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BETHEL ELIZABETH CORNWELL

Interviewed by Catherine Jones
1 March 1988
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INTERVIEWEE: Bethel Elizabeth Cornwell

INTERVIEWER: Cathy Jones

DATE: March 1, 1988

SUBJECT: History of Paoli

TRANSCRIBER: Nina Fales

Jones: [I'm Cathy Jones, and I'm here with] Bethel Elizabeth Cornwell, at her home right outside Millersburg which is about six miles outside of Paoli. Today is March 1, 1988, and we're here talking about Paoli. I think it's usually a good idea to start at the beginning, so can you tell me where your family...how long has your family been in this area?

Cornwell: For the last three generations, I would expect, at least.

J: Ok. Where did...do you know, for instance, where your mom's people were before they moved here?

C: The ancestors came from North Carolina.

J: Did they come over with the Lindley's, and all that? With the first group of people to come over?

C: I cannot answer; I'm not positive about that.

J: And that's on your mom's side.

C: Right.

J: What is your mom's maiden name?

C: Martin.

J: I guess I should ask her full name.

C: Hazel.

J: But she had been in the area--she's been here about three generations?

CORNWELL

C: Well yes, her father before her see, and she would be the second generation from me.

J: Right. Right. Her father was from here....

C: Right.

J: ...and her grandfather from here.

C: Yeh, he settled here, not far away, about three miles south of here.

J: Do you know why they came here?

C: Not particularly, except back in those days when the east coast became crowded, many people wanted to move on to what they thought would be a more quiet place to live. And maybe a better farm land was the object.

J: Um-hmm.

C: So that is why they came, I think, in the beginning, and they crossed the Ohio River. I didn't know that. And came into Kentucky. Part of them settled in Kentucky for awhile, and then some of came on to this part of Indiana. And my great grandfather was one of them.

J: Ok.

C: And he, as I said, settled here about three miles from me.

J: Was this, when you say three miles from you, do you mean from where you are right now?

C: Right.

J: Was Millersburg already settled then? Or was this the group of people who settled it, or do you have any idea?

C: No, my family had nothing to do with the forming of Millersburg, and I don't think Millersburg was even started at that time. I do have some information as to who started Millersburg. And it was a man by the name of Miller....

J: Oh, makes sense doesn't it? [laughs]

C: Right, and there is a creek here in Millersburg at the other side where he started the mill, and he had a mill to grind corn and meal and so forth.

CORNWELL

J: Ok.

C: So that's, that's...

J: That's how Millersburg got started.

C: Right.

J: And then how about your dad's side of the family?

C: My dad's people came from France in the beginning.

J: Oh. When did they make their way over here?

C: Well in the 1700's but I can't tell you exactly, and we don't know for sure, but we think they came down the St. Lawrence River, and then into northern Indiana, and mingled in with the English people - my mother was English. The ancestors were from England. And so as time went on, why my great grandfather settled north of Livonia about five miles. And then as his children grew up, why they lived around him. He was quite a prominent man at that time, and had quite a bit of land, so he gave most of his children enough land to farm and make a living. So they settled around that area, which was near Lost River Church. And the old homestead is still there...

J: Oh....

C: ...but it's getting in bad shape.

J: Does anyone live there now?

C: No, not there, but I can remember going there when I was a small child. It was a big two-story house, with a beautiful stairway, and my great grandmother was blind, but it was amazing-- I was just a little girl of five years old--to watch her go to the kitchen and help prepare the meal, and mostly get the meal. And she would know us by our voice as we came in. She was a very amazing person.

J: So she could cook, she would cook most of the meal by herself?

C: Yes.

J: Wow. [simultaneously]

C: And she was one of the cleaner--better housekeepers, too.

J: That's wonderful.

CORNWELL

C: Yes it was.

J: Had she been born blind?--just out of curiosity.

C: No, I don't think she was born blind, but I don't know at what age she became blind, somewhere maybe around teens or before teens. Back in those days, a child got what we called the "German measles" or "old-fashioned measles" as they call them, the children sometimes went blind, and I think that's what caused her blindness from what I've been told.

J: Now, you said that that's where your great grandparents lived.

C: On dad's, my father's side, and they were Chastains.

J: Chastains? What are they?

C: They were all French people in the beginning. And my father's name was Ray Chastain.

J: Oh, I'm sorry. Ok. Ah, ok, alright. Ok. That's right, I was thinking, I forgot that Cornwell was probably the name of your husband.

C: That's who I married, see. That's my married name.

J: Right, I forgot that. Can you spell Chastain for me?

C: Yes, C-H-A-S-T-A-I-N. There're several different ways that they spell it, but that's our way.

J: Ok. And so, let's see, your great granddad gave his sons different portions of land, and is that when your granddad came here then to Millersburg?

C: Well, he didn't really settle here. He settled up there next to his dad.

J: Yes.

C: My grandfather. And then my dad was reared up there in that home, north of Livonia. As he grew up, his father was a Baptist minister. Well they went different church areas, and my mother belonged to Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, so they met at the church. Then when they married, they first lived there near my great grandfather, but they later moved into this area, and that was where she of course grew up. So I spent most of my life in this area.

J: Ok. Let's see. And what kind of work did your dad do?

CORNWELL

C: Well, course, he was a farmer, and he was also construction engineer work. Back in those days, they used the old steam engines, and he operated one of those. So did his father. They both did that as well as some farming.

J: Was he gone from the house very often, then?

C: Sometimes, it would be a week at a time that he would need to be gone, you know. Come home on Saturday afternoon or Saturday morning, maybe, and then he'd have to leave on Sunday night.

J: Did his dad teach him the trade?

C: Yes.

J: I wonder, did he ever think of doing anything else? Maybe just farming full time?

C: He really wanted to work on the railroad...

J: Ok...

C: ...operate a train, you know, be an engineer. And he was good at it, but his father didn't like the idea, so he prevented him from going.

J: Oh, and steered him in towards...

C: Right, right.

J: What year were you born?

C: Beg your pardon?

J: What year were you born?

C: In December 15, 1915.

J: 1915, Ok. Ok and we talked about your dad. How many brothers and sisters did you have growing up?

C: I have two brothers--still living.

J: Good. Three kids, that's kind of a small family for a farming family?

C: At that time, yes.

J: At that time, yes Did your mom--did she work outside the house?

CORNWELL

C: Yes, alot.

J: What kind of stuff would she do?

C: We always had milk cows, and she did a lot of milking, but I have seen her go into the woods to help dad get wood, so he could go on back to work, you know. Whatever needed to be done. She also worked in the hay field. She worked in the corn field to help. And so have I.

J: Well, let me ask you this. Would women usually, you know, women living on a farm, would they usually help out like that?

C: Yes, that was quite common. They did things of that nature, but I've often thought and heard said that my mother probably did more of that than any one else in the community, because my father was gone so much.

J: Yes, and then plus, I guess, not having quite as many kids, maybe...

C: Well, right...

J: Yes, so she had to pull more of the weight there. Did she ever wish your dad would just stay home and farm? (laughs)

C: Oh yes.

J: Yes, I bet she did.

C: But you know, back then, money was scarce. I grew up during the depression, and it took money to keep the family going, so he worked away, and that helped then to supply our needs. We were very poor during the depression. They did have a little money in the bank when the depression started, but when the bank closed, why they lost all that money. There was no money anywhere for anybody from--that had any connections with the bank.

J: Do you remember that time well?

C: Oh yes.

J: What are some of the things you remember about it?

C: Well, for instance, I remember that we often took eggs to--at that time, we went to Livonia, because it was a nearer distance, and...

J: ...oh, then Paoli?

CORNWELL

C: Yes, and we would sell eggs maybe for three cents a dozen, that's all they paid anywhere. And often if you had a veal calf to sell--you know what I mean by veal calf?...

J: ...Yes.

C: Ok, why you might be lucky if you got forty-six or seventy-six cents that was coming back to you after you sent your calf to the city.

J: Wow.

C: And I know, I remember one neighbor sent a calf, and when he got the bill, instead of them sending him twelve cents, he owed them twelve cents for taking the calf. Now that was depression times.

J: Gosh. Would you actually get--you know--sell them for money down in Livonia, or would you just use it for trading, to get stuff that you needed?

C: Well, of course, you actually used it for trading. They would add up - you know - they were out of eggs, and then you traded it on groceries.

J: Right. How far is Livonia?

C: It's about three and a half miles.

J: Did you all have a car, or would you go on...

C: Well, we didn't have a car until--oh, I was probably twelve years old, and then we had a model T Ford. But before that, we had a horse and buggy. We always had that. And that's the way we went to church or went to visit my family. We went in the horse and buggy.

J: Ok. Alright, let's back up just a little bit. I want to talk just a little bit more about growing up and all that. Ok, now first of all you had two older brothers.

C: No, I was the oldest.

J: Oh, you were the oldest.

C: I had a brother that was almost three years younger than me, and then the other brother was not born until I was a senior in high school.

J: Oh, gosh.

CORNWELL

C: So he was more like--one of the family of course--I mean, more like our brother--not a brother, but a baby, one of our babies.

J: Right. Gosh, so for a large part of the time that you were growing up, it was really just you and your brother, then.

C: Right, and we were very close, you know, the two of us.

J: How big--how many cattle did you all have at that time?

C: Well, at this time, we usually--during that period of time, four or five--milk cows. As time went on, and the depression was over, why then they accumulated more. And my mother has milked from nine to eleven cows by hand by herself. So, about eleven was the...

J: As much as she could do.

C: Right, right.

J: Yes, I expect. What was the area--what was your neighborhood like at the time--I'm trying to imagine.

C: Ok, it was a close-knit neighborhood. We would--we weren't all exactly relations, but we lived more like people that were related as a family. Our neighbors were important. Often times, at night, when supper was over--that was our night meal--dad would pick up the lantern and say "Let's go visit George and Florence", which was up on the hill. Or let's go the other way and visit Charlie and Kora, which was down the other way. And we'd go visit for an hour or so before bedtime, because there were no tv's in those days. And so you had more association with your neighbors, and if there was any sickness or anything of that nature, your neighbors were there, you might say, from day to day to see how you were, and to see if you needed anything. And it was very common for them to come in carrying a pie, or something like that to help out. And we did likewise.

J: Can you remember any specific examples in your mind?

C: So far as helping?

J: Yes, neighbors helping out that way.

J: Yes I can. During the depression, we had gotten down to where we had no hogs on the farm which, you know, about every farm did have, and we were in school, my brother and I....

J: I'm sorry--you went to school?

CORNWELL

C: Yes, yes.

J: Ok, right, right.

C: We walked about a mile and a half to school. And one night we were walking home past these people I mentioned, Charlie and Kora's, and he had some little pigs in the bunch

one that wasn't as big, we called it the runt. So, he said, would you and William E.--that was my brother--like to have this little pig. And we, of course...that thrilled us, so we took the little pig home--I don't remember exactly--I think dad came and got us maybe. And we grew...it grew up to be a big, fat, nice hog. And we had meat, so dad said "Let's butcher your hog, and then when I get the money, I'll pay you for it." So that's the way we got our meat for that winter.

J: Yes. Right, right, right.

C: That's one experience.

J: Right, well that helps me understand it. Well, how many families, or how many houses were there around here, as a kid?

C: Oh well, see, I didn't grow up right here; I grew up about three miles over. And--let me count a minute [silence]--twelve I'd say in a, you know, just walking distance, course, at that time.

J: Did you know them all?

C: Oh yes. Very well. In fact at one time, I knew everybody in this township, but I don't now.

J: Yes, yes.

C: That is, I knew them by name, and so forth.

J: Right, right.

C: Maybe how many children they had....

J: Ok.

C:quite different now, they just keep moving in and out....

J: Is that frustrating, or...?

C: If you get good neighbors, you know, you enjoy it. And if they're the other kind, it frustrates you a little bit.

J: Yes, yes. You mentioned that you lived about three miles

CORNWELL

down, or three miles over...?

C: As the crow flies.

J: As the crow flies, ok. [laughs]

C: And probably it's nearer four and a half, five miles, through the road way.

J: Is that--and that's where you grew up, you liked there.

C: Yes.

J: How many acres did you all have?

C: We had 130.

J: Wow.

C: Yes. But a lot of it was woodland. And, course, dad didn't like to farm as well as he liked engineering, so he didn't do as much farming as most men in the area did. Because he did more engine work.

J: Yes. You know, I'm just wondering, was there ever any--I don't know--well I imagine most of his neighbors were just farmers...

C: Most of...

J: And I'm not saying just, I mean they only farmed.

C: That's probably right. There's was one of those in my count a minute ago, he farmed and he also had a saw mill. And so, you might say farming, and that one saw mill.

J: Yes. And then what kind of--how big was the family farm? Did you all have....

C: That's the one I thought you were asking me about.

J: Yes.

C: The 130 acres.

J: Was that all farmed? No, no, no. You said most of that was woodland, right?

C: Right. We had about 50 acres that was tillable.

J: Ok. Ok, alright, ok. And, ok. And what you grew there, was

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that just for family use [clock chimes]?

C: Yes, back in those days, you didn't sell your corn, as they do now, put it in elevators and so forth. You stored it in a corn crib.

J: Yes.

C: The old corn crib is still standing, by the way, up home.

J: Oh.

C: ...practically _____. And if you had more than you needed, why then you sold to the neighbors if they ran out, why they might come and get a wagon load of corn and pay you whatever the corn price was at the time. But you didn't sell it to go to the city or anything like that.

J: Yes. What kind of chores did you have in the morning?

C: What kind of ch....

J: What kind of chores did you have?

C: Chores?

J: Chores.

C: For me?

J: Yes.

C: Well, me myself, I did most of the housework. I learned to cook early in my--and I liked the housework well enough. And I also love outdoors. And then I did the gardening as I got older. We raised chickens, and I also raised chickens of my own. As well as help mother with hers. And sometimes I could sell--back then, you could take chickens to a poultry building--there was a poultry building in Paoli, for instance--and your...also one in Livonia. So you could sell them that way, and make some money on them, because you raised your own corn, your own feed.

J: Right.

C: And that helped me to get through high school.

J: Oh really?

C: Really.

J: Oh. Did...at the time you went to high school, was there a

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bus to go in?

C: No there was no bus until my last year, my senior year we had a bus most of that year. And when I started high school, it was necessary to rent a room, and you stayed in the...at that particular place. And went to school, then, all week, and then on Friday, why dad would come to get us, or get me, and I met...I also roomed with three neighbor girls, over here.

J: Oh.

C: And sometimes that father would come and pick us up, and bring us home for the weekend.

J: I do want to ask you a lot of questions about that, but first let me, let me just ask you a few more about growing up. So, to do the chores that you had to do, what time would you get up in the morning?

C: Well, that varied during the seasons. But, we usually, the children, didn't get up until about 6 o'clock. Mother and dad sometimes get up at, most of the time at 4 o'clock in the summer. In the winter time, it'd be nearer six, just in time to get breakfast and get us off to school. And school started at 8:30 then, and we had to walk that mile and a half to school.

J: Yes. Was there any age difference between your mom and dad?

C: No, very little. In fact, not quite two years difference in them. He was born in '95 and she was born in '96. So....

J: What was it like being a kid, you know, what did you do for playing, what kind of....

C: You made your own way to play. You didn't have things that children have nowadays. You would, for instance, in a big summer rain, you would enjoy going out and wading in the creek, [Jones chuckles] puddles, and so forth, of that nature, and mother would unravel an old sock of dad's and make us a ball. And we would maybe use a big stick for a bat, and she made that ball, and why then we could play ball.

J: Now when you say "we," is this just you and your brother?

C: Right. We, well we had one family up on the hill that had some children that was our age, and sometimes they'd be here. And then over the ridge, so to speak, were some more children. And we would sometimes visit with them, and they would visit back and forth, and it got to be a custom that they would come and stay all night with us.

CORNWELL

J: Oh.

C: One boy and one girl. And we'd enjoy being together and playing, and then maybe the next week, we'd go for a spell, why, at their house one night, and visit, play.

J: Were these the kids that you went to school with, I assume?

C: Yes.

J: How many kids were in your school?

C: Well, of course, that varied from year to year too, but around from 24 to 34, somewhere in that area, usually. There were all eight grades in that room. It was a one-room school. And, you know, often only one or two in a grade sometimes, sometimes four or five. And at one time, I had six in my grade, I remember. And we really enjoyed each other. There were three girls that competed against each other to see who could make the highest grades. We got a lot of fun out of that. They liked to go to school, and so did I. Now some of them didn't like it that well.

J: Well, I'm remembering Gerald told me that it was always the girls that got the best grades.

C: (laughing) Well, that happened up there, now I don't how he knew that.

J: (laughing) I don't know either.

C: But really, the boys just didn't work as hard at it, I think. I think they might have been as capable.

J: Yes, right. Well, what was, what was the day like at school, you know, when...what time would you go, and....

C: Well, as I said, the school started at 8:30 that morning. We had a school bell--one of those big ones on top of the school?

J: Yes.

C: And the teacher would ring the first bell at 8:00 that morning, and that would give

[END OF TAPE 1, SIDE 1]

C: ... _____ he would ring the bell for them to get ready, go get a drink, go to the bathroom, which was an outside

toilet.

J: Yes, sure, sure.

C: And then at 8:30, why we were all in our seats, and we always had what we called morning exercises, and sometimes it would be singing, most usually singing, sometimes it would be bible verses, which they aren't permitted to do now. [laughs]

J: Right, right.

C: And sometimes it would be, maybe wise sayings or a riddle that would be suitable for school, something of that nature, and that would last for about ten minutes. And then we were to delve into our books and study while he took one class up front. And they recited, and he taught them whatever they needed to be taught at that particular time. And then, as they went back to their seats, and he had a routine, I had the same teacher for three years. 'One' meant for them to stand, 'two' meant for them to go back to their seats, and 'three' meant for them to sit down and go to work.

J: How would he, how would they know if it was one, two or three? Would he

C: Well, he would just say it....

J: Oh, he would just say it...

C: ...one, two, three...

J: ...three, ok.

C: And then at recess time, which would be, oh, around 10 or 10:15, usually would be the first recess, and we'd get a break. And we usually got 10 to 15 minutes, at that time. But that would be time enough, if the weather was good, that we'd go outside and play, and he went with us. He was a young man, and he played right along with us. And we really enjoyed that. But when he came in, why then he was all business.

J: Right, he was the teacher again.

C: Right, and then at noon hour, we had an hour, started at 12 and lasted until 1:00. So we had to carry our lunches, because there was no other way at that time. And each one had a lunch box instead of a brown paper bag. Your lunch box lasted all year. You'd take that home at night and wash it, and let it to air, and then fill it up the next morning or whatever, whatever you needed. And do that the whole year long. So in real cold weather, why I have seen him put our lunch boxes around the big

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heater--we had a big stove, you remember, you don't remember maybe, but...

J: I've seen the, the...

C: ...the pot bellied stove?

J: Right, right.

C: Ok. So we, someone put the lunches around that, so they'd been warm instead of real cold.

J: Yes.

C: And so, we did not have a well at the school. Our grandfather lived below the school, real close. And he had a spring. And we carried water from the spring for the school. And we each one had our individual cups, we put that in our lunch box, took it home and washed it and brought it back.

J: Yes.

C: So that's the way we had water. We did have a big cooler; it was a big porcelain cooler that held, oh I would say, ten gallons of water. And usually people, the larger boys would go to the spring and carry the water in buckets, and then it was like a water fountain, it had a spout to it. And so that was more sanitary than some schools were in those days.

J: How did you like school?

C: How did I like it?

J: Yes.

C: Well, it might be easier to say why did I like it.

J: Ok. Alright, fine, ok.

C: Yes, when I first started to school the first year, I guess I had indigestion problems, I don't know what. But from some reason, the doctor said take me out of school. So I didn't go that year, but mother taught at home. And I thoroughly enjoyed that. My mother was an excellent teacher in that respect.

J: Yes.

C: So when I started in the next year, why that lasted about a week in the first grade. He said, "Would you like to go into the second grade?"...

CORNWELL

J: I'll be darned.

C: And I said, "Yes, I'd like that." Because that was really my age group, you know, more or less, and therefore there was a bigger class. And so he put me into the second grade, really my first year of school. And so, I thoroughly enjoyed that, I think, because of my mother teaching me at home, and me being maybe farther advanced than the others.

J: Right, right.

C: And then my grandfather also, who lived near the school, was such a help, and he wanted to see me do well in school. So during bad weather, I would stay there rather than walk the mile and a half, and so would my brother. We'd just stay at his house. But each night, he would help me with whatever books that I brought home. And any homework, why, he didn't do it for me, but he taught it to me.

J: Yes. No but, was this your mom's dad or your...?

C: Yes.

J: Ok, well I was ask you what kind of education had your mom and dad had?

C: Well my mother only had an eighth grade education, and back in those days, they had to pass an examination or test...

J: Right.

C: ...and she had the honor--I was always proud of her--she made the highest in the state of Indiana.

J: Really? Wow.

C: ...at that time. When they graded them and they were sent, you know, to the various counties, and then when they were compiled, why her's was the highest. Now, my dad didn't get to go to school all that much. He finished the eighth grade, but he also had to work at home. He was the oldest child at home, and his dad was gone a lot, either in engineering or in ministry; he was a minister...

J: ...a Baptist minister.

C: Yes, so my dad often had to miss school because of that, and one time, his sister, my aunt was talking to me, and course she realized my mother was an educated woman, so to speak, and she said to me, "Don't ever blame your father." And I said, "Well I don't blame my father anyway, why?" And she said, "Well he

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didn't get to go to school as much as the rest of us, because he had to stay home..."

J: Yes, right.

C: "...gather wood, and do the farm work."

J: Yes. Did he encourage it in you and your brother? Or how did he feel about education?

C: Yes, he always made the remark that he wanted us to be able to do better than he did in school. In fact, he did as much encouraging, at that period of time, after we finished high school, as mother ever had.

J: Your mom also encouraged you then?

C: Yes, and no. As we got farther and farther along, and it took more and more money, why she said, "We simply don't have the money for you to go to college," because when I was in the fourth grade, I said I wanted to be a school teacher. And she said, "We just can't ever do that, I don't think. So will you take a commercial course? And when you get out of high school, why then you can get a job"--in those days--"as bookkeeper or whatever." Well I did that to please her, not--but I did enjoy it, I particularly enjoyed my shorthand, I wasn't too good at typing, I guess, probably nerves more than anything.

J: Yes.

C: I enjoyed everything else. But when I finished high school. I said, "I still want to be a school teacher." (both laugh)

So she said, "I don't see how." But we had a neighbor that was a school teacher, and he talked to dad and mother, and he knew a place that I could stay in Terre Haute, for my room and board, and it wouldn't cost me anything, only I'd do some housework...

J: Yes, yes.

C: ...for them. And he said, "She can work her way through. I know she can." So when they were ready, they came out for me to go to college to be a teacher.

J: Right.

C: So that's what I did. I went to Terre Haute.

J: Why did you want to be a teacher, I mean, you said you knew at the fourth grade--why?

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C: I don't, can't answer that in any specific way, except I just enjoyed things about school. I enjoyed seeing children learn, and we had one in my class that, he had a hard time learning. And I more or less taught him, and I think that's what maybe did it. Because as I stated, my grandfather, he lived close by. And at night, he'd come for me to help him to get his lesson, almost every night. He just couldn't do it without help. So that's probably why, you know, that I wanted to teach.

J: Because you saw that you could help him, or that you did help him?

C: Yes, yes, I saw that with, you know, I had enough ability, that I could help someone else. And I really yet today, thoroughly enjoy helping someone else.

J: Yes, yes. Did you have any teacher that really inspired you, too? Or was it mainly just working with that young boy?

C: I would say my teacher probably inspired me to be a teacher, too, because he thoroughly enjoyed that. He lives in Florida now, but he's often visited here; he's not able to come back, but he's often told me that he enjoyed those years up there with us the most of his life. So I suspect he inspired me.

J: Yes, yes. Let me ask you some more questions. You mentioned that your dad was a Baptist. Did he believe, like your grandfather, like his father had? Did he keep up the tradition, or no?

C: So often the minister's child doesn't....(laughing)

J: I wonder why that is? (also laughing)

C: Well, this may be one part I want to cut out.

J: Should I turn off the tape recorder or...? (laughing)

C: Maybe not (laughing).

J: We can cut it out later.

C: I think what happens is they spend so much time away from home, and the responsibility's left on the mother and the children, and therefore, they lose interest in the church, because they don't have the opportunity to go and have the enjoyment that the father does in the ministry work.

J: Right, because they're home having to take care of the house more.

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C: Right (simultaneously).

J: Well, ok, yes, that makes great sense then, yes.

C: Yes.

J: Well, how about your mother, was she--what religion was she?

C: She was the same, she was Baptist.

J: Did she feel about it like your dad did, or was she....

C: No, mother was always ready to go to church, and did, as long as she could walk to church. We walked through the fields.

J: Did you go to the Stamper's (?) Creek, or...

C: No. It was up this way.

J: Up that way...

C: ...Pleasant Grove.

J: That's right.

C: So, I wouldn't say that she went every time. Sometimes, she didn't go because dad didn't want to go. I've seen her almost in tears, you know, wanting to go to church, and he didn't want to go, and sometimes she'd stay home with him, and we children--my brother and I--would go alone to church. And grandfather lived--her dad--just down from the church a little ways, so we'd go early and go to granddad's. And my grandparents always went to church. They never missed. So then we went with the grandparents.

J: Well, why wouldn't she go anyway, even if your dad didn't go, if you kids were going?

C: Well, she had this feeling, and I don't blame her, I probably feel somewhat the same way. That a family should go together. And a wife should do what the man says, or wants. And that's why I think that she stayed home.

J: Yes, ok, well that makes sense.

C: Of course, maybe he had been gone all week working, and you know, she hated to go off and leave him.

J: Right, right. How about yourself, are you a Baptist also?

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C: Yes.

J: Why did you go on with the Baptist Church? Did you ever think about changing.

C: Yes, I have, and I will change even yet, I think....

J: Really? (both laugh)

C: I think so. Well, this is what happened. In 1965 in my teaching career, I had a serious heart attack. And I yet hadn't joined church. I'd always believed in that faith at that time. And at first, I stayed in bed for three solid months....

J: Wow.

C: ...so then, my heart specialist began to let me up, and just a little bit more of this and that. And one trip, when I went, he said, "You may go to church now, but don't go any place else." I guess he knew that I had feeling, you know....

J: Yes, yes.

C:he was very sensitive, he is a very sensitive person, let's put it that way. And he knew me and my family through me, so I started going back up there to church, because it was near, and I didn't have to go very far, and I couldn't even drive, so--I mean I wasn't allowed to drive at that time. So it didn't take very many trips--I had already had the experience at home, and I felt that I needed to be in church, so I made a few trips, and then I joined the church there. And there are some things that I disagree with, and I more or less did at that time, but nevertheless, that was home, and my whole family had belonged, and at that time I didn't know how long I might live, and I thought, well that's the only thing for me to do. But actually I'll probably change even yet.

J: Yes, yes. Because now the things that you disagreed with about the church _____ and now you want to do something.

C: Right.

J: You know, I'm not very familiar with the Baptist religion, but it just occurred to me, when you say you joined the church, does that mean that you accept Jesus Christ in front of the Church?

C: Yes.

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J: Ok. Did those meetings make a big impression on you as a kid?

C: Oh yes.

J: I bet they did. I think Gerald said to that sometimes some people will just be saved and saved (laughs) a lot of different times.

C: Yes, they do, they do try that. And I don't know whether you'd say they really are or not, but they do--

J: Yes.

C: --over and over. And I don't believe in that. (chuckles)

J: Did it--go ahead....

C: For instance, up there they do not believe in music in the church. And I have no specific objection to it so far as myself, but it's this way to me. Times have changed. We're not living two, three hundred years back. And to have young people to come to your church and to help your church to grow, I think you need some of these things that will encourage young people to come. So that's one of the reasons that I don't agree with the...

J: Are they still that way today about music.

C: (simultaneously) They are still that way.

J: I didn't know that.

C: Now there is one of the churches that I do attend sometimes, that doesn't really believe that strongly or whatever the word is for it. It doesn't seem to me that it's logical in-- for them to believe that way, and I would say over three fourths of those members in that one church would like to have music in the church, because they have voiced their opinion to me. And besides there's other things--that they will not have open communion with people from another church, and I think that's selfish, and I've always thought that, even.... You know, I hesitated at the time that I knew I needed to join church so bad, and I thought, why, that's so selfish, because if you're a Presbyterian and I'm a Baptist, and we're having communion, there's nothing wrong in your having communion with me. And I can't, I can't see them verifying their beliefs.

J: Yes, yes. Right. And do they believe in predestination? They don't--

C: Yes.

J: They do. They do believe in predestination.

C: Yes.

J: I don't know. I'm just trying to imagine what a sermon or something, the impression that would have made on a young girl? It seems to me it would have had a pretty strong one.

C: It did. It does.

J: Enough to scare a person into doing right, I guess. (both laugh)

C: Well, yes, for some people, I think it might have. (both laugh)

J: Oh dear. What was I going to ask you? Oh, we mentioned Pumpkin Center. Was that place open when you were young?

C: Yes.

J: Would you go there to buy supplies too?

C: Quite often.

J: Quite often?

C: Yes.

J: You mentioned before...ok, I guess Mr. and Mrs. Grey?...

C: Yes.

J: ...own that place?

C: Yes, they still do.

J: They still do, and it was the gathering place you mentioned. It was the country store and a gathering place too.

C: Yes.

J: Would women go there, men go there?

C: Both, families.

J: Was there like a certain day when you'd go up there to buy supplies?

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C: On Saturday, Saturday nights usually. Cause you worked all day Saturday, and you tried to get all the chores finished a little bit early so you could get there early on Saturday night.

J: Yes. And would whole families be up there?

C: Yes.

J: It was a time, I guess, to buy your supplies, and also just to socialize and talk and stuff like that.

C: Right, yes.

J: You know, Gerald had mentioned something about--I guess at some country store--I don't know where it was, maybe just right in Millerburg... (clock chimes)

C: We did have one, used to.

J: ...but he mentioned there, it was, the men would gather for the liar's bench, or the philosopher's bench, or whatever they called it.

C: Yes. (chuckling) Maybe they did that, and talking sinner on Sunday morning.

J: Oh. (both laugh). I guess on Sunday morning, you wouldn't call it liar's bench, you'd call it philosopher's bench. (still laughing)

C: And down here in Millersburg, it was almost every night.

J: What would they talk about, these men?

C: Well...oh, of course, oftentimes it would be farming or things of that nature. And then sometimes, it would simply be to see who could tell the biggest yarn. (laughs)

J: Yes, yes.

C: One yarn right after another.

J: Did you ever go listen?

C: Not to the men, that part, no that didn't interest me. Just, you know, in the first place, I'd have felt out of place...

J: Yes.

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C: But then, on Sunday morning, I'd take the children and go to church, and my husband would go to Pumpkin Center, because we lived there, just almost next door for a little while. And he'd go down there, so he could hear all that and be a part of it.

J: Sounds like good fun. (both laughing)

C: I didn't think it was pretty funny, I wanted him to go to church with me. (laughing)

J: Ohh, right, right. Did women have anything, you know, similar, in the sense of a chance for women to get together, do you know what I mean? and talk?

C: Yes, we had, or we--well I was little at the time, of course, but we had what they call quilting bees back then.

J: Yes.

C: And sometimes instead of quilting, why they would do what call "tack a comforter." It'd be thicker than a quilt, and it would be faster work. And there would be several of them get together to do that. And of course, then in the fall of the year, and in the summer time too, there was always the wheat to be got in the summer, and all of the neighbor women would come in to help prepare the meal, because there would be, maybe fifteen men to get dinner for--the noon meal. So they'd come to help do that, but maybe half of them or more would come to socialize, visit and all that.

J: Yes.

C: And the same thing in the fall, when you got the corn in. And they enjoyed, you know, the visitation at that time. Just being there together and getting that meal done.

J: So, what, would they each come with a dish that they had like, would each woman bring a dish...

C: Some would (simultaneously). And then some didn't. And it depended, I guess, on who could and who couldn't. But sometimes, they did. And they, they would be at least, maybe six women there, doing things like that. And back in those days, we didn't have club organizations, like we do now. We do now have homemakers...

J: Right, right. Do you belong to that?

C: ...club. I'm president of our homemaker's club.

J: Are you?

C: Yes.

J: I'm hoping maybe next year to meet with some of the clubs from Paoli, so...

C: Well, we'd be glad to have you.

J: ...the homemaker's club. Oh great, well that's good to find out. Oh good. But you're saying at this time, there wasn't any such club, or ways for the women to get together.

C: No, not at that time. We didn't even have 4-H here in this community. Now I think they do in Paoli. But we did not until I got a little older, and then I was in 4-H here in this community. But, of course, that only required one grown adult, one woman to lead us, and so, the women, they spent, if they

wanted to really be together, why they would invite three, four, five, six women to come and spend the day with them. And they would get a meal, and then enjoy the meal, and then in the afternoon, they'd sit in the living room, or visit, so they had their social times together.

J: Oh! Did that happen very often, like maybe with your mom.

C: Oh, it would happen in the summer and spring and fall, you know,

maybe once, maybe three or four times a year.

J: Three or four times a year? And then how about the quilting? Was that just, at certain seasons, I guess during the winter?

C: Yes. Mostly during the winter.

J: During the winter, when you're not busy with other....

C: Right, yes.

J: As a kid, you mentioned you'd sometimes go into Livonia?

C: Yes.

J: How often would you all do that?

C: Well, after we stopped going to Pumpkin Center which was a farther distance, why we went to Livonia every Saturday night.

J: Why did you stop going?

C: Because it was a farther distance.

J: Ok. So you'd go up to Livonia...

C: And Livonia was dad's area, you know, where he grew up. He knew more people up there, and so that was another reason.

J: Yes. So did your dad really like going up to Livonia more?

C: Yes, yes. And another thing, they had a barber shop up there, so you could go and get your hair cut up there, whereas at Pumpkin Center, they did not have that. That was another reason.

J: Well, was it pretty exciting to be going into town as a kid? Was it something you looked forward to, or...

C: Oh yes, very much so. We...

J: What... (simultaneously)

C: ...looked forward to that all week, and back then, if you had a quarter to spend for whatever, like icecream, candy or whatever, you just felt like that was great. (both laugh)

J: Today you could buy half a candy bar with....

C: Right.

J: Yes, I know at that time, it was real different.

C: Yes. Then you could take a quarter, go buy an ice cream cone, at least a stick of candy, and sometimes a candy bar, and what else? Well we...

J: Or a soda pop, maybe.

C: Yes, right. That's what it would do.

J: To finish off with....

C: Yes.

J: Well, would your folks give you a quarter? I mean, did you often have one? Or a nickel or something--some spending money?

C: Yes, that was a part of it. If they had the quarter...

[END OF TAPE 1, SIDE 2]

J: ...because there might be that much money.

C: Right.

J: Right. Do you, at the time, did you have a sense that your parents were struggling to make ends meet? Did it seem...

C: Oh very much.

J: Yes, yes. Was there something--were most of your neighbors in

the same boat, pretty much? Or was your family a little bit worse

off?

C: Half and half, I'd say. In the valley part, they had inherited a lot of good land, so they got along a lot better.

J: When you say the "valley part", which...

C: That would be north of where we live.

J: Ok.

C: It's south of here now, but we lived at the edge of that and we really had, as I told you, about 50 acres of fairly good land. But dad was gone so much, it didn't do as much for us, as it would have if he'd been at home.

J: Yes. Well, you know, that's what people say, that the farmers really made it--they were the ones who were the least hurt, because you know, they had everything that they needed...

C: Right.

J: ...and the hogs, and everything like that.

C: Right.

J: Was that pretty hard on your mom, I mean there she was with essentially just two kids to help her out, that must have been really tough.

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C: Right, yes, yes. I could tell you another story. I don't--if she was here, she probably wouldn't want it on there, I don't know; I've been studying about it. But one winter, the worst winter of the depression, it got so bad, that we almost--well we just didn't even have the necessities, food-wise. So dad got a chance, he'd get in(?) to have a job, but you couldn't go anywhere and get a job. But he did find this place beyond us where he could cut fence posts for \$.15 a piece. So we all went, all four of us. My little brother had a little ax. So did I. And dad and mother took the big axes, and the big, long saw? Cross-cut saw?

J: Yes.

C: And we walked at least three miles to cut those posts, and then dad hauled them out with the team to a certain spot, and sold them for \$.20 a piece. And so that meant that we had a nickel left after we'd done all that. But that meant money to buy provisions, and my mother worked right along with dad. We did what we could; we worked till we got tired...

J: Yes.

C: ...then we'd go play a while or whatever. Yes, that was very trying on all of us, especially mother.

J: Yes, yes. She sounds like she was a strong women, though...

C: She was...

J: ...to keep up and....

C: ...she did have some sick spells, of course, as the years went on, but why wouldn't she?

J: Yes.

C: But yes, if she could've lived like people live nowadays, she was exceptionally strong.

J: You mean if she hadn't lived in such a hard time?

C: Right.

J: Yes, right.

C: It was really a shame. I think she blamed her father for not letting her go to high school. There never was very much said about it, but he had a cousin that lived in Orleans, and he offered to keep mother, and it wouldn't cost her anything, and

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she could go to high school. And my grandfather thought that that was letting her go too loose, too far from home. Of course, Orleans then would have been quite a distance. So he didn't want her to leave. So then, of course, after she met dad, and she got married, she was--let's see--she was almost 18, I guess, when she got married.

J: Would it have been different--I mean--did her father not want her to go because she was a girl, and...

C: I think.

J: Do you think?

C: Yes.

J: I wonder if that's what she thought?

C: I think she might have. It wasn't that he was against the education. It wasn't that part of it. And it might be, that he also inspired me to be a school teacher--I didn't mention that a while ago--and he might have had a guilty feeling there, because he'd take me on his lap when I was in the third, fourth grade, like I was a little child, and help me with my lessons. When we got through, he'd say, "You're going to be my little school teacher." And I think that, you know, helped me and maybe made him feel better.

J: And him too. Yes. Maybe your mom too.

C: Yes, I think so.

J: Yes. Well how did they react when they, you know, in fourth grade, you said you wanted to be a school teacher. I guess what I'm wondering is, I'm thinking that maybe at that time, not many girls...

C: Went to high school.

J: ...went to high school, or had ambitions of what they wanted to do with themselves.

C: Right. I don't know exactly why I had that much ambition, except mother said that I always worked even when I played, you know. My play would be something as if a big person was working, you know.

J: Yes.

C: So, that's probably a part of it. And I don't think I was

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that intelligent, but maybe that had part to do with it.

J: Oh sure, sure. That and hard work. (pause) Let me just ask you one

last question about your folks. Did they belong to any political party?

C: They were democrats, both of them.

J: Was your mother--do you know why your mom--do you know why they were democrats?

C: Because their parents before them had been.

J: ...had been, yes. How about yourself, are you...

C: I'm a democrat.

J: And why are you a democrat? (both laugh)

C: Because they were. (laughing) No, I can straighten it out a little bit better.

J: Ok, go ahead. (both still laughing)

C: You may be a republican, but I sure don't mean this to hurt your feelings.

J: That's ok, don't worry. And I'm not a republican, so....

C: Oh, good. Well, once a Republican gets into office, the Democrats gets poorer and poorer...

J: Yes.

C: ...when the democrats gets into office, they help the poor people.

J: Yes, yes.

C: And that's why I'm a democrat.

J: Well, that's why I'm a democrat, I guess (both laughing). Yes, and I remember Gerald telling me too that this area of Millersburg, there seem to be a lot of democrats here. Whereas in Paoli, there's a lot of republicans.

C: Right. That's right.

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J: Why is there that difference, do you think?

C: Well, this whole township, not just Millersburg, but the whole area where I lived and then on south of me, on north of Millersburg, their families all grew up to be democrats mostly because--like my parents--their parents were democrats before them. And in Paoli, the people that've moved in, they became republicans. So....

J: Oh, yes, that's funny; that's funny.

C: Yes. (chuckling)

J: Did you all growing up, did you ever go into Paoli? Before high school, before high school.

C: No. I had been to Paoli, I forget, two or three times on the square with my parents. I would say a couple of times. And when I finished grade school in the eighth grade, why we too had to pass an examination. And Paoli--we walked in--my school teacher that I thought so much of, that we all liked so well, could not go with us that day. So there we were, going to this strange building. And none of us had ever been in it. We walked into Paoli High School, in that big auditorium, where we were going to take that examination. And I thought, oh my, will we ever remember what we had to know. (laughing)

J: Well, that must have been scary, I mean....

C: It was.

J: Yes.

C: And he had asked another teacher in the area to, oh, help us-- give us a little moral support.

J: Yes, yes.

C: Well, we didn't know him too well, and that didn't help a whole lot, you know.

J: It sounded like you all really needed your teacher...

C: We really did...

J: ...to be there with you.

C: ...on that day. But anyway, when it was all over and done with, I had made the highest in the township.

J: Did you?

C: Yes.

J: Oh, congratulations.

C: But I thought, you know, if my teacher had of been there--I'd only missed two or three questions--and at noontime, I knew I'd have had an opportunity to have asked him that. And I didn't know the answer, but I knew if I'd have had him there, he could have told me what I needed to know. And he wasn't there. So I've always felt like I could have made the highest in the county if he'd have been there.

J: Well, making the highest in the township on a day you were, you know, in a strange place, that's pretty impressive.

C: Right (simultaneously). Well, yes, he was proud of me, but I wasn't very proud of myself.

J: Sure, sure. Well, yes. Well, how did you feel when you first started batching, going into school.

C: Into high school?

J: Yes, I mean....

C: It wasn't any problem, because I had been cooking, and so forth at home, while mother was outside, you know. And one of the girls--there were two of them that lived with me in the same--we had actually three rooms, a kitchen and two bedrooms. And so one of those girls was a real good help. She'd get up and help me in the morning. And the other one, why we had to almost probe her out of bed (laughing).

J: I had a roommate like that once (laughing).

C: But we got along alright. But that was still depression times, that was in 1930-31, and neither--none of us had too many clothes. They had two or three dresses, I think, and I only had two--back then you wore dresses. And one of them was a light color, white-lemon color, and course, I got along alright, long as I wore those two dresses. As winter went along, I felt that light color didn't look well, so at night I'd go home and wash my dress and dry it, and iron it the next morning before I went to school. And finished up the winter with that one dress.

J: Wow. You'd wash it every night?

C: Every night.

J: Wow. Gosh. (sighs) Well first of all, it must have been nice that you could go with--you know, live with three girls that you knew already. That would have been a real big help.

C: Right. Yes, it really was.

J: Yes. And you all did all of your own cooking and cleaning, and everything like that...

C: We did.

J: Now you mentioned before that you raised, that you used some of the money from the chicken for yourself...

C: Yes, right, right.

J: ...so like, would you come on a weekend, and tend to your chickens, or something?

C: Well, by that time, I had sold my chickens, and I didn't get anymore chickens, yet.

J: Ok, ok.

C: But during the summer, when we weren't in school, back in those days, there was quite a lot of blackberries on the hillside. And the hillside was almost the mountain, so I picked blackberries all through the blackberry season, and carried them down to my neighbor, down in the valley for \$.15 a gallon, and saved that.

J: What would your neighbor do with them?

C: Oh they canned them, and made jelly and so forth. Back then, everybody canned fruit, because there were no deep freezers.

J: Yes, yes. So would you make enough money during the summer for the whole year?

C: No. I didn't. That wouldn't buy books and everything...

J: (simultaneously) No, I didn't think so.

C: ...but my grandfather--mother's father--always helped me. He'd always leave me enough to finish out my year. In fact, when I graduated, why he bought my graduation clothes: my dress, shoes and everything.

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J: Oh. Was that because your parents were tight--were tight on money?

C: Well they--yes, right, right. See, and there was my brother to get ready for high school; he was just ready to start, so....

J: What was it like going from a one room country school house, you know with just, what, four kids in your class or something?

C: Yes, there's about five.

J: Five, ok. So you had this one room country school house with five kids in your class, and then going to Paoli High School...

C: Well, we were just as scared as we were the day we went to pass the examination.

J: Yes, yes, yes.

C: And for about a week, it took us, oh, at least two or three days, to learn exactly where to go and when to go (laughs).

J: Well I'm sure it was very confusing to have...

C: But again, I had two and especially, and sometimes the third one with me that went to school out here. And so, we got along alright.

J: Well, you know, someone--someone had mentioned to me that sometimes, well, that around that time, you know, that people in the town kind of looked down on people from the country. And I wonder what was that like in terms of being a young girl who only had one or two dresses to wear to school, and stuff like that.

C: Right. That was hard, but that happened.

J: I mean, would people say things, or you know, kids, cause kids are _____...

C: Kids can...

J: ...be kind of cruel.

C: Yes, they can be. And sometimes, they did. But we--I guess, to make a long story short, I think it didn't bother us as much, because most of made better grades than they did. And our grades leveled that off, till where it didn't hurt us.

J: Oh. Why do you think you made better grades?

CORNWELL

C: Well, that I don't know. Except, well, yes I do know. I have taught both places. I have taught in the country, and I've taught in town, and actually and truly, in my teaching days, you really learned more in the country than you did in town. Because the country children were there for the purpose of learning, and they had a specific thing to do, where the town children didn't. The town children were more or less like a rich boy, rich girl, you know. They could do as they pleased, and didn't have to do as much as a country child did.

J: Yes. See, I guess that's interesting, because I guess my thought would have been it was different. I guess I would have thought that some of the kids in a country school might not have thought--might have thought, well what am I going to do, you know, with my education; I'm just going to stay here and be a farmer, or whatnot. There's not--that they might not have pursued it in the same way as kids in town. I--But you're saying not necessarily.

C: No. Not necessarily that at all.

J: So it's that the kids in the country school were more, I don't know, determined? Or if they--or if they went...

C: They're more determined and more industrious.

J: More industrious. Oh. Do you think--why? Just because....

C: I think mostly they had been taught specifically that they had the chores to do and things that they must do. Where town children didn't have things that they had to do.

J: All they had to do was go to school, and...

C: Right.

J: Here's something else I hadn't asked you about. Now I know from what you said, it sounds like your mom and dad both, you know, thought education was a good thing.

C: Right.

J: But I'm wondering, how about some of the other kids? Do you think some of the other families, maybe thought, book sense is ok, but common sense is more important? Is that....

C: That's right. That is what happened.

J: Yes.

CORNWELL

C: One of the better students in my class, she went to high school, like I did, and worked for someone, and made her way, she worked for her room and board, and the rest of the family, the parents, it didn't matter to them whether they went or they didn't, so no one else in the family went.

J: Yes, right, right. What else about--did you join any clubs or any stuff like that when you were at high school--have any extracurricular activities.

C: No. No, because, you know, by the time we did our own cooking, our own laundry, and all of that...

J: Yes, sure.

C: ...we didn't even, well we didn't go to ball games, or we usually came home on Friday night. And we might not've anyway, because they took some money and we were saving money for the necessary things.

J: Yes, yes. And I guess that was probably another difference between kids like yourself and kids who lived in town. They didn't have to worry about the kinds of things that you did.

C: Right.

J: Just out of curiosity, did that feeling kind of--did it change during your four years there? Do you know what I mean?

C: Yes, I know what you mean. Yes, I could say it did. Probably the first year, you know, that was the hardest, and then in the sophomore year, that'd begin to change. And before we finished as seniors, we were all just like a big family, and that was wonderful. In fact, in 1984, we had our 50th reunion...

J: I'll be darned.

C: ...and you'd be surprised, I think we love each other more now

than we did then. They came from Florida, and they came from

Iowa, and they came from everywhere, you know.

J: Oh, neat.

C: And we just enjoyed ourselves so much just to be together.

J: Yes, yes, that's nice, to _____.

CORNWELL

C: Yes there's--I can think of 2 or 3 town girls now in town, course there's more, but they come to mind, why, they love us just the same as they love anyone else in town. So,...

J: So it sounds like once you all got to know each other, then, you know, it didn't become as important.

C: Right, right.

J: Yes.

C: But, not all classes are like that. You know, I'm not saying it to boast, but I have seen classes, _____ in town that they just never learn to love each other.

J: Yes, yes. Ok, so you're saying it's not automatic, it really depends on the people.

C: Right. It doesn't hold true for every class.

J: Ok, ok, alright. I appreciate that. You're right. What were impressions of Paoli at the time--during those four years?

C: Well, you know, I had never been very far from home, and to me, Paoli was a great place. The courthouse, for instance, still is. It was a beautiful place. And--'course I'm not the only one who feels that was--but at that time, I think Paoli was a cleaner, better town--far better--than it is today.

J: When you say better--why?

C: There wasn't as much vice going on and vandalism, and children were more appreciative of whatever was at hand in those days than they are now. And they were respectful, which--I don't mean that all children are disrespectful now--but you will always find a number of them _____ in Paoli.

J: Yes, sure, yes. Well during the time you were--during high school when you were living there. Did you have much time, I mean did you get to know people who lived....

C: We learned to know neighbors, yes.

[END OF TAPE TWO, SIDE ONE]

C: ...for instance, the banker, for one, and the dry goods store--it was called a dry goods store at that time, sold material, clothing, stuff like that...

J: Was that Wilson Roberts?

C: No that Sol Strauss.

J: Yes, right.

C: And then, oh, there was another clothing store, Mr. and Mrs. Mitso, and we learned most of them, yes, and they learned us, by name.

J: Oh. So just walking around the town, I mean, you knew people by name, by face.

C: Yes, right, right, sure.

J: So after a while, were you happy to leave Paoli and be coming home for the weekend, or did that change too?

C: I think we always glad to come home on the weekend, but we were also perfectly satisfied ...

J: ...to go back, right. When did you--ok, you went to Paoli, and when--when did you go down to Terre Haute? Was that right after graduation, or....

C: That was in September, after I graduated in May.

J: Let me ask you, had you met your husband at this point?

C: No.

J: You were still single?

C: Yes.

J: Ok. What it like going to Terre Haute for college?

C: Another scary place. (laughs)

J: Even farther than Paoli, sure. (laughs)

C: Right. I didn't know any one up there, there was none of my group from Paoli that were going to be teachers, and none already up there. And none coming, that I knew of, at that time. The only person that I had a feeling that I would know would be the people where I was going to stay, this neighbor that had talked to Dad and Mother and encouraged them to let me go to college. He knew the people where I was going real well, and he had told me about them. Their names were Sam and Mary Thomas, and they had one little girl that was four years old. And I more or less felt at home after I had been there for, oh, three or four

weeks.

J: Yes, yes.

C: And I did alot of the cooking, and she helped me. I did all the laundry and I took care of the little girl--they did a lot of going out at night--he was a business man. And so I kept the little girl, and whenever I put the little girl to bed at night, why I had free time to study. And sometimes, the little girl would not go to bed until 11 or 12 o'clock (laughs).

J: Oh dear.

C: She always took naps in the afternoon, and...

J: So she wouldn't go to bed until late.

C: So then I rode a streetcar that was out at the east edge of Terre Haute, and I rode the streetcar into class. And the first day that I did that, they had taken me around over the city, and had showed me where the college was, and where I would register, and where I would meet the street car--I had to walk several blocks to meet it--and the first day, I thought, I'm here and I'm getting on, but will I know when to get off? (laughs)

J: Yes.

C: But it so happened I did, and so, I got along all right. And the registrar was real nice, and so I went through all of that, and I didn't know anyone in college at all, until, oh maybe, two months later, I met a girl from Orleans, and I learned to know her. But by that time, I had made friends with the people in my classes. And one of them was a colored girl, and I'd never been around colored people at all until then, that time, and I thought, will she like me and will I like her? But she was the nicest, most polite person in the whole class, and I learned to think a lot of her.

J: Well that's true, I guess, up until that point--well I don't know if that one colored man named Bill--was he here in Paoli?

C: Bill Norris. No they weren't there then.

J: Ok, so there weren't any colored people in Paoli?

C: No, there were no colored people in Paoli, until I started teaching in Paoli, and then I had a colored boy in my class.

J: Were you able to come home? Did you get homesick very often?

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C: Yes, the first six weeks, I was terribly homesick. But I didn't come home until three months; at the end of three months I got to come home. Well by that time, I had begun to adjust better, and I went back, but course I would've gone back anyway, because I was already into it. (laughs)

J: Yes, yes.

C: But then I was working my through up there, you know, and putting in long hours. We had a dean of women that was like a fairy godmother, she was just great.

J: How so?

C: She helped all underprivileged people--girls--that needed help in every way that she could.

J: That's wonderful.

C: That was her life's work. So I had been at this one place, and not getting my studying done until two or three o'clock in the morning, and then getting up before seven, getting up at six at least, and going to school. Well that was telling on me. I didn't look too well. So she called me into the office one day, and I had just been home. It was Christmas time. And she said, "I didn't look for you back. Why did your mother let you come back?" And I said, "Well what do you mean?"

And she said, "Well you just looked like you weren't able to come back. I didn't think you'd be here."

And I said, "Well I'm into to this, and I have to finish, I've got a little expense, and I want to finish."

And she looked at me, and she said, "Would you like to stay over here and take care of the"--now what was the name?--anyhow, "the recreation building?"; she didn't call it that, but that's what it was.

J: Yes, yes.

C: And she said, "All you will have to do--you don't have to do the cleaning, I have a cleaning lady over there--you just see that they behave, and they leave when they're supposed to; they can come and go as they wish, so long as they behave. And be sure the doors are closed and locked at ten o'clock, and everybody out of the building. And see that they take care of the stereo music, and..."

J: Right, right.

C: So I said, "Yes, but what will that cost me?"

She said, "Well you'll be paying for your rent by doing that."

And I said, "Well I had to eat someplace."

And she says, "There's a kitchen there, and you can bring your food from home or wherever." And so that's what we did. There were four of us girls that she did that way. And I forget what all they did. Anyway that was my job. And so we brought food from home, and we often shared it together, and had meals together, you know.

J: Yes, well that's nice.

C: So we--I finished out then my time up there in the recreation building.

J: And that must have helped. _____

C: (simultaneously) It really did, it really did. I had more free time.

J: Did you have time to go, you know, to go and do fun things, or was it pretty much just working and school?

C: We did very little fun things, all of us. But, yes we did. We--of course, football tickets came with our tuition, and we went with some of the others to football games. And also the dances. Sometimes there would--I think once a month--there'd be a dance across the street, and we'd go to that. The tennis court was right there next to it, and I took one of my courses, credit, was tennis. So we played tennis. So yes, we got some recreation, or we couldn't have stood to go through it.

J: No, without something, yes, sure. What age did girls start to date then?

C: Well, I never had any date until I was 18 years old, a senior. Most of us around 18, some 17.

J: But, I don't know, someone mentioned to me that a group of kids would go and do this or go and do that. You know what I mean, it wouldn't be a date like kids do today where it's just a boy and a girl, and you go out and _____.

C: Right, yes. We did that.

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J: You did that before being a senior in high school?

C: Yes. Over here where I grew up, in that area, there were three good musicians, and...

J: Oh, who were they, if I can ask?

C: Ok, one was Oliver Monihan(?), and one was his son Cecil Monihan, and one was his daughter Velma(?) Monihan. And they would play music and we all learned to square dance. And a group of us would go from neighbor to neighbor, and if there was room, why we would square dance, while they made music. We thoroughly enjoyed that.

J: Ohh. Would just young people do that, or the older people too?

C: The old people went along; it was--because they enjoyed it, not necessarily to be a chaparone, but they enjoyed the music, they enjoyed watching the dances; some of them danced, among the older ones, well, not too old.

J: Yes, yes. Did you keep up with square dancing? I know there's....

C: I did until my children were born, and then, then we quit...

J: Was that...

C: My husband was a specially good dancer.

J: Well, let's go into how did you and your husband meet and all that?

C: Well, we met down here in Millersburg when they were having one of those liar's matches. (laughs)

J: Oh, is that a fact? (also laughing)

C: They were also having dances out back, too. They were having a dance that night, and we met outside the building there. And he, of course--we'd known each other for years and years anyway.

He had worked at our house when dad was out engineering back before--he was quite a lot older than me--he was 14 years older than me to start with. So, when dad was out with his engine work, why he worked at our house one summer for just a little while for maybe a week, I forget what they did--he and another man--broke the ground and put the crop out, is what they did, and mother furnished lunch for them--called it dinner in those days. So he came in to eat, and he told me later, he said, then

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"I thought, well if I ever have a chance, I want to go, I want a date with you"--you know. Nothing was ever said then, because I--to me he was a stranger at that time.

J: Yes, yes.

C: So he didn't really think I would go with him, but to me, he was a handsome man--not just because he was my husband, but he was. (both chuckle)

J: Did you meet him after you came back from college?

C: Yes. I was teaching school when I met him.

J: Ok, two questions. One is, how many years--how long was the school program?

C: When I first started teaching, we taught for eight months.

J: And did you ever--how can--did you ever think of moving anywhere else to teach?

C: Only before I really began teaching. When I finished up there at Terre Haute, I had a opportunity to go to Illinois and teach...

J: Yes.

C: ...and I chose to come closer to home.

J: Why?

C: Well, other than the fact that I thought my parents needed me, I didn't have any reason. But I thought they had had such a hard time to help me to get through, that I owed them something in return. So I came home to help financially as well as whatever else I could do.

J: If it hadn't of been for that, would you have tried leaving...

C: I probably would have gone to Illinois.

J: To see what it was like?

C: Right.

J: So where was your first job here?

C: Right over here, other side of Millersburg at the Lynd

School, L Y N D.

J: During that time, were you living at home?

C: Yes.

J: You would help them out with some of your salary?

C: Yes, yes.

J: So what was your first job like?

C: (laughs) I enjoyed it thoroughly, but I also cried a lot for the first month.

J: Yes.

C: My mother said, if I had a dozen children, I wouldn't want another one to be a school teacher, if it's going to be like this for always. (both laugh) I had 52 students in all the eight grades, and I weighed 112 pounds, and some of those eighth graders were much larger than you. And you know, its--in a way it was scary. I thought, well will they--will I be able to discipline them? I had no trouble whatever in that respect, but I did have--my biggest problem was to be able to get all those classes in that I needed to get in each day in order to get the books finished in the eight months course of time. So some of my classes, it would depend on the size of the class, the age, and the need of each student. And then some of them would only last eight minutes long to 10, 12 minutes. So, you know you didn't--excuse me--you didn't feel like that you were teaching anything at all in that length of time. But the thing of it was, the way they learned the most, if they had they had their own lessons ready and prepared, they were given permission to sit and listen to the other classes. And they sat and listened, and they learned a lot that way.

J: Yes, ok, yes. Gerald, in fact, said that very same thing.

C: Did he? (laughs)

J: Yes, yes. Most of your students were farming--you know, from farming families?

C: Yes.

J: How can I say? How do you think they felt about being at school? Or how do you thing they felt about education--do you know what I mean? Were most of them...

C: Well, I could cite one instance to you very clearly. Sometimes a class would run over a minute or two past recess time, you know. And one time I remember, I had a geography group which we call social studies now up front with me. And I said, oh my it's recess time; we lacked a few minutes to be through. And one of them looked up at me and says, "Oh let's finish this now while we're interested, and then we can have a little bit longer noon hour, can't we?" I said, "That'd be fine." And, you know, it was important to them to get their lessons.

C: I'll be darned. Gosh. Would most kids go every day to school?

C: Now you'd always have a straggler or two that, for one reason or another, couldn't get there. Maybe it might be lack of funds for lunches, or it might lack of clean clothing or whatever. You nearly always had at least one or two stragglers. But other than that, no, they would be there if they were at all able.

J: I guess you could even tell, I mean I guess you could tell something about the family just from the way the kids were dressed.

C: Oh you certainly could.

J: Yes, I guess you could tell who the poor kids were and stuff like that. I mean, was it ever a case of like kids coming to school barefoot?

C: Oh, no, only, you know, in the fall when school started and it would be terribly hot, why they'd say, could "Could we pull off bare foot?"...

J: Yes, yes.

C: ...and course, we had wood floors, and they had to be kept oiled, you know. I'd tell them, I'd say, "But your feet'll get awful dirty." And they'd say, "Well, mother'll wash our socks." And so sometimes I'd let them go barefooted if it was real hot.

J: Well, alright let me ask--how could you tell--I mean, what could you tell about the kids from the way they were dressed. Or what, what kinds of different families did they come from? Do you know what I mean?

C: Yes. Some of them you knew came from families where the parents were very interested in school, and interested in education. And some of them came from homes where they cared so little, they weren't read to at home, they weren't taught

anything at home, they were let go just to play at random, and maybe not even taught good manners. And some were taught to, you know, be very courteous, very respectful.

J: You know, I went to school in a very different situation, you know, a real big school. And so I never really had teachers that knew very much about what, you know, what family I came from, or my personal life or things like that. But it sounds like it was real different where you were.

C: Yes, right.

J: It sounds like you--were there times that you, you know--a kid would have a problem, or someone would be home at sick, or just, you know, maybe a dad that drank, or you know, or just something like that. You must have really known and--what was that like?

C: Sometimes, you would see a child put its head down on the desk, and you knew within reason, that it was best to leave that child alone, because it had been through a terrible night, or whatever. And it would be much better to leave that child alone, and let it relax if it could. And then, try to make up for it in the next day or two, and help it if it got over whatever the problem was. And yes, I've often seen that happen. But you got to know your parents, and you know, like, almost like school children, because you were associated with the children so much, and you were associated with the parents so much more than you are in a town school.

J: Yes, yes. What kind of--were there any social functions that went on at the school?

C: Each fall, autumn, we'd have what we called a pie supper--have you heard of those?

J: Yes, but certainly tell me about it (laughing, both)

C: Ok. Well, all of the girls, the older girls particularly and as far down as they wanted to go, would have their mothers bake a pie, and fix a cardboard box so big, big enough to hold a pie. And decorate it with crepe paper, some of it would be in different colors, of course, and some of them would be real, real pretty, some not so pretty. And then we would have the same as an auctioneer would come in to sell those pies.

J: A real auctioneer would come?

C: Yes.

J: Oh my.

C: Yes. And, course, the older girls that were in the community that were teenagers, maybe in high school, they'd bring pies also, and they'd probably have dates, and it was great fun to see some of those other boys...

[END OR TAPE TWO, SIDE TWO]

C: ...out there in the country. Now we don't have that, and that is one big change for Paoli. We had a poultry house where we could raise chickens and sell chickens, there at the poultry house. We can't do that now, we don't have one.

J: Yes, yes.

C: And we had a big mill, we had two mills, in fact, to grind feed, and to buy grass seed. We can't do that now. We have to go to either Livonia or Orleans. So Paoli has deteriorated in that respect, so far as the farmer is concerned. And that may eventually be for the better, because of the recreation part of Orange County, that will bring in more people for things of that nature, such as oh, the Patoka Lake area. And maybe it will become more of a recreational city and an industrial city in times to come.

J: And more away from being agricultural. Right, yes. I hadn't thought about that, but you said there's no poultry place?

C: No.

J: No cheese factory?

C: Right.

J: And no mill?

C: Right.

J: People have to go to Lavonia or Orleans?

C: Right.

J: Wow. Someone else mentioned to me that for farmers, that they need supplies for their factories, or things like that--not factories, tractors--and, or just fencing or things like that.

C: Right, we do.

J: Yes, yes. When did that start to change?

C: Well, we never had a place in Paoli for parts for tractors and that type of machinery. They never have had that. The mill is just now torn down this week--they took it down this week. The poultry house has been closed for, oh, I'd say 10 years, something of that kind. And...

J: ...the cheese factory...

C: ...the cheese factory has been gone over 10 years.

J: Ok. Are there as many farmers as there used to be?

C: Well, practically speaking, yes. What has happened, they have--a few farmers have bought more land, and have combined that into a big farm, and a few farmers have retired and moved into Paoli, so we have as much farm land or more being farmed, but we don't have as many people farming the land as we used to.

J: Right. Yes, I think that's been the biggest change. (sighs) Oh, let me just look at this for a minute, because I know I've forgotten some of my questions.

C: While you're doing that, I'm going to the bathroom...

J: Oh ok.

C: ...if you don't mind.

J: No. One last question I wanted to ask you was, when you were growing up, you were the oldest child, and you were a girl. Were you treated any differently, or were you expected to behave any differently than your brothers were? What kind of differences were there between girls and boys?

C: Well, I may be _____; I shouldn't have felt like he was different, I don't know, but my brother was subject to what they called croup then. He would fill up with croup.

J: Right, right.

C: And he couldn't go out and play in the wintertime. If he did, why he had that every time. Well mother wouldn't let me go to play, because he couldn't go out to play.

J: Right.

C: He might cry or something like that, and she didn't want him to. And I didn't think that was quite fair. And...

J: Do you think she would have done that if you were a boy? Do you think she would have kept a little boy inside?

C: Well that I can't really answer. She might, she might have but I doubt it. I don't know.

J: Were there ever any other kinds of differences, like, I don't know...

C: Even, I guess, it happened all through my life, I think, and why I don't know--but even my children noticed it, my husband noticed it--that I was always depended on to do the house part of the work, the garden and all of that. Even after mother got, she wasn't helpless, but she needed help, or thought she needed help.

I'd go and do all the canning or at least most of it for her, and things of that nature. And my, my children resented that. The other children, the two brothers, they weren't treated that way; they'd come to visit, and--I remember one time--that what really made them so resentful--there was canning to be done, green beans and peaches both, and so there was something said about picking the beans while they were there. And mother made the remark that they were on vacation, and that they didn't--that wouldn't be vacation. And my children resented that, and still resent it to this day. But they love my mother dearly, it wasn't they didn't love her.

J: Right, right.

C: And my husband, he resented that, that I was imposed on, was the way they felt.

J: Right. --being the only girl, that it was assumed--you were expected to do all these things to help out.

C: Right, yes. Usually, the oldest child is, if you stop and think about it.

J: Yes, right.

C: But I think--I thought we did pretty well, preventing that, I don't know, maybe we didn't, with our two. But it's the younger one now that comes and helps me, and the older one doesn't.

J: Well, yes, but of course, things like that always depend on the people, too, don't they?

C: Right, it does, marriages and so forth--makes a big difference.

CORNWELL

J: Did, you know you mentioned before something about your mom not wanting--she wouldn't go to church if her husband didn't want to go.

C: Right.

J: Was he, you know, pretty much the boss of the family or...do you know what I mean?

C: No, not really. He didn't really make too many decisions without he talked that over with mother.

J: Right, right.

C: So no, he really wasn't.

J: Did it work out, you know, was it like that with you and your husband too in terms of sharing...

C: Well, that just went to a certain point. If he wanted me to--if he didn't care if I went ahead and made the decision, that's alright. But if he wanted it done differently, why it was done differently. (laughs)

J: Right. I got you. (laughing).

C: Because he was so much older than me, why it was necessary, I guess, for me to make certain decisions, and my children noticed that. And the younger one said to me one day, oh it's been a long time back, he said, "You've raised three boys."

J: Right.

C: And I said, "Well, not entirely," and he said, "No," he says, "daddy couldn't have man--he couldn't have managed like you did," is what he said to me. Now I don't know whether that--yes, I know, I think that's true.

J: You mean, as he started to get older, and just...

C: Yes, when he got sick, when he had that _____ disorder (?) that's what....

J: Cause that was in the 50s, right? You were still...

C: Yes, the children were small...

J: (simultaneously) Yes, the children were young, yes....

C: ...so they can't really realize the whole thing.

CORNWELL

J: Right, right, so they weren't aware that it was partially because he wasn't feeling as fit.

C: Right, right. It was best not to dwell on his sickness to them, they were too young, you know...

J: Yes, right.

C: ...and they didn't, I don't know if they later fully realized or not.

J: Right, right. (pause) Did you mind having to make decisions, or was it--did you like it, did you mind it?

C: I didn't like to it too much (?).

J: You didn't like it. Right. Just in case, you were afraid you might make the wrong one or something?

C: Well, that, and the fact that, you know, you'd rather a husband would make decisions.

J: Right, right. (pause) The only other thing I wanted to ask you was, when in your opinion do you think the "good old days" of Paoli have been? I mean, were they earlier days, or right now? When do you think have been Paoli's golden years, or--do you know what I mean--the good days?

C: I believe I do. I would say right now Paoli is the most prosperous it's ever been, I believe.

J: By the way, I'm going to ask you this, and you had, well, when the Cornwell Factory burned--that was in 74, was it?

C: It was just a little before--well it could have been in 74, now I don't know whether it was that spring, I believe it was that spring in 74, _____ passed away in October. I believe.

J: Well I was going to ask you if you thought that that had much influence on that community. It burning down, people being put out of jobs, and stuff...

C: Oh yes, it did.

J: Did that affect his family?

C: Well, in a certain way, yes. It did, it would of had to. I didn't know that much about them, really, but it most definitely had to. The two brothers that started that--they're both dead

and gone now...

J: Right, right.

C: ...And the sister, both sisters are gone, and one of the husbands, her husband is gone, and the other sister and her husband are in Bedford Nursing Home, and then, the wife of one of the brothers is dead, and the wife of the other brother is living, but last time I saw her, she looked very unhappy to me. So I'd say it really had to.

J: Right. How do you think it effected the town of Paoli?

C: It's a factory. At the time, it was the most important factory, I mean, you know, had the most workers, and it left so many people out of work, poor people, that lived from week to week, paycheck to paycheck.

J: Do you know if it was hard for them to find other work? Do you have any idea?

C: A great number of them, it was hard for them to work places, to find work. Some of them did...

J: Right, right.

C: but _____ go and find work.

J: Ok, alright. And, so you've been widowed now, what, 12 years...

C: What?

J: ...widowed? Fourteen years?

C: Well, not exactly. Now, that, you can turn off. J: Ok, alright, ok, well I'll go ahead and turn it off and say thanks alot, I really, I really....

C: Well...

[recorder turned off, then back on]

J: Ok, and I was just going to ask you about the activities that you're in.

C: I am leader of the Stammers' Creek and Paoli Township Farm Bureau Women's leader. I also belong to the Retired Teacher's Association. I am head of the Information and Protective Supportive Group of Indiana teachers. I've belonged to Rebecca

Lodge for 15 years.

J: Which is...?

C: Livonia, Livonia Rebecca Lodge.

J: What is Rebecca Lodge? I'm not...

C: It is more or less offspring of Eastern Star, about--it's not Eastern Star, but it's close to Eastern Star.

J: Offspring of Eastern Star?

C: Of that nature. Yes, or Odd Fellows, either one.

J: Wait, wait, I don't understand--offspring of Eastern Star?

C: There's an Eastern Star Lodge in Paoli; I thought maybe you were...

J: No, no.

C: You aren't familiar with that either?

J: No, no.

C: Ok. Well this is just a lodge, like any other lodge it might be, except--they go by the name Rebecca, and its got a number that goes with it, which I don't tell you. (laughing) But we meet once a month, except through the worst winter months, and I am one of the officers in it, too. So it's a social function as well as a religious function; it's also religious.

J: Is it related to the Baptist Church?

C: No, not particularly, not the...

J: So it's not a denomination?

C: No, no denomination to it.

J: Oh, I see. Well, oh--go ahead.

C: Ok. And I am also a member of the Retired People, the ARP.

J: And did you mention--I don't know if you mentioned Homemakers. Oh I guess...

C: Well I think I did farther back. I am president of the Homemaker's Club.

CORNWELL

J: It sounds like you're pretty active.

C: Well, it keeps me going.

J: Yes it does. Well is there anything that we forgot to say that you want to say? I'm sure I forgot to ask things that I'll remember after I leave.

C: Well, I'll probably remember things too. I really don't right now, at this point. [clock chimes]

J: Well, maybe we...

C: I might say that up until this year--last year, I had 26 head of cattle, and I sold all of them but 12 last October.

J: Were these milking?

C: No, beef, Herefords.

J: And you--I have asked you before about the cows--you were taking care of them on your own with some help...

C: Most of the time, yes.

J: Most of the time, that's wonderful. Do you have any other kind of animals--chickens or anything?

C: Not now, but I did. We had, but I really got rid of my chickens. I gave them to my neighbor in 1978 and 9 when the big snow came. The snow got so deep that I couldn't get to them to take care of them. So he came and got them. The hogs I sold as soon as my husband passed away, because I knew I couldn't manage all that, and they were more trouble than cattle were.

J: Are they, are they? Yes, they need more attention, don't they? Why do you keep your cows now?

C: Well, that's part of your livelihood, that helps to make money coming in to pay taxes, pay your blue cross insurance, and things of that nature.

J: From selling them? From when you...

C: You sell a calf, way I've been doing it.

J: Oh. So are these female?

C: They're all female.

J: Ok. And then, I guess you...

C: Last year, though, I had a big male cow, and will have to buy another one in the spring, because we have to re-breed each year.

J: Do you buy them or just rent them _____?

C: I buy them, because if they get hurt or something, then they're mine, and I don't have to worry about somebody else's...

J: How important is that for you in terms of your livelihood?

C: Well, the fact that I can't get out and teach, and be with people as I used to be--it's very important, keeps my mind from thinking about--I've had to give school up, for instance...

J: Right.

C: ...so, I asked the doctor about that when I went to check these things out after my husband went away, and he said, "Just as long as you feel like that's good for you, then you go ahead and keep those cows." So I have done that all of this time, and plan to as long as I'm able to take care of them.

J: Right, ok.

C: And even if I didn't keep them partly for the livelihood, for paying bills, I think I would still like to have them.

J: Just for the--the satisfaction?

C: The satisfaction, to enjoy what I'm doing, the different chores, to have something different to do.

J: And plus get outside.

C: Right, right.

J: Is there anything else that I forgot to tell you about--I mean ask you about?

C: Not really. I was born two miles from here, just straight south.

J: Right, right.

C: So outside of being in Terre Haute and living in Paoli. I've spent my entire life in this area.

J: Right, right.

C: If you're interested in recreation, I might tell you, in 19875, after my husband passed away, I took a tour in the east. I went through 11 states, and got to stop at Washington, D.C., and spend some time in the Senate, legislature, ...

J: Was this with ARP, was this on your own?

C: This was just a chartered bus, and some of the older people, and some younger people, so it was a real nice trip. We had a good time.

J: Oh great!--do you want to take any more of them?

C: Yes, I'd love to take one more. I'd love to go west. And then I guess I'd like also to go to Williamsburg, Virginia; we didn't get to go that day. That we were supposed to, there was a flood came, and he--the guide told us that the road had washed out. And he says, "I think I can get you there by going another route."

And we said, "Well we don't expect that", so he didn't take us.

J: Well I hope you get there the next time, I hear it's beautiful. (both laugh)

C: Yes, it is beautiful, I'm sure. I hope to go, and I think I will.

J: Yes. Well, I really have enjoyed myself.

C: Well I have enjoyed talking with you.

J: Ok, alright, good, good. And I thank you very much, and it's been a real nice afternoon.

C: I've been glad to do this.

J: Ok, ok, good. Ok, I'll turn it off.

[END OF INTERVIEW]

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