

Gas Rush
Don Stobbs Oral History
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Interviewer: MK – Michael Kline
Transcriber: NCC

Michael Kline: Okay. So, today is June 23rd. My name is Michael Kline. I'm here with Carrie Kline in our oral history class. We come down over the hill to this really beautiful, beautiful farm here. We're fortunate enough to be sitting with the farmer on his swing. Could you tell us your name? Please say my name is –

Donald Stobbs: My name is Donald Stubbs.

MK: Your date of birth.

DS: June 21, 1921. Long time ago. I've got two sisters older than me

MK: Yet living?

DS: Oh, yes. I think they are. They were [inaudible]. One of them turned 100 years in July.

MK: Well, tell us all about your people and where you were raised.

DS: Well, I was born out on Banfield Road of St. Clairsville. When I was about three months old, my parents moved to a farm of Brookside. I went to school at Brookside, and Kirkwood. We didn't have school busses then. We all walked to school. If we wanted anything like pencils and paper and stuff, we would have to walk over to Wheeling [inaudible]. There were two five and 10 in \$1 store over in Wheeling. We'd walk over there across the island back. There were streetcars running there in Bridgeport. Streetcars ran all over from Wheeling to all the towns around. But we never used a streetcars. We usually didn't have enough money to use a street card. But we would walk every place we went. Well, I don't know. The farm I grew up on was a farmer where all the trees were pretty old. I said it was supposed to [inaudible] had to carry his lunch to go across it. My parents were good to us, and we always had enough to eat. We grew up working. At that time, most of the people who went to school. When you became 16, you were allowed to quit school. I would say that a third of the kids that I went to school with didn't graduate. They quit because they either didn't like school or they had to go to work to help their parents. Now, we used to sell our crops and vegetables in Brookside. Those people were mostly from, we'll say England, in that area in Europe. But a lot of people from out around (Goosetown?), (Lansing-Blaine-Barton?). Those people came from the central part of Europe. A lot of those kids, their parents couldn't even speak English. A lot of them could talk both Native Language and English too.

MK: Okay. Let's stop right there for a minute. Rob, I want you to take my seat. Would you please do that? Now you have to remember what he was just talking about and remind him where he is in the story. Okay. Introduce yourself.

Male speaker: Hi. My name is Rob and you were talking about the kids you were going to school who speak English.

DS: What about?

MS: You were talking about the people you went to school with.

DS: Well, what about?

MS: They couldn't speak English, and they were speaking their own languages?

DS: Yes.

MS: You want to continue.

DS: What do you want to know about?

MS: Just keep telling your story.

MK: Like you were. I just wanted to give him a chance to hold the mic. Just go ahead. You were talking about all these different European groups, markets and stuff.

DS: A lot of kids go out, left school and went to three cities. I remember that the boys, they went to three cities. You know what that was, the Civilian Conservation Corps. Roosevelt put that through. These boys, they would send them away to camps, and they went out west. They built a lot of things. They did a lot of things out west, built bridges and roads and stuff. So, I remember seeing these boys when they come home. I think they got \$1 a day pay. The boys got maybe \$5 or that, and the other 25 were sent home to the parents. But these boys, they would buy jackets. I remember seeing them walking down, and the boys would have these jackets. They have big pictures of bears and stuff on the back of their jackets. They were so proud. I remember looking up for these kids well. After the World War II, my wife and I went out. Actually, during World War II. I went out to Washington State, and I saw some of the properties that the boys built are still there.

MK: So, you're in World War II?

DS: Three years. When world war two ended, I was in Attu. Do people know where Attu is? It is the last island out on the Aleutian Island. I was getting ready to make a run, fly down. I was a pilot navigator on the Navy patrol plane. We were going to make a run down, several hundred miles to bomb an island on the northern part of Japan, when they dropped the bomb. So, I never made that run. No. I was on the island of Attu, Kiska, Shemya, couple more of them up. I had three brothers who served in the service. My parents actually had four of us who put on the uniform, and the only one didn't get through was Leslie. He was killed over there on Rock Hill, right over there on 214. He struck and killed by the lighting, yes. End of story.

[laughter]

MK: Was he older?

DS: No, he was the youngest. He was the youngest. Yes. I've got a lot of stuff in there. You can go look. My son made a license plate. Would you please stand up and go in my room there, and you'll see your license plate and you can bring it out. Yes, State of Ohio major in

memorabilia.

Carrie Kline: Is that your pin right there?

DS: No extra mile. That's not mine. There's another one in there. You didn't get the one I wanted.

CK: No?

DS: You can get both of them,

MS: That's a lot of license plates.

MK: Okay. While she's getting that, let's switch –

MS: Okay. Thanks so much.

CK: I didn't see that one. It's for your brother.

MK: Okay. Introduce yourself to him and remind him of what we're talking about.

Female speaker: Mr. Stobbs, I'm Jennifer. You're doing great. Let's just continue what you're doing.

DS: We're not doing anything. [laughter]

FS: [laughter] Well, you're you were talking about the war.

DS: Well, President Roosevelt, he was a great man, but he was a son of a bitch. I don't know how to watch that. He energized the United States, put a lot of people to war to work. He made a lot of widows, and lot of boys and girls grew up with no father. So, I don't know how to characterize him. He took me places where I would never have gone. I saw Virginia, Georgia, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Washington State, Alaska. A lot of other people did the same thing. He upset the world, but maybe that was a good thing. I don't know. Why do we have to have that there, for what?

FS: Because the wind makes noise on the table?

DS: It does? [laughter]

FS: Yes. [laughter]

DS: But I'm making a lot of noise too.

[laughter]

FS: But that's good noise.

MK: That's the noise we want.

FS: Oh, yes.

DS: [laughter] Well, after the war, I came over here and I married a good woman. She raised three kids, two boys and a girl. She'd been gone now for about fifteen years. Like I say, I live down in here where I could beat my wife, her neighbors couldn't hear at all. [laughter] But now, I've been down here working. I raised a lot of hay and cattle. I've got good neighbors here now. Yesterday, my neighbor up here, sent a man to work for him down. He mowed my lawn. So, I'm just sitting here. My kids come in occasionally. I have two boys, both of them in the Columbus area. Dick, the older, served in Vietnam, and Brent was a military policeman. My daughter, Marcy, lived down in Chattanooga, and she comes up occasionally. I've got neighbors occasionally bring me something to eat. That's about all I can say.

MK: Okay. Let's switch.

FS: Hi, Mr. Stobbs. I'm Gina. I'll just make sure I have this set up right. So, you said something that interested me. I was hoping maybe you could tell me more what you meant by the war upset a lot of people or upset the world. What did you mean by that?

DS: Normally, when you grew up, you didn't travel more than 25, 30, miles from home. But when the war came, people, they had to have munitions and stuff supplies for the war. So, men and women, old women and women have never been more than 25 miles from home. They got jobs in factories. Men and women were exposed to each other in these things, which they wouldn't have done if they were around home. But maybe you would live here and you went to Akron and go to work. You went up there and you saw some man. You'll do something you wouldn't have done here at home. The morale the country was broken. You understand what I'm saying?

FS: [affirmative]

DS: Yes. I mean, it's hard to explain. But when anybody 25 miles from home, you do things that you wouldn't do there. Yes. So, women and men went and did things and they would change the whole population with our country. You might have ended up down in Texas or out in California, someplace like that. Not that you did anything bad, but you just did different things. United States, there is no other country in the world like ours. People from every country in the world are here in the United States, all kind of relation and religions in the country. We're a unique nation, a good nation, yes, in my opinion. But I come home from the war, and I bought this place. Took me twenty-nine years to pay for it. I kept my parents here for twenty-seven years, and my wife's been dead now for fifteen years. I live here alone, fairly good neighbors. What more can you ask?

FS: Has your relationship with the land changed over the years?

DS: [laughter] That's a question I have no answer to. What do you mean change?

FS: Well, from when you were a boy to sitting here on this porch.

DS: I wasn't raised on this farm. We had apples and we had fruit mostly there, but here I just raised crops, hay and animals. I've never wanted to do anything else. I learned to fly an airplane during the war. But after the war, I was in the reserve for seven years, but I was never called back. But I'm proud to say that my wife, she served as a WAAC for over a year. She was in the service.

FS: What's a WAAC?

DS: Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

FS: What did she do?

DS: My two sons were both in the service. I was in three years. Dick was over in Vietnam. We were scared to hell out there every day when he was over there. Well, my dad used to say war, and the threat of war is what keeps an armed economy of nation going. So, that is where it was. Roosevelt recognized that, so he used to go to the war. I got a book upstairs that tells about the World War, and Roosevelt, and then they knew that Pearl Harbor was coming [inaudible] to stop the Japanese from bombing Pearl Harbor, but they let them come in order to get the nation agitated. Now that is something a lot of people question, but I thought that [inaudible]. I think the United States intelligence was good enough to notice that would have been true. But they let them bomb Pearl Harbor to deliberately get your people upset and start fighting.

MK: Okay. Joe, you want to take your turn?

MS: Thank you.

MK: You are doing great. This is just exactly what we came to here.

DS: Am I going to get a prize?

MK: You are.

[laughter]

MS: Thank you for all your comments so far. My name is Joe. So, you mentioned that for twenty-nine years, you paid off the home that you raised hay and cattle. Did you always raised hay and cattle?

DS: Yes, that's about all we could raise here. When I came here, there was some peach trees down there, and some grapevines out there. I also raised chickens. I had an egg rod in Brookside, and we would sell the produce. I raised tomatoes and cabbage, not like that, but out in the garden. So, I raised them for a while. But I got rid of that, and just raised the cattle and

grain, and egg.

MS: Do all your family members farm too?

DS: No, I'm the only one. Yes. We grew up on a farm but none of them did. They got smart. [laughter] They made life a little easier. [laughter]

MS: So, how many cattle did you raise?

DS: The most I ever had in the barn was thirty-seven. But I was never what you call a big farmer. I raise cattle now. I bore horses and bored beef cattle up here in the pasture for other people. But years ago, when the United States was producing too much milk, and so the government paid us to get rid of our cattle. So, I sold out what's called the herd buyout. They came in, and we had to kill our cows, and they put a brand on them. When they went to the market, they had to have that brand on there. So, some other farmer couldn't buy that cow and take it home and milk the cow. So, I went out on what they call herd buyout. It was a sad day for me to see some beautiful cows just go to market.

MS: When was that?

DS: Years ago? [laughter] I don't remember.

MS: What did you do next?

DS: After that, I just started raising hay. I show hay or try to. I got round bills down there in the barn, yes.

MS: How many acres?

DS: There's 100 acres here then I bought over across the road, 75 more. But I sold off for 75, we were there. Now I just have life of treasure [inaudible]. I don't know whether you notice when you come down the road, all the winter groundhogs were digging some dirt up there.

MS: Pretty big groundhogs?

DS: Pretty big groundhogs. That is for the pipeline going across here. I don't know where it starts, and over about a mile, there's like a great big city. There are all kinds of equipment and they're setting up someplace where they're going to process some of this gas or something. But the pipeline going through just about my house here. I don't like it, but the kids own this place, and they benefit from it.

MS: Are you familiar with any pipelines before? This is the first to come through your property.

DS: What's that?

MS: Have you had gas pipelines?

DS: Oh, no. Nothing like that, no.

MS: So, for the way the farm is owned, how many of your children made the decision to lease the land for the pipeline? Was that all three of your children?

DS: The three kids did it, yes. It was a case that the people were going to come through. I mean, the kids don't have any choice, but they got many benefit from it. I think they got paid, but I don't know how much.

MS: Have you been able to use some of that money back here on the farm or is that for their families?

DS: They got the money. I'm not rich, but, I mean, I'm not doing anything on the farm. Put a little bit of lime and fertilizer on. My neighbor up here. He'd be able to hurry, but around [inaudible]. Takes it away, up to the [inaudible].

MS: To the dairy farms up there?

DS: Yes, a lot of [inaudible] up there.

MK: Okay. We're switching horses again here.

DS: Okay.

MK: Switching horses again,

MS: Or cattle. Nice to talk to you.

FS: I'm the last horse, I think, the next horse.

DS: You look like an old mare.

FS: You like my [inaudible]. [laughter] Now my name is Pat. So, I'm pleased to have a chance to help interview you too. I was wondering how your neighbors feel about the pipeline coming through. Do they talk about it?

DS: I have no idea. I mean, they have no say. It's a little over there and at the turn up here. I don't have disgust with anybody. That's something that just comes and you can't do anything about it.

FS: Does it change life for you like in the morning when you wake up, or you hear them, or anything like that?

DS: Yes. I got my little buddy here. Do you people eat asparagus?

FS: Yes.

DS: I raise it.

FS: You do?

DS: Turn around and look out. That's asparagus right there. I planted it after Europe and I come over here. I'm still cutting on it. I got my little garden there, tomatoes, cabbage. You know what that is? Cucumber and I got potatoes over here. [laughter]

FS: I thought I saw that.

DS: [inaudible] over there. I need to water [inaudible] the wheelchair a little bit. The cucumbers, I don't know. I'm worried about them right there.

FS: Yes. I was wondering, did you and your wife buy the farm when you first got married?

DS: Yes. Well, not when we first got married. But we got married August 16th, 1944 and she was with me for two years in the service. Then 1946 when I bought this, yes. We were out in Washington state for two years. She went with me all over the country. She had been a WAAC, which was the Army Auxiliary Corps. The army decided to change the auxiliary and make a part of the army through the WAAC. When they made that change, the women had the choice of either getting out or staying in until the war the duration. She decided to get out. So, we got married down in Corpus Christi, Texas. She was with me every place I went. I was a pilot as a navigator on a two-engine Navy plane.

FS: So, was your wife from this area?

DS: She was from Ashtabula, Ohio. Do you know where that is?

FS: No.

DS: Tip on Lake Erie, yes. She'd been gone now about fifteen years.

FS: I think you said you took care of your parents out here too, or they lived out here with you.

DS: No. I brought my parents from over on Brookside and lived here with me. We were a big family. I had four brothers and each one of us had six sisters. Boy, did you see her eyes?

[laughter]

MK: You never really [inaudible].

DS: [inaudible]

FS: It sounds like thirty-six or something, twenty-four?

DS: They were all the same sisters.

[laughter]

Well, there's anything else you need to know about the world?

[laughter]

I don't know it, but I'll try to find out.

FS: All right. That sounds good.

DS: You tell them.

MK: You're in on the joke too though.

FS: Oh, yes. How did you meet your wife?

DS: Well, when I was growing up, there was an organization called the Farm Bureau. They sponsored a week's trip up to Bowling Green, Ohio for a recreational conference. I went up there and she went there too. We came as a representatives of the church. That's how I met her up there Bowling Green, Ohio when she was a [inaudible]. She was just in the WAAC and she decided to get out. If she stayed in the WAAC, we weren't allowed to get married. She wanted to get married. She had her eye on me, and she was going to get major. She got out. We corresponded while I was in the service, and then she come down to Corpus Christi, Texas. When I graduated as a pilot, we got married down in Corpus Christi, Texas.

MK: Okay. Let's try Sandy. This is the last shift here.

DS: I go to get a [inaudible] for here?

[laughter]

FS: Hi, Mr. Stobbs. I'm the hay lady.

DS: You behave.

[laughter]

FS: Hey, you doing round bales now?

DS: Yes. I can't do anything anymore, and my neighbor baled. I haven't done anything to share on the porch and watch people do the work.

FS: So, you don't have the little bales anymore.

DS: I don't have any square bales.

FS: How about straw?

DS: I got a lot around. How many you need?

FS: Yes, I'll let you know in a couple weeks.

DS: I got about forty down there.

FS: Straw or hay?

DS: I buy the straw to resell it.

FS: Okay.

DS: Yes. That's straw down there.

FS: Okay.

DS: The round bale down in that [inaudible]. There is one round bale right down here. You can see it.

FS: Did you have to get a new baler then or somebody does it for you?

DS: My neighbor bales. I got rid of all my equipment.

FS: Oh, did you?

DS: Yes. I can't do it anymore.

FS: Well, it sounds like you really had an exciting life. It sounds like you really had a really exciting life, and like you really enjoyed being in the Navy, huh?

DS: My ears don't hear exactly like I used to.

FS: So, you didn't hear me.

DS: I heard something, but you didn't know what you said.

FS: Oh, I said that it sounded like you really enjoyed your Navy career.

DS: Oh, well, I got to see the country. Yes. I got to see places that I would never have seen otherwise. I was glad to get back home here.

FS: Yes. So, you just like being on your farm.

DS: It's what I grew up with, yes.

FS: That's nice that you have your garden here, you can still have a little garden.

DS: Oh, yes, I like that.

FS: Yes, yes. What kind of tomatoes you got there?

DS: Red ones. [laughter] That's a stupid question, you get a stupid answer.

FS: I'm sorry. [laughter] So, you're still harvesting your asparagus or is it all gone?

DS: Yes. You want some asparagus? I got some there.

FS: I'll come over in a couple weeks and get some, okay?

DS: They might be all gone then. I got some in the freezer.

FS: Do you?

DS: Yes. I'm not cutting anymore now.

FS: How do you fix it?

DS: Well, you ask the garden people, and you get a garden different way. The way I do it, I cut it up in about inch pieces and put a little bit of cream and butter, dressing on it. Put it in a microwave for about three minutes, take it out and eat it.

FS: Sounds delicious.

DS: Yes. If you like it, it's good.

FS: You still got all those horseshoes?

DS: Got a few of them. I'll show you [inaudible]. I've used thousands of horseshoes, thousands of them.

FS: Where did you get them all?

DS: Killed a lot of horses.

FS: Oh.

[laughter]

Did you have horses too?

DS: I grew up driving the team horses. But no, I went to the Amish down in southern Porter Belmont County in the next county. There was a time that they were just given to you. Well, then I brought home thousands of them. I brought thousands of shoes. I made stuff that I've got all over the world. I got stuff over in Europe, but up in Alaska. I went to Australia and New Zealand with my sister for two weeks, and I took stuff over there made out of horseshoes. When I went over there, they had that mad cow disease over in England. When I had the horseshoes, they examined everything you had in your bags. The guy says, "If you hadn't had these painters," he said, "I'd have taken away from you." I have stuff in my bag made out of horseshoes take over as gifts to give to people over there. He says, "I'll take these away from you." I said, "Like hell you would." He said, If you've been on the ground, [inaudible] I would bring a dirt in from the United States and maybe have given disease to the animals over there. No, I made names. My son, every time he come down, would bring me name of a different sheriff. I made her name of probably fifteen or twenty sheriffs in this area around here, and all kinds of stuff out of horses. You [inaudible] them.

FS: Did you used to sell your horseshoe creations, or did you just give them away?

DS: I doubt if I sold enough to pay for the painter. When I first made them, I would go to [inaudible] and get this cheap paint. But after six months, they didn't look too good. Then I got to go into Walmart buying the best paint I could buy and I painted them. I got some stuff in there. I won't charge you when you look at stuff.

FS: When's the last time you worked with your horses? Long time ago?

DS: Well, time and tried [inaudible], I don't remember. No. I can't do anything anymore with my hands. I lost my ability to do things. It may sound funny, but that's the truth. I actually [inaudible] I made stuff and gave them away.

FS: Were they the big ones from the draft horses, the Belgians?

DS: I got all sizes, all kinds, all kinds of. I used to [inaudible] worth about \$3 a pound. There were a hundred, some people could give them to me.

FS: Oh, the meadow.

DS: [affirmative]

FS: Are there still any Amish around here?

DS: There never were any real Amish too much around here, no.

FS: Mostly down in southern Belmont County.

DS: Yes.

FS: Anybody still farming around here?

DS: Well, not much. A little bit of hay put up, no grain or anything.

FS: So, you sell your hay to the Amish.

DS: Yes.

FS: They come and get it.

DS: No, you have to haul it up. They get mad at me and going home.

FS: I think they got mad. No, I think they had to go interview a young farmer. Is that right? You guys want to say goodbye. [laughter] You can't get past the farmer quietly. [laughter]

MS: You can't sneak up. It was very nice to speak with you. Thank you. We have to run off to [inaudible] but have a lovely rest of your day. Thank you.

DS: Thank you.

FS: Yes. Thanks so much. Thank you but we do have to go.

DS: Got mad and going home?

MS: Yes. We've heard enough. No, we're going to come back for some asparagus sometime.

DS: [laughter] Got to be sure you're coming back.

[laughter]

FS: So, have you enjoyed talking about all this stuff about your life?

DS: Don't make me [inaudible]. [laughter] I hadn't caught that thing yet.

FS: [laughter] Yes, that's right. Okay. Well, thank you very much. Mr. Stobbs. It's been a pleasure.

DS: You have to look at my stuff.

FS: You want everybody to look at your horses?

DS: Yes.

FS: Okay. Very good.

MK: Thank you.

MS: Thank you.

FS: Could you say that again? I missed that.

DS: I said I had a neighbor boy who wanted to show something at the fair. I raised the wheat, and he took it and pretended he raised it at the Harrison County Fair, yes.

FS: What did you think of that?

DS: I don't think anything about it.

FS: You didn't mind that trick?

DS: No. It didn't hurt me. That right there is the Brookside school where I went to school. That's a brick out of it.

MK: Yes, I see that.

DS: Now, if you just move a little bit.

FS: The map is silk.

DS: You turn that over, that's a silk map. Part of tour around the neck when they were flying in the Philippines. This could pinpoint where they were. Now it's hard to believe it. This is in my farm. I cut the wood. The man fixed it for me. Yes.

FS: Wow.

DS: You don't see that very often.

MK: Yes, it's beautiful.

DS: But you have to keep a covered or that will fade.

MK: Right.

FS: What kind of a tree is that frame out of?

DS: Well, I don't really remember.

FS: Hard to say.

DS: Yes.

FS: Can I look?

DS: Yes. I didn't [inaudible] anything to look.

FS: He's found some more pictures.

FS: Where's this?

DS: Sure. Turn them over, my train on the back. I think I may have went to Australian museum and that might be from there.

FS: Wow.

FS: What are all these glass pieces then?

DS: Do you know what they are?

FS: They look familiar, and I do not.

DS: Those are insulators that get on the electric line. That's what those are. Yes, different kind of insulators.

FS: You had a collection of them.

MK: You were talking about the streetcars that when you were a kid, that were running.

DS: Yes. I think that is actually up in Pittsburgh. I'm not sure.

MK: Was it the same period? Would you have seen this in the 1920s or –

DS: That was before my time.

MK: That's before your time.

DS: My dad remembers that they did that over in Wheeling. Now, some of them were pulled by mules with the street cars that I knew that ran by electric. Sometimes there was a turntable and they would turn like that. Sometimes they take this and I'd hitch and go to the back here. Yes.

MK: You could hitch it up on either end. They hitch the team on either end.

DS: Yes. The street cars that I knew, they were long. There was a man on each end. One was a conductor, and the other drove. When they came, they went all over Wheeling. Then they operated out of Wheeling. They could just switch the back part of it, the sheet was here. You switch back, go forward or backwards. I rode a streetcar a few time. But mostly, we didn't have

the chance to get it, and we walk over to Wheeling. There was two, five and 10s and \$1 store over Wheeling. The [inaudible] and over here – the stretch from Main Street to (Marker?) Street, you could walk through. They're not there anymore.

MK: Did your sisters and you ride the streetcar to school then?

DS: Well, no, not to school. Are you familiar with Route 40 down there [inaudible] out there just past what used to be [inaudible] that turn out they're just past [inaudible] now. From there on out, the kids rode the streetcar down. They got tickets. But from there this way, they all had to walk. We had to walk to school because we lived up on the hill. We had to Route 40 down there by – do you know where that restaurant down there right in Brookside? Not too far from (Washington?) Funeral Home. We hit there when we walk to school, but kids further away. When we went to school, we didn't have school busses. No kids had to walk to school. Get their kids out around Lansing-Blaine-Barton, they all rode a streetcar down around a Bridgeport, and they cross little bridge. We went to high school up on the hill that's gone now. The High School now is down around Lansing, down there.

FS: Where [inaudible] used to be.

DS: Yes.

MK: So, what about your school days?

DS: Gone and forgotten.

MK: Gone and forgotten.

FS: Did they make you memorize poetry or –

DS: Oh, yes. We had all that. Yes. I had a mother and a sister who could write for [inaudible] and they were good. But when I got up in front of people, I couldn't remember my own name. [laughter]

FS: You're doing pretty well today.

[laughter]

DS: I've been trying to get behind people.

[laughter]

FS: I'm not very tall, but you could try.

DS: I'll kick you behind.

FS: You might.

DS: Can't reach out.

[laughter]

FS: Stobbs is German, right?

DS: No, it's English.

FS: Is it English?

DS: S-C-H-A-U-B, Schaub is German. I'm [inaudible].

FS: You're a [inaudible], 100 percent?

DS: Some people say son of a bitch, but –

FS: [laughter] Well, I'm a honkey. So, hey.

[laughter]

FS: You're a what did you say?

DS: I'd say it be a nice [inaudible].

[laughter]

MK: Well, we've had a wonderful time with you here. We appreciate you very, very much. Would you be willing now to sign permission for us to use this interview in a study of Ohio and farming and oil.

DS: I don't give a dollar.

MK: Would you sign the permission slip?

DS: I don't see a reason why not but I don't see an issue.

MK: Do you have one handy? The piece there, the quilt

DS: My neighbor made that for me.

MK: Neighbor made it.

FS: Quilts of valor it says.

DS: You know what that is?

FS: No.

MK: For his service.

FS: By Rebecca Herndon of Colerain, awarded to Donald Stobbs, our grateful family – for Don's service. Thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

DS: Can you read?

FS: Yes, I can read. [laughter] What men understand about women.

MK: You could write a much bigger book on what men don't understand about women. [laughter] Oh, I see that.

FS: Oh, my goodness. Now, what's this? How did this come to you?

DS: It just evolved. Yes. Like I say, I brought that thing. Yes. I was down there in a shop with that together. My wife says, way [inaudible]. I just started and people get into crafts. I don't know.

FS: I really like these.

DS: Yes. I got people. You just put an X on there.

MK: If you sign it here, I'll fill in the rest of it.

DS: I got to sit down to write.

MK: Okay.

DS: [inaudible] down to pee.

MK: I got to sit down to watch you write.

FS: The poems of (Alice Carrie?). Seems her wife's book. This is a beautiful book. Look at this.

DS: You're not going to go take the farm from me, are you?

[laughter]

Because the kids already owned it.

MK: I know. What is your mailing address here?

DS: 72311 Colerain Mt. Pleasant Road.

FS: That's C- O- L-E, I think, Colerain. We're from West Virginia. We can't spell Colerain very well.

[laughter]

DS: Can you write?

FS: Not sure.

MK: The name of the town – this is Colerain?

DS: Dillonvale, Ohio.

MK: What is it?

DS: Dillonvale?

MK: Oh, this is Dillonvale.

DS: 43917. Dillonvale is the mailing address.

FS: [inaudible] read that, 43917. Okay.

DS: It's actually Colerain area.

MK: I guess Sandy has your phone number. What's your phone number?

DS: 635-9741.

MK: 740, I guess.

DS: 741.

FS: 741?

MK: Yes, but the area code is 740?

DS: Okay.

MK: Great, okay.

DS: Am I going to be right [inaudible] for something.

[laughter]

MK: Do we have any more CDs for those in the brown case or is that –

FS: Also, Sandy's. We'll put it in the mail.

MK: Okay.

FS: Do you have a CD player if we send you a CD?

DS: No.

FS: I was afraid of that, but your kids do, though.

DS: I think they brought me one in someplace but I don't know and I don't use it.

[end of transcript]