



## Oral History: Interview Release Form

In view of the historical value of this oral history interview, I Thomas R. Livingston knowingly and voluntarily permit Mark Livingston the full use of this information for educational purposes.

Signature Thomas R. Livingston Date April 21, 20

## ORAL HISTORY REPORT

Mark: Hi Grandpa, how are you doing?

Grandpa Livingston: I am doing fine.

G.L.: What is this for?

Me: It is for a Oral History Report for Mythology.

G.L.: You just ask me and I will tell you what you want to know.

Me: Where were you stationed during World War II?

G.L.: Well I enlisted in the Army in August of 1940 and I was sent to Marchfield, California. It's down by Riverside, I stayed there through Boot Camp and when I left there about two months later I went to Scottsfield, Illinois, to Radio Operator and Mechanics School and then we wer there for six monthsand then we went back to Marchfield and I was there during when World War II started in December of 1941 and about six months later I was transfered up to Boise, Idaho at Mcgowen Field where we stayed there for eleven months and then I was transfered down to Brazil. I stayed in Belum, Brazil for about two years and in Natel, Brazil for about a year and a half and then I came home on the Army Discharge.

Me: What happened down in Brazil during World War II?

G.L.: Well we had one of the biggest Radio Networks in the world down there you see in those days you didn't have what they call the Northern Routes where they send planes now to Europe. They had to send them all down to Brazil and they would land at Belum and Natel and several other bases down there. They would fuel them up and the next day they would take off for a Senchan Island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. They would land there and stay over

night and fuel up. The next day they would wind up in Acraw, Africa where they would get fueled up and then they would fly them from Acraw, all the way up the coast of Africa to England and Southern Europe and on the way up a lot of times we were fighting Ramal's Army then. They would drop bombs on Ramal's Army as they were flying across it. But we sent thousands of airplanes down through Brazil and up that way and then they opened up the Northern Route and then we didn't get as many planes. But there was still a lot that went down that way.

Me: So what was it like down in Brazil?

G.L.: It was hot and steamy. Rainforests, diseases you had never heard of. But it was enjoyable and I wouldn't even mind going back down to look at it. But one time it used to be rubber capital of the world down there. They had a city they moved six hundred miles inland, Manose, and they were developing Rubber Plantations in there to get rubber to make tires. Of course when they brought them out, they'd load them up there at Bellum, Brazil they had a real big seaport there on the Parae River that was about the size of the Mississippi River. All the big ocean liners would come in and load up with coconuts, Brazil nuts, rubber, and a lot of other imports. So that was about all there was down there. Then down in Natal it was quit about the same as it was in Southern California. The climate was warn and bomby but it was not to hot like it was down in Bellum, Sal Luize, and Sortilazia. We were out of the Rain Forest and the Portuguese settled Natal, Brazil in about fifteen hundred and twenty if I remember right. They built a big Fort there in the harbor and its still there. They even had the old canon up in it. We used to go up there, that was about all we had to do. Go out there and that was downtown and it was about twenty-five miles from the airbase. We would go out on that old fort and explore and it was quit interesting. But at one time they told us down there, that in Natal, Brazil I think it was

in about nineteen thirty three, that ninety percent of the population died from malaria and I don't know how they wiped it out, I guess that there wasn't anymore people for mosquitos to bite and it just went away. It was quit prevalent down there. Then we had another base down in Nacepy, it was way south of Natal, but it was kind of an emergency base. When the, oh when Natal got full of planes, so many that they couldn't handle anymore, they would send them down to Racefy or land them at Sal Luize or Fort Alisa, it was further north. We had airbases scattered all the way up through there and we, some of them the Germans built believe it or not they had an airline down there and but their planes that they were using at the time were tri-motors, bombers. All they had to do was move the seats out and they could put bombs in there, and start bombing people with them. They had all those airbases built and we just took them over. After we, after the war was declared. So. Well now what.

Me: Was Brazil with Germany or with the US?

G.L.: Well it was with the United States at the time. When the United States declared war Brazil declared war on Germany to. That's why we got those airbases down there. But you look on the map and we, they would take planes off from Miami, Florida at the thirty-sixth street airport, then they would follow the Caribbean Islands all the way down, clear up to the Northern end of South America, they had, we had an airbase on Georgetown, British Guiana. We had one at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, at Caen, French Guiana, we had one at Anamapa, Brazil, Sal Luize, Brazil, Fort Alasia, Brazil, Natel, Brazil, and Recefy, Brazil and then we had two or three emergency landing strips in there. Like we had one at Macapa, on the Amazon River we had another one at Clevelandia, Brazil, and Anamapa, Brazil. So they were all emergency landing strips in case of trouble they could head for them. And I can vividly remember and we got one plane that I know of that they never found and it is still in there somewhere. But I uh, you kids

are to young to remember Tommy Harmon. He was a noted football with Notre Dame. But his team there was three others and they called them the four horsemen. But he was a pilot of this one bomber, and he crash landed in the jungle, south of French Guiana, there somewhere. To this day they have never found his plane. But he walked out, he made it out, he found a tribe of Indians there that was friendly and they brought him out in canoes. But the rest of his men are still down there, they never did find them. And there's another plane on Macapa Island, they did find it, it crash landed down there and it's probably still down there in the swamps. But they got most of the people off of it. But we had a lot of planes crash going down there, oh, not to many considering how many planes they was flying down there, and they were all more or less amateur pilots, they had just got their pilots license, they would put them on a plane and send them out. If they made it to Europe or England then they started bombing Germans and Italians. But you, oh, at the end of the day down there you would, in Natel, we would have as many as two hundred planes coming in. That wasn't counting the ones that bypassed. They would put them up at Fort Alasia in Bellum, there would be a lot stay in Bellum. But you would have to look on a map to understand the distances there. And how dense that forest was, you could fly for hours and you'd never see land, it was just treetops. And the only opening in those trees was a river. You could see where the rivers ran through. Of course when they hit the Amazon in flood stage, that thing they said was over a hundred miles wide at the mouth there, where it spread out.

Me: Did you ever see the Amazon?

G.L.: Yes, I flew over it a few times. Macapa, I was there for a couple of days for training in CO, down there, and I had to fly in there on a plane and coordinate some training efforts for the troops. But it was right on the Amazon River. And it was, oh, I would say it was a couple of miles wide right there. That was about a hundred miles inland.

Me: Did you ever go fishing in the Amazon?

G.L.: No. I was stationed at one of those emergency air strips. I was right on the border of French Guiana and Brazil. I was there for about eleven months, something like that. But we had to go in there and open up a radio station and weather station, so we could get more weather down into the, for the air lines. So they would know what was going on. They had a lot of weather there, it rained all the time. So you would know what was going to happen. And we had what about forty men stationed there, and we were living very primitively there, I clue you in, but I did see, we did buy catfish once in a while from some of the natives around there. We would bring them in, they be about four feet long. They were monsters. But on that Pariah River it was about as big as the Mississippi River. We used to use canoes, we had are own canoe, we would go across the river into French Guiana. Hobnob over there, there was a little town across the river. All thatched huts, living like, well just in the jungle. Then they had a trading post way down the river, so one day a bunch of us rode all the way down that river, to that trading post, and when we came back we had to row all the way back up, and I mean we had to row. But it was fun, I was only nineteen, so.

Me: Did you get to see any Piranha's?

G.L.: Uh, in the zoo, in the aquarium. But they were down there. On that Macapa Island we heard all kinds of stories, but I, there wasn't very many people that would go swimming down there. Believe me they. But that was a big cattle raising island there and it was, quit a, it was as big as Vermont I think they said. But when they had to ford rivers, they would get a sick cow and cut it's leg, and then they would head it in first and then all the Piranha's would swarm in on that cow, and then they would take the cow's in up above them, and ford the river up above the one that they were eating. So they were kind of smart to I guess. But the worst down there was

the disease's, you name it they had it. Mostly Malaria, Yellow fever, Dang fever, Elephant tittus, most of it was carried by mosquitoes, but when the army moved in down there, they used DDT extensively. They would fly around the base once a week and spray DDT all over everything, that kept the mosquitoes down.

Me: So did you ever get any of the diseases?

G.L.: Nope, I was lucky. I got some chiggers, got me once right under the belt line. I had big white welts show up and they got festered. I didn't know what they was so I went down on sick call, the doctor looked and took a scopal and swish, swish and cut them, he said they were chiggers. But that was the only time I ever got anything like that. In fact we were all lucky down there, we didn't get to many diseases. But they wouldn't let us eat food, we couldn't eat off the base. They had what they called a BB dysentery, it was fatal if you got it. So we did not eat off the base. Of course the people down there were immune to it, they lived there all there, for generations you know, and they just didn't have it. But we went down there and we would get it. But there wasn't very much to do. They had all the towns, and we got four hours a week off, to go downtown and it would take you about an hour to get downtown in Natal, in Bellum it was only about twenty minutes. You could stay there for three hours and then you would have to turn around and head for the base. But you couldn't go to any cafe's that was out, no beer joints, they didn't have very many. You'd go down to USO club if you, they had a few girls in there to dance with and that was it. That was our total amusement. So you guys have got it made.

Me: Did you work on any of the planes?

G.L.: No I was a radio operator. We sent International Morse Code. See every time a plane took off from Miami, Florida, they would send a message ahead that he was on his way, and they would tell when he was supposed to land what time, ETA they called it. And every

hour the radio operator in the airplane would send a position report to some of the nearest ground stations that they could reach, and they would forward it on down the line to Bellum or wherever that plane was going to land, and if he didn't show up within twenty minutes or thirty minutes when he was supposed to, they would assume that he was lost and they would start looking for him. But it was very rare, like I told you, that they didn't lose very many. We had quit a few crashes on the airbase, from landing and taking off. They could account for all them. But I only know of that one that disappeared forever.

Me: So did you take place in any of the fighting?

G.L.: Now what.

Me: Did you take place in the fighting?

G.L.: Nope I was (someone came to say hi.) No we didn't have any combat at all down there, none of us was even armed, the only time I even had a rifle was when they gave us one up in Amapa, Brazil. Not Amapa, but Cleavelandia that's the little airbase I told you about. The emergency strip, and it was not inconceivable that a German submarine couldn't of come up that river, you would have had to stay on top all the way, which they wouldn't have done, because they would have got bombed. Somebody would have seen them you know, and they would have sent word out and bombers would have came and got them. They were afraid we would get infiltrated and all that, but it was about fifty miles from the coast, and that was quit a trip for a submarine to come up in there on the surface. Shoot at us with there guns and then turn around and go back. They didn't do it. But we did have a lot of Navel action down there at the time. They sending about, oh, I think about seventy percent of the ships they sent of Miami, and all up the Atlantic Coast. Submarines would get them. All the way down there, we didn't have much food down there for a long time. They had to fly it in. They would send a ship down and it



would get sunk, so. They just started to fly all of our stuff down there. Mostly dehydrated foods, which was unpalatable in those days. So I lived on peanut butter and banana's. We had a lot of banana's.

Me: Did you get to see a lot of Monkey's?

G.L.: Ah, we had a big band of them there, they called them howler monkeys, I never did get to see one but you could hear them all the time. They really could make a commotion out in that jungle, but that jungle was so dense you couldn't get out into it. Less you had a machete to cut your way in and out, and then you might get lost and be there forever. It was swampy and wet all around so we didn't venture out into the jungle very much. But you could hear them, what do they call them down there, Guaiba's, I think, that's the Brazilian name for them. Of course you had to learn three languages. You had Dutch, French, and Portuguese. Brazil was Portuguese. Of course Caen, you've heard of Devil's Island I guess, have you ever read about Devil's Island, well that was were it was at, and French Guiana. But when I was down there, they closed Devil's Island. They moved all those convicts into that town there. I was there twice, and they was running around selling pictures they would make out of butterfly wings. Quit ingenious, that's all they had to do so that's what they did. But they could never go back to France, they had to stay right there until they died. There was a very few of them that ever got away from there. And of course Dutch Guiana was built like the towns in Holland, there were Holland style of houses built there everything. Except walking around in that one town you would expect to see a window, but you never did. I imagine they had them. In British Guiana they all spoke English up there. They had a big size city, oh, it was about the size of Provo, I guess, at the time, and they, a lot of Negroes up in that country, they were brought in as slaves I guess, and they stayed that way. No place for them to go.

Me: Were you discharged before or after the war ended?

G.L.: After. It was in, the war ended in September, twenty-eight days later I was discharged. Flew, we, they had a hurricane through Miami and I had to wait down there an extra week, to get up to Miami. They wouldn't fly any planes up there with the hurricane up there. Then I got on two trains and they sent up to Fort Douglas. I was out of the army right there. That's where I enlisted and that's where I got out. We drove through Fort Douglas one day, a couple of months ago, I fancied my old barracks I stayed in is still there.

Me: Did you go and fight in Korea?

G.L.: Well I had a rifle in Korea, but once again I was a radio operator up there and communications technician and we did the same thing there that we did down in Brazil. We were air traffic controllers really, that's what we did was try to maintain position reports and that, for the safety of the aircraft. That's all we had to do. But we were right on the front lines in Korea. I was at Kimpo and then we went down to Wan Ju. Wan Ju was just twenty miles from the front line at the time. When I moved into to Kimpo it was it was literally still smoking, they just took it back. Hangers were still smoking, it was all tore up. Had to sleep in tents. And they had a standing order, you had to wear your hard hat all the time, your helmet, and the clothing was ninety rounds of ammunition strapped to us. We put the clip in, we used banana clips, thirty round clips, we would turn one up side down and tape them together, slam it in there and then the other clip you carried in your belt. But you had to have ninety rounds all the time. So they thought that we might get into a fight, but we never did fortunately. We got bombed twice up there in Kimpo, they flew over washing machines, Charlie's they called them, just an old type of aircraft. Threw hand grenades and mortar rounds out of the airplane at us. But they didn't do any damage, made a few holes in the runway, poked a few holes in the tents from

shrapnel, but I don't think anybody ever got hurt so. It was exciting though. But I was there for about a year in Kimpo and Wan Ju. But I had a good job there, I was a training NCO, I got to travel all over that country. Just hitchhiked on planes and on trucks. I never had to stay to long in one place.

Me: So what was life like after the war?

G.L.: Well after the war we had a depression. If you could call it that, I guess it was because they discharged all those soldiers and they no longer required all the guns and the ammunition. Sundry supplies to keep them going, and all the war plants shut down and there was a lot of men unemployed. But we had fun. I didn't get married till eighteen months after I got out of the army. We really had a good time, we worked hard all the time. But we played hard to so.

Me: So when did you meet Grandma?

G.L.: In nineteen forty seven. I met her in nineteen forty six, we went on a blind date. We got married in March of nineteen forty seven. I knew her for about three months before we got married. In fact I think it was New Years eve when I met her in nineteen forty six.

Me: So how was life for you after the war?

G.L.: I had it good. I went to school on the GI bill they called it. Uncle Sam paid me to go. We lived in Salt Lake, I went to trade tech up there in auto mechanics. Stayed up there for about a year and a half. I had to drive a taxi cab half the night. Went to school all day to make a living. But we did it. It was fun. Then we moved back down to Hiawatha. I stayed there for about three years before I was recalled to Korea. I was gone for almost two years there. It was about eighteen months before I got discharged from there. Then I went back to Hiawatha and worked on the railroad for about five years, and then I worked on the state road for about three or

four years. I ran a service station for about five years. Ten years I guess altogether. So I done alright just sticking around Carbon and Emery county. It was a lot better then Salt Lake.

Me: Was that service station the one in Huntington?

G.L.: Yes, it's still there. One right by, right across from the old school there or the school on the corner. Red and white I think, blue today. There's no gas pumps there, they took them out.

Me: Actually they turned it into a house now.

G.L.: It's what?

Me: Somebody turned it into a house.

G.L.: Did they?

Me: Yes, Justin Loffy's grandparents live there and they turned it into a house.

G.L.: Oh, for crying out loud.

Me: He told me and I'm like my grandpa used to work there.

G.L.: Well that other one up on the corner there used to be a cafe there for a long time, now they made it a used car lot out of it. Across from the B and K's.

Me: After you married Dorothy, how was life?

G.L.: It's been good. We get along good, we travel quit a bit. We enjoy each others company, so that's the main thing.

Me: Where's some of the places you have been?

G.L.: Well we go to Portland, Oregon quit a bit. We went to Pensacola, Florida, and then we visited her brother down there for a week. But he lives in Fort Walton Beach, that's about forty miles from Pensacola. That was a fun trip. Except Dorothy got sick and we had to bring her home. And we've been to Carl's Bad Caverns, we've been all over with the trailer house.

We've been up through South Dakota, Yellowstone, up and down the coast, down to Arizona. So we've been doing quit a bit. But when your retired you can do things like that.

Me: Yeah.

G.L.: You don't have to work. You set hope.

Me: What did you do with Grandma Theada?

G.L.: Well after I retired we done the same thing. We toured quit a bit. We went to Yellowstone a couple of times. We went up through Canada, and all we had to, we went to Arizona and Nevada quit a bit. And we would go out to Wyoming quit a bit to visit my brother in law and sister out there. We did cruise around. We have went through several cars but it's worth it. Idea is, when you get a chance to go you had better take it.

Me: When you married her after the war what did you do?

G.L.: Well we just worked like everybody else. She took care of Jerry, he was a baby then. We got married in March and Jerry came along in November. Nine months later so. That's all she had to do was watch him and I would go to work. We rented a lot of houses, we finally bought that one that Alan is living in now. It was to small, but we made it do.

Me: And life with her was just fine?

G.L.: It was what?

Me: Life with Theada was just fine?

G.L.: Yeah, sure. Yeah it was a typical married life. You have your ups and downs. But we had three fine kids. We enjoyed them.

Me: So when you went to Korea, you had Jerry and did you have Alan?

G.L.: Alan was born on the day that I got on the boat to go to Korea.

Me: Wow.

G.L.: I got a telegram just before the boat pulled out. They had us on the boat and here comes the telegram that he was born and all was well. I never seen Alan for over a year.

Me: What year was Korea?

G.L.: It was in the fifties. I can't remember the exact dates, let's see, it started in forty nine and then fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, and I think they ended it in fifty-three. We lost almost as many men there, then we did in World War two. I think fifty or sixty thousand. The forgotten war they call it today. Nobody remembers Korea. Except the guys that were there.

G.L.: Can you find me in that book?

Me: No, not yet.

G.L.: When you come to the first communications squadron that was mine in there.

Me: Do you remember your real dad?

G.L.: Vaguely, just vaguely, I can't remember him very much. I was five when he died. But I can't hardly remember him at all. I know this is just a shadow in the back of my mind, I knew he was there, but I can't remember him. I got a picture of me and him when I was about three years old. Or four, perhaps. Didn't you ever see it.

Me: No. I have never seen any of your pictures.

G.L.: I will go and get them. If you want to turn that thing on. Look at these. Got it on?

Me: Yeah.

G.L.: Now this is where I put in for a job entrance claim, and these things are almost sixty years old these things. I got it here, I think I have it. Discharge papers. Here's a letter from my commanding officer when I was in Brazil. They knew they were going to discharge us soon.

Anyhow I could of got a job in New York. For twenty three hundred and twenty dollars. That's a year. I didn't want to go there, I could of got one up here in Hill Field for, I tried up there in

Salt Lake to get on the Civil Aeronautics Authority. And I got out, I couldn't pass the physical, I was red-green color blind. But I done it all the time in the army, but they wouldn't let me do it as a civilian. No I haven't got it here. But I was going to start out up there twenty three hundred dollars a year. That's not much money. But it was a good wage in those days. If you made three hundred dollars a month you were on easy street. But here's what the description of the job I held, I had to write all this down. It's the exact title of your position in communications. Salary starting was twenty one dollars a month. And I wound up a hundred and fourteen dollars a month, when I got out of the army. But we, duties and responsibility's, radio operating. Responsible for the proper transmission and receiving of weather reports, position reports of air crafts flight. In general responsible for the safe guarding of life's and property where the military and civil air route, and we run various radio receiving not transmitting set. This was an application for federal employment. See right here I start twenty three hundred and twenty dollars a year on the west coast, Salt Lake City, Utah, probably would have went down to Hanksville. You can look these over and if you need them for your reports, then when your through with them bring them back.

Me: I will. What was that one airbase you talked about that only had like fifty guns and ammunition?

G.L.: That was March field. It was an airbase on the West Coast. Out anti aircraft defense was one old World War One water cooled machine gun on the back end of a jeep. They didn't have any ammunition for it. So if the Japs would have landed right there they would have had one airbase free of charge. We couldn't have stopped them. That was only about forty miles from Los Angeles or fifty. It wasn't to far. We were very unprepared before World War Two started.

Me: You were born in Whales?

G.L.: Utah.

Me: I thought you were born in Emery County.

G.L.: No. I was a San Peter.

Me: How long did you live in Hiawatha?

G.L.: About five years. I did my mom and dad lived up there from nineteen thirty nine to about nineteen sixty some where around there. Then they moved back to Wyoming. I was thinking on going back but I could remember those cold winters and I didn't want to go. Do you recognize any of them.

Me: Well yeah. That one right there kind of looks like grandma Theada.

G.L.: It is.

Me: Wow, I was right.

G.L.: Yeah, she graduated from nursing school over here.

Me: Cool. I was looking at it and I thought it looked like Grandma Theada. I figured it had to be somebody that I knew. Was Hiawatha a coal mining town?

G.L.: Yes, strictly. That was it period there was nothing else. It was a pretty town. It had several different streets there. One was Greek Town, String Town, and East Hiawatha, Tramp Town, Railroad Town, everything was a town. There isn't a town there anymore except for a few buildings.

Me: It is basically a ghost town now.

G.L.: They tore all the buildings or took all the buildings out, or burned them down. All that is left that I seen up there was the old mining office. The old price trading company store is still up there. The old post office and a couple of houses back there. It used to be the Silk



Stockman Road. It used to be where all the mining bosses lived.

Me: Yeah, you can't even get in there anymore.

G.L.: No, they got the gate locked. Did you see me and my dad in there?

Me: Yes.

G.L.: That little girl there with me that was my whole sister she was, it was four years between us. She was born December twenty seventh. I was born December twenty eighth. Four years. She died quit young from kidney problems.

Me: Can you remember anything of your childhood?

G.L.: Yeah, I'll tell you. I can remember the first train ride I ever took I must of been about five and a half or six years old. I can remember that. I was probably five. Because I started school when I was six. I thought that was quit neat, I can still remember that believe it or not. I can remember living in Lymon, Wyoming. I can remember the first day I went to school. In first grade. I can even remember my teachers name, Miss Simpson, and then from then to the eighth grade it was just a blank, I can't remember nothing. I probably didn't learn nothing either. But we had to work quit hard when I was a kid. I was driving a mowing machine by the time I was ten years old, and hayrakes and all that neat stuff. Course we had horses then to. Everything was pulled by horses. When I went to school living out on those ranches out there in Wyoming, guess what the school bus was. It was in the back of a pickup with a little canopy over the top of it. In the winter time they would, when the roads were all closed, they would get a bobsled with a covered wagon on top of it and away we would go, off through the fields and to school on bobsleds. Then a lot of times it was just a covered wagon. Almost like they came across the prairies and you know it. It was interesting, it would be cold in the winter and hot in the summer. But we would do it. That was our school bus.

Me: So when did you move to Wyoming?

G.L.: When did I?

Me: Yeah.

G.L.: When I was five years old. That would be about nineteen twenty six. Your grandma Hoops got married quit rapidly, because back in those days we had no welfare programs like we have now. There was nobody to help them. That was it period, there she was with two little kids no jobs for women, no day care centers for kids, so they only had two choices get married or move in with there parents and that was all there was to it. It is a little different now a days huh?

Me: Yeah. How did your dad die?

G.L.: He was killed up in a mine accident up in Bingham Canyon. You know where Bingham is, up above Salt Lake there, in that old open pit mine. That's where he was killed, up in there somewhere. I was living in Midale and I was only a little boy. And believe it or not when I married Dorothy, I hadn't been in downtown Midale for years, well I never remember being there so. She had a place a little store down there where you used to buy herbs, and she wanted to take me down in there and down I went, as soon as we turned down that old main street I recognized it. I said "I've been here before," and I hadn't been there since I was five years old. But we lived in Midale. Where my mother found he was killed. I can remember that just as plain as today. There were three men who knocked on the door and came into our house, they said something about "Mill your husband has been killed" and she fainted. It must of scared me because I can remember that. I was probably to young to know what killed meant but I didn't have a dad from then on. Then I can remember one it's not to humorous, but there's a little town over there going from Provo down to Nephi, it's Senecan. And my dad I can remember he had a

little favorite saying when we went through Senecan, that was my real dad, he said something about Senecan where they chew tobaccoquin and they let it run right down there chin and up again. I can remember that. So I was five years old when that happened, or less. We used to go down to Whales I guess because that's where mom's parents lived. I don't know what happened after my grandpa Lamb died. I didn't get to see him to much, I would go down and stay with grandma Lamb, and they would go shearing sheep, leave me there and I would go to school while I was there and staying with her. Then when I got old enough I had to go to work. I lived at my grandma Hoops for about three years out there while I went to high school. Mom and dad where working in Colorado up in a tie camp. Cutting logs and I would go to school so. I missed out on that part. Mark wouldn't like to work for thirty six cents an hour would you?

Me: Nope!

G.L.: First job I ever had, that's what I got paid. Brooke makes more than that.

Me: I used to. How many kids did grandma Hoops have after she married her next husband?

G.L.: There was me and my sister Leona when they got married and then they had four more. Three of them are still alive. Dorothy, Jimmy, and Burl. Midge died and Leona died.

Both girls. Your going to have to bug your dad to get him out to the reunion this summer so you will meet your distant relatives.

Me: Yeah, we're trying to talk him into it. It's if we have a car.

G.L.: It's going to be fun out there this year. I think they are going to be out on the Flaming Gorge somewhere.

Me: Really?

G.L.: I don't know where it will be. Blaine and Terry and Dale have got it this year.

They wanted to go out on the Flaming Gorge. So that's where will be. So you tell him to start thinking about it. You can all pile in Alan's car and go out. Well can you think of anything else.

Me: No. Well thanks for your time grandpa.

G.L.: You can get a copy of those pictures and that and then return them. But don't lose them I have to have them back eventually.

That is the end of my Oral History of my Grandpa Livingston.