

Michelle: I'm here with Henry and Kay Hounsell on August 9, 2016. So when did you and your family move to Pasadena?

Henry: We moved to Pasadena in the summer of '73. I came up here as a teacher.

Michelle: Why did you choose Pasadena?

Henry: At the time, my wife Kay and I were starting our family. We were in an apartment in Corner Brook, my wife and I were teaching. We wanted a permanent home, and the cheapest place that we could get land was in Pasadena, you could get a block of land for \$1000. So we decided that it would be a financial start that we could afford, so we moved to Pasadena. Of course I had a job teaching before I made that decision at the Pasadena Elementary, which was actually a K-8 school.

Michelle: Is this the original house that you moved into?

Henry: No, when we first came to Pasadena we lived on Birchview. We lived there until '88, and there was a purpose for that. My wife's parents were aging at the time, and looking after a house was getting difficult for them. So we decided to build a house with a granny pad, and they stayed with us until they passed away.

Michelle: We like asking people why they chose the area because we are gathering information on how the streets in town are named. Do you have any information about this?

Henry: No, not really. I've never had a street named after me *Laughs*

Michelle: What were some stores/businesses that existed in the community when you first moved here?

Henry: The two main stores were Brennan's Super Ete where you would buy groceries, and Pike's on 10th Avenue. There was also a restaurant on Main Street which was run by Mr. Reid and his family, and that was very popular. There was also a chicken and chips place.

Kay: Yes, the Highway Diner

Henry: There was a Chicken and Chip's stand that was there on 10th, but I don't think that was started up when we first came here

Kay: Yes, I think it was after. I forget who started it. It was kind-of where the Senior's Club is now, in that area

Michelle: Okay. I forgot to ask this in the introductory questions, but where are you from originally?

Henry: I was born in Brigg Bay on the Northern Peninsula, my father was a teacher. I grew up in Corner Brook, all my early years were spent in Corner Brook. I decided to become a teacher, and I returned to Corner Brook, and I taught in different communities before I ended up in Pasadena

Michelle: How would you say that the community has changed over the years?

Henry: Oh, greatly. It was a very small community when we came here. For example, on Birchview there were about five houses. There was no bridge to go across the stream that flows across Birchview. So that's as far as you can go, the stream on one end and the stream on the other. There were gravel roads, we had water but no sewer, that's big changes

Kay: No high school

Henry: Yes, the kids were all bussed to Deer Lake

Michelle: You came here in '73 you said, so that was before South Brook and Pasadena amalgamated.

Henry: Yes

Michelle: You lived in what was Pasadena. Did you feel like Pasadena and South Brook were two separate communities?

Henry: Yes, I did. We interacted quite a bit, but with the two separate councils, it was very evident that they were two separate communities. All the kids went to school together, and church. Because of the school system, there was total interaction, and social lives, and sports. They were still two separate communities. Much like Corner Brook in the beginning, when it was Curling, Humbermouth, West Side, and town. There were four distinct councils, until Corner Brook amalgamated.

Michelle: What are your memories of the highway being re-routed?

Henry: When we first came here, the highway went through the centre of town. The new highway, on the outside here, there were a lot of controversy and developed some bad feelings. People wanted it to go south, but the government had already made up their mind, so it was a done deal.

Michelle: Did you raise any children in the community that would have attended school here?

Henry: Yes, all our children went to school in the community. Our oldest was Joanne, she was in grade four when we came here. Lauren started kindergarten, and Jennifer was born while we were living here in the community

Michelle: And what was attending school like for your children in Pasadena?

Henry: It was very enjoyable, we enjoyed Pasadena. We have the same opportunities as any child in Corner Brook or Deer Lake. We had a phys-ed program, and we had excellent teachers at the Academy for K-8. We had a French program, a good French program, we had music, we had it all. The kids were well educated, they had top of the line teachers, there was good discipline in the school, we had our recreation. Mac Turner even started dances on Friday nights for grade seven and eights, which went extremely well. We developed a program out there that the kids really bought into. We had a cross country ski club that had over sixty members, all students from the school. We did lots of outings, we had fun games where the kids played the teachers, everyone was very actively involved. We took place in the Christmas float, we took part in everything that went on in the community. We had our Christmas

concert, it was a very, very active school, I must say. Out of all the schools I have taught in, I have to say that it was one of the best schools.

Michelle: How would you say that schooling has changed over the years?

Henry: When the Academy opened, it was grade 4-12. The Pasadena Integrated, that became Pasadena Elementary, was K-4. After a few years, we became amalgamated, so the Catholic students became a part of the total system. Up until that point in time, the Catholic boys and girls went to Holy Rosary, and then they went to Deer Lake. What the Academy did was that they put them together, which was a wonderful thing. It brought all the good students together in one school, and brought all the sports players together. Instead of having two teams, they represented the community together, and did it with pride.

Michelle: Growing up, when your children were attending the Protestant school, did they have much interaction with those who attended the Catholic school?

Henry: Oh yes, total interaction. They came to our dance at our school, they welcomed the chance. There was total interaction between the kids, the religion made no difference to the kids, they were all friends.

Michelle: What sorts of things did your children do for fun growing up? And where did they spend their time?

Henry: They had total freedom for one thing. They took part in all the activities. Lauren certainly played all the minor sports, she played hockey in the winter. Joanne was very active in sports and ski-dooing, and she was a very excellent singer. She was doing lessons in Corner Brook, and she went on to have a fantastic career in music. She went on to be an opera singer, and sang nationally across Canada.

Kay: Music was not in the school system like it is now

Henry: Yes, music was not the key. Like if you were a good student like Joanne was, you were pushed to do chemistry and physics. But our daughter resisted that, she did biology, and took music.

Michelle: So would you say that music gradually started to become more important in the school after your daughter went through school?

Henry: What happened I think is that the population began to increase, and we started to get more professional people come into the town. They had other interests than pure academics, they wanted the music and physical education programs. The music and phys-ed programs increased, and there was a greater emphasis put on it in the school. The band programs started and became important.

Michelle: What were some holidays/festivals/traditions that you remember taking part in?

Henry: We had the parade, the Christmas parade which was a big thing in the school. Holy Rosary and us, we always built a float, we were really competitive. The community was very active. They had a Glee

Club, that really brought in the Christmas spirit. There was a big adult dance every year at Holy Rosary that was very well attended. There was a program developed to raise money for the hospital.

Kay: Yes, The Tree of Memories.

Henry: That was an important part of Christmas

Kay: I was very involved for five years. It was a good program. We had good rapport, our little group, and we went on for five years.

Henry: And the involvement with the school in the Winter Carnival. At the Academy, we were very active in building sculptures. Everyone was always very excited about it, which is something that I think has died out, but it was very exciting in our day. The dance up at Holy Rosary was a big, big highlight that completely sold out every year. And the Glee Club, led by Jared Blackmore, was wonderful, but eventually died out. But in those days, there was always something to look forward to while living in Pasadena. And even with Halloween, we had a great Halloween dance in at the town hall, and it was packed, very well attended. But that has also died out. The life of the community in terms of that sort of interaction has definitely diminished. People don't seem as outgoing.

Kay: Though it's still happening, but where we're getting older, we're not noticing it *Laughs*

Michelle: So were you apart of the Glee Club, Kay?

Kay: Yes

Michelle: Interesting, I have interviewed a couple people about that.

Kay: Elsie Bennett was really big in the Glee Club. We had Emma Hennesey who was a teacher at Holy Rosary. There was Marilyn White, so has since passed away. We were very loyal, because it was so enjoyable.

Henry: It was a different world now. There are problems today with organized groups and getting people to take care of things. It's so hard to get people to be involved. But in those days, there was no problem.

Kay: Maybe it's because the community was smaller, and closer knit. Now we hardly know our neighbours. It's grown. I think that happens, kind of a natural progression of things.

Henry: In our day, there was no Hodder Drive, even

Kay: Yeah, that was all land. We lived on Birchview, and we could put our cross country skis on at our house and go across Midland Rowe. Up behind the school, we had no groomed ski trails, but that didn't stop us. That was back in '75 that we started doing that.

Michelle: What would you say is a piece of technology/a tool that you used when you first came to Pasadena that is not used anymore/as much?

Henry: Chalk

Michelle: Okay, that's an interesting answer

Henry: I don't think they've used chalk as a tool in awhile

Michelle: It's funny, because they use it all the time in university, but it's never used in elementary/junior/high school anymore. I was shocked to see it used so much in university. But that's a really unique answer, nobody has suggested chalk before as an old piece of technology/tool.

Henry: The whole technological world has changed, and as a result, the classroom has changed as well. With the computers, and everything else.

Michelle: The hundredth anniversary of the formation of South Brook, Pasadena and Midland is approaching in the next 5-10 years. Do you think that this is an anniversary that would be important to recognize?

Henry: Yes, there's no reason not to. Any hundredth anniversary deserves a celebration.

Michelle: What is your favourite part of living in Pasadena?

Henry: My favourite part is the quietness, and the freedom of movement. There is no fear of the kids being in any form of violence. And back when we first came here, our son would just go after school and come back in time for supper. Kids didn't just sit in and watch TV, they would go out and play. We had the rink, the sports field, that was the beauty of living in Pasadena. It was complete freedom, you didn't have to worry about your kids. They were well supervised at school, and if they were any distance from the school, they could come home on bus. If they lived close by, they could just walk home. They walked home in freedom. There was no worry of cross walks on the roads, or anything like that. It was just a nice, relaxing community that was very enjoyable to live in. You still had to drive to Corner Brook of course.

Michelle: If you were to leave Pasadena now, what is something you would miss about it?

Henry: I would miss my salmon fishing, first.

Kay: Cross country skiing. And I think the church, we attend the church regularly. It has become kind of like a family of its own.

Henry: Yeah, we go to the Anglican Church and it's still a well attended church, and a knit community within the church

Kay: We thought about that aspect I guess, because we're at the age where we are wondering: should we sell the house? Should we not? What should we do? Where should we go? Although we don't run next door or to each others houses, like a lot of the other outport communities in Newfoundland, it's pretty well impossible to go for a walk or to go to Foodland, or to go anywhere without having a

conversation or a chat. That is something that I think about. Although you are not visiting somebody, it's a visit.

Michelle: That's it for the general questions about Pasadena, so now I'm going to ask some questions about your involvement in the community as a teacher. I understand you had a large role in developing volleyball in the community, could you tell me about that?

Henry: I did a minor in phys-ed in university, and I taught phys-ed in Corner Brook before I came up here. When I came here in Pasadena, I taught at the Pasadena Integrated, and they had just re-done the school and put in a new gym. I came up and did phys-ed for the kids who had never been in the gym before. I did that, and started coaching. I was a hockey player, I played senior hockey across Newfoundland. When I was in university I played in there. When I came back home, I was head coach of the minor hockey in Corner Brook. I had a very successful, this is not Pasadena, but we took a peewee team from Corner Brook and went to the Quebec Winter Carnival, which is a very famous carnival. It was the first team to be sponsored by minor hockey in Newfoundland, and I took fifteen boys, there was three of us, I was only nineteen at the time, and we went to Quebec city. Of course, we were the talk of the town, as there had never been a team from the unknown island of Newfoundland in those days, now this was '62. I had a young goal tender by the name of Doug Grant who surprised everyone, because he went on to play in the NHL, he went on to play in the Detroit Red Wings. I had a defenseman by the name of Joe Lundergan who went on to play with the Toronto Maple Leafs. Anyway, we went up there, and the first game we played we won. So all of a sudden they started to take interest in us. We then went on to win our division, and by then it was big news, they thought we were only Eskimos in Newfoundland. Of course the teams in those days, they could go out and get players. So the Montreal Canadians for example, were very interested in some of our players. They had scouts out at the peewee tournament, because that was a big thing, they had teams from everywhere. He crossed over and we played Remoosky which was a big hockey town in Quebec, and they beat us two to one, just barely beat us. And of course, we were out of the tournament, but we developed a lot of interest. Scouts were going to come to Newfoundland to see what was going on. This Remoosky team decided they wanted to come down to Newfoundland to see what it was all about. So they made contact with people in Corner Brook, and they came down in March, it was February when we were there. And we played them in a tournament at Humber Gardens, and the place was blocked, over two thousand spectators at each game. And we ended up winning the tournament, so we had a trophy and publicity. So that's where my coaching started, in Corner Brook.

When I came up here, I was out at the amalgamated school; it only went up to grade eight, so there wasn't much involvement in competitive sports. But when I went into the Academy, of course you then had high school. You had to think about Regina, Herdman, and all the other high schools. I said, we can't be competitive in basketball, because they dominated us. But I thought at least with volleyball, you had a net, which kept the two teams apart. So I started volleyball at the grade 6-7 level, so I could start producing teams. I didn't start producing teams until the mid 1980s. We started out as a 2A team. We developed throughout the eighties, and by '92 we were ready to compete strong, and we won our first provincial championship in 1992, out in Arnold's Cove. The young gentleman who is the phys-ed teacher now over at the Academy, Paul Carter, was my setter. That was our first championship, and then we

went on to win championships every year. We moved on from 2A to 3A to 4A very quickly. We became a dominant Newfoundland volley ball team, and we were the best in Newfoundland for four or five years. I finished up in 1998 or 1999, that was my last year.

Kay: I remember one time I was teaching in at the school, probably a replacement. There was a staff meeting, and I remember Bob Mercer being there, he was mayor at the time. And he said that anywhere in Newfoundland that he went that the name Pasadena was on the map because of volley ball.

Henry: Not only provincially, we were involved on a national scheme. We started taking a midget team in '91 or '92 to a national midget tournament all over Eastern Canada. We went to Toronto, places in Quebec, Halifax, Fredericton, and we did well. We were always in the top four. Down here at the college, around the last year I was coaching, myself and a coach from Corner Brook coached a combined team between us, herdman and Benwas Cove, we had players from all three schools, and we were two points away from winning the national championship. We lost 15-13 in the last game, so we had outstanding volley ball.

Michelle: Wow, and volley ball still seems to be big in Pasadena.

Henry: Oh it's not the same.

Michelle: Wow, really? I can't imagine it being any more popular then it was when I was in high school.

Henry: They're no level near where we were, we were 4A and playing top teams from the Maritimes. Quebec was outstanding for volley ball, and we used to play a game point for point with Quebec. The first time we went away, the most points we got in a game was five. We then came to the point where we were almost ten, so volley ball developed a long way.

Kay: You retired in '92, and for six and a half to seven years, he coached volley ball, and was probably in the school or gone as much or more than most teachers

Henry: But that's the story of volley ball. We won seven provincial championships in a row. We left a legacy there, but I think what was happening, we were playing such a high key, that nobody really wanted to coach because the standard was so high. The status never did come back.

Kay: It depends on who your teachers are, because you could have a teacher that is interested in basketball, so then basketball develops.

Henry: You got to start your kids at grade seven, and build your teams up. I used to have my senior boys coach the junior boys, because they knew all the drills. We put the name of Pasadena Academy across Newfoundland.

Michelle: Wow, that's all pretty impressive! I also understand you were heavily involved in cadets in Pasadena as well?

Henry: Myself personally, I got involved in the army cadets when I was in grade eight, in Corner Brook. That was 1954. I stayed involved in cadets until Kay and I decided to call it quits in '85. So I was really

involved in the cadet movement from 1954-1985. I worked first with the Army Cadet Core in Corner Brook, they were already established, but I was Commanding Officer of the Herdman Cadet Core. I had several good years there. We then moved from Corner Brook to Deer Lake in the late '60s, and they didn't have a cadet core there, so I started a cadet core in Deer Lake. That turned out to be a really, really good core too. Even when I moved back to Corner Brook, the core continued. Unfortunately, Elwood burned down, and all the cadet equipment was lost. Because there was a sea cadets in Deer Lake, they decided not to restart Army Cadets, D&D would not support two bodies in a small town like Deer Lake, so they didn't start up again. We came up here (Pasadena) in '73, and I wanted to get back with the cadets. By '76 I thought to start a core here. We started a core out in the integrated school in '76, and we only took students from seven and eight, which is the bottom of the cadet movement. We started the core that year, and in '77 they brought girls in to the movement. We didn't have a female instructor, so I looked at Kay and said "Would you like to get involved with cadets?"

Kay: So I became the first female instructor

Henry: Kay looked after the girls. We had Bern Cambell from here, Mac Turner from the school, and Mac Robson from the school. We had Clayton French, who was involved in militia, but he did our drill for us. And there was a retired Sergeant Major from the Red Force who was working in Corner Brook, but lived here in Pasadena, Ernie Mugford, and he worked with us. We had another gentleman, Rex Burdon who became an officer. He was outdoor, canoeing, things like that. Once the Academy got built, and we could bring in the grade tens and elevens, our core took off. Making sure we got cadets to summer camp, which was the work of myself and Bern mostly, and Kay with the girls. We sent more cadets to Gagetown than any other core that went. We were very, very active in that field. The core really, really fostered because of the type of instructors that we had.

Kay: Wasn't there one year you had more gold stars than any core in the maritimes?

Henry: Yeah, but in Canada. The Gold Star is the highest award you can get in cadets. And we had the most Gold Stars in any cadet core in Canada.

Kay: Well we had over one hundred cadets

Henry: We were awarded in '81 or '82 as the best Army Cadet Core in Newfoundland. We had top students. We had some really, really good officers that went through, all of which now as adults are very successful. We had a lot of people who went on to have careers in the military. Now they're lucky to get twenty five cadets on parade. But we never went below seventy five, and they were top students. Now the top students don't get involved.

Michelle: Wow, that's amazing. So if there were that many cadets, what was the population of the school at that time?

Henry: We were over three hundred

Michele: Wow, that's still a pretty big percentage involved

Henry: The cadets offered a program that was exciting. We did orienteering; we did shooting in Corner Brook. We did canoeing, we took them on adventure courses, wilderness training.

Kay: And they went to summer camp. The age then to become a cadet was thirteen, but I think it has dropped down to twelve now. In the summer camp, they would go for a two week program first, and then when they went for the six week program. They got paid a little, and everything was paid for them, so there were little incentives there. And then when you got your gold star, and became a senior cadet, you could go to camp as a paid instructor. That would be your summer job, and it was good pay, and they liked it.

Henry: You were right on base, you had your meals there. In that field, of paid staff positions, we used to have at least ten cadets every summer. I was a major, and Kay was a Captain by the way.

Kay: I had to do my training to become an officer, we all did. For me, I was entering a male world, really. We went to Gander. There was a basic officers qualifying course, which was four weekends. Then probably the next year, we did left tenets, and then the captian. But it was really my first time being outside the home and doing drills and marching. I came home after my first weekend and thought "I'm not coming back until you help me with this drill". So we took those boots and went out to the school, and he (Henry) helped me. I got the most outstanding candidate at the end of the session. And I thought "You can't be any worse" because I didn't know anything! It wasn't without its stress levels, I'll put it that way. But it was good fun. I went to summer camp, it must have been about 1980, because I went five summers. That's how we put Joanne through university. I was paid as a Captain, and he was paid as a major. On a teacher's salary, you didn't have much in those days, it's not the way it is now. Our kids can tell a lot of stories of us being at camp all summer. First it was Nova Scotia, then it was New Brunswick. We had a trailer

Henry: We left here on the 20th of June, and came back home on the 20th of August.

Kay: That was good

Henry: Summer camp was a very good experience, you see. A lot of teachers were involved, because they had the summers off. There were a lot of teachers there, and since we were all in a close knit environment for seven weeks, we all became very good friends

Kay: It was like a close knit community type of thing

Henry: And these friends extended on for years and years

Kay: We still have our special friends in Nova Scotia that go back fifty years.

Henry: The other thing too, is that a lot of cadets got an opportunity to do things that at home they wouldn't normally be able to do. Maybe their parents couldn't afford to send them anywhere. But I know a lot of cadets that went to camp, and earned money that they never would have seen if they had stayed home. As a Sergeant or a Corporal, they got paid well at camp. It was not only that, we had cadets that had a chance to travel. I had cadets that went to England, to Bisley. They were good rifle, the

22 caliber rifle, the 303. I had cadets go to Bisley, and Bamff, Germany. I had cadets go to the far North and participate in wilderness courses. You can imagine that living in Pasadena, they would have never had this opportunity. These cadets are forever thankful for that.

Kay: We recently ran into a guy who remembered Henry, he was a cadet in Corner Brook. I couldn't believe it, this man would definitely be up in his fifties, and he thanked Henry. And I said "Did I just hear him thank you?" Henry was Commanding Officer in the core.

Henry: Cadets made kids into independent people that can look after themselves. When you went to camp, you were on your own. You had to make your bed every morning, and you had to make it right. There was no leaving anything around, or you got push-ups, and you got into trouble. They had to learn to how to make their bed. They had to go to breakfast, lunch, supper, all their meals, that was insisted on, they had to do it. They had to clean up around their barracks, they were responsible for getting a mop and bucket for cleaning, the washrooms the same thing. They were expected to get a shower every day.

Kay: My first summer at camp, there were many times that I wished I were home in my kitchen making chocolate chip cookies. I didn't have to do all what the kids were expected, as I was an officer. But I was in a different world, a military and male dominant world. I was a captian, but how many times did I try to avoid turning a corner and not meeting a Major or a Cournal, because you had to solute. It was just different.

Henry: There were two girls that we had, they were very shy. And cadets eliminated the shyness, and they became different people. They will tell you that Army Cadets changed their life for the better.

Kay: I will say the same. Five years at camp gave me the courage to go back to University. I went to university for one year, in about 1960 probably. We were never told you had to go for your degree. In Newfoundland, I taught school when I was sixteen, before I went to university. I kind of always wanted to go back, but with three children... But cadets and going to camp, and after the end of the fifth summer, I said one day "You can sell the trailer, I'm not coming back next summer". It gave me the courage to go back to university. I thought if I could do cadets, then surely I could go back to university, and it worked well.

Henry: Cadets was a positive thing. It gave a lot of young people a chance to travel, to see parts of the world outside of Pasadena that they never dreamt they would ever see. Germany, Britan, Bamff National Park. I spent seven weeks at Bamff National Park with cadets, it's a different world altogether.

Michelle: Wow, thanks for telling me so much about cadets! Now I also understand you were instrumental in developing the Ski and Nature Park here in town. What can you tell me about that?

Henry: With the Ski Lodge, you have to understand that there was a nucleus of people responsible, I was just one. For example, Wally Skinner was a driving force in getting that new building in there.

Kay: We were involved in the behind the scenes. Remember the first marathon? We didn't have a building or trails like we do now. What year was that?

Henry: '78

Kay: Yes, 1978. They had a big marathon.

Henry: We had no trails, or no ski lodge

Kay: We had the militia involved

Henry: We developed a trail for the marathon using the snowmobile trail. We went in to the right of the school. The school wasn't there then. Now we're gone ahead of ourselves. There were a lot of individual cross country skiers here in Pasadena that just went out on the snowmobile trails. One area of skiing was Frankie's Field, and also Bowater Park, which is all developed with houses, you must know. We skied these places, and like Kay said, we went in the back of where the school is now, there were lots of snowmobile trails. A group of us got together in about '76, and a group of us gathered together and formed our first executive. That was the start of the Ski Club. We started an executive, and got a group that would run the Ski Club and start having meetings. We used Frankie's Field as our meeting place first, where on Saturdays and Sundays we would get all the families together, and organize some races. Then we moved down to Bowater Park and we used that. Then we had the marathon in '78 which showed there was a lot of interest in Pasadena. Then a group of us got together, because we needed a club house. Wally Skinner and Ed Butt, and those who had connections in provincial government, because they worked for provincial government, contacted Bowaters and we got one of their cookhouses out on Logger School Road, west of Corner Brook. We had the Stowe's bring it in for us, and we set it up. The building that is there now, that hosts the skis now, that was our club house. That was our building, we had a big pot belly stove in the middle, and that was it. But it was a place for us to get in and get warm, and every Saturday we would have free hotdogs there. We eventually decided that we needed better. Wally decided to put a proposal to the provincial and federal government, and lo and behold, we got ourselves six hundred thousand dollars. We got the money, and built that in there, we built our trails, and the rest now is history.

Michelle: So what year was it that the new building was built?

Henry: In 2006, that was the opening.

Kay: Then we had committees. Like say your interest was the trail, you signed up for that committee. They simply put sheets up, and that's how the committees were formed, so we were lucky anything fell into place. I had never been on it then, and I just came home from a meeting one time, and I said to him (Henry) that I knew the guy for building, he had just left to go up North. And I thought maybe that's something I could do. You want to help, but you don't want to get into something over your head. I then was working with the contractor and engineer, that was a learning curve there. And Henry was on a committee with the equipment.

Henry: It was a big project, six hundred thousand dollars is a lot of money

Kay: And there was no road, there were no houses on Foot Street. When it was opening, there was just a cowpath. You had to walk across, like if you went to the top of Foote Street is and you walked across there. Everything that is in the chalet was brought across on skidoos, it wasn't easy.

Henry: That's when Kay and I really got active, was when we got the building in there.

Kay: We were in there when the footings were poured, that shows we're crazy. It was a Thanksgiving weekend, and it rained. There was water all around the footings, and I guess we were worried that it might ruin the footings, so we were in making ditches to drain the water. We look back now and think "Can you believe we did that".

Henry: Kay and I were really responsible for the beginning. There was lots of help and lots of people, and we worked hard on it. It became a very successful operation. That's what we have now.

Kay: I was president for three years

Henry: Yeah, she beat me. I was only president for two years

Kay: We weren't back to back. But the thing was, when he was president, I was helping anyway. He helped when I was president. But nobody wanted to take president. I was vice president before that, for Mac Turner, and I thought I was getting out when I got off that, but then I got in more. I took president, and then I thought "I guess". So for two years, and then in the third year nobody took it, so I said "I'll do it one more year". So I did it for three years. Nobody will take president. People want good skiing, they want good, groomed trails, but nobody wants to get involved. You don't have to work like we did, because we worked from the ground up. It's not that you feel ownership of the building, you just want to see it succeed, because it was a gift. We didn't have to fundraise for the six hundred thousand dollars. It was a gift.

Michelle: That's all I have for you today. Thanks so much for your amazing stories!