can see that there in the hospital sits right up here. I'm told, within a mile of a flare, people can be really, really affected by the fumes. There are times when we can smell it. We're probably a mile from it. But anyway, that's one of the first to be flared off here locally. You'll be able to get a better shot of that from over here, from on the other side, when we go out towards our place. But while we're looking, there's a little airport there. All of the land from here to Quaker City basically has been strip mined. Some of it has been reclaimed, but there are still places where it's not been reclaimed. Our property, the backside of our property runs up against strip mine land that has not been reclaimed. Part of the reason why our property had been abandoned and why we got it so cheap. So, the landscape here has changed dramatically since I was a kid. I mean, and there are all kinds of things that have gone come along too, that like traffic. They lengthened the airport so that executive planes could land there. A lot of times there are helicopters going over. I've even seen hot air balloons, some of the gas and oil companies drift over to take a look at things, take pictures or whatever, and satellite photos. My

wife's a genius at the computer, but she can get on the computer, and she can find satellite maps and see where all wells are being drilled and where they're fracking. Some of the older wells around here that were developed in the 50s, only going down about 1000 feet. But on the walls that they are fracking, generally, they go down to 10,000 feet. Which you know from my days in school, I think a mile was – how many feet were in a mile? I think about 5,400 or something like that. So, couple miles down, straight down. Then they can frack horizontally, underground, up to mostly 3 miles, sometimes 5 miles. So, off a major wellhead, you can have, sometimes 12 wells going down and then in a circular pattern, then going off into units. They call them usually square mile units. So, right now, financially, the town of Barnesville is booming. Five years ago, the Ohio Valley Mall over at St. Clairsville was having dire financial problems. Now they are booming. Now there are hotels going up, three hotels going up in St. Clairsville. You can rent rooms by the day. There's a man camp over in Morristown full of big RVs and have Texas, Oklahoma license plates on them. Along with a man camp, there are other people involved in the building of a new society, is what's happening here. So, their crime rates gone up. If I just walk around town now, I don't know a lot of people. I used to know about everybody in town. Because after my wife and I settled on this piece of property, we hauled in it. We bought a used trailer to live in while we were building our house. The only job I could find there was working in a hardware store. I mean, I had art degree from college, which proved beneficial. Because it meant that I met all the local contractors. I learned all about plumbing and heating and that kind of stuff. I could buy any materials I needed since I was an employee at cost. So, we were able to build our first house in six months. You know, we had friends that came over and helped. But up here on the right, it was the Barnesville livestock auction. Every Saturday, you can come in here, and you could sit there inside in the ring. Amish and around here rednecks, people are proud to be rednecks around here. Quakers and all kinds of people come in here. They run the cattle and the sheep and the chickens and goats, and you can buy almost any kind of animal in here, even llamas. It just depends on who's selling. This is one of the oldest industries in the area, the Barnesville livestock auction. I had a friend come out from New York City one time and brought him here for the auction Saturday morning. He had a little camera hidden. He particularly liked it. They have a place there where you can get behind a sign, but it's got a hole cut and you stick your head through, and your hands through, and you'll be a cowboy and a cowgirl and that kind of stuff. It's kind of funny to see the Amish kids doing that. [laughter] But anyway, so it still survived. We still do have a butcher, a baker, I don't know about candlestick maker, but there are still a few old people still running some old great welding shops and great automotive services and that kind of stuff. But the town has really changed. It looked lots of flying here, folks, right behind that bush.

GJ: What's that?

DS: Looks like a confederate flag to me. Yes.

GJ: You said something interesting, the building of a new society. Could you tell me a little bit more about what you mean by that?

DS: Well, I think it's pretty complex but it has a lot to do with the internet. In my mind, it has to do with that 21-year-old kid that just created the massacre there in Charleston, South Carolina. My way of thinking is, if I had been raised like he had in a world – there's the old rail tracks that

goes under here. But anyway, in a world where I got all my information off the internet and I was into pills and whatever drug I could find when I was a kid, and my parents didn't really give a damn about me or I wasn't involved with my parents, I probably would not have survived. So, when you have a quaint little town like this, and then all of a sudden, within five years – and this is just the tip of the iceberg. This is just the beginning. They're estimating 4,000 wells. All this big money coming in and the local people, "Oh, my God. I sold my gas for $500,000. I can go out and buy me a brand new pickup truck and new double wide trailer and all these toys and everything." Not realizing they have to pay one-third of that back to the government. Of course, they buy everything on time and then suddenly the tax man says, "Hey, you owe us $100,000." "I don't have that kind of money." Yes. You spend it all on all this trash." So, the values of this little town have changed dramatically. Now we should be able to start seeing that there's that flare right there, and I can actually just pull off the road here. I know there's no guardrail and it's 500 feet down, but if you want to get out and snap.

GJ: Would you mind just explaining what we're looking at here?

DS: Okay. What we're seeing here now is a single flare. To the right of that you'll see one, two, three, four, five other stacks. A while back, they were all flaring at the same time. But right now, it's down to a single flare. Why? Okay. This is a drill pad that's approximately 100,000 feet long. I would guess it costs about 20 million to build that pad. You notice the ground is all been moved in. It's all been leveled off. There are very few level areas in this topography around here in this part. So, that's all leveled off and the pad is built. Then the wellheads are those stacks that are sticking out, and one of which is flaring. The reason they have to flare it is because they have drilled down so far and fracked so far that there are incredible amounts of pressure build up from down below. If they don't flare that off, well, it will explode. Then you got a fire on your hands, major fire. So, the reason they're flaring it is the pipeline which is coming from over that area. The pipeline hasn't reached there yet. So, to release the pressure, they're flaring it. Now, when they get the pipelines there eventually, then they can stop flaring. But in the meantime, that's been going on for two months. When they were all going at one time, you could hear it from here. I know the lady lives right down there in the holler, and she said her cat and her dog have lost all their hair. There are health problems associated from that. But when we drive around over here, you'll be able to see that the hospital is right there. That's what I find insane. But hey, it's big bucks. You say for local people, they have jobs. So, that whole area, all that green stuff you see, that was all strip mined, okay? So, then after, the coal company basically owned all the mineral rights to it. Okay. So, they stripped it all, got all the coal out, and then the coals gone. Then they sink the gas wells. So, they're making a big time and a lot of the workers and a lot of people, these companies are all from out of state. That's another whole beef with this process. All of this gas and oil is going to China or India. It'd be different if the local community had control over it and say, "Okay. If you drill here, we get some of the benefits of it." But no, they just come in. If you're making 20, 30 million a day off of a setup like that, and I have a problem with it, they can say, "Hey, sue me." I don't have money to go to court against an outfit like that. So, the biggest problem that really affects me is what is happening to all the thousands of Amish that have moved in this area, block these derelict farms, fix them up into beautiful farms. Now, most of them don't own mineralites, you see. A lot of them were strip mined, and they brought them back and reclaimed them. Now basically, these pipelines are running across them, or they're getting drilled on and they're

leaving. So, because like an Amish man explained to me, a horse can hear that thing from half a mile away. If you get any closer, the heat, you can feel the heat from not too far away. That's been burning now for, I'd say, four months. Think of the waste. That guy, I don't know how many homes [inaudible]. It's polluting the air, methane gas. One big ordeal that Barnesville just went through, a guy was going to put an injection well. I don't know if you're familiar with them. But after they get done fracking, and it has all these chemicals in the water and everything, they have to dispose of it. So, they drill these wells. You might have heard on the news that Ohio's had these little earthquakes a lot. That's what it's from. The guy was going to drill an injection well right outside of town not too far from our reservoir. We had to go to the county commissioners and everything, and get lawyers involved in it, everything. Finally, he agreed not to do it. So, you know, we avoided that. But, yes, it's a sad state.

GJ: So, you mentioned that the doctor or the hospital when you went for your appointment didn't seem to really be either aware or concerned. What are some of the other things that you're hearing from others?

DS: Well, keep in mind that five years ago, I didn't know what fracking was. There are people around here right now really that don't know what fracking is. So, what my wife and I did, and I'll show you some more of that information at our farm. We researched it quite a bit and went to some of these oil and gas meetings where companies like Chesapeake and others are coming in and say, "Lease with us." Went to small meetings where people that had seen fracking in other states and people like Gasland movie and all that was, "Hey, there are consequences to this." Anyway, because the first guys that showed up on my doorstep and said, "Hey. I work from such and such company. Nice spot you got here, how would you like to lease your acreage so we can get some gas out of it? I will give you 50 bucks an acre to lease." My response to that, "Now, here are some locals," just to give you an example of the types of people who live in this area. I told the guy and I said, "If I had to, I'd pay 50 bucks an acre to keep people off of my property." What's $1,000? Well, it'll pay for your taxes, this kind of stuff, and you get free gas. That was the other big, "Oh, you get free gas. You won't have any more heating bills." "Oh, no. Not interested, not interested." Then they kept coming. They kept coming, different companies. They go to the courthouse. They find out your deed, they check your deeds. "Oh, they got [inaudible] rights." Then they start hunting you down. So, it went from 50 within the year, it went from 50 to 200 to 300. Then another year, 400 and 500. By this time, I was getting really kind of concerned about just some of the things I heard about the damage to the environment and everything through the process. So, I found a group that just formed, a group of essentially farmers, mostly. But I had a few lawyers, a few doctors, a group that was forming of concerned citizens so that they could act as a group against these gas companies. So, we would have weekly meetings. Actually, I started meeting all my neighbors. It's like all these interesting people I'd seen before in Barnes or whatever, but really knew who they were. All these neighbors and interesting people and everything. Then we started getting the lawyers in the group and others started talking about, "Okay. We need to organize." There was a guy named (Larry Kane?) who's a cattle farmer. That's when he was interviewed on TV, "I'm just a cow farmer from Belmont County or whatever." So, we formed this organization called the (Smith Goshen Organization?) and came together and had over 800 members controlling 50,000 acres. We started drawing up our own leases because we realized that was our only alternative. They're going to go under you. If you're by yourself, they'll pool. They'll go under you. But once I got

that through my thick skull, oh my god. Well, then I have to figure a way to lessen the impact as much as possible. So, there's an old Quaker farmhouse that goes way back, that's log on the interior, slate roofing. So, there's our mailbox. I hope you got your seatbelt on. So, this organization – that's why I thought maybe we ought to meet at the library. [laughs] People say, "How can you stand to live down here?" I said, "Hey. The only people find out one salesman that came in and the Jehovah's Witnesses were the other one." I was working on my tractor, and they showed up. "Mr. Stanley, can we talk to you about eternity? Where you'll spend eternity?" I said, "Well, that's sounded like a mighty long, big subject to me." They said, "Well, do you know where you'll spend it tomorrow?" I said, "Well, I'm about running out of nails. I probably go into the hardware store." "No. We're talking about eternity, Mr. Stanley." I said, "Look, I'll tell you what. I'm having trouble with this tractor here. If you can lay your hands on my tractor and heal it, I'll listen to you talk." [laughter] Well, they turned around. They took their Bibles on and skid out. But anyway, this property is totally abandoned. There are eight or ten cars, I forget, which buried underneath this drive. This drive was impassable. So, we had to have the driveway put in and tons and tons of gravel hauled. Basically, you don't even know the properties here, which we like. Because we're only two miles from town, but we're totally isolated, least we were. A year ago, at this time, we could hear the three wells being drilled on the hill over on the south side of the property. So, there was truck traffic twenty-four/seven. Now it's pretty quiet, and when Michael and Carrie were out last night, Carrie went out and taped the birds chirping. But anyway, this is one of the earliest settlements. This particular piece of property on the deed over in the courthouse. It's 1802, I believe and Thomas Jefferson's signature, he was dispenser of lands in what had before been known as Northwest Territory. So, this is the first house we built. Like I said, it took two poplar trees and we lived in that for twenty-some years. Then we decided to design, and with help from friends, build a second house. Now I have an art studio there on the top of this and a shop in the basement. In this house, in this garage, and our cement pond, just like the Beverly Hillbillies had. It's right there, folks. You're all welcome to come out frolic in it, you know. That cement pond actually comes from this spring. That spring is a really good spring, and that's why (John Downden?) has settled here in 1803 or 1804 because of that spring. It was always wet and everything there. So, while we were building that first house, he said, "Just put a pond in there." Up here, I call it my Rock of Ages, you see that? There's a bunch of those around the property. Basically, we just live on a few acres on this side of the property. Believe it or not, that little trail up through there, back in the 1800s was a township road. The only way to get across this ravine to the most of the acreage on that side of the property. This is the only original building left. As you can see, I was talking about the sandstone earlier, and that is what they're drilling through. It's limestone and sandstone. That's what they're drilling through. But back in the old days, they would cut and chisel that by hand and then drag it or haul it on a wooden cart. That's what the spring house down there made out of. That's where they keep their milk and things cool in the spring house. So, I was telling you earlier about this little part is my wrench intensive garden, and this came off a shovel. I won't tell you the name of the shovel because I could probably be sued for this, but we were out there. The shovel had been abandoned, strip mining shovel. So, I took a photo class. I was taking photography, and I took a photo class out there one day. We climbed all over the shovel. We climbed clear up the boom and up in the boom. At the end of the boom, we found a whole compartment full of all these tools that they used on the shovel and a family of raccoons living there. Those raccoons had to go up and down that boom every day. I couldn't believe it. But anyway, so for the first few years, we hauled in a trailer and had it parked right in

front of this and then I had a shop up there. We lived in a trailer. Then we sold it for a couple of hundred bucks and it had it hauled out after we built that house down there.

Female Speaker: Hello.

GJ: Hi, I'm Gina James.

FS: Hi, Gina. I'm Carolyn.

GJ: Nice to meet you.

Jennifer Hague: I'm Jennifer.

FS: Hi, Jennifer.

JH: Hi.

GJ: We're recording D.R. here for our oral history workshop that we're working on for Michael and Carrie.

DS: We ran out to the Boarding School, and they're having that –

FS: Meeting?

DS: Meeting out there. But Promise was there.

FS: Oh, good. I saw that she posted a picture of the meeting.

DS: Also, Rich was there, and so we talked to Rich some too.

FS: Oh, you get lots of interviews. [laughter]

GJ: Getting a lot of information, definitely. It's awesome.

DS: Well, let's see. Maybe we should go down front and take a look at this house from the south side.

GJ: Sure. That's beautiful.

DS: That's my retirement quilt they gave me. Those are some of the T shirts that I designed over the years when I taught screen printing there at school. Have to tell you about this. This is my grandmother's. Every year we have at homecoming, we have a distance run. It's called the Olney Distance Run. So anyway, they were at the they were at the Quaker old folks up there. So, I said, "How would you like to come to the distance run this year?" Because you don't have to run. You can walk. Or sometimes mothers have their little kids walking with them. It's only 3 miles. But they said, "Well, yes. Sure." So, I went up to pick them up, and I said, "Do you

have your running shoes? Well, you'll put them on." So, then they opened the race up, and they walked 3 miles. So, she lived in Canada most of her life, and was a schoolteacher for a while, and she was a schoolteacher out in Iowa. So, in a lot of the art around here, that's when Carolyn and I, when we tore the old barn down, and I planed out the lumber and to do some of the woodwork here. This was a meeting spot for several generations, people in town were an incredible restaurant called (bow handies?). Both sides of everywhere was lined with mirrors, and you could go in there and sit in a booth. It was really great for nibbing, seeing who was in town, what was going on. Because you could just sit there in a booth and you could see reflections of the whole restaurant around who's talking to who, and what's going on, that kind of stuff. That's where my parents had some interesting dates back when they were students at Olney. So, I painted that in 1980, I guess. This one, fiddle player in a band that we play in. He's really known for his portraits and his painting. Then I'm wearing my great, great, great grandfather's wedding hat, which I have downstairs. It's beaver skin. My brother-in-law teaches filmmaking in Baltimore and so on. That's his version of our cement pond out there. He has a circuit camera or a panorama camera. This is a cousin of Carolyn's from England who was a student teacher with me for a while, and he's now living in New York. He's an artist named (Russell Christian?). This was his concept of Carolyn and I living in that house that we built over there. These are ghosts of Quakers past. I said, "Well, what are they doing here?" He said, "Well, that is a plate of crudities." I'm coming up out of my cement pond there. Here's a cement pond way back here, you know. In class order only, I constructed a rather large snake, which is represented there and there. Carolyn had just received her first Apple computer. The old barn, I'm sitting playing my guitar up there, tore the old barn down and salvage, salvaged the wood and used some of it in building this house. Our granddaughter down in Ecuador, that's another whole story. I had an Ecuadorian student at Olney. Then she invited us to visit Ecuador. Then we met all these other Ecuadorians. A lot of them have gone to Olney. I think eight of them have graduated from there. So, there she is. There are pictures over there. This is her and Carolyn from years ago. This was my art teacher at Olney in the [19]60s. Her name was Barbara (Barkaseth?). She was originally from Russia, from Siberia, immigrated to Canada, and went to McGill University, got her degree in Art, and then met some Quakers in Canada and then through them, heard about Olney and came and taught art. She's the one that told me that's what I should do with my life, and that's what I did. She was really an inspiration. Stuff around here, I find things in the woods and then put them together. That's deer antler. I'd never seen this before, this particular fungus.

GG: Wow.

DRS: Yes, a lot of stuff in here too, student work, kids from Japan. Carolyn plays the charango. That's an Ecuadorian instrument made out of a solid piece of wood. See, it's all one piece of wood. It's just been carved. In getting my master's degree at Marietta College, I became interested in boats. Because I read a little book about my great, great uncle who had gone down the Ohio River to the Mississippi, up the Mississippi to the Missouri, and up from Missouri to what was known as the Kansas territory and helped build a school for the Kiowa Indians and spent the rest of his life out there, he and his wife. I have a little book about him called *50 Years Among the Indians*. Let's see. That was carved on a tree down – a birch tree down on the holler. So, I just did a quick sketch of it, painting that. I was thinking this old Quaker was maybe pointing to where he buried some gold, but I never did find. This band is – we played a lot of

music over the years, twenty-five years together. That was a demonstration for our class I did years ago. It's called *Portrait of the Young man as an Artist*. That's done with a litho crayon, just jabbing it with a litho crayon. I had a student that was freaking out during the war in Sarajevo. So, I painted that. It's called *The Ghosts of Sarajevo*. This is my favorite t-shirt of all time, Arlo Guthrie. We were up there at his church and talking to him. There was an open mic in his church, and he was selling his t-shirts. I said, "Arlo, I teach at this little Quaker school out in Ohio." I said, "We're into recycling and everything." I said, "Could you just write something on there that I could show them?" He said, "Dave, I just had to write the truth." So, he wrote, "Garbage has been very good to me." These are lithographs by – he was known as the father of lithography, [inaudible], who joined the Quakers in Philadelphia. He was fleeing Germany. He was Jewish and fleeing Germany during World War Two, set up a printing press and everything, and I found these two prints up in the attic of the main building on campus there at Olney. A friend of mine, she's down in North Carolina. This was a project for art class. The media they had to work with was dryer lint. So, it's dryer lint, arranged, and then sprayed with acrylic enamel. So, that's me as a young stud in Olney. Then my grandfather's clock, you know. There's a big air vent up there. This is a passive polar solar house concept. This, of course, facing south, and this big bin up here is for pulling cool air up from the basement in the rock storage now there. I don't know how many tons of rocks are in the house. Then you can reverse it in the wintertime, pull heat downstairs. This chimney and everything is like a tremor wall. It's like a heat-storing space. Can you feel how much cooler it is down here?

GG: [affirmative]

DRS: Actually, with all the humidity, we have to keep an air dehumidifier running, you know, keep mold and stuff out. This is where I play music. [inaudible] Oh, but I was going to show you [inaudible].

GG: Turn this up?

DRS: Yes. I was in an auction one day, and a guy was selling, leaving town. That hot tub wasn't even in the auction. But it was sitting there on the lawn, and the auctioneer said, "Oh, you ought to sell it." The guy said, "All right." So, the auctioneer said, "Who'll give me 50 bucks for it?" Nobody was interested. I said, "Well, I'll give you 50 bucks for it." "Sold." So, I came home with a hot tub in a pickup truck, and the missus thought I was crazy. But used it for a while. We brought a girl from Ecuador up here to study at Olney. She's really into nature and everything. So, I lined it with a rubber pad, and we had fish in there and a little waterfall in there, hanging down. Because her room was right there next to it and so, get up in the morning, look at the fish, feed the fish. This whole south side gets sunlight and everything, not now. But in the wintertime when the sun's much lower, the whole wall gets hit with this sunlight. So, that heats up. Those blocks are solid concrete. It's been poured into them. So, that whole thing heats up and projects heat into the house. In the summer, the sun doesn't hit it much at all. So, it's pretty cool. Most of the property is trees and pretty rough. We do have a hay field up on top of the ridge back when, oh, we tried raising pigs. We went through this whole thing, this Mother Earthy thing. Well, if you're going to eat it, you should grow it. So, that's what we did for a while. We did all kinds of things out here. When we passed 50 is when I started realizing, hey, there's a lot of work involved in this. Now, we have friends at Raven Rocks and are raising

organic beef and chickens. The Amish are raising a lot of food in the area. So, we try to eat non-processed foods. Carolyn's grandfather over in Philadelphia, in his victory garden, he had a lot of lilies and things. So, all these have come down from him. She's really into gardening. Then our cement pond serves several functions. First twenty years here, we were swimming in there a lot, but it is spring water. It's cold [laughter] even in the summer. But anyway, then a few years ago, my sister who has a PhD – she lives in Baltimore and has ecology. She just won a Fulbright, and she's going to New Zealand for a year on a Fulbright. But anyway, she found out that I was draining and cleaning the pond every year and adding some copper sulfate to it to keep the algae down. She said, "Just think about how many animals it's killing." So, I haven't cleaned it for a couple of years now. Every night, the frogs are so loud that you can't talk if you're sitting on that porch. Michael and Terry, we were up there trying to play music last night. But anyway, it also serves a function as, since we're so remote from the town – although we're only 2 miles away – it'd be hard to get a fire truck down in here. So, if they could get a truck down here, they could pump directly from the pond. We have several buildings that would go up pretty fast. So, I don't know how much more of this stuff you want to talk about, but I could talk more about the impact on the community. Because that spring's been there thousands of years probably. That spring is the reason that the Doudna family originally settled here. That spring is part of the reason we settled here. When we built that first house, I buried a line that ran to a pump down there in the spring. We just used spring water. It is hard water. It's got a lot of mineral content in it. But that's part of the reason we chose that site. We thought that we'd probably retire here. A year ago, when you come out here, you couldn't hear a bird because right over there, about half a mile away, there were three wells, well pads. You'd hear the trucks and the drilling and the helicopters going over and everything else. So, we realized that we probably weren't going to be able to retire here. So, we did like old people always do. You've got to go to Florida. We found a place in Florida, where the air quality, because of the constant breeze every day off the Gulf, the air quality is one of the best in the country now. The air quality around here is known as the Ohio Valley air syndrome. We came back from Florida, and we're here two weeks. We started developing this kind of cough. That's what it's known as. This has one of the highest cancer rates in the country, the Ohio Valley, originally, because of the steel mills and the coal mines and that kind of heavy industry. But now we have an interstate going through here with more trucks rolling by on Route 70 than any other place in the country, huge trucks. So, right now, it might look kind of idyllic to you, but there are other times when you wish you weren't living here. So, we are making plans to probably retire full time in Florida. Because that well you saw that's flaring, and remember I told you about those other stacks that were there? That's five of them that have been drilled, and they've fracked north. We're directly south. Once those wells are connected to a pipeline, then they will probably come south. That'll be right under us.

GG: You're saying earlier about this group, the Smith-Goshen group that organized, so you could dictate the terms of your own leases.

DRS: [affirmative]

GG: Have you signed a lease?

DRS: Yes.

GG: Yes. The lease designed by this group?

DRS: Yes.

GG: I see.

DRS: I believe I'm incorrect in saying that we went through 40 companies before we found one company who would agree to the lease. Part of the reason for that is they're a family-owned company in Pennsylvania. They've been doing this for twenty years. So, for example, in this lease that clauses that are in a normal lease have been taken out totally, for example, no injection wells, no pooling. We're allowed to go and observe their operations, as they're drilling and everything. We're allowed to ask some pertinent questions, like, what's the air quality here and things like that. They are not flaring their wells. They put a huge pipeline all the way to the Ohio River to get to – and in one of the pipes, there's two pipes. One of the pipes is for gas that's going to the Ohio River. The other is a waterline that is taking water out of the Ohio River. So, they're not disrupting the farmers around here with their wells. So, I never thought I would lease, initially. But it's been beneficial in a lot of ways. Because we still have our meetings we go to, even though everybody has leased now. That's 50,000 acres. But for example, Gulfport just bought 32,000 acres of old coal strip mine there, okay? Bought it out. Gulfport is a company that is suing Barnesville, Ohio right now. Because Barnesville, practically the whole town, leased to another company initially. But that company flipped over to Gulfport. So, Gulfport inherited that initial lease, which said they could extract water from our reservoirs. Remember those reservoirs I told you about that provide twenty thousand people with water? They have pumped them down so low; people have gone out and taken photos and stuff and everything. The town said, "That's it. You can't pan pump anymore." This was during a drought a while back. But it was getting critical. So, to my knowledge, they are the only company that is suing a town – a village. They're suing for water. Giving the leases that the townspeople in Barnesville signed, legally, Barnesville really can't do much about it. That's from what I hear. So, it's kind of ironic that some people around here have made good retirement money or good money to buy a new truck or whatever it is they're doing with their bonus payment and their royalties. On the other hand, they might not have water. Now, the people that I told you about at Raven Rocks, which is a whole story in itself, if you were interested in doing a story on a community that Rich was talking about this morning, that has a thousand acres and turned down millions of dollars that they could have gotten to sign a lease and are trying to preserve a thousand acres and have neighbors mad at them. Because that means the gas company isn't interested in their little property because they won't frack out until they get a whole big unit. So, it has disrupted communities, not just Barnesville. But it's disrupted a lot of communities in the area. On the other hand, I know that if I have problems with my lease, there are eight hundred other people out there that I can go and talk to and say, "Hey, look, what do we do about this?" So, almost everybody I know is between a rock and a hard spot here, literally, and, for example only, with its 300 acres, has refused to lease all around them. There are wells all around them. So, when they get international students, like Chinese kids, oh, yeah, all of your gas and your oil, we're buying it. You probably don't want to record this. No. You can record it, but you probably won't want to use it in here, whatever you're doing here. Anyway, I had this kid. The last year I taught, there's this Chinese kid that came from a very wealthy family in

China, had to be to have their kid go to a private school in the States. You stop and think. Chinese basically only have one kid, and the whole legacy of that family depends on that one kid. These kids are under a lot of pressure to succeed. This kid was brilliant, a smart kid, great artist, but he wasn't going into art. There's no money in art. He's going into business. But anyway, I was talking with him. He said, "Well, when your $3 trillion debt is due, then I'll become a rich man because China has so much money and everything." I said, "No. That will never happen." He said, "Why?" I said, "Because it's much cheaper to go to war than to pay off a $3 trillion debt." He said, "Oh, no. You would not do that." I said, "We've already done it." All of these realizations come at a time, for me personally, when I'm supposed to be retired and enjoying life, playing a little golf or whatever, this kind of stuff. You don't have the energy at all that you had when you were young. But still, since we've spent half our time in Florida, we've gotten involved down there now because they're thinking of fracking the Everglades. Now, the little group of Quakers there and other environmentalists and so on, have gotten through the new Republican administration, to put a seven-year moratorium on anything until more research is done. So, maybe we'll speak by until Hillary gets in there and reverses things or whatever. But

that concept, there's a huge aquifer that runs all the way from Tampa to Miami. Nine million people drink that water. Meanwhile, you've got the saltwater from the ocean encroaching. As ocean levels rise, saltwater is coming in and destroying a lot of the freshwater. Then you've got the manatees caught right in between. It's like being right on the cosmic cusp of the whole environmental issue. When Obama shows up a few months ago to visit the Everglades and says – and it was a headline in the paper. He said, "This is ground zero for the environment. This is where it's going to happen first." If we don't take care of it here, we've lost it. There are scientists that say we've already lost it. It's been at the tipping point. But anyway, the governor didn't attend that conference because he had to attend the opening of a new Wawa store. Those kinds of things are extremely discouraging to me, when essentially, poor people who are middle class, if there are any left, middle-class people are going out there and demonstrating, saying, "What about the water? What about the water?" So, anyway, we thought we're going to retire in Florida. Then all these issues – now, they're just starting up again, down in Florida apparently. So, it's everywhere. It's been extremely sad for me to grow up in a little, tiny town and find a piece of abandoned property, oh, well, put in 40 years and have a place to retire, and then it's not going to happen. Physically, we can't maintain a property, 50 acres of wilderness, essentially. But we've gone through the whole process with really a lot of friends in a close-knit little society that is experiencing the same thing. So, what they're doing out at Raven Rocks and forming a water conservancy district within this district is trying to preserve at least a couple thousand acres of what Ohio used to be. So, as an artist, I look at it as this stage in my life. I picked my little fantasy, like playing music and writing songs and stuff. That's one of my fantasies. Then the other thing is doing whatever I can to preserve the environment. Probably won't succeed, but you have to focus on something. Otherwise, you don't have any effect on anything. So, it was interesting. Some of the people that are protesting now – Rich is one of them he's talked with today. There were people that stood out there on Interstate 70 and tried to keep the shovels from crossing the interstate. They protested. But the coal companies packed down 40 feet of sand on the interstate and drove those machines across. It still dented the interstate a little bit.

GG: When did that happen?

DRS: Early [19]70s. Then to watch all the farms around here and everything get strip-mined, I could show you unclaimed strip mine land right over that hill, down the other side of our property. But to go through that and then go through this fracking thing is just kind of beyond belief, when some of us believed that if the same amount of attention and money had been put into solar and waterpower and all kinds of things. But you see, I'm prejudiced because my ancestor invented the Stanley Steamer. Here was a car that before this (band?) had reached, I think, a speed of 180 miles an hour on the racetrack. But unfortunately, it blew up. That was before they came up with a brilliant idea to wrap the boiler and piano wire to keep it from exploding into shrapnel. But all that powered that thing initially was a little tiny kerosene burner. You had to wait a couple moves to get up ahead of steam. People can't do that. I mean, they can't wait five minutes to build up a head of steam. Then that little flame just kept that thing running. It didn't pollute. Well, they got bought out by one of the other car companies.

GG: Which one?

DRS: I don't like to say it [laughter]. But anyway, and basically shelved. You buy out a company. We're going into internal combustion. The hell with that. That thing runs on water for God's sake, can't make any money on that. You can't sell gas and oil. You see it over and over again in history. Yes. So, I don't know how much more you want.

GG: I feel great about everything. You've been awesome. Is there anything else you feel like you'd like to –

DRS: I would like to say it's people like Michael and Carrie that are doing a very, very valuable thing right now. Because they are recording this stuff and they're working on a shoestring. I mean, this is what their whole life has been, mostly in folk music and that kind of thing. But they have struggled. You don't have to say that in the tape. But they just are very tenacious. They're sticking with it. They actually did a whole set of recordings up there in the meeting house about the Quaker history and that kind of thing. I just wish more of it was going on, that more people were doing this. I think this Smith-Goshen group, for example, from the beginning, has kept meticulous notes. I've talked to Larry Cain, who's the head of the organization, and emails and everything. He has gone hundreds of times. He and his lawyer friends that are in the group have gone to Columbus and talked to the governor and talk to people and everything. Instead of fighting, kind of realized, okay, this is a situation. We have to protect as much as we possibly can. That's been their attitude. So far, it's succeeding, from what I can tell. I think that that whole process would be invaluable to other villages and towns. Because this is just the tip of the iceberg. This is just getting started. Like I said earlier, five years ago, I didn't even know what fracking was. Just five years is nothing in history. Suddenly, it's become one of the most important things in people's lives and for the generations to come. Because if the water is gone and the air is polluted, hey, what are you going to live on? One of my fantasies is that we'll get through this, but who knows? Yes. If you're in a store or something, a salesman comes running up and says, "Can I help you?" No, I'm just nibbing.

GG: Okay [laughter].

DRS: Okay. Take your time. I can look around.

GG: Right.

DRS: But let me tell you a funny story about it. If you want to record, it's fine.

GG: Go for it.

DRS: But it was Christmas. Things were packed in the bank. There were lines in the bank and everything. Well, I've been banking there all my life. So, I went into the line and everything. My favorite teller, Betty, she's up there, frantically trying to get people through and everything. But the line isn't moving much. She had a little incense burner there for Christmas. She was burning incense. Finally, I yell, "Hey, Betty, what you burning up there? Mary Joanna?" She looks up, and she looks back. She sees me. She said, "Mr. Stanley, come up here." I walk, and I say, "Hey, I'm going to the front of the line." So, I walk up there. I say, "Hey, Betty, how's it going?" She says, "You want to know what I'm burning there?" I said, "Yeah." She said, "That's a nibshit catcher, and I just caught me one. [laughter] Go to the back of the line."

[end of transcript]