

Date: March 20, 2008

Location: 51 East George Street, Providence, RI 02906 (Interviewee's home)

Interviewer: Camia Crawford

Interviewee: Norma Anderson

NOTE: 45 minutes into my interview with Ms. Norma Anderson I accidentally deleted the audio recording. Realizing this, I asked Ms. Anderson if she would be willing to re-answer some of my prior questions so that it could be recorded. She was hesitant to try and re-create the interview, but agreed to re-discussing topics that I thought were interesting in our previous discussion. Due to this, the transcript below jumps from topic to topic at times. Instead of repeating questions (and in an effort to make the interview feel more natural) I chose to highlight a statement or topic she mentions and ask her to recount the experience.

Camia Crawford: Let's start where we were at the beginning last time and just where you grew up and how it is that you came to Fox Point, where you used to live and where you live now...

Norma Anderson: I grew up in California. I was born in the bay area, San Francisco bay area. When I was ten years old my family moved to Napa California, which at that time was just a farm town. Now it's gotten quite like Santa Barbara but it was just a farm town at that time of mixed agriculture. And I grew up there and I went to college at San Jose state college. At the time it was a teacher's college, but I studied art there. It was 1961 I moved to New York City to pursue my interest in illustration, but I didn't end up in illustration, I ended up in the fine arts. I married my husband there, who was from the West Indies, from Antigua, West Indies. We moved to Vermont and we had a farmstead up in Vermont. It was really fun, but also really hard. And from then he got a job at the Rhode Island School of Design. So that's kind of how I ended up in Rhode Island and Providence. Because by that time we were divorced, I had three boys to raise, my ex-husband was working at RISD and I had to get a teaching job.

Crawford: So he was also an artist?

Anderson: Yes, sculptor.

Crawford: Did he do the wood sculptures like you do? (pointing to wooden sculptures within the room)

Anderson: Yes, he does all kinds of wood and stone carving. And he builds big birds, he uses stockade fencing and they are very interesting. So, he has been a sculptor his whole life.

Crawford: So is he still in the area?

Anderson: Yes, he's in Connecticut. So we still have contact. To the best of our ability we kind of supervise the kids, but we couldn't stay together – it was just not a good marriage, not a successful marriage I would say. So anyway, I was living on Williams Street between Governor and Ives and I found an inexpensive apartment there because I didn't have any money only had a part-time teaching job and I had three boys. So I was pretty much in this kind of hard scrabble-type life as a lot of my neighbors. And I could afford to live there; I lived there over twenty years in that same four room apartment.

Crawford: What floor did you live on?

Anderson: I was on the ground floor because I had kids and I didn't want any problems, so I was on the ground floor 'cause you know how kids are in an apartment.

Crawford: Running up and down the stairs?

Anderson: They never stop; they never stop moving, especially boys.

Crawford: How big was your apartment?

Anderson: Four rooms.

Crawford: Four bedrooms or just four rooms?

Anderson: Four rooms. Four rooms, it was a four unit building. It was a very very old building that had been divided into four separate apartments. All of them had been divided into four separate rooms.

Crawford: Were you the only one with kids in the building?

Anderson: Yes, well actually, when I first moved in there was a couple that had a baby. And over time, a lot of people moved in and out of that house. Nobody stayed there that long. But, anyway...I did.

Crawford: I was wondering if you could talk a little bit more about your time being an artist and some of the things you participated in on Wickenden Street.

Anderson: Well on Wickenden Street, I didn't really get involved in Wickenden Street until I had established myself in Rhode Island. So it took awhile. Mostly I was working when I had kids, working at various teaching jobs. Some of them part-time some of them full-time, but in the 90's we started to do some projects on Wickenden Street by putting things on the telephone polls. And that was pretty much organized by an artist who had a little store, an art business on Wickenden Street. And she was part of the merchants group there and they had some ideas about how to make Wickenden Street more interesting and one of them was to put objects up on the telephone polls. So she got her artist friends involved and we put a lot of different odd things on the telephone polls to kind of make it a more interesting walking street. And she also orchestrated a lot of the painting of the store fronts on Wickenden Street to kind of make them a more intriguing commercial district. And her name is Madeleine Maxi.

Crawford: and you said that you made the statue of the horse?

Anderson: Yes, I made horses, that was my part. We did it several times until Cianci was no longer mayor and then they wouldn't let us do it anymore. But we did it on a two year cycle during the nineties.

Crawford: And you called those the Cianci times?

Anderson: Those were the Cianci times. And you could improvise a lot of different things and it would be OK'd, let me just put it that way – it would be approved.

Crawford: Why is it that you chose horses?

Anderson: Since I was ten years old, I've really been interested in horses as a subject. Just a kind of interesting creature and I think a lot of girls are interested in horses at a certain point in their lives and I just never got over it. So I just kept with this imagery. I at one point had a real horse when I was in California, but it was right before you know I got interested in boys so that kind of put the end to that, and I had to go to college too and stuff, so I didn't have the horse for that long. But I found that having a real horse was a lot different than I had envisioned it in my imagination. Real horses are really a pain in the

neck actually. They really are awfully hard to manage. It's not like the books, it's a lot different. So, it was a real wake-up call for me, but I still like horses. I still think they're beautiful.

Crawford: And what telephone poll was it (the horse sculpture) on? The one that you said is still there right now?

Anderson: My favorite telephone poll was the one by the Shell station, 'cause it doesn't have any kind of wires on it. It only has one wire for the light that's on it. So that was a good telephone poll for me and I also like the telephone poll up the street by the school so I had a horse up there for quite awhile too. So I had a series of horses that were on telephone polls on Wickenden street and there still is one down by the shell station, but its getting pretty shabby, 'cause its been up there quite awhile. But I'm not about to take I down. I'm just going to leave it there. And there's some vestiges of the artwork that's still on those telephone polls. So you can see a lot of people got really inspired by that project. It was really a fun thing to do, kind of opportunity that doesn't come along very often – where you have a problem to solve and you get a chance to see how it works.

Crawford: Something that you had also mentioned earlier, was a “canary in a coal mine”? That art these days was like a “canary in a coal mine”? I was wondering if you wouldn't mind explaining that again?

Anderson: Well, I just feel like art is one of the first things that gets left behind when people don't have the resources that they had one time. So I think that this is not a great time for art right now and I think that there are a lot of arts organizations that are struggling 'cause its one of the first things that you decide that you can't afford and it happens in the schools and it happens in other places. There aren't that many people who don't care how much something costs. There are some and they'll spend millions of dollars on art. But artists don't depend on those people, they depend on regular people that like something and want to have it. But people aren't doing that right now as perhaps they had done in more prosperous times. So art has not been lucrative for awhile. Arts organizations have been struggling for a while, because it's always the same people that you depend on for theater, for music, for dance. It's the same people that are always supporting those things – and you know, I'm one of those people. But I have much less resources now to put into those organizations than I used to have.

Crawford: Now, just going back to your sons, you said they went to Fox Point School and then Nathan Bishop and then Hope High school, right?

Anderson: Yes,

Crawford: Could you just talk a little about their experiences in those different schools and what your experiences were interacting with them (the schools)?

Anderson: Well, my kids came to Providence at a time when they were in elementary school and went to Fox Point elementary school. And, I remember having to walk them there because they were new in the neighborhood and at that time it was a pretty rough neighborhood as far as kids were concerned. A lot of kids, there were some tough kids, and my kids were new kids and they had been in school in Vermont. So, they weren't really prepared to walk up the streets to go to Fox Point elementary and at that time we were living on Governor Street in kind of a building in need of repair – a good studio though. So, we had to walk them back and forth 'til they got their neighborhood friends and then they could walk with their friends, it was a lot safer. But, you know, at first we had to walk them to school. But the Fox Point elementary school was a really good school. Vereta Youngworth was the principal and she was a pretty tough lady and she kept things going very very well. Mostly neighborhood kids at that time, although some were bussed in. Now its quite different, but it still is a really good school. Then they went to Nathan Bishop and they had to walk from Fox Point to wherever that Session Street or wherever it is off

Elmgrove. It was not a good experience for them, nor was it for me. It was very very hard to have contact with teachers because I was working full-time. Like a lot of my neighbors it was very hard to have contact with teachers when your kid was not doing very well. And then hope high was a very similar experience, it was not a positive experience for the kids, neither was it for me. I had a lot of trouble getting them to realize that my kids were good kids and I wanted them to go to college. But my kids were not selected as potential college bound. It was only when the University of Rhode Island brought the Talent Development in that one of my sons was picked out to go to URI and to Talent Development. And that was a great thing; I just thanked my lucky stars for that. But I had one son go from Hope High to technical school and one son go to URI and then one son to end up at CCRI because he just really did not get the preparation to go onto college. It worked out OK in the end, but it was a struggle. Poor high school education is a big problem for the future particularly of young men.

Crawford: And you said that you had lived on Ives Street until 1994? Or 1995? Is that right?

Anderson: I lived on Williams street...

Crawford: Oh yes, Williams street, sorry...

Anderson: I lived on Williams street from 1979 to 1995.

Crawford: And then you bought the house we are in now?

Anderson: Yes, I bought this house on East George, which is really on the fringe of Fox Point. I never thought of East George as being Fox Point, but it was the closest I could find when the prices were what I could afford. And it was a stretch, because I was a first-time buyer and I got certain things that helped me to be able to afford it. But that was in 1995 and it was during one of these housing slumps like what were having now where prices were way down and that's how I was able to afford it. I could have bought a triple decker, but I'm a single lady and I didn't want to be bothered with all of that. That was going to be too much for me. I could have bought that old run-down house where I was living on Williams street, but I had it inspected and they told me it was a money pit and not to do it. But believe me, that house is still there, its still standing and its still full – still got four tenants in it right now to date.

Crawford: And where did you say a lot of your neighbors from when you were first in the neighborhood had moved out of the area?

Anderson: On the street where I lived, on Williams street, there are a handful of the old timers still there. Mike the bus driver, he's still there, the Gonzales are still there, the Cunyas are still there...But other than that, either they've died or sold, gone somewhere else. But at the time I lived there, most of the houses were Portuguese owned – people from Portuguese background, Portuguese speaking I would say.

Crawford: And where were the Cape Verdeans? They lived more towards Wickenden and Ives Street?

Anderson: A lot of Cape Verdeans were in rental properties on Wickenden Street. They were scattered around the neighborhood. There were some that were up the street from me that the kids played with. There was a few that owned houses that had good jobs and could afford to buy a house. Old time families that are still around.

Crawford: And you had said, a couple of time already, but just to reiterate, about the real estate brothers who owned a lot of Wickenden Street property versus the Portuguese land-lords?

Anderson: Right, where I lived was owned by Jim Wise, he was the brother of Ben Wise and they had a company called Pleasant Realty and that company owned a lot of Wickenden Street. And a lot of houses around the neighborhood in Fox Point, lots and lots of houses – run-down, run-down houses where a lot of RISD people students liked to rent there because the Wise’s didn’t really supervise their property that much. They kept them fully rented, but they weren’t really worried about what you did in those places, so it allowed for a lot of mixture of interesting people moving in and out of whom I was one.

Crawford: And you said they were different from the Portuguese landlords?

Anderson: They were different because they didn’t live where they were renting. You know, they didn’t live there. They wouldn’t have been able to stand it. The Portuguese owners didn’t want that kind of activity. They didn’t want people sawing and pounding like I was doing. Carving and heating up wax on the stove and stuff like that. They wouldn’t go for that, you’d be out of there in a heart minute. They wanted people that were quiet, spoke Portuguese, kept everything neat and tidy, paid the rent on time...Dependable long-term tenants, that’s what the Portuguese owners liked.

Crawford: Something you had said, that in the earlier days of living in Fox Point, you had mentioned the interaction between your neighbors and amongst the community – about what the neighborhood felt like and what the community felt like here – can you explain again?

Anderson: I would say that when I moved to Providence, Fox Point was a kind of hard scrabble, I would say compared to what I was used to – let’s just put it that way. A lot of kids, lots of families, people coming and going all the time. Working – my neighbors were always working. Everybody had a job in the house, some of them worked at Brown, some of them worked in the Jewelry industry while there still was a Jewelry industry at that time. Now there is not. But they would do piece work at home, the father would be working somewhere, everyone would be coming and going at all hours working. That’s what I remember about it. There were people on welfare; there were single moms like I was. So I was one of the people on the line for the government cheese because I was not making enough money to...well, I was in those income limits when I lived in Fox Point. So I was really out there at the Laundromat, I was out there chasing down my kids at the Boys Club or looking for them at Ruth’s Variety, so I was out there on the streets all the time with the other mom’s.

Crawford: Were there a lot of single women run households here?

Anderson: There were people on welfare. There were plenty of moms that had kids and were on welfare at the time. Not now, but at the time, yes.

Crawford: Was there any type of support group for those women, or was there a nursery or place where people dropped their kids off?

Anderson: Well, there was the boys club, but as far as I know there was Headstart, but I don’t know how they got there. But I don’t know if they had a unit at Boys Club or not. But there wasn’t a whole lot besides the boys club for support for mothers, except the Headstart and you had to go there to get your kid there. And there was some government housing that went up, and I qualified at the time and I went over there and looked at because I was within the income limits. So I could have lived there on Trenton Street, by the Eagle Market there – there is still some subsidized section 8 housing. That was good, good for them. And I was thinking of moving over there, but I looked at the apartment and I decided I was going to stay where I was ‘cause we had pets and I couldn’t figure out how the pets were going to get in and out. So I said, “Well I guess I can’t move here, the cats can’t move out”. It seems silly, but that’s the way I was.

Crawford: Were there a lot of people that used to walk around the neighborhood?

Anderson: Yes, people were outside all the time, sitting outside. Now you don't see it very much, but people would sit on their front porch, they would stand on the corner. The kids were constantly out, if you have a four room apartment, you can't keep boys inside a four room apartment, they have to be out.

Crawford: What did they do usually, when they went outside to play?

Anderson: They had bikes. They used to bike all over this neighborhood, all down town with their friends, they were all over. Now you don't see that but they all had bikes. They used to work on the bikes in the yard. We had the vice grips in the neighborhood, so all the kids would come over – because I wouldn't let them take the vice grips – they had to use the vice grips in the yard, so I learned fast about that stuff. So if they ever wanted to borrow the vice grips they had to use them in the yard. One time they were using them to turn on the fire hydrant. That was not good.

Crawford: Was that in the summertime?

Anderson: Yes.

Crawford: Were they successful?

Anderson: Yes, they managed to turn the fire hydrant on.

Crawford: Were there a lot of Barbecues? Or what was it like on the 4th of July for example?

Anderson: A lot of the kids did not get to go anywhere on the 4th of July. I would take my kids over to Roger Williams Park, 'cause I had a little pick-up, but a lot of the kids didn't really have that opportunity.

Crawford: So there were no fireworks to see?

Anderson: Oh, there were plenty of fireworks they put them right down the pipes on your gate, you know the cyclone fence. They put the M-80s down there. Oh yeah, there were plenty of fireworks, but they weren't organized. You know, kids weren't doing the right thing with those fireworks; lets just put it that way.

Crawford: Were there any sort of community dances or block parties?

Anderson: There might have been but I wasn't involved in them. I was not in any of the social clubs or anything. I was not in the church. There were probably plenty of activities that I wouldn't have known about. I just remember they had the feasts and they had the trucks that would have this special bread and that was all connected to Holy Rosary. And they would have parades, but they don't have that now. I haven't seen that for ages. But they would have some special stuff that they did for certain holidays, but they were mostly connected with the church.

Crawford: Do you have a favorite place that you like to go to in Fox Point?

Anderson: Well, one thing, because we didn't have air conditioning so we would go down to the ball park. That was great, because it was cool. So they would have these night games and a lot of people would go down and watch the games and that was one of the things we did. And you know the India Point Park was a great place to go because there was a lot of stuff you could do down there and it was cool in the summertime. You could walk over the walking bridge to the park, that was fun. The kids

used to try to get in the middle of it and try to encourage the truck drivers to blow their horns 'cause you could stand up there and they could see you and you could go like that (gestures with hands) and they'd blow the horns. That was a big thing to do. But the Boys Club was the mainstay I would say, Johnny Britto and the Boys Club.

Crawford: What is or was your favorite thing about Fox Point when you came here? What about the community here?

Anderson: My favorite thing is the tolerance of the people, the kind of acceptance that if you were a decent person, and you behaved yourself. There was the bakery, there was Ruth's Variety, the bakery was one of the things I didn't mention before...there was the Eagle Market, Ruth's Variety and Jackie's Variety, just a lot of neighborhood activity...there was the Laundromat...Just a real good mix of people that I liked, that you could talk to.

Crawford: Why do you think there was that kind of tolerance and acceptance among the community?

Anderson: Well I just think that Portuguese people are very tolerant and accepting people. They won't get upset about somebody else's bad behavior. I remember talking to my neighbor next door one time about somebody that lived across the street – 'cause there was always something going on, people moving in and out, some people behaved themselves, some people didn't. And he says, "Aw, they'll move out, give 'em six months they'll be gone". It was like, you know, you didn't have to worry about it – you were here for permanent and they were going to be going. That's the way they thought about it "yes, OK, but they won't be here very long". That was his attitude about it – you could put up with a lot. But you had your own house, you had your own grape barber out back, you had, you know, kept it all nice and tidy. You were there for permanent and maybe everybody else, they were going stay, maybe not, but they weren't going to upset you. That was kind of the attitude, it was nice.

Crawford: Did the community or people in the neighborhood look after not only their own children, but other kids in the neighborhood? Was the community raising all of the kids together or was it different than that?

Anderson: Well, I think you kind of knew who belonged to who. I don't think there was a lot of interference. If kids did something wrong, you could yell at them. There was plenty of disagreements around kids, I remember, sometimes there was pretty big scraps about what kids did, but they were mostly between adults. You could yell at somebody's kid, that was not a big problem. If somebody's kid did something wrong, you could yell at them. I don't think you'd do that today, but back in the day if somebody was doing something mean, you could yell at them. Nowadays you have to be a bit more careful about how you act towards somebody else's kid.

Crawford: Do you feel like a lot of the children of families who have been here a long time eventually moved outside of Fox Point or did some of them choose to stay?

Anderson: Most of them couldn't afford to buy a house now. My kids couldn't. They tried too. No, prices were too high, by the time you got to the point where you could afford to buy a house you would be better off going to East Providence to buy a house rather than try and buy a house in your old neighborhood. It was just not affordable. Not financially. It didn't make sense. That was my own experience, 'cause my kids did try.

Crawford: Do you think you will be here for a while? Do you have plans to move?

Anderson: I like it here, but you never know. I've been here 12 years, this house, and I was 20 years in the other house, so I'm a sticker for sure. And I still talk to my old neighbors, there's some still. Some moved over on my street. So I still have Edna and Maggie Britto over here and some other people I know. There's about three to four Portuguese houses on my street. Not that own it, but that live here.

Crawford: Do you ever wish that the neighborhood didn't change to the way it is now or do you like it more so now? Are you fine/content with the changes that have happened in the neighborhood?

Anderson: I have nostalgia for the old days, but that's just the way people are I think. When their kids are young and their young, they think back. They think about all the adventures they had and all the stuff that happened in the neighborhood. And it was a really interesting neighborhood. There was a lot of vitality. Where as now, I look around, I don't see any kids; never see kids on the street. You don't see people standing outside anymore, everybody has air conditioning - so you just don't see the street life anymore, and that's something that I miss. I used to enjoy that. But, you know, I like the students. I think the students add a lot, they come and go, they're not very permanent, but they are all really busy. I remember in the old days that students would clear out in the summertime; there wouldn't be any students around. But now, students are here all seasons. Different group in the summer comes, different group in the fall, and you just get people coming even in the winter. So there's always something going on. No, change is inevitable, nothing stays the same.

Crawford: You talked a little bit about the work you have been doing with the community garden. Where exactly is it located?

Anderson: The garden is over where the ball park, where the baseball, the soccer field the basketball courts, behind the Dunkin Donuts there. Behind the local 57, you have to turn in where the Gano mart is, that's where the turn in is.

Crawford: How many plots are in the garden?

Anderson: a hundred.

Crawford: How big is it?

Anderson: I don't think it's that big, but it's not as big as a soccer field, if it was as big as a soccer field, they would have made a soccer field out of it. But it wasn't a usable sports space; it was just a big space. And it wasn't really being used. People wouldn't stay there to watch a soccer game; the soccer field was on the other side of the field by the parking lot. So they had this empty space, actually a lot of it was paved. So, I don't know who exactly organized it, but David Siegel had a lot to do with it, Seth Yurdin had a lot to do with it, the Parks department had a lot to do with it 'cause its part of the city parks. And they dug it up, they tested the soil, they laid down new soil and then the first day there was a whole bunch of people that showed up that wanted a plot. So, there were all these strings that we had to stretch out, put boards down, screw the boards together, so we plotted it out with the whole bunch of people that came the first time and we started the garden. The city brought all of these chips from where...the city parks department has all of this chipper stuff, so we had all these free chips. So we made the pathways, laid out the boards, and assigned the plots. There was a big map - it was the Brown students who helped out with that, from the Urban Environmental Lab. They helped us out with that and they got some pay for it and they helped us with the gardening problems we ran into. The first year it wasn't great because you know the soil wasn't really good. The city compost didn't have any real vitality to it. I don't know whether it just wasn't the usual stuff that's in dirt. It was supposed to be good compost but it didn't have any earthworms or organisms. So it took a whole summer for us to improve the soil in our plot and then the second summer was pretty good, but we had to still keep working on it. A lot of new people came in. It's

not just Fox Pointers in that garden, it's a lot of East Siders, a lot of people want those plots. Real-estate, valuable real-estate, 4 by 10 foot.

Crawford: So do people pay a membership to be a part of the garden?

Anderson: You have to pay for your plot. You have to pay a yearly fee. And I don't know what it was this year, but it was \$25 the first two years, but it is probably going to be \$30 this coming year 'cause you got to pay somebody to the administrative work, because that's a hundred people you are dealing with. And you all have to get along pretty well, can't be arguing about stuff or you'll never get anything done.

Crawford: Do you know some of the Fox Pointers that are there?

Anderson: Yes, but not too many are there. Mostly college people, there's a lot of college students that sign up, there's people from the East Side who know about it. So, the word is out and there's a lot of competition, there's a thirty person waiting list right now. So they're just waiting for somebody to drop their plot, but it's a really interesting group. A lot of different ages, a lot of different backgrounds.

Crawford: Do you feel like the garden could be a new place to bring the community together? Do you feel like it has done that?

Anderson: I think it has done that. It is a community all by itself. It's a community of people that like the garden. So, you know, there might be doctors and lawyers and all kinds of people in there, but you know, that's not the basis of which you relate to one another. You just look at each other's gardens and talk about what you're doing, you know. It's just a very interesting way of relating to people where you don't really care about their resume, you care about their tomatoes or their beans or what's attacking their cucumbers and what to do about it. I know a little bit about people's backgrounds but it is irrelevant. What's relevant is the garden issues. That's what's odd about it.

Crawford: When you lived in Fox Point in the 80's did you know a lot about the background of your neighbors? Or how were your relationships – knowing each other for the same issues that you were going through or did you have more in depth histories that you knew about them?

Anderson: Well, you might know what island they were from, but mostly you just talked. Or you might know that they were from the Azores or from the mainland, but you really talked about your kids, you talked about the neighborhood stuff, you talked about your kids. You know, it was all that kind of thing. The Laundromat conversations, you know, peoples difficulties, their travails. That's pretty much it, day to day stuff.

Crawford: Was there a lot of violence that happened in the community?

Anderson: Yes, there was plenty, there were fights.

Crawford: Was there domestic violence on-going?

Anderson: Yes, there was some of that. Definitely, that came up quite a bit. You knew about that let me tell you. You could hear it, you could see signs of it, you'd hear about it – what somebody did to whoever. Yes, there was plenty of that. That was not something unfamiliar to people. And there was plenty of temptations. The kids – they probably were OK when they were little and then they had a little too much freedom and then maybe their parents didn't exactly know what was going on with them and maybe they'd get into trouble. And there was a lot of temptation of selling drugs in the 80's and a lot of kids that were getting into trouble with the police. There were times, I'll tell you, when you couldn't even

walk up the street. There would be a gang of kids hanging by the corner and they would have their system of when the cars drove by, you know, they had their system of who would approach the car. It was a pain, but that was just a part of it, part of the temptations that are there for young people.

Crawford: If they knew you or if they were familiar with you did they leave you alone?

Anderson: Oh yeah. They never bothered me because they knew my kids. But I had this rule for my kids that that was not an option. And believe me they were very tempted, because that temptation was there - the things that you could get with that money. That was a big problem, a big problem for boys.

Crawford: What were the experiences of young girls growing up in the neighborhood?

Anderson: Yes, there were problems for young girls. When there's problems with young boys, there's problems with young girls. So everybody gets affected by it. Everybody gets affected by the lack of supervision. Kids would head off for school to Hope High, their parents would leave for work, and kids would come home. Stuff like that, you know, stuff you could get away with. And there is only so much you can control when you have to go to work full time and you have high school kids. So, you know there's all that, yeah there's ways for girls to get into trouble.

Crawford: When you were working full-time how many hours were you working?

Anderson: I was working school days, so it was pretty good. I tried to be home a lot, tried to keep tab on things, but its hard to do. You can't control everything.

Crawford: What were the weekends like around here?

Anderson: Weekends were good. Weekends are always good. I wouldn't say they were that different, time to catch up and do laundry or something.

Crawford: OK, well I think we were able to cover a lot of what we had said before, but is there anything else you wanted to talk about regarding the neighborhood or memories or stories that you wanted to share?

Anderson: I just think that Fox Point is kind of unique; I guess everybody feels like that about their community. I've been a lot of places, but I've stayed in Fox Point longest of any place I've been. So I've been in a lot of places and I think most places are good places. You get to know people and you find a way to belong. And, that was always pretty easy in Fox Point; a way to belong has been easy in Fox Point.

(Conclusion of interview)