



Orleans County Historical Association

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Orleans County Historical Association

INTERVIEW

Mrs. Olive Layman
235 West Park Street
Albion, New York

Mrs. Olive Layman was born in 1918.

She is interviewed by Mrs. Marjorie Radzinski of Albion, N.Y.

L Mrs. Layman
R Mrs. Radzinski





Orleans County Historical Association

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

The purpose of this project is to collect information about the historical development of Orleans County by means of tape-recorded conversations with people whose experiences reflect the county's growth.

These tapes and transcriptions will be preserved as educational resources and possible publication (all or in part).

I hereby release this tape and transcription to the Orleans County Historical Association.

Oliver M. Fayman

Signed

March 10, 1980

Date

Understood and agreed to:

Marjorie Radzynski
INTERVIEWER

3/10/80

Date

R I, Marjorie Radzinski, am conducting an interview for the Orleans County Historical Association with Olive Layman who lives with her husband, Arthur Layman, at 235 East Park Street in Albion.

By way of introduction, Olive, would you tell me briefly when and where you were born, something about your family, your education and how you happened to locate in Albion and in what year ?

L I was born in Roxbury, New York which is a little town down in the Catskill Mountains - - - very small town, population about 500. I was born there in 1918. And my mother was born in Roxbury and lived there all her life until she moved to Albion with the exception of two years when we lived on Long Island. My father was born in Pennsylvania but as a child he moved up to Delaware County which is the same county that Roxbury is in and he grew up there as a child near Stamford, New York and in Stamford also (Robert H. MacLaury, father).

R What year, Olive, about ? (Olive Andrus MacLaury, mother).

L When he came up as a child, you mean ?

R No, what year was he born ?

L He was born in 1896. And he was in rather poor health as a child and that's why they had to move from Pennsylvania up to the country where his father's folks had had a farm. So they had to move up to the farm because of his health and eventually his father became principal of the school - - high school in Stamford, New York and that's where he attended school. He came to Roxbury because he had a position. His first position was as secretary of the YMCA there. And we had a YMCA in this little town - - - you may wonder why, but it was because the daughter of Jay Gould, one of the "Robber Barons". Jay Gould was born in Roxbury and his daughter, of course, lived there for awhile and as she grew older she had a summer home

there. She continued to have an interest in Roxbury and she was the one who started the YMCA in that little town. And my father came there as secretary of the YMCA and that's where he met my mother and they were married. Another interesting thing is that the first time he came to Roxbury he came on skis. And he came over the - - - well they weren't very large mountains but he came over the hills and dales, cross lots to Roxbury from Stamford and that was the first time he came to Roxbury.

And later he became a teacher and a coach. He was a coach and physical ed teacher and later on he taught science in Roxbury.

And then we moved to East Hampton, Long Island for two years where he was coach.

Then we came back to Delaware County and he taught in Grand Gorge, New York which was seven miles from Roxbury. He commuted every day. We lived in Roxbury.

I attended high school in Roxbury but all this time he was teaching in Grand Gorge. And we used to have fun - - of course he coached the teams in Grand Gorge, including the girl's basketball team. And I was on the Roxbury girl's basketball team so you can imagine the fun we had when Roxbury played Grand Gorge. And my poor mother; here she was in the middle, she didn't know who to root for so she finally decided how she would do it. She would root for the Grand Gorge boy's team but the Roxbury girl's team - - the one I was on - - so that's how she divvied out her loyalties.

How did I get that far-afield ?

I'm an only child, incidentally.

I graduated from the Roxbury High School and I attended the Eastman School of Music in Rochester which is part of the University of Rochester. And I majored in Voice Pedagogy. Of course that was during the Depression years

so when I graduated from high school there weren't that many jobs really available for a voice teacher for voice teaching. So I went back to Roxbury and taught piano. And I conducted a church choir there and did solo work in my own church as far as my musical education went.

Then in 1943 I came to Albion to teach at what was called The Albion State Training School. And I received this offer through the Placement Bureau of the Eastman School of Music. They were the ones who notified me of the position and I applied for it and got it. So that's how I came to Albion and began teaching music at the State Training School.

'Course I didn't know what it was like or I never expected to be teaching, you know, in that kind of a situation. So - - I really didn't know what to expect. And it was really quite different from anything I had known but it was interesting work and, you know, you felt that if you accomplished even the slightest thing, you'd accomplished quite a bit because in those days the girls were inmates; each one had committed a crime, but on top of that they were what was known in those days as Mental Defectives. Of course now we would call them Mentally Retarded but in those days it was - - - this was an institution for mentally retarded defective women.

So we had a little band and we had a chorus and we had church choirs that sang every Sunday. We put on plays. And I had regular music classes, as much as possible. I really enjoyed the work. People used to say: "Oh ! Isn't it depressing ?" And I'd say: "No !" It really wasn't ! Because the girls were fun and they were lively and I really enjoyed it.

Then of course, then I, after a few years I went back to the U. of R. and received my Master's Degree in Secondary School Administration. But I did that by going to classes

nights and Saturdays. Kind of the hard way. When I first began I didn't have a car and I used to go on the bus. Of course there were more buses in those days. So I'd get back at mid-night or some terrible hour like that. But anyway, I persevered and I got my Master's Degree. And eventually the institution - - - well the institution gradually began to - - - the population, anyway, went down. You know the girls just seemed to disappear. Now where they went, I really can't answer that except I think possibly after the war the general public perhaps became more aware of the plight of the mentally retarded and I think they began to do more for them in the public schools. Now whether that helped to keep them away from crime I don't know. All I know is that when I went to the school it was full. There were 400 inmates there and as I say I could just see them disappearing under my very eyes. So then there is this big problem about, you know, what do we do with the institution's population going down and it's getting more expensive and how are we going to keep afloat? And that's when the institution was turned into a reformatory for women of normal intelligence. That's when it was named The Western Reformatory For Women. There was no more of this mental defective delinquent bit. It was a regular reformatory for, as I say, women of normal intelligence who had committed crimes.

R Were they just as receptive to musical - - - ?

L Yes, I think they were. See they were a little - - shall I say brighter, if you pardon the expression. So in that respect they were more receptive. You could do a little more with them than you could the others. Of course the other - - it was a slower process with the others than with the reformatory girls. But there again we did much the same things but of course it was on a little more advanced level, shall I say. And we were able to do some things that we couldn't do with the other girls. And so then again that kept us afloat

for awhile and that began to disappear - - that population too. So how to keep us afloat ? And they decided that they would bring in the - - - by that time the state had a Narcotics Addiction Control Program going. So they set up a school on a part of our campus, you know. So part of that was turned over to the narcotics program and then there was still the correction program. We were on the same campus but for awhile we were separate and then before long as far as the education program was concerned they were put together to a certain degree; at least we used the same facilities. And by that time - - - at that time I had become Supervisor of Education. I wasn't teaching music any more. So it was my job to help set up the education program - - see that it worked and so forth. And we had fun with that, you know, trying different things.

R Did you have any discipline problems with the inmates ?

L Well not with the correction girls particularly. Of course we had certain controls there that you don't even have in the public school because if anybody acted up, you know, they would be sent over to what we called the Main Building and they would have an interview with the Disciplinary Officer, so called, and they would have privileges taken away or if they were real bad they would be confined. You know we really - - that was a control. But the narcotics girls were another story. They just didn't care, you know, they were just out to - - - - I mean I'm talking from the school stand point, I'm speaking. Of course I didn't have too much to do with that. They came to our school building for classes but, I mean, I saw enough of it to know. And they could really be kind of defiant just for the fun of being defiant. And then eventually the whole thing gave

out and we closed as you know in June of 1971. And although I was not quite to the minimum retirement age at that point, I never did go back to work. I just waited until I was, you know, could draw my - - - mark time shall I say until I could draw my retirement which was just a couple of years.

Let's see, I think I digressed.

Then I was married in 1967. You see I was old when I was married. And Arthur was the Supervisor of Education in the Narcotics Unit at Albion and we used to share the same office and the same - - - we'd have our desks you know like this - - - facing each other, it was really funny. It was interesting and we enjoyed it. (Arthur Layman, husband).

What else would you like to know ?

- R You have covered some of your musical background. How about your music outside of the State Training School ?
- L As you know from your personal experience too that there was a Choral Society - - what were they called ?
- R Albion Community Chorus ?
- L Yes, that's right. Well you were in that at one time too so you know what that was like. And I enjoyed that of course. And I was soloist at the Christian Science Society which had a couple of rooms up over the - - up over Newberry's Store, up where the Masonic - - or up where the Masons have their rooms. Up there the Christian Science Society had a couple rooms and held services there each Sunday and I was soloist there for awhile. So I was able to keep my vocal cords warmed up. Of course I used to sing a lot when I was teaching too, you know, to show them how to do it or to get them into the spirit of the thing. Some days I was really hoarse at the end of the day.

R You also play the piano.

L Oh, yes. Yes I play the piano and enjoy playing it. Though I don't play as much as I used to, I really don't, but I like to. I don't know, I just don't seem to have the time.

R Did you take piano ?

L Yes I took piano at Eastman. And then I also - - I went back again many years after I received my Master's Degree - - I went back and got my teaching certificate which probably I should have done in the first place. But when I went to college I was interested in just teaching voice, so I majored in Voice Pedagogy; but I really should have done was major in Public School Music and then take some extra voice on the side. But I didn't do it that way; so fearing that maybe the institution would not be there too much longer, I went back to Eastman -

L - a couple of summer schools and did get my teaching certificate in case I was going to have to go out and get a job in the public schools. So I did do that, kind of, at the last end; but any way I have my teaching certificate," says she at this elderly age, you know, in case I need it.

R Olive, we've neglected to talk about any of the changes that you've seen since you - - when you worked at the State School. Any of the changes of the buildings, the structure of the buildings, the improvements ?

L Oh yes. Now when I went there they were using what's called the Dormitory System. They had three large buildings. Of course in those days they were called Inmates. Now-a-days they're called Residents, I believe in all the institutions. But at that time they were Inmates so that's why I use that word.

But there were these three large buildings, each of which had four divisions in it and each division had two, I think it was, two dormitories in it where the girls slept, you know, the beds were all lined up in a row. Then there was this one big common room where they sat and knit or sewed or played games and listened to the radio. But prior to that, when the institution was first formed, it was called The Western House of Refuge, I understand. And at that time there were houses where the girls lived that were more home-like. As I say, this was before my time, but this is what I had heard. And they cooked right in these cottages and, you know, had their rooms. It was more like a family situation. But by the time I got there they were living in these dormitories and then they went out for their meals. There was another building which had two dining rooms, one on each end, and then there was a kitchen in the back part and the officers dining room in the middle. So they had to come out for all their meals. The Administration Building was up front there where the offices were, and the hospital was there, and the reception area where the girls who were first admitted lived for awhile. And the store house was over there, and all that bit. And then the school house - - - when I was teaching music I taught music in the Chapel. There was a Chapel - - still is - - it still is there. And, I had my classes in the Chapel where they also had church services and where they had - - - where they presented any entertainments that we had. So it was a theater and it was a church and it was a class-room and lots of things. And then there was a laundry where the girls did the work in the laundry, that was another building. And a Staff House where some of the staff lived. And when I went there there was another staff building called the Matron's Home.

The officers in the old days were called Matrons. So when I went there there was the Matron's Home where some of the Matrons lived, then there was the Staff House where some of the teachers lived and some of the office workers and some of the higher-ups. But now, of course, it's quite different. Oh, you see now - - the institution closed down for awhile and there was nothing there. I mean there was no activity, it was closed. And then it reopened again and I can't tell you when that was and it's a Minimum Security Prison now I believe, for men and there are also women there. First the men came and then the women came and so now they have both men and women there and they have built new buildings. Oh, the School House, I meant to mention the School House, it was a lovely old building - - at least I liked it because that's where I had my office - - - but it was a very pleasant building with lots of windows - - - it really wasn't too safe but it was a nice building and we all liked it and that had been the school building, I guess, from the time it was built. I think that when the girls lived in the smaller cottages they went to school in the school building so it really was an old building. But that's down now I understand and some other buildings are down and they have new vocational buildings up now and they have a new gymnasium, I believe it is. I would like to go through it now and I hope to. I hope they'll have visitor's day sometime because it really would be interesting to see.

R Do they have it now and then, visitors ?

L I don't know. I suppose they must but I have personally never heard of any particular day. Periodically I meet the Superintendent, you know, along the way somewhere. The lady who is Superintendent now was Superintendent at the end when the institution closed when I left. But I meet her once in awhile and she says: "Oh yes

you must come up and see the institution." Well we haven't made it yet but I hope to. I think she'll probably have visitors some day. (Janice Warne Cummings, Super.)

Can I jump around ?

R Sure you can. Of course you can. Any questions I ask you, Olive, are just - -

L I just happened to think of this because Irene Gibson was talking to me the other day. I guess I had mentioned that I was going to be interviewed for this and she said: "Now you want to remember to get into the record - - "

R Yes - -

L And this was something that my mother had told her and I had heard it of course but I wouldn't have thought to put it in here. She said: "Now things should be in there." So this is what she wanted me to get on the record: That the first time women voted my mother, you know of course was able to vote, and she and her mother, she and my grandmother went to the polling booth, wheeling me in my baby carriage. Now isn't that touching ?

R Oh, yes ! It is.

L And I said: "Oh yes, and that reminds me that my mother was the first woman to drive a car in Roxbury."

R Oh.

L Two claims to fame, you see that she had.

R Very nice.

L Oh yes and - - my father died in 1953. And then three years later my mother moved out here. *Cause after all I was her only child and she might just as well and I was living alone at the time; so we decided we might just as well live together. So she moved out here in 1956 and we bought this house. So that's how she got here. Then she died in 1977. In the meantime I had become married so we all lived here

together.

R Olive, are there any other activities that you have participated in; organizations or anything about your hobbies, collections ?

L Oh my collections. Well I go back to my mother again who was a Button Collector. I never was particularly interested in buttons. I mean I would buy her a button if I went somewhere, if I found one and it was fine for her to be interested in buttons but I didn't think I would ever be interested in buttons. But I didn't do anything about her collection after she died because I thought I'm not going to do anything in a hurry, the buttons don't take up that much room, and I'll just wait and see what happens or see how I feel. So three years later I finally decided that I am interested in buttons. So I have just become a button collector within the last couple of months.

R Oh, how nice.

L And of course I know nothing about them but I have this nice beginning. I have this back-log of buttons which I know nothing about but I expect to learn, you see. It really is a fascinating business now that I am interested in it because it's just amazing how many buttons there are in the world or have been down through the ages. How many different types and some of them are so beautiful. But as I say I don't know anything and of course now I'm sorry that I didn't learn something about them when my mother was right here to tell me. But I didn't so I have to do it the hard way and learn myself. But I do, thanks to Josephine Howard. Do you know her, Mrs. Veeder Howard ?

R No.

L Well my mother got Josephine interested in buttons.

She introduced her to button collecting and Josephine was enthusiastic from the word Go. So she took off and she's been collecting buttons ever since. And she was the one who said to me: "Well really it's too bad to have those lovely buttons just sitting there not doing anybody any good and not giving anybody any pleasure." And that, you know, starting me thinking that she really had a point. And I think that's what really decided me to get interested so I have become a member of the Button club to which she belongs in Rochester, in Greece. So you see I have this help, I have these people I can ask questions about buttons.

R Did she mention the Button Factory that was in Rochester? It's since closed down.

L Yes I believe I have heard about that, yes. Of course button collecting is not that unique a hobby any more unfortunately because I think everybody has combed the Earth by now and unearthed all the buttons there are to unearth. But of course I keep thinking maybe I'll find somebody with a button box that hasn't been approached. But I think it's going to be fun.

R Keep probing.

L Oh, I will. See now I've got the fever so I say: "Do you have any buttons?" It's funny because I'd been saying: "Oh, I wish I could think of something to collect." You know, "What can I collect?" And I couldn't think of anything and then suddenly I decided I was interested in buttons and here I am collecting buttons. So as far as hobby goes, I guess that's it. Of course I love to read and cook and garden. My husband and I are great gardeners. We have lots of flowers in the summer and lots of

vegetables. So we're busy and we're out-doors all summer which is good for us and we enjoy it.

Then there is an organization called the P.E.O. Sisterhood. Which - - well it's a national organization and there are chapters all over the country but there was not one in Albion until 1960; it's when it was formed. It's a Philanthropic Educational Organization. Did you know the Dugans? Kenneth Dugan and Edna Dugan?

R No.

L He came here to work for Birdseye. I mean he had been working for Birdseye and he was moved here. This must have been back in the late '50s because Edna Dugan was a P.E.O. and so she came to Albion and started looking around for other P.E.O.s. We call ourselves P.E.O.s. And, you know, nobody had heard of it and there apparently was no P.E.O. within miles. Well finally she happened to discover that Lois Poelma, Mrs. Arthur Poelma, who lives on the Ridge - - - that she is a P.E.O.

SIDE TWO

L So when Edna Dugan discovered that Lois Poelma was a P.E.O. also, they got their heads together and said: "Let's start a chapter in Albion." Then they found another P.E.O. in Batavia so that made three of them. So that's how-come the chapter was formed here in Albion. Our main projects: we own a Women's Junior College in Nevada, Missouri. It's a very excellent Junior College; we own that - - that's one of our big projects. And then we have what we call an International Peace Scholarship and that is where women from foreign countries come to this country to study. This is on the Graduate level, after they have graduated from high school want to continue with their education. And they come to this country to do additional - - to get additional education. And of course what we hope is that they will go back to their native country and do whatever they want to do after getting additional education here. It's not that we want them to come here and stay. The idea is to help them so they can go back to their countries and help their own people. And most of them do. I mean we don't say: "You absolutely have to." But, you know, we try to encourage them to and as I say the majority of them do go back to their own countries. And then we give - - we have a loan fund, an educational loan fund, that we award to girls going to college. We try to find these girls while they are still in high school - - - find girls who need additional financial help to go on to college. And we give them loans which of course they pay back. So we help in that way too. And then we have another program where we help women, for instance, who have been out of college for a number of years - - maybe have been out long enough to bring up a family and then suddenly decide that they want to get further education or they want to train in one specific area

we give them loans also which hopefully they will pay back. We have those areas were we try to help. Those are our main projects. So we have members in Albion and then Brockport, Batavia and we have one member in Middleport. So we are kind of scattered around but we manage. We meet twice a month and have a program, you know regular - - how organizations are.

R Yes.

L Business meeting and a program and that's about it.

R It sounds a little bit like the Men's Rotary Club.

L Well it does, I see what you mean. With their scholarships and I guess they do many nice things. This was founded in - - it's very active in the Middle West cause that's where it was founded. It was founded at Iowa Wesleyan and seven girls got together and thought it up and it seemed to take hold and now we have chapters all over the country.
O-K, so much for that.

And I belong to a Twig. You know what a Twig is ?

R Tell me what the Twig is ? What do they do ?

L I understand they do different things. Now my Twig - - we get together every other week and play Bridge. But, every time we meet we each put 50¢, we contribute 50¢ to the "Pot" so to speak. Then at the end of the year when we have the Twig Banquet, when all the Twigs get together for a banquet and they have their financial reports; by that time we have handed in all these monies that we have collected during the year and that's our contribution to the Hospital. The name of my Twig is Teakwood Twig. So we contribute 50¢ each time we meet and at the end of the year that goes to the Hospital. Then of course sometimes we contribute other money too. You are familiar with the Christmas Twig

Bazaar that they have every year ?

R Oh yes.

L Of course they like the Twigs, each Twig to have a booth, but we don't always all have booths. My particular Twig has had a booth most every year but during the last say five years ~~we've~~ a couple of times we have not had a booth. But that's another way we raise money. We make certain things and sell them and the proceeds from the sale of course all goes into the over-all sum that is given to the hospital as the result of the Twig Bazaar.

R I see. And what does the Arnold Gregory Hospital do with that money; what type of things ?

L Well whatever they need. It's usually put into equipment. I don't think that the Twig Association stipulates what it has to be for. I think it's just understood that it's to be used principally I think for equipment for what-ever the hospital feels it needs at the moment. Sometimes Twigs have additional projects to - - maybe you've noticed in the paper where a Twig is sponsoring a dance, say, or a dinner-dance or a garage sale or something like that. See the Twigs do extra things too on their own to make additional money if they want to. Now my Twig has had a couple of garage sales as well as - - - well usually if - - I think the years that we've had a garage sale we have not had a - - - we have not been in the Twig Bazaar. But anyway we do something over and above our dues in a way of contributing. Let's see, so that's Twig and that's P.E.O. and I'm a member of the Presbyterian Church Choir, at the moment, and my button club now and my garden.

R How about the DAR ?

L Oh my goodness ! I knew there was something else. Yes, the DAR. I belong to the DAR. I've been Regent

of the DAR and Vice-chairman for District VIII for Public Relations for DAR. I'm glad you reminded me of that. (Daughters of the American Revolution)

R What about the DAR impresses you the most, concerning their projects and what they do? The genealogy?

L Well of course that's the big thing. I personally I'm not a - - really a genealogist. But's that's the big thing, really that is important for DAR, you're right about that because after all you have to trace your genealogy if you're going to be a DAR, so naturally that's a very important part of it. You're right and we have this great library in Washington, the DAR Library, Genealogical Library, which is one of the best in the country as I understand it.

R Have you been to that library?

L Yes I have. I haven't worked in it. I haven't done any research in it but I have seen it.

R Had a tour of the library?

L Yes. And those buildings are all lovely, the DAR buildings in Washington. Have you been there?

R No.

L Oh, you've got to go. You've got to go to Continental Congress, that's great too. Everybody says you have to go.

R I went to it this year.

L Oh, well you've got to go. Everybody says you should go to Continental Congress at least once because it's such a great experience and it really is. I've been twice and it's really something. And another thing, as I say, the buildings are our buildings. The DAR buildings in Washington are so beautiful they really are. They're kept up well and it's really something to be proud of. Plus I think we of DAR keep a good

eye on what's going on. Of course we're a rather conservative organization but that isn't a strike against it - - - I don't mean that, I'm just saying that it's basically a rather conservative organization. But we do keep track of what's going on in the country. But the genealogical bit is really important. And another thing, our DAR Magazine is a very excellent magazine as you must know.

R The state magazine or the national ?

L The national. The national DAR Magazine. It's received an award, I don't know, two or three times for excellence and it really has excellent articles in it and it's a beautiful magazine. So that's really one of our big features, too, because it is so worth-while and such a basically good magazine.

And of course we at the local level here are so fortunate to have our nice DAR House. *Cause it's not every chapter that has a house of its own.

R Oh, they don't ?

L No. They meet, I guess, at people's homes or churches or halls or where-ever they can. So we're really rather unique in that respect. We should be very pleased and proud that we do have such a beautiful house. Have you been to a District Meeting ? You belong to District VIII which is the western part of the state, pretty much.

R No. I don't know anything about that.

L This coming spring, you know in May, we'll be entertaining District VIII here.

R Yes.

L But those are nice meetings because you get to know the women in this area who belong to DAR and that makes it nice. I've enjoyed my work as Vice-chairman of Public Relations for District VIII because of having contact with specific women from each chapter.

See I'm in contact with the Public Relations Chairman of each chapter in the district and that makes it nice. I haven't met them all personally but I've had correspondence with them, you know, and they're really nice to work with and it's given me a good feeling to have these contacts. So I've really enjoyed my DAR work.

(At this point Mrs. Layman sings: "Till There Was You", accompanying herself on the piano.)

- L Going back to the subject of hobbies, I think I mentioned in passing that one of my hobbies is gardening, but I think I should enlarge on the subject or my husband would probably never forgive me for not mentioning ~~our~~ specifically our flower garden because that's one of his pride and joys and mine too! But he's really the power back of it. But we do have a nice flower garden around three sides of our back lawn, and he has made a side-walk all around the three sides of the yard. And we have perennials and we have annuals but it's just very pretty and we really enjoy it. He starts plants in the basement in the winter under fluorescent lights, some of them, and others we buy at Harris', and he orders seeds from Burpee's Parks and all over you know. The seeds come in and then he plants them down cellar. Then we buy plants at Harris' too, ~~and~~ They are the annuals usually and I set out all the annuals every summer and he does the perennials. And then we have a vegetable garden also that we spend a great deal of time in. We have the garden next door. Our next door neighbors have given us their

plot and that's where we have our tomatoes mainly. And down on Mike Christopher's farm down on Route 31, we've had some land down there that he's let us have for garden for the last three or four years, I guess. And we're going to have it again this year, I understand. And every year it seems to get a little larger. So we have all kinds of vegetables down there and this past year we froze a lot of them. We even got another freezer. We had a little six square foot freezer, you call it - - - well now we have a larger one too and we packed that full of goodies this past year. And, believe me, it's been a help but I'm just pointing this out as one of our mutual hobbies, shall I say. Though we really spend a lot of time on - - we really do in the summer.

R You really can spend a lot of time in your garden.

L Oh yes, absolutely. But it's good for us and gets us out. Well it's good and we get good things from it. But that is one of my hobbies too.

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(end of taped interview)

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Transcribed by Lysbeth Hoffman, Waterport, New York.

It should be noted that Mrs. Marjorie Radzinski is also a member of the DAR. Mrs. Radzinski is the Interviewer.