

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

This project is a study of the changes in Bridgeport neighborhoods from the viewpoint of selected Black residents during the historical periods of World War I, the Depression, World War II, and the 1960's.

By means of interviews, we have investigated the social and economic effects of each period on Black Bridgeporters. All persons interviewed have resided in Bridgeport during at least three of the targeted periods. We attempted to explore how their families, friends, and neighbors were affected during those turbulent times. We discovered the changes that occurred on their jobs, in their neighborhoods and in the city as a whole.

This kit contains a transcript and a tape recording of the interview along with suggested activities that are best suited for grades 5-8 and adaptable for high school students.

### AAEA Education Committee Members:

Denise Foster-Bey  
Susan Golson  
David Hicks  
Gwendolyn Johnson  
James Johnson  
Juanita Wright  
Frances Judson, Chairman

### Consultants:

John Sutherland, Ph. D.  
David Palmquist, Curator

PERSONAL DATA

Gladys W. Bailey

57 Ryegate Terrace, Monroe, CT

Born: April 26, 1915, Powhattan County, Virginia  
to Alexander and Virginia Williams

Spouse: Stanley Bailey

Children: Blanche Anderson, Geraldine Donnell, Helen  
Ruff, Stanley Bailey, III

Education: Sixth Year Certificate - Administration and  
Supervision

Profession: School Nurse-Teacher  
Public Health Nurse  
Office Nurse

Travel: New York

Church: Messiah Baptist Church, Bridgeport

Organizations: Les Treize Business and Professional Club  
National Council of Negro Women  
NAACP  
Afro-American Educators Association  
National Education Association/Bridgeport  
Education Association  
National Nurses Association  
Negro Business and Professional Women

"A Study of Bridgeport Neighborhoods:  
A Black Perspective, 1900 -- Present"

Interview by: James Johnson

Interview with: Gladys Bailey

Date: October 19, 1983

Johnson: Mrs. Bailey, I guess a good place to start would be for you to tell me something about your birthplace, your immediate family, so forth.

Bailey: Well, I was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, in 1915. I don't know much about Powhatan because my family moved north when I was maybe one or two. We moved to Long Island and West Hampton -- in that section -- Far Rockaway, Long Island. Then we made it to Bridgeport. I guess I was about two. We settled in the east end. I think our first place where we lived was on Fulton Street with Mr. and Mrs. Clark, whose son was the first fireman here in Bridgeport. Then we didn't room with Mrs. Holly. Mr. and Mrs. Mavrick. I had a sister who passed. She developed whooping cough from me and just died. There was mother and dad throughout my lifetime.

JJ: You had just the one sister.

GB: I had the one sister. She was about fourteen months when she passed. Her remains are in Park City cemetery.

My mother and father worked together usually as cook and bottler and chauffeur. We left Bridgeport during the war. We went to Long Island again because of the employment here. My father couldn't find work so my mother and father moved to Far Rockaway, Long Island, to find employment.

JJ: How old were you when you returned to Long Island?

GB: I guess I must have been about four or five. But my parents returned, mainly, and I was in between with my

aunt. My aunt lived here, too. I sort of resided between my aunt and my parents.

JJ: Who was she?

GB: Ophelia Walton. She's dead. Then I went to grammar school in Far Rockaway, Long Island, however.

JJ: Was that your first time in school?

GB: Second. By the way, I did go to Newfield School -- I forgot that -- for one grade. We were then living on Trowel Street, because my parents bought that house on 76 Trowel, and we lived there until we moved out of the state.

JJ: You said you lived on Fulton Street?

GB: Yes, with Miss Clark.

JJ: And then on Trowel Street?

GB: Fulton Street, Bearsley Street with Mrs. Mavrick.

JJ: How were the neighborhoods?

GB: Excellent. Good. Both places, very good.

JJ: Were they mixed neighborhoods?

GB: Yes. We didn't have, in Bridgeport, at that time a certain neighborhood. No, it was black and white.

JJ: Living together.

GB: Living, yes, in harmony together. Because, even now on Trowel Street there are whites who lived there then. So, we had mixed neighborhoods. I don't know about Bearsley Street now, but I guess it is all Black, isn't it?

JJ: Yes, it is.

GB: I know on Trowel Street it is still mixed. So -- now

where else?

JJ: You said that you went back to Long Island.

GB: Yes, I went to PS 39 and I finished in Inwood which is a suburb of Far Rockaway.

JJ: That was grade eight?

GB: Yes, Fiesta number four, at that time. We went from Far Rockaway to Inwood, which was walking distance, really from Far Rockaway. Then, for high school I came back to Bridgeport and lived with my aunt.

JJ: Where?

GB: On Trowel Street, because she lived on the third floor at Trowel Street. But, during that time she passed, and then I found living quarters with Mrs. Crooks on Bearsley Street. So, I finished high school, though.

JJ: Where was that located?

GB: Corner Beardsley and Newfield.

JJ: And what was the name of the high school?

GB: It was Harding High. We didn't have too many Blacks -- no, I shouldn't even go into that, but understand Sunday they had the fiftieth anniversary of our class [chuckles] but I didn't know about it.

JJ: What year was that, Gladys?

GB: 1929 to 1933. It was the 1933 class that had the reunion.

JJ: How was high school life -- the social aspect, the academic aspect?

GB: Academically -- you see, all I did was study. In fact, I had an average of 92. I was interested in my work.

I wasn't interested in any social life. I went to Messiah Baptist and also Eastern Tabernacle, when Reverend Wainwright was here. But, my interest was in trying to make it in high school, and I made it because I took the college course. I didn't want to be a nurse. [chuckles]. I wanted to be a teacher or a doctor, but the Depression was upon us, and, I think at that time we really wanted to, independently, get our education-- support ourselves in getting our education. I could have become a teacher or a doctor, but I didn't want my parents to support me. I wanted to do it myself. So, when the idea came into being, while my mother was working, she heard about receiving a stipend while in nurse training. So, I applied at Lincoln and Harlem Hospitals. Harlem Hospital supplied me with an application first. I went to Harlem Hospital. I finished fifth.

JJ: Your mother was in New York at this time, back in 1933?

GB: Yes, they were in New York. And, of course, with the nurse training you stayed for three years, and I worked to get my tuition. At that time it was only seventy-five dollars. I worked the summer. I think I got thirty-five dollars per month and I stayed in and received my seventy dollars for my tuition to get into nursing. It was quite a problem.

JJ: Did you work within the hospital for your thirty-five dollars? Where did you work?

GB: No, I worked for a Jewish family. I stayed in, you know, overnight. I think it was taking care of a child at

that time.

JJ: Domestic.

GB: Domestic work, yes, I'm sorry, thank-you. Got my tuition. I enjoyed nursing even though it wasn't what I really wanted, but it was the thing that helped me get started in life. My health was very good because I finished my three years without any absences. When the three years were up I then got graduate work right away the following day which was unusual for most of the nurses. There were seventeen who started, and seven finished. So, seven were in our class. Then I went on to try to get my B.S. Most of the nurses at Harlem tried to have continued education. But, when you came to Bridgeport the nurses weren't doing that -- they weren't trying to continue. I think I got about fifty credits.

JJ: Going back to the high school area, what were some of the activities that you were involved in, let's say, after school?

GB: Oh, well, the BYPU, we called it at that time, then they changed to the Baptist Training Union, and I was involved in the missionary work. We almost all had the New England Baptist Missionary Convention. It happened that I was the president up until the time that I was a little bit too old to be the president. Then I became the treasurer.

JJ: This is at what church?

GB: Messiah. When I was in New York, however, I was with

the First Baptist Church of Far Rockaway, however. I was very active in church work -- very active -- and I enjoyed it. Let me see what else. Then I've always been interested in clubs, but, I never had a yearning to be a -- you know, in any of the sisters -- what do you call that -- the -- what do you call the sisters, what do you call them themselves? You help me out, now.

JJ: Sorors or sororities?

GB: Sororities, that's what I am trying to say. The sororities, I've never been interested in that. And then I joined Les Treize. I wasn't a charter member, however, I think it was in 1949 I joined Les Treize and I came back here.

JJ: Do you recall what you were doing during the Depression?

GB: Oh, during the Depression -- I was going to school 1929 to 1945. I was going to high school during the Depression. Then when I got out I got employed. Our first salary, of course, was only seventy-two dollars a month.

JJ: Where were you employed, Gladys?

GB: At Harlem Hospital. I stayed employed until I married my first husband.

JJ: When did you get married?

GB: 1942. Then I had an annulment [chuckles] after that -- the unhappy annulment -- it was to a dear little old minister -- I stayed single for a little while and then I had another husband. That didn't pan out. Then

Stanley. So I had three husbands. [chuckles]

JJ: Is there anything outstanding that you recall during that period you were in high school? You had the Depression at the same time. Were times very hard for you? How was getting food at that time? Was there much difficulty for you and your family?

GB: You see, we had this two-family house, and we did have people in the house. My dad, at home, was on WPA -- WPA, what did they call it? What was that? I forget,

JJ: Public works?

GB: Public works. He was working there and my mother was working in service. He would work in service, too, when there was anything available.

JJ: How did other people that were there -- food stamps, rationing, this sort of thing, do you recall?

GB: There was rationing, yes. We made it, but it was hard. I know my mother, on Sunday mornings, would make rolls and sell them. She'd sell them for fifteen cents per dozen. And I know I had to -- I didn't have to, but I mean, I willingly -- went around and sold these rolls to the neighbors. They were very appreciative and we were appreciative for the money.

JJ: How much did they cost? How did you sell them? How much were they?

GB: Fifteen cents a dozen. Yes, fifteen cents a dozen. What else did we do. My mother and father were very, very interested in the Republican Party. We had a base-

ment in our house in Far Rockaway -- this was Far Rockaway -- basement in our house, and we used to have the Republican Party meetings there. As far as the other poverty was concerned, it wasn't as much as it is now I don't think. We didn't feel it as much.

JJ: This is in Bridgeport that you are talking about?

GB: No, that was in Long Island where I was, in Far Rockaway.

JJ: How was it in Bridgeport? Now you were in high school during the Depression here, grades nine, ten.

GB: Now, here, I was boarding, see.

JJ: I see.

GB: My mother and father were in Long Island, sending my boarding money up to me, and every month they'd pay for my sustenance up here.

JJ: How was the economic situation of other people here in Bridgeport during that time, during the Depression?

GB: Didn't seem to be bad as it is now.

JJ: How do you mean that, as bad as it is now? There were more people who were employed during that time?

GB: Seems as though they were doing something.

JJ: What about transportation during that time, during the Depression?

GB: In Bridgeport?

JJ: In Bridgeport.

GB: Well, we walked alot, and we took the bus -- not the bus, the trolley. We walked. I remember walking to Messiah quite often. Walking across that bridge and

walking to Harding.

JJ: Across what bridge?

GB: The bridge, the bridges to Messiah.

JJ: Congress Street?

GB: Yes, and also to Stratford. And when I was in New York, I walked.

JJ: As far as Bridgeport is concerned, you walked most of the time here, and as well you had buses.

GB: I don't think it was buses. Let me see now, it was trolley, and, let me see -- when did they start the buses? [pauses]

JJ: Do you recall any Black leadership during this time, during the Depression time, or the years you were at Harding High School?

GB: The ministers, like Reverend Wainwright, Reverend Jacobs. You know, the ministers were here, Reverend Gay, Reverend Morton. Reverend Morton was pastor of our church, of Messiah. He's passed know. The ministers were the leaders of the city. Bass -- let's see, who else -- the one who started Mt. Aery his name was Wilson, before Bass. The NAACP was out there, very active. Let me see, who else [pause] oh -- Lancaster -- he was head of the NACP. Because I recall when I came back prepared to go into nursing I couldn't get work.

JJ: When was this, Gladys?

GB: I came back to Bridgeport in 1943.

JJ: In 1943.

GB: ironing every day. I had to go to Grace New Haven or Yale New Haven to work. I did the afternoon shift. It was something here in Bridgeport. Then I took the exam in public health to become a public health nurse.

JJ: You said it was something here in Bridgeport. What do you mean by that, Gladys, when you came back in 1943?

GB: They wouldn't employ you in your field. They just would not employ a Black nurse. The NAACP had a rally for nurses -- a mass rally -- and that's when Bertha Lancaster was employed. You see, Lancaster was head of the NAACP and Bertha Lancaster was employed at the jail. Seemingly everything stopped then. But then my mother became ill in 1947 and I went to Bridgeport Hospital and I told Miss Richardson, who was up there, I am nursing my mother, put my hat on [chuckles] I'm nursing her, and I did. After that I became one of the nurses up there, that's it, the RN nurse.

JJ: How did you happen to get your job?

GB: The need. There was a need for a nurse, you see. That was the only reason.

JJ: How would you compare the living conditions, let's say when you were here as a student at Harding High School, and you went away for nursing and then you came back in 1943? How would you compare the living conditions? Because you are talking about, perhaps, ten years difference. How would you compare 1943 with the early thirties here in Bridgeport?

GB: Well, for me it wasn't good, for a Black person, to follow through on what you wanted to do. You just couldn't do it because of the fact if they saw your face was Black they just overlooked you. You couldn't get that which you were prepared to do. You just couldn't get it. The Civil Service was the only panacea for us.

JJ: Where did you live when you came back to Bridgeport?

GB: 76 Trowel. Same place.

JJ: Same place.

GB: Yes, same place. It was just a very frustrating because it was just senseless. Just senseless.

JJ: Now, during World War II where were you?

GB: World War II, that's 1945?

JJ: It ended there, but 1944.

GB: No, I was in Albany then. You see, I got married and I was in Albany, New York.

JJ: I see. Where did you get married, Gladys?

GB: I got married in Flushing, Long Island. You see my church was in Flushing. So I was living in Jamaica at that time -- Jamaica, Long Island. We got married in Flushing. Then I went up to Albany to live with my husband.

JJ: Then I believe you said in 1947 you got a job as a nurse, here in Bridgeport. Where did you get the job and how long were you on this job? Tell me something about that.

GB: I only got it because there was a need for a nurse, and I only worked all over the hospital, see. All over the

hospital because there was a need for some RN to be on duty. You know, it was all over the hospital.

JJ: Which one was this?

GB: Bridgeport Hospital. And I applied at all [chuckles] hospitals. And it happened that I got a position at Park City. They were going to employ me, and when they found out they were going to employ me -- the superintendent of nurses was from New York, you see --  
[end of side one]

They said if they did employ me they were going to strike. So, I was given two weeks pay. I was supposed to go into the operating room, by the way. I was given two weeks pay and told I was not to come back. That's what happened to yours truly. Park City was the only hospital that would have employed me. So, you see, at that time I was working Yale New Haven, you know, during the evening shift. I had told them that I was going to be employed in Bridgeport, so I had to rescind that and ask if I could have my job back in New Haven. It was an awful thing for me. I had a bike. I used to bikeride over from 76 Trowel to the train station, leave my bike there, and then bikeride back about two o'clock in the morning [chuckles] from the station, home. That was my little episode. So I've had it in my little town of Bridgeport.

JJ: After the situation at Park City, then you became employed at Bridgeport Hospital?

GB: That was during the time, you see, that was during the

episode, everything was going on, you see. I then took an exam, you know, for public health, after the Park City business. The exam came up. I continued to work at Yale New Haven. So, that's what happened to me.

JJ: How long did you work at Yale New Haven?

GB: Oh, around three or four years, in between there. I should think I'd say about 1945 to 1947, I guess. I came back here in 1943, 1944, you know, in between there, and worked there. I took the exam in 1949 -- it must have been, let's see -- I took the exam and passed it and went in 1949 for public health. It was during that episode.

JJ: And where did you work then, after you passed the exam in 1949?

GB: For the city, public health, here in Bridgeport.

JJ: But where were you located, as a nurse?

GB: From James Street on to Main and from North to Washington, I think. In that area.

JJ: Were you located in the public health building there on the corner of Washington and Madison?

GB: Yes, Washington and Madison.

JJ: That building.

GB: That building.

JJ: How long did you work there?

GB: Seven years.

JJ: How were your experiences there in terms of your relationship with other workers, the black/white relationship? Were there many Blacks employed there?

GB: There was two. Marge Hamilton and I took the exam at the same time. There was one Black, who came from New Mexico, Mrs. White -- Hazel White -- and she left and went to New Mexico. Marge continued and then she left. She went into something. Then the exam came up for the education department, so I took it.

JJ: When did you take that?

GB: 1957. I've been there ever since.

JJ: You worked in public health from approximately 1949 until 1957, about seven or seven and one-half years. Where did you start working for the Board of Education, when you left?

GB: Where? At Central. I'm still there.

JJ: Where was Central located at that time?

GB: Lyon Terrace, dear old Lyon Terrace.

JJ: What were some of your experiences there, especially when you started working there as a nurse, at Central. Anything outstanding?

JJ: No, nothing much. You see, they were surprised that a Black nurse was there, but they had to take me [chuckles]. Then changes were being, and of course, I was a member of the School Nurses of Connecticut. I did then become active in the organization of school nurses. I became the vice president and I didn't know when I became the vice president that that made me become the president the next time the elections came up. Then I became the president, when the president moved and went to Puerto Rico. That was quite active until last year when I

resigned.

JJ: You were in there for a long time. How were working conditions for you at Central?

GB: Very busy. But it has to be busy. They had an enrollment of usually over fifteen hundred students. It's a city school. I'm the only nurse, and of course most of the teachers don't quite understand me, they don't understand health -- most of them -- they don't understand health problems. But, by the time you get through telling them, and telling the students, you're dead tired [chuckles], but you carry on. Everybody treats you with respect.

JJ: When was it that you stopped using your bicycle as a means of transportation?

GB: When I passed the exam to become a school nurse for the Board of Education, that's when I stopped.

JJ: Do you have any thoughts on the 1960's, Gladys, the revolution era -- Martin Luther King, Jackson, Andrew Young?

GB: The thoughts I have -- I'm thankful [chuckles] that the transition is going through. We have gotten somewhere. Now I hope that we can hold it -- you know, hold the various changes that have come along. I heard over the radio just now there seems to be sort of a reverse type of, I guess you could call it affirmative action, or reverse carrying on with the whites. They are so jealous of the part that we are playing. They are so jealous until it isn't even funny [chuckles]. They don't even

want a Martin Luther King Day. I heard it on the radio tonight. It was just awful. What else? [chuckles]

JJ: It was finally approved.

GB: Yes, but you see, it's the use of the day now. The foolishness that is being exemplified. When we all along, us Blacks, we've been carrying on. Whatever they have had in their life we've nicely, very nicely, just went along with, you know, because we said alright, it is George Washington Day, we went along with it, and said nothing. Now, just because it's Martin Luther King's Day we want, they don't want it.

JJ: Well, what do you think we need to do as Blacks?

GB: Stick together, stick more together.

JJ: How?

GB: Talk it out, act it out, and do what we are supposed to do. You know, Sunday I was so elated. I went to Hartford and I saw Mayor Washington, the dignitaries there, and honest to goodness, it was just wonderful.

JJ: Makes you feel good.

GB: Oh, yes, it really does. Because we can do it if we just get together and do it.

JJ: Do you have any suggestions as to how we can get together?

GB: [Chuckles] I don't know. I'm afraid to even say it.

JJ: Do you recall how you first felt when demonstrations started in the 1960's?

GB: I was afraid. Wasn't that awful? [Chuckles] I said go ahead, but I was so afraid [laughter]. Because, I said

oh, we never did that. But I said go ahead though.  
[laughter], I'm awful afraid for you, but go ahead. It was quite an experience, and I'm so glad that God has given me light to see everything, you know, all of these things that have happened.

JJ: Has your attitude changed much as a result of the 1960's?

GB: Yes, because I really didn't realize that I was Black. I really didn't until now. Now I really feel that [chuckles] I've got to look in the mirror and see that I am Black. But I just went on around people. I didn't realize that I was Black, but now I must realize it. That's the change.

JJ: That's the contribution of the 1960's, Black awareness.

GB: Isn't that awful?

JJ: Do you think many Blacks, perhaps, felt the same as you did? You know, in terms of Black awareness?

GB: I think so, but I was slow [chuckles] at even thinking. I think they knew it, but I think I was slow. I didn't think that the whites, really, were as racist as they are. I really didn't until the last five years, I've felt it more than ever.

JJ: This is in your own experiences, I see.

GB: Even when I was fighting, when I said what in the world is wrong here. Here I've come back to my own home and can't even get a job. It's right here in Bridgeport, and all the way up. And I've been with these people all of my life. And I was ignorant to the fact that they

hated me[laughter]. I didn't have sense enough to realize it until -- well, not five years -- maybe three years. Now I realize it, that they can't help it. I used to put it on all the people over thirty.

JJ: Why is that? Why thirty?

GB: You see, most of the people that were under thirty, they sort of gave you the opinion that they loved you, or that they wanted to make sure that there was equalization, you know, of opportunity. Where in the others, came out and said what they wanted to say and did what they wanted to do, those who were over thirty. But I realize now that all of them, and they are saying they're white now[chuckles] -- they really are -- more than ever. Here's hoping that they'll realize that we are all human beings. Got to stop this foolishness.

JJ: Do you think things will continue to change for the better -- the race relationship?

GB: I hope and I pray, I think so. It seems that seemingly we are marrying and carrying on, you know, and maybe that is helping. Because the children seem to be a little bit different. Poor things, they don't know what it's all about until they're taught -- so, maybe.

JJ: How would you compare the schools now, education in the school of our young children, to the days that you were in Bridgeport schools?

GB: Compare?

JJ: As far as the classroom, the teachers are concerned, the kind of education we are getting now and the kind of

education that you got when you were in the elementary schools and at Harding High School?

GB: Well now I don't know because I'm so busy in the nurses office now that I don't see the classroom as much as I would like to. But the homework I don't see. Maybe they'll start giving homework [chuckles]. I don't understand how a kid can go to high school and not have any books, you know, to take home. I mean, I can't understand how you can go to school and not have books to take home.

JJ: How was this kind of thing, homework, when you were at Harding?

GB: I did at least one hour of homework for each subject that I had -- at least. And I had a book going home every night -- weekends, during the vacations -- I studied. Because I loved it, I was learning. Some of the kids are like that. But I don't see those kids [laughter] I see these devils that come in there and bother me. You know, so, just like the man who goes home with me, you know. He said I sent four disciplinary slips today. He said the kids were in there throwing balls, you know, They were doing nothing. It's a language teacher. "How do they expect to learn this language that I am supposed to be teaching when they're throwing spit balls all over the room last period?" I don't know [chuckles]. Maybe the School will help some of them.

JJ: If you were to advise young Blacks as to how they can improve their life, what kind of advice would you give

them, Gladys?

GB: How to improve their life. I'd say, go to school, do the right thing. It's so easy to do the right thing, so easy. It's so hard to do the wrong thing. It is. And you assume you'll get your reward later. And I'd try to give them an example of things or people, maybe an idol to follow. But, do you know, I don't know, see. Most of our Black kids don't seem to want to even bother. Maybe they do. Maybe they take the advice. I don't know. But it's hard to even think that they do. Then when you go by the scholarship committee there's alot of Blacks that are following through well. So, maybe I'm wrong.

JJ: Scholarship committee?

GB: Of the various organizations. So maybe they're doing alright.

JJ: With some financial help, this will help their lives.

GB: Yes, so here's hoping. It's more Blacks who are doing well, more these days than there were. So, I guess -- I hope and pray that they're going to do better.

JJ: Is there anything else that you would like to say, Gladys, that we have not covered or that I have not asked you during this interview?

GB: No.

JJ: It's been an interesting interview. I enjoyed it.

GB: Well, I'm glad, but life is something. I can't come up with anything, really.

JJ: Gladys, would you comment as to when you moved to Monroe from Bridgeport, and also compare the neighborhoods of

Bridgeport with that of Monroe since you have been here.

GB: Now, in 1964 we moved -- oh, I forgot -- we moved from Trowel Street to Elmwood Avenue. Now, Elmwood Avenue was a very nice section of Bridgeport. From Elmwood Avenue we moved to Monroe.

JJ: This was in 1964.

GB: In 1964, yes. The fear of burglary is the thing that's important, nowadays, all over the country. So, on Elmwood Avenue we had a fear, but it wasn't as fearful as it would have been on Trowel Street, where we formerly lived. In Monroe I do have a burglar alarm system here, but the part about it is I really don't think I need it because I'm on a dead end street. The neighbors across the street are very conscious that I'm here. The dogs [chuckles] are very conscious that I'm here [chuckles]

JJ: Your neighbor's dogs.

GB: Yes.

JJ: You don't have any.

GB: I don't have any dogs [laughter]

JJ: [laughter]

GB: I respect the dogs, but I don't have any dogs.

JJ: But they look out for you.

GB: But they look out for me. So, I think so far so good. Really. I really love this neighborhood so far. I really am very, very happy out here. I pull my shades down. I mind my own business. And any of the unusual noises--they're heard by somebody in this neighborhood. In the daytime when I'm away, there's somebody home

watching. Because the man across the street and the lady across the street will come over even though I'm looking for somebody, and come over and say, she isn't home [laughter]. And sometimes I am home [laughter]. So they're very, very kind. So, that's all I have.

JJ: That's very interesting, Gladys.

End of Interview