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BETHEL CORNWELL

Interviewed by Catherine Jones
22 March 1989
OHRC accession #88-71-3

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my oral history interview with CATHERINE JONES,
Interviewer (please PRINT)
which was conducted on 3/22/89, to Indiana
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CORNWELL2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FARMING, THEN AND NOW	1
On loss of "community"	2
Drug and sex education	3
PREMARITAL SEX	
Then	4
Now: sex education today	5
ON MODERN PARENTS	6
SCHOOLS, THEN AND NOW	
The school day	7
Town vs. farm kids	8
"Free" time	9
THE FUTURE	
Survival skills	9
Drugs	10
GENERATION COMPARED: Women	11
On eggs, etc.	12
TECHNOLOGY AND HER LIFE	
Appliances	13
On time-saving	14
Farming	15
Cars and roads	15
CARS AND THE FAMILY TODAY	16
And the future	17
HER BEST OF TIMES	18
On baby sitters	18
Church attendance	20
Other	20
HER WORST OF TIMES	
The Depression; grandfather	21
MILLERSBURG/LIVONIA AS A CHILD	22
PAOLI HIGH SCHOOL/TEST STORY	23
FIRST-TEACHING STORIES	
Transportation	25
Marriage and motherhood	25
School programs	

Pie suppers	26
Christmas	27
TEACHING CAREER	27
Heart attack	28
Satisfactions	29
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY	
Husband	29
Moves	30
His family	31
Visits to Paoli	31
Children	32
VISITING PAOLI THEN	
Effect of TV; her children	32
The Centennial	33
Bandconcerts and carnivals	34
PAOLI NOW	
Much growth	34
Less friendly	35
MILLERSBURG NOW	36
HUSBAND'S SICKNESS	36
Her return to teaching	37
Her heart; life today	38
ON PAOLI	38
LAST THOUGHTS	40

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

INTERVIEWEE: Bethel Cornwell
INTERVIEWER: Catherine A. Jones
SUBJECT: History of Paoli, Indiana
DATE: March 22, 1989
TRANSCRIBER: Norma M. Olmer

{Second Interview: 1st interview March 1, 1988}

Jones: Hello. My name is Cathy Jones. I'm here with Bethel Cornwell in her home right outside of Millersburg, and today is March 22 and we're working on the Paoli Project together.
(long pause)

Cornwell: I can remember when I was a young child, my father helping my grandfather cut a field of wheat with a scythe and cradle --which was a long-handled tool that had a sharp blade on the end that was about 3-feet long. And they sharpened that with what they called a whetstone, by hand.

J: Yes.

C: And it had some little prongs out from it that would catch the wheat as they cut it, and they piled that in piles. And then one of them would tie it into bundles with some of the wheat straws and then shock it. And then it was hauled into the barn on a wagon after a few weeks --after it stayed in the field and got real dry. And, of course, times have progressed into modern machinery where now we use combines and tractors and everything that.... All modern equipment that can be bought is what we use now in this area. So that's... even in those days, that was more primitive than the Amish who live here in our area, because they cut with what they call a wheatbinder that has horses hitched to it.

J: Yes.

C: And so we have come a long way in the past 70 years as far as farming.

J: What do you think about... when you think of these changes in farming, have they all been... have they all been good changes? or has there been good and bad with what's coming out?

C: So far as time --by usage, it has been good. So far as expenses, it isn't as good because it's far more expensive now

with the modern farm machinery. It also creates a self-sufficient life where you do not share with your neighbors or your family in doing the work that has to be done.

J: Yes.

C: So you lose a part of that relationship which was very dear to people in those days. As far as speed, and the fact that we can raise more and feed more of the world than we did in those days, it has been good.

J: (pause) Just one thing I've wondered is: Are there other ways that that same kind of relationship has been made up, or something like that? Do you know what I mean?

C: Maybe so. Perhaps in some instances it has been. Through education and socialization in our communities.

J: What do you mean by that?

C: The fact that the educational process brings a great number of people together for entertainment in the form of bands and musical choruses.

J: Yes.

C: Sports and things of that nature. And nevertheless, those people that do that, a few of them will be very close in relationship and very binding, but some of them will be more or less distant and not as closely connected in friendship as people were in the older days.

J: OK. So... so it sounds like... does it seem to you, then that that is something that has been lost; that hasn't been kind of just reshifted somewhere else like coming together for basketball games and music.

C: Right.

J: OK. What do you think about that then?

C: I think: because people have drifted apart in those areas somewhat, they have found very little to hold them together in love and bondage, and it has created the fact for young people: What do I do with my time? And they have resorted to more drugs and things of that nature. When I was growing up and, say, even 20 years back or 25 years back, in this area we never heard tell of drugs --cocaine and things of that nature.

J: Yes.

C: Alcohol, yes. And beer, but that was the extent of it. And the older people spent more time with their child or with their children, teaching them the sins and the wrongs of partaking in... of alcohol or any kind of beverage like that. Whereas nowadays, they seldom have the time, or at least they don't take the time to teach the child the difference. They're beginning to; that is coming back...

J: Yes.

C: ...and I'm very glad to see that. And even in the schools, they are teaching them more now than a few years previously because it wasn't spoken of; it was an untold or unheard of word in schools.

J: Drugs you mean?

C: Yes.

J: Alcoholism or...?

C: Right. You didn't mention things of that nature. Neither was sex taught. When sex first began to be entered in the school system, why many, many parents were not in favor of that at all.

J: When did that start?

C: That has started in the last 15 to 20 years. And, of course, actually we taught sex back farther than that, because you teach it, for instance, how the baby chick was born from the embryo on up.

J: A baby chick though.

C: Right. Yes. (both laugh) But, so far as carrying that into the fact of human beings, no, that wasn't done until maybe 15 years back.

J: So, is it taught in school now? Is there a sex ed now _____?

C: There is some being taught now, yes. And possibly it is... I would say it's healthy to a certain extent. Certain groups of people... back when I was a child, you didn't mention anything about sex where a child was concerned in the family. Not even parents; parents didn't talk that with children, you know. And they had to be 16-, 18-years old before a parent would discuss that with you.

J: Of the girls you knew... you know, when you were a girl

yourself, would your mothers say something? I mean, how would girls find out? just....?

C: Very, very little did they ever find out. Most of their knowledge that they gained, they gained from each other. And that was a very bad way because no child could explain that in the right form...

J: Yes.

C: ...in those days, because they hadn't been taught how to explain it. So some of them learned wisely and some didn't.

J: Well, now that we're talking about it, was premarital sex very....?

C: Oh no, that was looked down upon very, very much.

J: Do you think it happened very much even if it wasn't supposed to happen? Do you think it....?

C: Oh, it happened some because it's always happened; in the Bible on.... TELEPHONE RINGS. Excuse me. MACHINE OFF.

J: Where were we?

C: We were talking about sex.

J: Oh yes. Yes, yes, yes; that's right. And we granted that most girls didn't find out... when you were....

C: Yes.

J: They didn't find out... or they just found out from other girls.

C: Right.

J: Oh, and then premarital sex. You were saying: Of course it happens sometimes just because that's how people are.

C: Right.

J: You can't avoid that, yes. But was it kind of looked down upon?

C: Oh very much so. You were counted an outcast, you know, in the community --if that became publicized in any way.

J: Yes.

C: Yes, that was a very ugly thing,...

J: Yes.

C: ...and I often wonder if teaching girls how to prevent pregnancy in high school now, is a good idea. I know it's going to happen either way...

J: Yes.

C: ...if they teach it or if they don't. But if they teach them what they can do to prevent pregnancy, to go ahead and have premarital sex, what is that really doing to the individual?

J: Yes. Yes. I guess some people would say that it just makes it something easier to talk about cause, you know, I mean if you can't really talk about it at home... it's nice to be able to talk about it somewhere, and that.... Yes, some people do say that it does make... it might make, you know, the kids more prone to go out and think: Well, if I know how not to do it, I might as well....

C: Right.

J: Yes. I don't know.

C: Yes. I often think that that may be the wrong thing to teach young people.

J: Yes. (pause) Do you think it's more appropriately taught somewhere else? or do you think you should just wait until a later age? or...?

C: I think it would be more appropriately taught by the parents and the minister; whatever the minister can offer. I know they can't, you know, necessarily go into detail with the daughter or a girl, but I think that the parents... if they would put forth the information in the right form instead of it being taught as a general thing in a high school class because, as you say... in a general manner, why, they're going to say: Well, it's been taught to us, and we can do this because everybody else can.

J: Actually, I'm not sure I agree with that but, right, that's what some people say.

C: Yes.

J: Well, why do you think people... parents don't talk about it? Is it still...?

C: They... I don't know, actually. As you know, I have the two

sons; and my two sons did teach their children.

J: Oh.

C: And so is the foster daughter teaching hers. They're being taught at home. But I don't think all parents do that.

J: Yes. You mentioned too, that parents aren't taking the time, you know, to teach their kids like they used to about drinking or about...

C: Yes.

J: ...whatever, and I guess I'm wondering: Why do you think that is?

C: It's the modern fast way of life. Almost every parent, man and woman in this area, both of them work to make a living to live by the standards that they want to live by. Used to, people were content to have one car. Now they have to have two or three in the family...

J: Yes.

C: ...as well as many other things. They want at least one TV...

J: Yes.

C: ...and sometimes two or three. And that demands that they have more income in order to live like that.

J: Do you think... what do you think about, you know, the style of life that they want? Do you think that it's reasonable? or do you kind of wish they'd be content with less and more time with the family? or how do you...?

C: I think that they would be happier, have a fuller, richer life if they would spend more time individually with their family instead of spending it in such a fast pace...

J: Yes.

C: ...and with using the TV as an entertainment center instead of a family life.

J: Yes. What else is... I guess, I mean, this is something I really hope to understand better, about how... the way, you know, life in America has changed in the last 50... particularly the last 20 years. How that's affected Paoli down here; how it's felt to people. And I wonder... Oh (laughs) I forgot what I was

going to say. (pause) And you mentioned the fast pace, what else...? can you tell me more about that? How has the pace of life changed? or...?

C: Well, for instance, they crowd a school day into about 6 hours or less nowadays.

J: Yes.

C: They don't have to be at school --that is, a teacher-- until about 8:15 to 8:30.

J: Yes.

C: Back when I started teaching, it was necessary that you be there before 8 o'clock.

J: Yes.

C: You knew that was one of the rules: that you arrived there 15 minutes before 8 or at least 10 minutes before 8 o'clock. And you stayed until 4 p.m. And now, then, they begin to put them on busses at 3:10 or 3:15, and as soon as those busses pull out, then you see teachers going by, home or someplace.

J: Yes.

C: And we were required to stay until 4 p.m. In fact, when I taught in the country, school started at 8:30 in the morning. You started your school day... your lessons and studies and so forth; and you closed at 4 p.m.. And the bus didn't leave there until 4 o'clock.

J: Hmm.

C: So, often times, in the dead of winter, the children were getting home --3 or 4, 5 miles from the school building-- at dark. Well now, they're going by here at 3:15.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: So, that's one of them.

J: Do you think that's hurt education? or...?

C: Very much so. I know that, because of my age, I may be considered old-fashioned in many ways. I have taught both places, several years, in the country and in town.

J: Yes. Right.

C: And I have asked, you know, how do I feel about that. And I said, "For some reason, children in the country are either ahead of the children that have always gone to town school, or they keep up with them very well."

J: I remember last time, you said something about the kids --and this is one thing I wanted to ask you about-- something about the kids in the country are more industrious and almost, in a sense, they took it more seriously than kids in the town. And that was because they had grown up, you know, with responsibility; with things around the house and farm that they had to do. Do you still think that's true?

C: It's slowly fading away because the country people nowadays do not necessarily make a living farming with the chores and responsibilities that children used to have.

J: So there's not necessarily the same kinds of difference... or there's not as much difference. Is there not as much difference between the two?

C: Right.

J: Not necessarily; yes. OK.

C: So often now, when a country child comes home after school, they need to go back in maybe an hour or so for a band lesson or...

J: Yes. Yes.

C: ...for a sport, you know, to be played or something. So, maybe they'll be home in an hour and then it'll be necessary for a parent to take them back. Well, actually, they aren't taught very many chores at home in that length of time.

J: Yes.

C: And they really don't have that many, because people in the country, even the adults, the parents, they don't spend that much time with their home life. They're gone too.

J: Well, I know, you taught and so you're concerned about kids and their development. Do you think that that has had an effect on their character or their values in life?

C: Very much.

J: How? How so?

C: Well, just as an example, we're starting a 4H here in this

area; trying to. We hadn't had a 4H for a few years. And I called them on the telephone; I called their parents. And there are less than half of them that you can get to even start into 4H because they'll make the remark: they don't have time. Or they want their summer for relaxing because they've gone to school all year. And you can't get that much energy worked up, or can't get them interested in it.

J: Is that a different... would kids have said that before? that I work so hard, you know, going to school....

C: Right.

J: Would kids have said that when you were young, that I just....

C: No, certainly not. They were looking for something to do.

J: Is it just that kids today have too much to do? or...? Do you know what I mean?

C: Do you mean nowadays?

J: Yes. Yes.

C: They have too much freedom of things to do. That's the point. They are left to do either what they want to do or left to do nothing.

J: Yes. Yes. I see what you're saying. And I think that you mentioned too, that with the parents... about why they're not more involved with their kids or their families. I think you mentioned that they're also working too, so they've just become more busy.

Do you ever wonder, you know, what's going to happen to your children's children, to your grandkids? or kids of their... of your grandchildren's age --the next generation.

C: I certainly do.

J: What do you think about... or what do you, you know, wonder about, I guess?

C: Yes. One of the things I think of so often is the fact that they have not been taught these responsibilities and they haven't had the opportunities to learn those things which they need to survive for themselves. And should we ever have a very deep recession or depression, whichever you might want to call it, I don't know how they would manage to survive and take care of themselves. That's what I study about most...

J: Yes.

C: ...as well as: so many of them have lost sight of the fact that God provides for the ones that help themselves. And they don't seem to realize or even think about it.

J: Well, what do you mean when you say: Those that help themselves? I mean... yes.

C: Well, for instance, if you have the desire and the ability... if you know the responsibilities of life and you have been taught how to use it, you could go into a forest and make your own survival.

J: Yes, I see. OK.

C: But nowadays, they would be completely lost; they wouldn't know what to do with it.

J:: You know... OK, short of something like... short of recession or something like that, when they're going to need those skills, is there anything else that you wonder about, or worry about, in terms of them?

C: Yes. It seems to me that they may release things like marijuana so that it would be placed on the market like liquor is, for instance.

J: Yes.

C: And I think that would be one of the downfalls of our whole society, because children that are born to mothers that have been on drugs, they're so often retarded and worse than that. And will we become a society of a bunch of mongoloids...

J: Yes.

C: ...and things of that nature?

J: Is that something you worry about even for right here in Paoli? or more in terms of the whole country?

C: Oh, Paoli too, because there are drugs in Paoli too.

J: Yes. Are there very many, do you think? What do people say about that?

C: Well, of course, I have no way of knowing...

J: Yes.

C: ...whether there's very many or not. But I do know they're there.

J: They're there.

C: Yes.

J: OK. (pause) Let me ask you this: How would you compare your life, or women of your time, with your mother's and then your foster daughter's life? What kind of, you know... are some things similar or some things different? or what is the most important _____?

C: I would say that my foster daughter has an easier life in many respects than I have had.

J: Yes.

C: I had a much easier life than my mother had.

J: Yes.

C: Back when I was very small and we were naturally poor people, and the Depression made it even worse, my mother did such things as go to the forest with my father to cut fence posts to sell, with a fieldlong... crosscut saw, by hand.

J: Yes.

C: I never had to do that; I did some of it [to help Mother], you know, because a woman... to help. But I didn't have do those things. And when we were growing up, we had no electricity at home; all of the food had to be prepared at least twice a day...

J: Yes.

C: ...and there was no way of preserving it except canning it...

J: Yes.

C: ...and that meant on a cookstove which was heated with wood that had to be cut, and in the summertime that was very hot and uncomfortable, cooking fruit on that stove.

J: Yes. Yes. It was really a big task.

C: So by the time I married, why we, of course, had electricity and I could have an electric stove to cook on. And I did not have an electric washing machine at that time. I started out rubbing my laundry on a hand washboard and an old laundry tub for

a year or two...

J: Hm; wow.

C: ...until we bought a wringer-type washer, which is one of those old electric ones with the wringer on it.

J: OK.

C: And, of course, my foster daughter has an automatic washer, which I have one too now.

J: Yes.

C: But those are instances that tell us the difference in the times; for three generations now.

J: Yes. Yes. Are there any other things that strike you as something that's really changed? or something that's really good?

C: Oh yes, very...

J: There's probably a lot.

C: ...often I think about... every family, almost every family had at least 12 hens or more, and therefore....

END OF TAPE FOUR, SIDE ONE

C: ...a hundred to 3-hundred laying hen, and we could --in those days-- sell eggs at the country store, or either take them to Paoli where they had a poultry house just to take care of the eggs. And with that money we could buy our groceries. And nowadays, we have to go to the grocery store to buy eggs which have been on cold storage for we-don't-know-how-many months; and they taste quite different.

J: Yes. The color is different; everything's different.

C: They are.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: I have a neighbor that lives near my home place, and she brought me a dozen fresh eggs the other day. She has seven... she called them "girls." Seven hens.

J: (laughs)

C: And she brought me some fresh eggs. Oh, they tasted so much better than what we buy at the grocery store. So, that's another great change because even... probably my youngest grandchild... foster granddaughter, she doesn't know what a baby chick... how it gets here.

J: Yes.

C: That is, by watching... she's probably been taught at school; but to really see it happen, she's... and.... I have a ladyfriend who is in her 50s that said to me the other day... she said, "When your baby calves are born, would you call me? I've never seen a baby calf born."

J: Yes.

C: So that's the difference in our country life.

J: Yes. Yes.

How much has technology... how much has the changes in technology affected your life, do you think?

C: Very much.

J: How about, let's say, household appliances. You mentioned, you know, the electric stove and the electric washer and stuff like that.

C: That also. I did have a gas stove before I had an electric stove, at one point. And however, we had room for a cookstove heated with wood; so we bought one. And there's nothing cooks food any better than a wood cookstove.

J: Hmm.

C: So, once I wanted to graduate from that, so to speak, I traded my mother the stove for some hens... laying hens.

J: Hm.

C: (laughs)

J: Trading with your mom. (laughs)

C: Right. And when the stove went out the kitchen door, when they were loading it, my older son looked at me and he says, "There goes our good biscuits"; because that meant a different change and a different value of food when it was cooked.

J: Yes.

C: So that... and also, of course, when I started teaching, we had no electric lights, so my mother bought me that Aladdin's lamp that goes over there...

J: Yes.

C: ...to grade my papers by. So, that has been a great change. And when you wanted to go from one room to another, why you picked up your kerosene lamp and took it with you.

J: Yes.

C: Now, all you have to do is flip a light switch. So that's been quite a difference.

J: Do you think all these... cause every once in a while I hear someone say that: Oh really, all these time-saving things don't really save that much time; all these labor-saving devices don't really save that much time for the house... for the housewife. What do you think about that?

C: I really think it does. I think it's the way we manage our time. If we manage our time in a suitable way, why, very definitely it's much faster.

J: Yes.

C: For instance, if you had to go out and carry in an armload of wood to heat your stove... and that would take at least a half-hour to get your stove hot enough to bake your bread...

J: Yes.

C: ...plus cook your meal. Now you can have breakfast in less than ten minutes.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: So, I think these modern conveniences have helped us time-wise if we manage our time. But so often, you know, we want to turn on the news to see what's happening in the world and we sit down and spend 15, 20 minutes there doing _____ and you've lost that much time...

J: Yes.

C: ...in your day, whatever you're going to do. So I think it's just the way you use it.

J: Yes. It might be that people just fill up that same time

with doing other things; looking through a magazine or watching TV or...

C: Right.

J: ...something like that. And you mentioned also, the combines and the change of technology in farming.

C: Yes.

J: Is there any other...?

C: The fact that we can spray our fields to get rid of weeds and sometimes insects has been a wonderful advancement for us.

J: Yes.

C: Back when we were children, we took a common, old garden hoe and went to the corn field to chop the weeds out of the corn.

J: Yes.

C: And nowadays, when you plant your corn, you spray your field and that takes care of at least most of the weeds --if it's done properly.

J: Yes.

C: And so that has been a big advancement. There is some talk that some of those chemicals are not good for the human body, which I agree that probably some of them aren't. But by and large, I think it has been a good advancement.

J: Yes. Yes. (pause) Are there any other... like cars or TVs or anything like that that you think is really....

C: Well, I can remember when we had very few cars in the community, and they were Model T Fords. And most of us walked to church which was about your only place that you walked outside of your family visiting. So, yes, and most of the roads were mud roads. Of course this was a gravel road when I was growing up, not even a paved highway. So, if you had a car, you didn't take it in the wintertime because you couldn't get through the mud very well.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: And you used either a horse and wagon or a buggy with the horse. And I've ridden to town, to the country grocery store, in the buggy many times because, well, you just didn't take the car. We didn't have a car though until I was 10-years old or so.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: And that's the way we went to church too: we rode in the buggy.

J: Do you think...? yes, I remember you were talking about going to Livonia to go to the store and do shopping...

C: Right.

J: ...and your dad got his hair cut...

C: Right.

J: ...and it sounded like it was a really, really big day. You know....

C: Well, it was.

J: ...going to the....

C: We looked forward to that.

J: Well, how do you think...? You know how it is now; like you said, everyone's got a car. Or every family's got a couple of cars and high-school kids might have their own cars. How do you think that... has that changed... has that had any...?

C: Oh, that has changed family life very much, because as soon as a child gets old enough to drive, he's going someplace...

J: Yes.

C: ...and 9 times out of 10 it's not to a family relative; it's someplace else.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: So, families have grown farther and farther apart as a result of things of that nature.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: I have had --I guess you'd call it a misfortune-- of asking a child or two who their grandparents were and, you know, they didn't know their name.

J: No! Are you serious?

C: Yes, I'm serious. If they knew, they could not remember.

J: Jeez.

C: Now, that wasn't my children or grandchildren. (both laugh)

J: I'm sure that was the truth. If it was; no Christmas present for them. (laughs)

C: Yes. (laughs)

J: Dirty rats. Oh dear.

Well, what do you think... I mean, here in Paoli...? I know this is not really... we're in Millers.... But here in Millersburg and Paoli and the area, what do you think is going to happen in the future..? like to the family?

C: Unless it begins to change toward more close relationships, they're going to grow farther and farther apart. And very few of the children are going to know their grandparents or their cousins, or their aunts, or their uncles...

J: Yes.

C: ...and I've had some come to me and say how much a relation is so-and-so to me now.

J: Yes.

C: So that's going to bring the families... they're either going to come closer together or they're going to get completely apart.

J: Far apart, yes. OK.

Yes, cause that's funny; I remember... I guess I've talked with one or two fairly new people to the area and I remember one of them saying she was from kind of a bigger town, or a city. And she said that it really took awhile to get used to the way... when someone was talking about someone, they'd: Oh yes, that's... she's the wife of, you know, my brother's sister or.... Everyone that they talked about, they would kind of orient by who they were related to and stuff like that. She said it really took her a long time to get used to that way of doing it.

C: Yes, this community has been well-known for that.

J: Oh really? I didn't know that.

C: Yes. (both laugh) But, you know, as time goes on, they're going to get farther and farther apart.

J: Yes. Yes. (pause)

When you look back over your life... I mean, you've seen a lot of... you've seen a lot.

C: Yes.

J: You've done a lot. When do you think were the best times... the best of times?

C: (laughs; pause) Oh, well, one of the greatest times was my elementary-school years...

J: Yes. Yes.

C: ...in the country. Another greatest time was when my children were born and being with them and sharing life with them --to grow up. We didn't... they did not know what the word baby sitter meant, so I'm very thankful for that.

J: Yes.

C: The only time they were ever left would be when I had to go to the hospital, and then my mother kept them. So we did not use a baby sitter.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: That's one word that should be taken out of the dictionary completely.

J: Well, now, how about... has it come up with any of your children, that... I don't know if they...? I don't know what I'm trying to say: Have they had to use baby sitters? If both parents work, how have they managed that? Or have the... have the women's _____ helped to take care of the kids or...?

C: Well, one of them did not stay home; she either went to work or she was gone. Let's put it that way.

J: Yes.

C: And for the greater part of the time, I, the grandmother, and the great grandmother, kept the two children.

J: Yes.

C: It was a boy and a girl. So, as they got to be older -- granddaughter about 10-- why then, she stayed with someone else a part of the time...

J: Yes. Yes.

C: ...but most.... Then the other daughter-in-law went to work because... well, they felt... and they did, they needed the money. And she took a shift... I think she started at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon and worked until midnight or something.

J: Yes.

C: So my son was putting the youngest one to bed one night, and he was very small; I think about 3-years old. And he looked up at his daddy and said, "Where's mother?" And my son said, "Well, she's at work."

And he looked at him, and he said, "That's your job."

So (laughs) mother came home the next day, and she stayed home with him. (both laugh)

Course, my son was working but he managed to work extra hours so mother didn't have to work. He couldn't stand that.

J: Wow, getting it from your little kid that way.

C: Yes. (both laugh) So, no, they didn't have very many baby sitters.

J: That must be hard though....

C: Now, the foster daughter has had to have baby sitters because she's had to work. I admire her because she's a person that wants more, you know, than just the real simple things...

J: Yes.

C: ...and the real necessities and he didn't make that much money, so she worked. But she always had a good baby sitter as far as I could tell...

J: Yes.

C: ...and she was too far away for me to help her. She lives at Santa Claus, Indiana...

J: Oh, OK.

C: ...so I couldn't be any help.

J: Yes, grandma... yes. Yes.

C: So... but I think she's done exceptionally well, really.

J: Yes, that must be hard for mothers today.

C: It is hard for them.

J: Because it seems like so many of them need to work.

C: Course they're growing now; one's old enough to work in a grocery store and the other ones in the 8th grade, so they're _____ all right.

J: Yes. Yes. Well, so, what you were mentioning, the best times. I guess I'm wondering: what were the best times and what were the worst times? And the best times... you mentioned the kids and the schoolhouse which, I know, you've talked about with a lot of affection.

C: Then, of course, the other best times of life would be when we all went to church. We really enjoyed that.

J: Yes.

C: Now, my dad didn't enjoy church as much as the rest of us because his father was a minister. And my dad was the oldest child in his family, so he was left to do the farm work at home, and he felt like --and was-- imposed on because his sister told me so one time. So he [his father] more or less took his enjoyment away from him, although I've seen daddy enjoy church many times. But sometimes he didn't go.

And that was probably the greatest food for my soul.

J: Oh. Is that because it didn't happen every time that the whole family went, so when the whole family went, it was really special?

C: Yes. That was really special. Yes, very much so.

J: OK. Cause I remember you mentioned you'd rather go up to Pumpkin Center on a Sunday.

C: Yes. (both laugh) Yes, that was special. You know, it was a community get-together.

J: Yes.

C: But those were the three greatest things in my life, of course. I had a good husband and that was wonderful. And we both lived in this area and, like we said a few moments ago, everybody knew everybody else; so-and-so was related in one way or another.

J: Yes.

C: So that made it, you know, more congenial for us.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: And some of the worst times... of course, I mentioned this to you before, would have been the Depression that we lived through.

J: Yes, I remember that. Yes.

C: I had a very dear grandfather and a step-grandmother on mother's side that helped us immensely through that Depression. If it hadn't been for his help, I don't think I would have ever graduated from high school, or neither would I have gone to college and become a teacher. For that all happened during the Depression...

J: Yes, that's right.

C: ...and he helped me. So, even though it was a hard time, it was a great time.

J: For you, you mean, in terms of being able to...

C: Right. Right.

J: ...go on and do what you'd always dreamed of, going to teacher's college.

C: Right.

J: Yes. OK.

C: And not only was he good to me, he was good to the whole family. So he spent his life for his family...

J: Yes. Yes.

C: ...and I know of no greater thing.

J: Yes, that's great. Yes, I remember you telling me that, I guess, when you graduated, he bought you a dress and helped you out with books and things like that.

C: You remember all that? (laughs)

J: Yes, well...

C: He did that.

J: He did, yes. Yes. I remember that.

You know, one thing I remember too is... last time we talked, we didn't really talk very much about Millersburg.

C: No.

J: Now, can you tell me... OK, you didn't grow up in this house now.

C: No.

J: You grew up a couple of miles down that way? or down that way?

C: Yes.

J: Where you grew up, was it considered part of Millersburg?

C: Not actually.

J: Not actually.

C: No, we went to Livonia for our shopping, you know.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: And sell eggs and sell cream and... back then you didn't even sell milk, you sold the cream.

J: Yes. Right. Right

C: So, very little did we come to Millersburg. You know, there was a country store here and... but, of course, dad's home area was Livonia so it wasn't all that much difference in distance, so we went to Livonia.

J: And normally, like you said, you'd probably just go in on the Saturdays?

C: Yes.

J: Yes.

C: In the wintertime, you only went maybe once a month or every two months.

J: Oh, wow. That was....

C: Yes, because it was a mud road and oftentimes when we would

get low on flour and meal and sugar, the staples of life, dad would take corn and wheat in the wagon and take it to the Livonia mill. There was a flour mill in Livonia, and he would have our flour ground and get whatever we needed; but we didn't go because that was a cold, rough, muddy trip.

J: Yes, during the wintertime.

C: Right. So he brought the staples in that way.

J: Yes.

C: And mother had a cellar-full of canned fruit if we were lucky.

J: Yes.

C: And we also canned our meat because we had no deep freezers in those days.

J: The thing I can't even imagine almost, is the sense of isolation or self-sufficiency. I mean, it really... when you talk like that, I just imagine you living, you know, with your neighbors and, I guess, the church or what was close by. And the school. But that was really it. Even the major store was, you know, a fairly good....

C: About 3 or 4 miles away.

J: Which is a really hard trip in the winter. It's hard for someone like my own age who's been brought up with cars and everything, it's just hard to imagine...

C: Yes.

J: ...you know, that being it.

C: Right.

J: Has that been a really... has that ever... is it ever funny to you too? You know, how much, kind of like, the world has... your world has changed?

C: One of the funniest things I think, that happened in my life... well, it wasn't exactly funny, it was scarey on that particular day. I had not been to Paoli very many times, probably 5 or 6 times from the time I was in the first grade till I graduated out here in the 8th grade. Well, to graduate, we had to go to Paoli High School and take a big test.

J: Yes.

C: Different sheets of paper on math, geography, everything.

J: Yes.

C: So, when we walked into that auditorium --there were four of us in my group out here-- that was the biggest building that we'd been in, and it just looked huge to us.

J: (laughs) Well, I know we are laughing, but I can imagine that must have been really frightening; and so many kids around and....

C: We had depended on our teacher going with us and he had planned to go, but something came up and he could not go. So one of my classmate's father was trustee of this area...

J: Yes.

C: ...so he took us down there, but he couldn't stay. So there we went into that big building by ourselves to take that big test...

J: Yes.

C: ...and there would be 10, 12 pages of it, you know. Took all day; you had a noon-hour break and then you went back. Well, of course, I got over my scare; I wasn't that scared but it had those dome lights and skylights and all that, you know, and I'd never seen anything like that. But that didn't take long to get over that, and I was doing real well in my test. And there were 3 questions that I didn't know the answer to and I thought: Oh, if my teacher were here, he could tell me at noon hour.

J: Yes.

C: But at noon hour, I couldn't find anybody that could answer my question. So, I ended up that I didn't make the highest in the county but I made the third highest.

J: Oh. (laughs)

C (laughing) And I always thought: If my teacher had been there, maybe I would have made it.

J: There would have been a tie that year, yes. (laughs)

C: Yes, that's what I thought. (laughs)

J: Wow.

C: So that was, you know....

J: Well, for your first day in the big city I'd say you did really well. (both laugh)

C: Well, the first day in a big building.

J: Right. Right. I guess you're going to be a stickler. (both laughs) Oh.

Well, OK, when did you move... or for how many years... OK, you went to Livonia when you were younger and then you went to Paoli for school. And then I know you left for Terre Haute. And then when you came back here, is this when you came to this house? when you got married?

C: No, I still came back to the Home place; I was not married. And so I started teaching. We lived back off of the main road. It was just a lane; a fourth-of-a-mile back. And part of it had some rock on it and part of it didn't. Well, sometimes in wintertime when it would get muddy, why, the car couldn't get in and out of the lane.

J: Yes.

C: So, we had a real gentle horse and dad would hitch that horse to the car --front of it-- and pull that car through the lane until I got to the rock road. And then I'd come on to school. Which was over here a couple of miles.

J: Wow.

C: And I did that for three years... well, two-and-a-half, you might say. And then I got a chance to go to Paoli to teach. So I went to Paoli and taught in the elementary.

J: Oh, I didn't know that!

C: And, so I rented....

J: That's right. Yes, that's right. Cause you....

C: In fact I rented two rooms... and stayed in Paoli and taught there until 1941. Well, I was still teaching in '42; I got married in '42. And they had a rule then that a married

woman... newly-married woman did not teach, in Paoli. And so... we first thought we'd just not say we were married, which that didn't last just over night.

J: Yes.

C: (laughs) So, then, at the end of that school term, why, I didn't teach any more for awhile. Then I became pregnant because I was already 27...

J: Yes.

C: ...and we wanted a family. So then I stayed at home until the youngest one was in the fourth grade and then I started teaching again.

J: Well, when did you get... when did you-all move to... close to Millersburg? Or, how long have you been here, I guess, is the way I ask the question?

C: Well, we moved right here in 1966.

J: OK.

C: In April.

J: OK. Why wouldn't they allow married-women teachers?

C: Well, I suppose because of the fact that so many young people wanted families and if they were raising a family, they thought, that they couldn't do as good job teaching school. And most people didn't have baby sitters to start with. Of course, if you were teaching, you would have to have a baby sitter.

J: Yes. That was how it was.

C: Yes. The thought of it, or the reason for it.
[During teaching in the Country, Lynd School, we had pie suppers to make money for school purposes such as library books, play ground equipment, etc. Often a pie or a box of chocolates sold for \$12.]

END OF TAPE FOUR, SIDE TWO

J: ...twelve dollars? Wow.

C: Sometimes. We had one particular man; he was a bachelor but he was delighted in doing that. He did it so the school

would make money.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: And he would run his price up just as high as he could...

J: But wasn't that a lot of money then?

C: Well, yes it was. But he had plenty of money and he could do that, and he enjoyed it thoroughly, you know. Then whatever money we had left, after it was over... sometime [deletion] [the auctioneer] didn't charge anything so it was all clear money.

J: Yes.

C: And so then we could buy whatever we needed for school, such as books, and playthings such as swings. And one year we bought a swing and a teeter-totter and a merry-go-round. I don't remember; a few games for inside, and that came to over 300-dollars back in those days.

J: Wow.

C: But anyway, they thoroughly enjoyed it and I did too; I enjoyed those pie suppers. And then we didn't do anything at Thanksgiving, but at Christmas time we always had a Christmas program. And we would spend maybe two weeks or longer practicing on those parts for their Christmas program.

J: And then, would all the parents come in?

C: All the parents would come in and the schoolhouse would just be standing-room for people, like that. And of course, you had to make your own stage out of one end of the schoolhouse.

J: Yes.

C: We'd string wires up and others would send sheets; my mother would send two or three sheets. And we'd make a stage up there so they could say their parts for Christmas. And sing their songs and so forth. Well, we had a Christmas tree in the corner. They exchanged names and each one got a gift for somebody else, you know. And all that could afford it would get their teacher a gift. I know, the first year I taught I went home with a bushel basket full of Christmas gifts. I took... the teacher always took treats to school like candy oranges and all of that.

J: Yes.

C: And I had it in a bushel basket; and when I got ready to leave, why, I had that [basket full].

J: Well, I'll be darned. Then it was full-up again.

C: Yes.

J: Well I'll be darned. Did you spend all of your career teaching here? or did you ever teach...?

C: I taught in Paoli awhile, and then I went to Livonia and taught awhile. And then I went out north of Livonia to a partly-consolidated school. And then I went to West Washington and finished up.

J: Did you want to move around like that? or was it just that you had to go where the job was?

C: I wouldn't say I exactly wanted to leave Paoli at the time. I didn't have my degree finished, and they passed a ruling that you had to have a degree in order to teach or move out. (laughs) So to speak. So, I didn't have my degree yet, so I moved from there to Lavonia that year. And I kept trying to get my degree finished but I never did get it done.

J: Oh, the degree from school?

C: Degree from Terre Haute.

J: Right. Well... OK. OK.

C: But I do have my license; I could go back and teach.

J: Yes. (pause) So, was this... how long a time was it? First of all, how many years did you teach?

C: I taught almost 18.

J: OK.

C: And that's when I had that heart attack.

J: Oh, and that was in '65, I heard you say?

C: Yes.

J: And then you stopped after that.

C: Yes.

J: OK.

C: And I kept trying to go back, and asking to go back, but the specialist never would let me go back. He kept saying: If it was a job where I could get away from it for, say, 10 minutes when I felt bad, you know, and had a chest pain or something, he might let me go back. But he said, "There's no way that you can go back to do that."

J: Yes.

C: So, I never did really get to go back. Only as a substitute... he finally let me substitute.

J: How did you feel when you found out that you wouldn't be able to teach full-time anymore?

C: That was one of the hardest, biggest adjustments in my whole life.

J: Oh, I'm sorry. (pause)

C: And for years, and sometimes even yet, to see the school children come out of school, and see the school bus pass, why, you just have a feeling: Oh, what if you could go and do that once more.

J: Yes. Yes. What were your greatest satisfactions of teaching then?

C: Seeing a child stand by while you explain something, and maybe the first time it didn't understand it. And the next time it would, and he'd look right up to you and say, "Now I understand."

J: Yes. Yes. Because....

C: It wasn't the money.

J: Yes. Yes.

I really haven't asked you... we haven't talked about your husband very much, I don't think, have we?

C: Not much.

J: What kind of work did he do again? Oh, OK, he....

C: He wheat-farmed some; we had a small farm back then. And he

worked at a factory in Paoli, at the Cornwell plant.

J: Oh. OK. Is there a connection there?

C: Yes, he's first cousin to them.

J: Oh, I never even thought about that. What kind of work was he doing there?

C: Well, he did a lot of sanding and refinishing of furniture.

J: Oooh. OK. Did he do that and then farm during the summertime? or... how did that work out?

C: He worked all year long at that, and we farmed in spurts in between times.

J: Were you helping out with the farm work?

C: Right.

J: OK.

C: Yes, children got big enough to do some, why, they helped too.

J: And when did you-all get married?

C: We got married in 1942; March the 16th.

J: And you were... how old?

C: I was 26.

J: 26. And he was 40 then.

C: Right.

J: OK. And then, at that time, did you-all move into this house?

C: No, no.

J: OK.

C: He had always lived with his parents, of course, and they thought they couldn't get along without him. So we lived there for about a year, and then we moved over on 150, just across to Potato or Tater Road, if you know where that is?

J: Yes.

C: Lived there awhile, and then we moved down here in Millersburg, two or three houses down. Stayed a few months and we were paying rent; and we talked it over one time and we said, "Well, we can't afford to pay rent. That's just like putting money down a hole."

J: Yes.

C: So we found a little place in Bromer and we bought a home in Bromer and moved to that.

J: Where's Bromer?

C: It's north of here; about 4 miles. It's a spot on the road. (laughs) But there's some big grain elevators there.

J: Yes.

C: And then there was just a little over a half acre of that, so then we got a chance to buy his uncle's place where we had 20 acres. So we progressed to that. And a little bit later, a few years, well we had a chance to buy 40 acres, so we did that -- over on Potato Road-- _____ that.

J: Yes.

C: And then... of course, that's where I got sick and he did too, a few years after I did... or about the time that I did, you might say. And so, then, we bought this; retired here. this.

J: Yes. OK.

Where were his folks from? Where was his family?

C: Well, they lived over north... a little bit west of Bromer, not far from Bromer.

J: Had they been in this area for awhile?

C: Yes. The old Cornwell homestead is just about 2 miles over where his great-grandfather settled. And so they probably lived right around there. He too, was a very industrious person; at one time he owned a whole section of land. And so he gave each one of his children land to live on, right around it.

J: Did you go into Paoli very often with your husband?

C: We usually went at least once a week.

J: Would that be, again, on a Saturday night?

C: Yes.

J: Yes. When did you stop going into town on Saturday?

C: Oh, after the children were grown and moved away, or gone away to school or something, you know. We... that is, of the night, and we stopped going of a night even before that. When the children got to be 12- and 14-years old, they'd rather be at home; we had a TV and.... That was something kind of new, you know, so they didn't care to go. They'd much rather be home. Sometimes we'd go get groceries and they'd stay home and watch TV while we were gone.

J: So that started changing.

C: Yes, that started back then.

J: And... how many kids did you-all have?

C: We only had two sons.

J: You had two sons. And what were their names? And what was your husband's name?

C: Stanley.

J: Stanley.

C: Stanley Arthur Cornwell.

J: And then your two boys?

C: Martin Stanley and Doyle(?) Max.

J: OK. All right. What kind of changes did you see during the time, you know, when you'd go into town and come back. Go into town and come back, over the years? What kind of changes...? OK; wait. Say, from the time that you were married, about 1940, to the time that your kids were grown up, what kind of changes...?

C: Well, at the first part of our marriage, most people went to town on Saturday whether they needed very much or not. And it was a social thing just to go to town and meet so-and-so...

J: Yes.

C: ...and visit for a little while on the square or wherever you might be. And that went on for several years until people began to buy TVs, and then it began to dwindle away and people began to stay home more.

J: When was that? Pardon me.

C: Well, we bought our first TV in 1952, the early '50s, I think. Somewhere in there. I think Martin was in the third grade and Doyle in the first grade. And their father bought a TV and brought it home one night. Of course, he maybe did it for everybody but he also did it for himself. Because each night, I spent a lot of time reading to them and helping them with their lessons, because they enjoyed school too.

J: Yes.

C: And we'd work awhile and then we'd play checkers with their Daddy or whatever it might be. He liked to play checkers and so we'd do that. So when he came home with that TV, I said, "There goes the better part of our children's education."

He said, "What do you mean?"

I said, "They won't want to study as much with that."

He said, "Well, I expect you're right."

And of course, it was right. But nevertheless, they did all right. Martin went on to college and Doyle went one year to college; he really didn't want to go. He wasn't the type even if... you know, the TV didn't necessarily do it to him.

J: Yes. Sure, sure.

C: But he realized, you know, the need for it. So he finally went to state trooper's school; he's an Indiana State Policeman now.

J: And that is the elder one?

C: The younger one.

J: The younger one. OK.

C: The elder one is manager of Farm Bureau Insurance in the Washington County district.

J: Oh. OK. Did he go on to college then?

C: No. [Martin attended Purdue 1961 to 1965.]

J: So that was one thing that was different about Paoli is the tradition of people going in on Saturday night.

C: Yes.

J: That changed. Were there any other kinds of occasions that you'd go into Paoli?

C: That we went to Paoli?

J: Yes, like any special parades...?

C: Band concerts and parades; and then one year we had the Centennial.

J: Oh, for the courthouse.

C: Right.

J: Right. It was probably like '47 or something?

C: I was trying to think of the year, but I believe it was a little bit later. It was 185-... 1950, I believe; I think.

J: What was that like? Was it a big to-do or...?

C: That was a great to-do for Paoli, yes. And they had the governor come down, and they had music, and they had parades, and everybody gathered in the courtyard... not everybody, but a lot of people dressed in the old traditional clothing, you know.

J: Yes.

C: Wore bonnets and so forth like they did back in those days. And that was a week-long celebration, but one day in particular was most important so they....

J: You mentioned going into town for the bandconcerts. Were those the concerts that were held... there was a little bandstand in the courtyard...?

C: Yes, there was then.

J: And carnivals? Did you ever go to...?

C: Yes, went with the children and go to that too. They enjoyed those, so they came once a year to Paoli. And we'd

usually go one night, maybe two nights, so the children could go. Oh, we enjoyed them too 'cause you always visited with people that you knew. (laughs)

J: Yes. Did you... let's see, this is more when you were first married. Did you still keep going into town like that for concerts and...?

C: No.

J: ...the carnival and stuff like that?

C: No, as the children got older we didn't do that.

J: You stopped doing that. Did Paoli... I mean, does Paoli seem any different now to you now that you're older?

C: Yes, education-wise as well as other things, the school has grown so much bigger and it's more like a city school, because of the large number of students and the large number of teachers that are there. And then the industries have, of course, spread out over Paoli more. Back in the early part of our marriage, there were only two factories: the Paoli Chair Factory and the Cornwell Production Factory. And now we have the Shoe Factory and the Furniture Factory...

J: Yes.

C: ...and that has made the difference. And more people coming in to work, and more people traveling back and forth through Paoli than used to, you know.

J: Yes, it used to be the people that worked in Paoli or lived in Paoli.

C: Right.

J: Yes. People who lived there worked there, you know. Do you think those changes have affected, you know... have made Paoli different? or how has it...? Do you know what I mean?

C: Probably... in a way, I don't have an occasion to know that as well, maybe, as well as someone else would. But yes, now we have two banks in Paoli; there's probably more money being circulated in Paoli than there was back in the early days when my marriage and life.... And also, maybe people are a little less friendly in some respects. Maybe because of the distancing of it, but they're not quite the same in friendliness as they used to be.

J: Yes. How does that make you feel, you know, when you go... when you'd go into Paoli just to...?

C: Well, it doesn't bother me because not everybody but, you know, I still have a lot of people that know me and that doesn't bother me, but I think some people it may.

J: Yes. Yes. Well, how about changes closer to home, I guess; right around here. Like people still visit like they used to? or...?

C: They don't neighbor like we used to. Well, I don't know, of course, I've not lived in this area but a little over 20 years; I mean right in this spot.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: But nevertheless, I think I'm right in saying that they don't neighbor here like they used to. Lady across the street lived here all her life and she says they don't.

J: Yes.

C: If you're in need of anything, (pause) it really don't help too much then, but some of them do help when you're in need.

J: Yes.

C: Of course, truly speaking, Millersburg is very low in population; there's 8 widow-women right around Millersburg, so that's one reason.

J: Wow. Yes, Gerald said there's only like 35 people, or something like that...

C: Yes.

J: ...or 40.

C: I've wished and wished --and so have the others-- for a speed limit in Millersburg, but we don't have enough population to get a speed limit.

J: Oh, really?

C: Of course, it's not so bad at this time of year, but take summer and vacation time, and then it is.

J: Well, particularly if there are small kids around.

C: Right.

J: That would be a worry as parents.

C: Yes, they're growing up now, but we did have three down here that played along the edge of the highway, and we were scared to death they were going to get hurt or killed.

J: Are you widowed now?

C: Yes.

J: When did your husband die?

C: In 1974.

J: Did it have anything to do with the fire out at the Cornwell plant?

C: No. He had a thyroid goiter to start with and it affected his heart until they couldn't do surgery. So we went from doctor to doctor to find out what was the matter with him; the doctors couldn't find anything. Finally our doctor here at home told us what was the trouble and to go to a certain specialist in Louisville. And that was when the radioactive iodine was first started. So they gave him that; and that helped the goiter but it couldn't help the heart at that time. After that, it happened twice. He worked... they said to let him go ahead and work at the plant because he was better off working than he was studying about himself.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: His nerves got in such a shape that sometimes he'd sit and cry, you know, over very little minor things. And that was no good, so the doctor said, "Let him go back to work if he feels like working. Then see how he would get calm." So he got along much better at the plant than he did sitting home studying about....

J: Right.

C: When he got sick, I had to go to work because at that time, you know, the children were small when that first happened. That was in 1950.

J: Oh. So you did start to work again?

C: Yes, started teaching. I quit teaching when they were born because I always had the feeling that a mother's place was at home until a baby gets the formative years started at least.

J: Yes.

C: So, when he got sick, why then I went back to teaching.

J: How old were the kids then?

C: Martin was in the fourth or fifth grade, fifth grade maybe, and Doyle in the third grade.

J: OK.

C: And see, that left my husband home by himself. Why, he had nothing to do all day but study about himself, so that wasn't good. So that's when the doctor decided to let him go back.

J: Yes.

C: And back then we didn't have a modern home like we have now. We heated with one wood heater and one fuel-oil stove in another part of the house. So, I remember coming home one night; I picked the children up over there on the way home. They were going to Paoli school at that time. And when I picked Doyle up, and Martin, we got home, why Doyle had _____ said, "Mother, it would be so nice to come home to a warm fire and supper ready." (laughs)

J: Yes.

C: So that _____ a little bit of a part of what they went through.

J: Yes. Well, was that hard on you? because I'm....

C: Oh well, of course it hurt me for a minute, emotionally.

J: Yes.

C: And then I thought, "How lucky I am that I can go back to teaching and make a living." So then I explained to him; I said, "Well, this is the way we need to live now so you can have plenty to go to school." And that fixed it.

J: Yes. Right. (both laugh) I guess if you put it in the right terms. So, did you keep on working until your heart

attack?

C: Right. But I've been so fortunate; the good Lord has been so good to me. And in 1984 I was having problems so I went to Louisville to my heart specialist and they did a heart catheterization, and I have been just wonderful since then. Just great; they cleaned all that out.

J: Well you must be if you're... let's see, you're 72-years old and you're out feeding the cows and such.

C: Well, that's true; I'm very thankful that I can do that.

J: Well, I'm sure that's part of the reason that _____

C: I'm just not ready to quit and give up [deletion].

J: Yes.

C: On bad days, I don't get out you know, when it's real bad.

J: Yes. (pause) Let me just ask a few questions about Paoli.

C: About Paoli?

J: Yes. I guess what I'm wondering is: You went to Paoli for high school and then you used to go to Paoli once a week. I guess you did that all throughout....

C: Yes.

J: When did you stop going into Paoli, you know, weekly? Or did you...?

C: Oh, I've always done that; I continue to do that. I go in to the grocery store about once a week [deletion]. Because when you're getting along well, it is good to go to town.

J: Yes. Yes.

C: _____, it's once a week.

J: OK. So I guess... I asked you before about what kinds of changes you've seen and you mentioned about people not being as friendly as they used to be. They don't gather around the square like they used to. I guess... is there anything else...? You mentioned that business is coming into... do you think that's been good for Paoli? to get more businesses in? or what? Do you think it has hurt it?

C: No, it is good for Paoli, because the fact that it brings more money into Paoli will help the county. We are the second poorest county in the state of Indiana and the more investors we have, the more money we can bring into Paoli and into Orange County...

J: Yes.

C: ...and the better we can get along financially.

J: Yes. Can you look back and think... have there been any turning points in Paoli's history? You know, like people, events, anything?

C: What people _____?

J: Oh, and that can be people or events. I mean....

C: (pause) Yes.

END OF TAPE FIVE, SIDE ONE

J: ... we're talking and talking. So, was it more though because it was an important historical site.

C: Yes.

J: OK. 'Cause that left hard bitter feelings between people?

C: Yes.

J: Yes.

C: I don't bother them and they don't bother me. (long pause)

J: Well, on a more pleasant note (laughs)....

C: OK.

J: Suppose... 'cause I know you mentioned that, you know, your kids wanted to make a copy of the transcript and I'm assuming they'll want to do it for this one too. And I guess I'm just asking you to imagine that your great-, great-, great-grandkids are going to read this someday, or something like that... OK, in the year 2050 or something like that.... And not to put you on the spot but, you know, is there something you'd just like to

kind of say to them from right now in 1989? Anything at all?
(pause) Or just... is there anything that's been important...
that is important for them to have known about, you know, your
life or this way of life or...? (pause) I'm putting you on the
spot (laughs). (long pause)

C: I definitely would like to leave with you and my family the
fact that I have had a rich full life, and hope and pray that
each of you can have a full life, and live to the best of your
abilities to become a good citizen, honest and trustworthy.

J: OK. Oh, that's a real nice thought to go out.... (both
laugh)

And thank you so much; I've just thoroughly enjoyed myself.

C: I've enjoyed talking with you.

J: OK. Is there anything else that you'd like to say? (pause)
Nothing straight off? OK. OK.

C: Nothing _____...

J: OK. All right (laughs)

C: ...that I....

END OF TAPE FIVE, SIDE TWO

END OF INTERVIEW

INDEX

4H 8, 9
baby sitter 18, 19, 26
Bromer 30, 31
buggy 15, 16
cars 15, 16, 23
Centennial 33
changes 1, 13, 32, 35, 39
Christmas 17, 27
Cornwell plant 29
degree 28
Depression 9, 11, 21
Doyle 32, 37
drugs 2, 3, 10
education 2, 7, 32, 34
eggs 12, 13, 22
electricity 11
entertainment 2, 6
family life 6, 16
farm 2, 8, 20, 29, 33
goiter 36
grandfather 1, 21, 31
heart attack 28, 38
husband 20, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37
Livonia 16, 22, 25, 27
marijuana 10
Martin 32, 37
Millersburg 1, 17, 21, 22, 26, 30, 35, 36
neighbors 2, 23
Paoli 1, 6, 10, 12, 17, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33-35, 37-39
parents 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 18, 27, 30, 36
pie suppers 27
premarital sex 4, 5
Pumpkin Center 20
school 3, 5, 7-9, 13, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25-29, 31-34, 37, 38
sex 3-5
sons 6, 31
teacher 7, 21, 24, 27
teaching 3, 5-7, 14, 25-27, 29, 37, 38
technology 13, 15
TV 6, 15, 31-33

Interview with Bethel Cornwell, p. 42. Conducted by Catherine Jones, 22 March 1989, Paoli, Indiana, Indiana University Center for Documentary Research and Practice, OHRC accession #88-71-3