Nate

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SPEAKERS

Speaker 2, Speaker 1

00:02
It's Thursday, March 6, 2025 and Judy Boardman and Jean Archibald are sitting with Nate Sullivan, who's going to talk to us about his family and his history in Underhill. He's been here for quite a long time, all his life, actually, right? Not all that's right, but not yet. Start us off. Nate with Grandfather, grandparents, great grandfather, are you a true Underhillite?

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Yes, okay,

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Since I became a cemetarian

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Very close to almost 30 years ago, I started doing more family research. And I go back to when my great, great grandfather and grandmother came over from Ireland, and actually my great, great grandfather, fought in the Civil War, so, and that's on the McLane side. That's on my mother's side of what was his name? John, John McLane. , yep, John. And Anna was his wife's name. They were the immigrants. They were the immigrants who came here. Yep, yep. And

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that would be probably mid 19th century, 1850s sometime.

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And did they come straight to Underhill?

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Yes, they were in Underhill. And how I knew that we did I was looking up the history of the church. Originally the Saint Thomas Church, because I knew that it had burned, and the current one was built in

1892 and the one previous to that. So I got to looking up some of the history and what have you, and found out that if you were a parishioner, you rented a pew, basically for your family, and it was a fee, and that helped pay for services and what have you, throughout the whole there's a there's a paper right there.

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So now we're back to talking about Nate's great, great grandfather, yes, John, who came to Underhill. Did he live on Irish settlement road? Or he

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lived originally up on the end of Donner road, just into Westford, just a little bit, but not too far.

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They have a farm. Yes, they farmed up

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there. And the reason they moved from there to River Road up where, uh, Seybolts used to live and Captain Phillips lives now, was because it was so stony up there, basically. And they came down somewhere in the early 30s or even in the 20s, is when they came down the river road. And they called that place the maples. It was famous for all the maples on the side of the road up there.

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So that was his, his farm there where Captain Phillips lives now, yep, yep. And then from then, how did it get down here?

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My great, great grandmother and father lived there, and my Great Aunt Julia took the place over when they passed. And she had a brother, John, the oldest boy. Julia was born in the 1900s and John was in 1898 and my grandfather, Vincent, was born in 1902. Vincent and his wife were sick, and they lived at the Breen place down in the village next to the fire station at the time. And Bessie Breen owned where I live now, on River Road, and Bessie had lost her husband and had two boys, Joe and Rob, and she would get an hour late. So when Vincent and Edith, my grandparents, decided to begin farming again, they swapped places. Bessie went down to live where they were, and they came up here, and where I live now, in 1948 october 14 and 1948 they moved in there.

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And who was it that moved in? The two of them, and two boys,

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no children.

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There was just, just my mom and my Uncle Jim at the time, when they first moved in, they were children. They were children then, and so they grew up there. Her but my great grandmother, her

husband, had passed away in 1940 but she lived to 1961 I think she passed away. She was 87 and so then her daughter, Julia, my great aunt, took the place over. But she was a school teacher down in Springfield, always taught down there. I always came back for the summers, so she was looking for somebody to stay in the house up, up the road there, so the water didn't freeze. So my parents were just first married, and so they rented the place up there for, I don't know, 4-5-6, years, something like that. And then it got to be too much for Julia, so she decided to sell the place. In 1962 became for sale. And same with my grandparents. They retired, and they put the house, what I live in today, for sale same time. And water line for the one down here had just been fixed, and then needed a water line up to the house where my grandmother, great grandmother, lived. So they ended up buying this one down here, and that's the water was what convinced them to move. We ended up down here, so

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That's amazing. Nate, you remember those dates and those names? Oh, well, that's great. And then your parents farmed and lived right in the

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house now, 1964

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Yep. And they farmed it. And

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over the years, there were six children, six

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children, three boys and three girls. I'm the fifth child, second son of the family,

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just just for the record, go through the names, and

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There was David junior, and then Susanna and Caroline and Winnifred and myself Nate, and then Jassimer. And it was a squabble when I was born. Mom wanted a shorter name because everybody else had a longer name, and Dad wanted Nathan or Nathaniel. And then mother won out and it was just me,

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and so you aren't Nathan, no, just Nate. Nate

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and my younger brother is five years younger than I am, and Mom found the name Jassamer in a book she was reading when she was in the hospital giving birth, and that's how we ended up with Jassamer. So I think most of the other family, siblings all were somehow related to, you know, grandparents, or whatever the names. And same with the middle names. They all started with an L. There was Leo,

which was my dad's father's name, and that's David Junior's middle name, and then Susanna was Louise, and that was on my father's side. Mother, her name will be Louise. And then Caroline was Lee, and then Winnifred God, I can't remember. Lynn, I think, or something. And then I was Leon, and Jassimer was Linus for all every

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winner with an L middle name, I

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middle name, yep, yep. Great.

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So if you got some stories about growing up with your siblings, all six of you there,

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yeah, all six of us. We you know, there were three bedrooms upstairs and there were multiple beds. There was one bedroom that was quite larger, and that one had four or five beds, I guess, and two of the sisters slept there, and then two smaller bedrooms, and one sister slept in one of them, and I had one, and my brother had a cot there. My oldest brother lived downstairs. There's two downstairs bedrooms, my parents and then my oldest brother but if we had company, like my grandmother would come up and spend the summers, she always slept in the downstairs bedrooms, and my brother got kicked upstairs at the time.

09:23
Sounds familiar and so

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And then, when he went to college, my youngest brother moved down to that bedroom there at that time, but, but my aunt, my great aunt, Julia, always slept upstairs. I don't know if she was used to that, but when she came for the summer, she always came up from Springfield, because she was a teacher, even after she retired, she'd come up from Springfield and spend the summers with us. And she had a 1940 Chevrolet, and she had it until the day she died. Well. Wow. And she'd get that and pull it up on the lawn there. And it was always a treat for us kids to go for a ride. And you had to be on your best behavior to go for a ride. And somehow, I don't know, we cut cards or whatever, to see who would sit in the front seat. And she always had a beaded placemat on the seat that you sat on and and we were going somewhere for some trip, and it started to rain, and the old cars the windshield wiper worked on a vacuum system, so the the faster the car was going, the faster the windshield wiper would flip back and forth. And we started to go up this quite large hill, and the windshield vapor was just snapping, whoop one way, and then snapped the back. Well, of course, being young, I don't know how old I was, probably five, six, if, if that. And I started to giggle. Well, she thought that was inappropriate behavior, and she turned the car around and we headed back home at that point, because I was so called misbehaving. Kicked you out of the car. No, it didn't kick us, but we had come back home, and my oldest brothers and sisters to this day blame me for not being able to go for a ride with a Julia after that, because I misbehaved, because I chuckled or something, and I remember that, but she always stayed

the summers. And for breakfast, she'd have rice krispies and a half a muskmelon, and one out one of our kids would eat the other half. But she'd have rice krispies dry, and she'd take three teaspoons of water and sprinkle them on top. And that was upstairs, and it was always us kids' job to take that down and empty it and clean it and get it back to the bedroom every day. Remember that? Yep,

11:57
yeah. So you had your place, had electricity and all the modern conveniences, yeah, from the time you grew up. Yeah,

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one single bathroom, but we simply had power, yeah, no outhouse, and we had had spring spring water off the hill there. So what did

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you guys do for fun? Oh, we, you

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know, get the neighbors together and play baseball or softball or or slide. In the wintertime, we had the hills and built Jack jumpers with little skis and stuff. Go Jack

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jump in or you have really good hills behind. Yes, we do. So you and your siblings would go all the way up the top slide down.

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We had the old runner sleds originally, and I can't remember one of the siblings got in the way when we came down through the runner sled. I must have been my oldest brother. And Mom was a nurse, by trade and then she had a few kids, but she's still whole, nursed around town. And my dad was a diesel doc, diesel mechanic for years and years. Anyway, it was Ruth and David. Ruth and David, yep, yep. And so come on down the hill. My brother, I think he had wiped out the old runner sled, knocked him in the head, I remember, and split his head open. I remember bringing him down to my mother, who was on the sled. I One of the other similar somebody, okay, Susanna Caroline or something, whacked him in the head, cracked his head open, and he was bleeding pretty severely. So we got him down to the house, and of course, mom, being the nurse, she shredded bed sheets and put a big turban around his head, and I remember he wore that for quite a few days. She would change it out for him to heal up. I remember that

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he said there was a big log up at the top that you

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could slide a big log at the top. I remember it was hollow. It was an old maple tree. And when the snow was around, or whatever you know, put a little snow down the inside, you could jump in it and slide right

down through it and right down the bank, I remember, and that was on one of the steep side hills up there for quite a few years. Yeah.

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And of course, you had cows and horses. Yeah,

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We had an arrangement with our cows. She probably had a 35 or 40 head. We raised replacement heifers. That means you started them as calves, and raised them up until they were big enough to breed, and then you bred them, and then you sold them just before they would have their calves. Because a lot of people back then, just had the milkers, and if they needed, or if they had an old cow, they needed to replace it with one of those. And we had several horses and a Shetland pony and geese and ducks and rabbits and guinea pigs, and most generally. Always had two, maybe three dogs kicking around there, and mom always had at least three, sometimes four milk cows, and milk them by hand, night and day, and use the milk for ourselves, and then give the calves, the young calves, milk, because you could mix up that powdered calf starter, but it was expensive, so she just kept the extra cows. And

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so you never really sold milk. We

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gave it away. You know, she had extra and we had chickens, I remember always had plenty of eggs. And then in the summertime, we'd raise pigs, and we'd shower up the milk and give it to the pigs, because if you gave pigs fresh milk, they get diarrhea, but if you showered it, they were falling and we always raised pigs for shells and had a few sheep there too. So we always butcher one or two cows and some sheep and the pigs and any of the old chickens there to

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keep all in that one barn, or two barns. Oh, he had two barns,

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two barns, the horses and chickens were in one, and then the cattle and all the animals were in the other. And we did all our own Butcher. And I remember that from an early age. Charlie Garrapy used to butcher for a living, and he'd come down and show you how to do it. And I was pretty little, probably five six, and he always had a drink there. He called it orange juice, but we knew better than that, and he never remembered your name. And years ago, if they didn't know the person's name, they'd call you bub. So I was known as Bub if you're a boy, yep. And so I, you know, help him skin or, you know, you grow him up on their back or whatever. And it was always the youngest kid to hold the leg up while he skinned and stuff. And we got so we could do it ourselves. And then through, you know, probably like 12 years old, up into my early 20s, Charlie would get a call that somebody's cow had gone down and broke a hip or whatever, and he would call me, and I'd always load up the the saws and the knives or whatever we needed and go tend to that. And you always had two buckets of water. One was hot water to wash your hands, because it was always a cold day or whatever, and cold water to put the organs in. You always took the tongue out in the liver and the heart.

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Was it bloody?

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Not too too bad.Yeah, you know, but we did that for quite a new year. You've got plenty of meat for the family. Oh, yeah, yep, yep, yep, get them through. And

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you had hay fields.

17:49
Yeah, we hayed

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all over the creation, all these little fields, because we had so many animals. I think we used to put up five or 6000 bales, and it would take you from first to June right through the end of September to do around once. And we started with the old sickle bar mower, and that would go anywhere, all the ditches and stuff. And then all us kids had those wooden, wide wooden rakes, I remember, and even the cousins would come up. Dad's sister's kids would come up and, and we got to rake the ditches out or down a steep bank or whatever, because the balers were so heavy you couldn't go a lot of places you needed to where the circle bar could go. And we did that for a long time. And a good day of haying ,you might do 350 or 400 bales. Then that was a lot, back then in the 70s. And then we went to a hay barn I think, in the early 80s. And because the hay barn would cut it, plus it had rollers to crimp it. And then back in the 70s, when we had the sickle bar mower, we had what they called a conditioner, and you went around once after you mold it, and it crimped the stock to take the juices out of it so it dry quicker. And I'm not sure why, but it was always the youngest kid's job to drive this small tractor with that thing on there, and you hoped it didn't ever PLOG because at an early age you were given a jackknife. And I could see why you were given a jackknife. At an early age, you go down through there, and of course, you get into a wad of hay or something, and that thing would jam and install your tractor, and it would roll up around the roller. So then you get under there and cut it off with your knife and pull it all out by hand. And then you'd fire a protector again. And some days were alright, you wouldn't plug in. Other days it would plug six, eight times on you. So you

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say, the youngest At what age would you start to do? Probably eight, or somebody

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young, pretty young. Remember, do. Do some important job. Yeah, oh, yeah, yeah. But seems like you got a disciplinary lesson before you got started, and a kick in the ass to make sure you didn't do anything wrong. It was the thing to do back 10 of the 70 so you you didn't misbehave or do something

20:20

odd. Let me tell you, No, your Dad was in charge, and I can always remember, and your Mom too. I mean, she did. She was right out there. Yeah, yep,

20:29
yep. And when we had the circle bar, you had to bring in the back swath by hand, and it was the, what it's called the back swath when you went around the first time, because you had a swath board that laid it in. But the first time you went around, it wouldn't do that, because where your tractor drove, you went the opposite way to cut the outside of the metal. And so you'd have to kick that in with a fork. So depending on how big the metal was, it would take you a while to go around and kick that in. And when we went to the hay bind, you didn't have that process was eliminated, because the hay bind pulled it in, and the hay bind had rollers on it, so it was two machines in one. So it saved a little bit of time, and there was a lot less balling up with the hay. You could mow lodged hay a lot better than you could down with the sickle bar. So there was quite improvements. And we had that for quite a few years, and then, and then we went to what they call a disk bind. It was like a lawn mower, little blades, and that boy, that what a difference that was over the hay bind. And, you know, we got newer, bigger balers. I think it was after my oldest sister got married. It must have been in the mid 90s. We went to a kicker baler, because the old balers either you dropped them on the ground or you had a guy that would pull him off the chute and stack them on the wagon. So we got good at stacking hay on wagons, because it was more woodchuck holes than you could ever imagine out there, and you hit one of them, and it would rack the wagon. So you got very good at stacking hay on wagons. I remember when I was a kid, and so then we went to the kicker baler, probably late 90s, in the early 2000 somewhere in there. And that was an improvement, because you needed one less person, but there was less kids at

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the house. It's gonna say people grown up by that time, you know, when they

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go to college or what have you. So. So it helped that out a little bit there, but

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then it has it gone through this century, continuing, bailing every year,

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with the same machine you're talking about. Yeah,

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We gotta disk more now, and I don't know ,when the Lehouilliers went out of farming, we took over a lot of land that they did. So we don't do a lot of the small meadows now. We do larger ones, but we do on a good year, we do upwards of 18,000 bales a year. No, a couple times around I do my farm. And then what they call Low Lehoillier, which belongs to the Niles, is we do those meadows up there. And

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Paul Chamberlain owns some meadows. Yeah, he's

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got some. Do you bail his once in a while? If he's broke down or we're broke down, we're not using .We help one another out. So one hand washes the other.

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Yep, talk about neighbors. What neighbors did you have that you would like us to know? One is Marion Fay. Marion Fay

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Marion Fay was a very good neighbor, and

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She was elderly. She had retired from Agway at the time, and she had broken her leg up to her place. I remember because Caroline might have been in high school, I think my sister Caroline, and Caroline would go up and spend the nights and help her start her wood stove, because she burned wood in her kitchen there and started the wood stove and get her, you know, situated for the day. And then Caroline would go to school, and then back up there after school to help tend to Marion. And she was great and we always pastured cattle in her pastures. So we'd fix the fence and stuff, and she, you know, have us cut some of the thorn apples and stuff out of the pasture, and we put up two, three different brush piles. Pretty good choice, because we had horses and cut them and drag them down with a horse and pile them up. And she had some trash one day, she said, Well, take it over. You can put it on the fire or start the fire with it. And being young, we didn't ask any questions or what was in the bag, and we threw it on there, and got the fire going, but she had a little aerosol coming in there, and that popped off. And let me tell you, I think the brush pile just about blew apart that time, but she just give you a little smile, and, you know, kept going, going. To feed the fire or whatever we were doing.

25:02
You had a story about her and $1 when she got $1 Yeah,

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I can remember she was getting on. She was in her 90s, I think 92 three, somewhere in there, and she wanted to walk to the back of her property. And I think it was a fall day or something. And so she said, Do you mind if I take your arm and we'll walk up through and she said, I'll give you $1 if I fall, if you get to pick me up. I said, okay, because she was a little bit of a jokester most of the time. And so we got up through into the cow pasture and started going up through there, and it's very rocky and rough terrain. But, you know, we took, took her time, and got her up through there, and we got just about to the back of the property, and she stumbled and went down on one knee. I remember that. And she goes, that's only worth a quarter, she told me.

25:57
But the dollar story I was thinking of

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was when she was young. She remembered the first dollar she got. She got a lot of different objects for the family.For her mother, she got a hairpin for her father, she bought him a wallet. And then she had a couple of brothers, and she got some different gifts for each one of the family members with the $1 she had. So that's how far $1 went.

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And she originally, and she told me this one time, I was hauling water to the cows, one summer, it was real dry and all the brooks dried up, and I had an old gathered tank a haul water, and I'd stop off and fill up her her sprinkling cans and a bucket or two, because she her garden was dry. And she said, You're awful lot like your grandfather, and this would have been on my mother's side. And I said, why is that? And she said, you remind me so much of him because she dated him years ago before. I don't know when this was, but she said, I used to date your grandfather, and the only reason they didn't get married is because she was of a different religion. My grandfather was Catholic, and usually Catholics married Catholics at that time, and that's the only reason

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she was not , so they did

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not get married, but she always had a twinkle in her eye for my grandfather, from what she

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was a great lady, I remember.

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And then we had the Pollards that lived next door to us. That was my next question, Wayne and Edna Pollard. And I can remember going over there when I was little. He didn't have much for tractors, and he did everything with horses. So he draw his manure out every day on a dray, and you'd help him either drive or help him spread the manure. Remember, for years, and his Mom was too good, Sadie, and she lived in the downstairs bedroom, when I can remember going to visit her quite often. And Edna always fed everybody in the house, whoever worked or helped out. And I was little. This was back before he went to school. We'd go over and, you know, tag along with Wayne, or whatever he was doing. And then before we got a workhorse back in the late 70s, I thought about going back of the house, because the hill is reall steep up there. And she was pregnant with going to have a foal and Wayne brought his team over to help pull the wood, I remember. And this is after he retired. He came over to the place where he lived here now. And those horses, I think they had climbed ledge. You really had to hold on, because if he wanted them to go up a certain grade or whatever, you held on. And the horses went. He

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went. They went as a team. When is it holding from behind? That's that must have been something,

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you know, he had a dray rack at that way, because it was always a winter time when we go up there and, you know, put your you always cut your wood four foot, because the furnaces took that and you put it on in four foot lengths and draw it down off the hill. He helped us quite a few different winters. I remember doing that because he enjoyed horses. And I think that's how I got involved with horses, as much as I do now. And for quite a few years, we always had people drop off their horses, young horses, and we'd train them. Mom was very good at training them and what have you, and to work, training them to pull, training them to pull. So they'd work single or work double as a team, you know, or you know, when you hilled your potatoes, you had a potato hiller. You always used a horse to pull it and different things you know, or different activities you know, doing your firewood or what have you. You always used a horse quite a little bit, seems like. Because back in the day. You had some smaller tractors and a horse seemed to get through the wet and the rougher ground better than what the tractors would.

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So did Wayne always stick with horses?

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The majority of the time he had horses.

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Just seems like the whole River Road were farms of people helping each other. You were all one big family along there, yep, yep, yep.

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And we bought a chunk of land from Royces. It was next door to the south of our farm. We always hayed it, and rented it, or what have you. And then when it came up for sale. We bought that and there, there was an old barn over there. Their boys had played around and caught the barn on fire. So we finished burning the barn when we purchased the land, and they had a bunch of cars and stuff over there and cleaned it up and turned the whole thing into metal at that point. Now, that was in ‘78 I do believe.

31:02
that's confusing.

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Go back on how that fire got started.

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Royce's boys were playing with matches or something in the barn, and caught the barn on fire, and they never tore it down, and it was partially burnt. And then when we purchased it, we finished burning it, and then dug a hole and buried whatever didn't burn, I remember.

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And then you built a new barn. No,

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that was over in front of where Scott Towers place is. There was a great big barn there. You remember that? And, yeah, and, well, my it was a Sunday, I think when dad went over to do that, and Mom went to church, and I think my Aunt Julia was there at the time, and Jassimer was pretty little, maybe three, four years old. And of course, he came, she couldn't control him, and he came out on the lawn crying. And I remember John French come along as he was coming down to help dad finish burning the barn, and he picked my little brother up on the front lawn, thinking he had to be over with my father, I remember that, of course, mom come back from church, didn't know where Jasper was, and he was over there. Enjoyed himself as they finished burning the place up there. And they had a guy, local guy, they had a little dozer, and they dug a hole and buried whatever couldn't, wouldn't burn at the time, I remember,

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So what animals and activities do you have over there? Now? What are you working on?

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I went to work for the highway department in the early 2000s and I still did replacement cows but raising the calves, you had to be more timely when you fed them, otherwise they'd get the scours on, you know. So I went out of that and didn't have anything for a year. So the pastures were growing up. So then I decided to go into beef cows. So I have beef cows now. I got 20 head of beef cows and in a couple of horses right now, those are the Belted Galways. I ran up on them prior to getting on my standard with some Herefords. But I said, you know, it'd be nice being a hillside farm. They have something different to look at. So I did the research on them, and they originally came from Scotland, and they have double cover hair, so they don't have as much double cover here. They got two sets of hair on them, so they're not too fatty, but they're not too fleshy either. So they got a little different marbling in them, and the colonies got wiped out in the 1400s and the cattle stayed on the land until the colonies came back and they went around 1650 or somewhere near and they graze, press, browse, so they're a little more like a goat show. If they don't have enough grass, they'll chew on the younger trees and stuff and survive. And so good on the hills. And so it works good on these pastures here. They seem to keep stuff trimmed down quite a little bit, and they're fun to work with. They calve out easily, and usually have them calving in the barn. And then, you know, if you handle the calves, they're a little more gentle. They're not quite as wild when you put them back in.

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And so do you sell them live? Or do you know

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all process people will fill out a cut sheet how they want to cut up, whether it's a quarter

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or half, or who doesn't work? You don't do

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No, the state of Vermont as of

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probably about 2006

34:45
or seven somewhere near unless you eat that animal yourself. Your family eats that animal yourself. If you're selling it to somebody else, it has to go into a commercial slaughterhouse, and the animal has to be able to walk in on his own cognizance , into the slaughterhouse. So I've been dealing with a guy up in Troy Vermont, brought Tony Braults, and I've been going there for years. And they can process, you know, so you pack them up in a truck and take, yeah, yeah, where the Holsteins and the replacement cows that we had, you could drive them with a bunch of people to pasture, and the beef cows, you can't drive them. You get them to follow your grain bucket. So we tend, you know, the farther pastures, we load them on the trailer, chuck them there. Now, instead, they don't, they don't hurd , and they'll scatter on you. And just to tell you one example of how beef cows work. One day, I got a call. I was working and I guess that's the most feared words that a farmer doesn't want to hear, is your cows are out. So I got the calls saying your cows are out. So I said, Where is they? And my neighbor, Paul Chamberlin, grows sweet corn, and they were in his sweet corn. And I was like, Heck, am I going to get them out there? Of course, the cornfield is right next to the town highway. The cars are whizzing by, and Paul's got this little gator machine. And he shows he says, Well, you jump on the back. And I had a green bucket, and I'm pretty good at Colin cows. You just holler up, come Boss, come boss, and they'll come to you. They're used to it. So I was standing on the road, and Paul was stopping traffic because the pasture was probably pretty close to half a mile away from where we were to get them back in. And they said, I don't know how I'm going to do this singly, but we'll give it a try. And took out a bucket of green, and I started calling them, and they started to filter out through that corn in every direction there was towards me. And Paul says, What are you going to do now? And I said, Well, I'll sit on the back, and you drive this little gator mobile. And I said, You head for the pasture, and hopefully all the cows will follow. Sure enough, they did. They followed right over to the pasture. And I said, I wonder how the heck they got out, because I tested the fence, and the fence was working, but one of them would get onto the gateway, and when it went to stand back up, it lifted the gate right off the hinges, so that's how they got out. So after that, we started putting cotter pins on the top of the hinge, so if the cows got to reach it under the gate, they wouldn't bump the gate off the hinges. And that was one example of how to get to know your cows. And they phoned me pretty good that day, luckily.

37:49
So anything you'd like to talk about that you can think of this book that you were showing me,

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we could talk about that,

38:01
that you got at the library.

38:06
Oh, yeah, yeah, say what? This is Nate, and this

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is a book we picked up at the library, and it interviews three residents that had lived in Underhill. One was Mert Sage, one was Marion Fay, and third one was Louella Lamphere. And so they talked about growing up in the town of Underhill and what they called the old days. And of course, I was fascinated about it, because I knew all three people, and it talks about some of the early days. They used to walk to school, but then how they switched school busses and things like that, and and what they did for activities, you know, for recess, and you know you had generally one teacher for multiple grades at the time,

39:08
they all three would have gone to the schoolhouse.

39:14
Marion and Louella would have gone to district five, right. Marion had older brothers that went to District Four, but District Four had closed down by the time Marion got old enough to go to school, and they had all merged into district five at that time, yep, and oh, I know one fascinating story was you had inkwells in the old school desk at the time, back when Marion and Luella went there and they had them in the upstairs classrooms, but not the downstairs classroom. So I think it was well. Uh, at the time, and the girls always had to wear dresses. And so she went up and was fascinated about the inkwells, because it didn't happen in the downstairs classroom. And she picked it up and it spilled and went down the front of her dress. And you only had two dresses at the time, she said, to wear. And her mother cleaned it the best they could, but it still had a stain from the ink and she had to wear it the remainder of the school year as a reminder not to fool with inkwells with this stain in front of it. She said she was so embarrassed every day she had to wear that dress that was a reminder not to play with the inkwells. Was she upstairs or downstairs? The downstairs, but gone up and played with the inkwell upstairs and got

40:50
spilled on What a good sory.

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I hear this is a good story, and I just heard it just more recently from my neighbors, I mean Wayne Pollard and his wife, Edna . Wayne worked up on the mountain during the time they were logging up on the mountain, and they decided to get married. And the only day they didn't work was on Sundays, because they went to church and spent time with their families. And so they got married, and the Sunday just happened to be Christmas Day, and they got married on Christmas Day. And then Edna stayed with Wayne's parents down here on River Road at the time, and Wayne worked up on the mountain, and he came home on Sunday, and Edna says, if we're going to be married, we gotta live together. So she ended up going to logging camps and staying in the logging camps and cooked and cleaned so she and Wayne could be together when they first got married. That's

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a good story, yeah.

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Well, you

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got a lot of history here on the road, this for sure. I don't know. I tend to remember a lot of stuff, and I can rattle it off pretty good.

42:06
So well, why don't we end now and then keep in reserve another time, and you think about stories too, because I know there's a lot more. Thank you very much. Nate, okay, thank you. Applause.