COPYRIGHT / USAGE

Material on this site may be quoted or reproduced for **personal and educational purposes** without prior permission, provided appropriate credit is given. Any commercial use of this material is prohibited without prior permission from The Special Collections Department - Langsdale Library, University of Baltimore. Commercial requests for use of the transcript or related documentation must be submitted in writing to the address below.

When crediting the use of portions from this site or materials within that are copyrighted by us please use the citation: *Used with permission of the University of Baltimore.*

If you have any requests or questions regarding the use of the transcript or supporting documents, please contact us: Langsdale Library – Special Collections Department
1420 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21201

http://archives.ubalt.edu
UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE
ORAL HISTORY COLLECTION

ORAL HISTORY DEED OF GIFT

The University of Baltimore's Oral History Collection is comprised of taped interviews of people giving first-hand accounts of some aspect of Baltimore history which might otherwise go unrecorded.

You have been asked to give an interview. A tape recording of your interview will be made. The tapes, along with an abstract of their content and, in some cases, a verbatim transcript, will be deposited in the University of Baltimore Archives, 1420 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21201. These materials will be made available for research by qualified scholars, for educational use, for scholarly publications, and other related purposes.

I, Inella D. Redmond, have read the above and, in view of the historical value of this information, agree to the recording of my voice and my stories. I grant the University of Baltimore the full use of this information in all media known and unknown. I grant and assign all my rights pertaining to this information to the University of Baltimore.

Signed: __________________________

Name (print) Inella D. Redmond

Address 1225 N. Decker Avenue

Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Telephone 410 327-7224 (ms Redmond)

Date 17 December 1997

Interviewer ________________

______________________________
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT – Inella D. Redmond

Caldwell: I am Chip Caldwell, a University of Baltimore student in Dr. Jessica Elfenbein’s Public History Course. The date is December 11, 1991 and my interviewee is Inella D. Redmond (with two d’s), and the interview is being held at her home at 1425 Decker Street in east Baltimore. I want to make a correction, the address is 1425 North Decker Avenue in east Baltimore. I am about to start the interview. Mrs. Redmond, could you please state your name?

Redmond: Inella D. Redmond. . .Inella Redmond.

Caldwell: Could you please state your age?

Redmond: Seventy-eight.

Caldwell: and can you tell me the place of your birth?

Redmond: South Carolina

Caldwell: Can you say what city in South Carolina?

Redmond: A town named Irmo, South Carolina, that’s I-R-M-0. . .South Carolina.

Caldwell: OK. Thank you. Were you born in a hospital?

Redmond: I really don’t know but, I would like to guess that it was probably by midwife.
Caldwell: OK. Can you tell me about your children? But first can you tell me about your husband?

Redmond: My husband’s late husband’s name was Henry P. Redmond. He was also from South Carolina.

Caldwell: And the union of you produced some children?

Redmond: Five children.

Caldwell: How is it that you came to live in East Baltimore?

Redmond: We both graduated from Harbiston Institute in 19___, I graduated in 1938, he in 193__, 1937. He came to Baltimore to work and of course I came to Baltimore with him. We came back to South Carolina and we married and came back to Baltimore together.

Caldwell: OK now, this Harbiston Institute, that was something similar to a high school?

Redmond: Yes, a Presbyterian high school.

Caldwell: OK, and where did you first relocate?

Redmond: East Baltimore
Caldwell: Yes ma’am.

Redmond: 1812 N. Eager Street. Eager Street.

Caldwell: Now of I am correct the first place that you said that you lived was 1825?

Redmond: 1812.

Caldwell: 1812.

Redmond: East Eager Street.

Caldwell: 1812 E. Eager Street. What was the neighborhood like then? What sticks out, well let me ask you this, did you own that home?

Redmond: No, it was my husband’s aunt’s home.

Caldwell: OK, so I guess you rented it?

Redmond: We rented an apartment in it.

Caldwell: Do you remember what the rent was-- just to get a perspective by today’s standards?

Redmond: I think the rent might have been something like $250 or something of that nature.
Caldwell: And that was a week?

Redmond: And that was a month.

Caldwell: A month. WOW. Did you remember, well what was the plumbing like?

Redmond: We had indoor plumbing, we had gas and electricity.

Caldwell: And the house, what kind of heating situation?

Redmond: I think we had coal.

Caldwell: Coal. OK.

Redmond: And a hot air furnace.

Caldwell: Now, you said that your husband’s aunt owned this house? um

Redmond: I think they were renting it, I’m not sure.

Caldwell: So, they were renting it, also. So, when it came to health care, where did your family go?

Redmond: For health care we-I went to a private doctor, that lived I think in the 1600 of Eager St. named Dr. Luke, that’s where I went.
Caldwell: Ok, was Dr. Luke.?

Redmond: He was a general practitioner.

Caldwell: Can you say whether or what was his origin?

Redmond: I don’t have the slightest idea- its been a long . . (unintelligible)

Caldwell: I mean, was he a black doctor?

Redmond: Yes, he was a black doctor.

Caldwell: And the rest of the family, when they needed health care?

Redmond: I don’t know. I think they went to Dr. Rayner Brown. That’s where my husband’s aunt went. He was on Central Avenue. . .a very popular East Baltimore doctor.

Caldwell: OK. His name is familiar. I can remember my grandmother talking about Dr. Brown at length. Did you ever have occasion to use Johns Hopkins Hospital?

Redmond: No.

Caldwell: No?

Redmond: Not when I first came here. I worked. . .in my first place of employment was Sinai Hospital. I worked at Sinai Hospital.
Caldwell: Ok. Well, now that you’ve brought that up, we can move to that. Can you tell me about your employment while living in East Baltimore?

Redmond: I worked at Sinai Hospital.

Caldwell: Which was located at?

Redmond: at Rutland Avenue and Madison Street.

Caldwell: and what did you do at Sinai?

Redmond: I was a what you called a Kitchen Maid. I worked in the kitchen.

Caldwell: And that was from, approximately from, if you remember?

Redmond: From ’38, from 1938, to maybe June 1940.

Caldwell: From 1940, what was the next employment?

Redmond: I think I went to Western Electric. Around the time of the war I worked for Western Electric. I had moved from Eager Street that particular time to 1122 East Madison Street. I had an apartment there too. That was in 1943, 1944 something of that nature. Around the time that the war broke out, they started hiring people at Western Electric I worked down there.
Caldwell: and where was Western Electric located?

Redmond: Was it in Middle River?, I don’t know, the same place that it is now, where that is.

Caldwell: and you stayed at Western Electric up until what point?

Redmond: Maybe. . .

Caldwell: In the 50’s?

Redmond: Maybe I staged there until 1944 or 1945.

Caldwell: and if you can recall remember what happened after that, what the next position was?

Redmond: My second child was born in 1944, so I left Western Electric then, whenever that was.

Caldwell: I’d like to go back for a second, at Western Electric what did you do?

Redmond: I worked in the rereel department. I had kind of a unique experience there. I worked in the rereel department and then I worked as a Recorder for the cable department. . .and the general foreman tried to make the company give me the job because had done such a wonderful job, according to what he said. But the company would not give it to me because the company would not hire black people doing that kind of work

7
So as he persuaded me to do the job anyway. I did not get the kind of pay that I would have gotten to do it but, as he pointed out to me, I would have my own desk, my own telephone, work when I felt like it, work when it was necessary and have nothing to do the rest of the night. And he said it was much easier than what you’re doing and said so would you please keep the job. . .so I kept it.

Caldwell: Well, it sounds like somebody was nice. . .

Redmond: and his name was Henry, he was a foreigner, I think they said he came from. . .I don’t know where he came from. He wasn’t an American person, that wasn’t his origin. But he persuaded me to keep the job, pointing out to me that I wouldn’t be working as hard if I kept it, so I kept it. And I talked to everybody in there, they called me all day long. I spoke to these people. I had spoken to them before and for some odd reason they did not know I was black until he approached them and asked them to give me the job officially. . .and they found out I was black and they wouldn’t give it to me. And I wouldn’t know that except that he told me. He was so upset about it that he told me.

Caldwell: Ok. So I’d like to jump back ahead now. So after Western Electric, if you can recall, where what was the next place of employment?

Redmond: The next interesting place, I can’t remember the smaller details, but I worked at Glenn L. Martin and I don’t know what year I worked there, but I worked there sometime after that.

Caldwell: That’s on Orleans Street, that’s a defense place.
Redmond: That was a defense place too uh-huh. I worked at Martin’s as a Riveter. I worked from that to being a CP operator to being the first and only black CP operator in the “A” building at the particular time.

Caldwell: All right, can I interject for a second? A CP operator is a?

Redmond: A Riveter.

Caldwell: Oh, OK.

Redmond: You run a riveting machine.

Caldwell: OK, OK, I don’t understand the terminology. OK, so that lasted until, let’s say we’re up to 1946 at Western Electric and now we’re at Glenn L. Martin-

Redmond: We’re up to 19…fifty…something. Diedre was born in 1953, I left Glenn L. Martin, I think I was maybe six or seven months pregnant, she was born in 1953.

Caldwell: So can you take me further in employment, if you recall. We can come back to it if you want to.

Redmond: I’ve done a lot of sewing. I worked at Sheraton Manufacturing Company and at Sheraton Manufacturing Company I was the only, first and only black person in the plant.
Caldwell: and they were located?

Redmond: and they were located here in East Baltimore somewhere, somewhere up there behind 25th street, they made furniture.

Caldwell: OK. So you, I guess, made the covers, sewed the fabric,

Redmond: They did the cutting and we did the sewing.

Caldwell: OK. Can you approximate how many years that you spent doing that?

Redmond: I don’t know, I did it until the plant suffered some kind of loss and started laying people off. They only hired me because I could do the work. The boss’ name was Harry and he told me when I first went there that the only reason they had any black people in there was because they couldn’t get any white people to do their work. So he said, if you can do the work you’ll have a job, if you can’t, you won’t. So he gave me the supervisor, whenever that lady was gave me a job to do, I came back upstairs and they told me I had the job. She did everything in her power to really chase me off the job, but I refused to leave. She was one of these ignorant hillbilly-type people and I just made a mockery out of her. We had a good time, until I decided to walk up to her and tell her, we had a good time. Her saying smart stuff to me and I’m bad talking her because she was ignorant and that means that she was no match for me.
So people started laughing at her, and because of what things I was saying to her. I went to her one day and told her that it was not in my nature to act like that, but just as long as you make up your mind that you’re going to talk to me that way, that’s how long I’ll keep embarrassing you. When you decide to change, then I’ll change. She bought me a Christmas present and we became really friendly, except for one thing. When they laid us off, she proved to the boss. When she called me and asked me to come back, I told her I had another job and wasn’t coming back. But before I left there, I told her why he didn’t have no colored people there I told him that she didn’t want them in there and that she gave me a hard time and I choose now to leave. Now anybody can do this work but that’s her, and it was after that that he hired several black people, after I left, and I think I might have been instrumental in giving him what it takes to hire black people.

Caldwell: Right, because their performance. . .

Redmond: But they were a bunch of what consider inconsiderate hillbillies, but they didn’t intimidate me, because I enjoyed it. I was getting paid and I enjoyed cutting up and carrying on with that lady. We had a good time up there showing off.

Caldwell: OK, so time-wise, that brings us up to about somewhere in the sixties?

Redmond: I don’t know. I worked all over Baltimore. I worked with Marcinis as a tailor, they were out on York Road, I worked when Robert Hall opened up in Timonium, I worked out there as a Tailor, and I became the Head Tailor our there, and stayed there until the day before the union came in and the union wouldn’t hire take black people, so they dismissed me the day before the union took effect.
Caldwell: And that was back in . . ?

Redmond: That was back in, I don’t know what year it was, a long time ago. Robert Halls’ had a store in Timonium and I worked out there, they had a lot of tailors out there and it panned out that I ended up being the Head Tailor out there and . .

Caldwell: Robert Hall was a men’s clothing store.

Redmond: Robert Hall was a men and women’s clothing store but they, I think they did their tailoring work on men’s clothes more or less on men’s clothes, they did alterations. So I worked out there until the day before the union went into effect, the union went into effect tomorrow and they dismissed me today. They wouldn’t accept me; they only had one black tailor in the whole state of Maryland in the tailor’s union. And they would not accept me into the tailor’s union, because they had a policy not to accept black people into their union. So they sent me to another place to work. I went down to Wicomico Street and worked for Raleigh Manufacturing. The union man sent me down there. We had no redress so, I had to work, so I went down there. From Raleigh’s I went to, I helped to open up a hosiery shop with three other guys. The guys that opened up the hosiery shop, they’re still in business. We opened up the shop and I worked there and I worked other places, little places. I don’t know where I worked. I left there and I worked for the Harbor Tunnel as a toll collector.
Caldwell: And that was probably. . .

Redmond: Maybe, I remember, January. . .maybe thirty years ago I worked at the Harbor Tunnel.

Caldwell: So that would be in the mid-sixties, right?

Redmond: Then, I went to, I went to be a Youth Supervisor at Montrose. I worked there for ten years and then I retired from there in ’81 after working there ten years.

Caldwell: Now, Montrose is?

Redmond: Correctional Institute for girls and boys, a juvenile institution.

Caldwell: Is that the Hickey School?

Redmond: No, that’s not the Hickey School. Hickey is a school that’s affiliated, but Montrose is closed down, they closed. The state closed that school down and Hickey is still operating; Montrose is closed down. Montrose was out on Reisterstown Road, was out. . .That was where I worked the last ten years of mg employment.

Caldwell: So, you’ve been retired since...


Caldwell: OK. We went through that long list. I’m trying to make this as orderly as possible. Now there was a residence on Eager Street, can we go through the rest of your residences?
Redmond: I lived at 1812 Eager Street, 1722 Madison Street, 1736 Preston Street, that was the first house that we bought.

Caldwell: OK, Eager Street was.

Redmond: Eager Street was my husband’s aunt’s house. It was from ‘38 to about ‘39. Then we moved to 1722 Madison Street, in a rented apartment and we stayed there about a little more than a year and then we bought 1138 Preston Street, we started buying it. We moved from 1738 Preston Street to this house, and for a short time, I left some of my children here and moved to 2323 East Lafayette Street in another house that I had bought and then I moved back here. I left this house, I don’t know how long it was. . .

Caldwell: When you say this house, you mean...?

Redmond: This house, Decker Street. I bought another house and I moved in the house and it was an apartment house. I rented that place out and I moved back here. Two places I rented and three I bought.

Caldwell: Do you own any other property in East Baltimore?

Redmond: I own the place where DeeDee (daughter) works at Patterson Park at Chase, 2323 Lafayette Avenue and this house.
Caldwell: I want to jump back... and I hope its for the last time. How is it when you came to East Baltimore that you moved here? Was somebody already here and told you? [Pause]. Ok, we're back on the air, we were talking about the property at Patterson Park and Chase and there was another one on Lafayette Avenue. . .Did you incur any difficulty in financing any of the property and do you remember what bank financed it?

Redmond: Provident.

Caldwell: In every case?

Redmond: I had some difficulty with Harbor Bank, to be quite honest with you. I couldn’t get money financed from Harbor Bank. I had put a thousand dollars in Harbor Bank at one time because people said that we needed to cooperate with this black bank, but when I found out that I couldn’t borrow any money from there, I took my money out. So, I still haven’t gone back to Harbor Bank as of today, because I’ve got money from Provident but I was never able to borrow money from Harbor Bank.

Caldwell: Well, that sounds fair to me. Can you say when you first came to Baltimore, how much the rent was, a ballpark figure as to what the monthly expenses were to run your little household?

Redmond: I don’t know, but it must have been terribly cheap, were weren’t making but about seven dollars a week and living off it, paying rent off it, eating off it and everything else, so it must been. That’s back in 1939 so it have been dreadfully inexpensive at that time. I don’t remember in detail. But, the first job that I got to pay anything substantial with was at Western Electric.
Caldwell: OK, and that was . .

Redmond: That was during the war, a long time ago. That’s how we managed to save up the down payment for the house on Preston Street (Unintelligible).

Caldwell: Now, that you mention your husband, can you remember the chronology of his employment.

Redmond: He spent most of his time working for the American Smelting and Refining and then we got married, he left there for a brief period of time and then he went to Crown Cork and Seal Company and then he went back there and that’s where he spent most of his working years (Unintelligible) By the time they closed, he had reached retirement age.

Caldwell: and he retired approximately . .

Redmond: I don’t know but it was before I did. He retired before ‘81. But I don’t remember when, because we were separated when he retired.

Caldwell: OK, Can you approximate what his starting salary was?

Redmond: No, I can’t.
Caldwell: Did your family attend church in East Baltimore?

Redmond: My family was not here, what do you mean family, my children?

Caldwell: Well, the family that you started.

Redmond: My children and I went to Christian Science Church when they were young. We were Methodists back in South Carolina (Unintelligible).

Caldwell: And so, you are Methodist still today?

Redmond: The only actual membership that I have is in the Mother Church of Christian Science.

Caldwell: When you first came to East Baltimore, where did you do your shopping, chiefly food, clothing. . .

Redmond: The truth about my Baltimore experience is that I personally had no own hand knowledge of what discrimination was like here in Maryland. The first time in mg life and they said “We don’t wait on black people,” I was in Maryland over on Eastern Avenue. In South Carolina you went in Sears. . .I don’t know no store in South Carolina that you couldn’t go in. It might have been some there but I didn’t have that experience. I had m first encounter with racial discrimination here in Baltimore, Maryland.

Caldwell: OK, and that was in?
Redmond: Back in 1939. My uncle worked as a store clerk in South Carolina and one of that. . .we lived in a town that had one, two, three, four stores and my uncle worked as a shipping clerk in the cotton platform during the summertime, and worked as a store clerk during the wintertime. And we came to Baltimore and we couldn’t work as store clerks. There were certain stores you couldn’t go in, and I did not have these experiences in South Carolina.

Caldwell: Where were these places at, that you couldn’t, that discrimination occurred, the other ones?

Redmond: In Baltimore?

Caldwell: Yes, if you remember.

Redmond: Eastern Avenue was my first encounter, I don’t remember the store but I do remember that you couldn’t try on a hat in Sears and Roebucks in Baltimore and there were lunchrooms and restaurants that you couldn’t go in. If they wouldn’t serve you, you could go around to the back door and get waited on.

see, we didn’t have that restaurant experience down in South Carolina, because there weren’t any restaurants down there. People ate at home. If it was there, might have been some in Columbia (SC) but I didn’t have that experience. At the time I lived there they didn’t have any restaurants. We had open barbecues and ball games but anybody could go in there. I must be the dumbest person in the world because I didn’t have a place to go. We didn’t ride buses, we had people. . . either had their own cars, before that they had buggies and after that they had cars, and they went to Columbia that way. I never rode a bus where you had to sit in the back, you know. But we did have a train station that had a sign up saying “colored” on one side and “white” on the other side. But we didn’t ride the trains, so I didn’t have personal experience.
Caldwell: When you came to Baltimore from South Carolina how did you travel?

Redmond: We traveled by, let me see, by bus I think.

Caldwell: By bus.

Redmond: I’m not sure.

Caldwell: So, getting back to this shopping, did you ever have occasion to shop up at the strip on Monument Street?

Redmond: I don’t know.

Caldwell: It’s right up by the hospital.

Redmond: I know where you mean. We did more or less all of our shopping down on Lexington Street.

Caldwell: OK.

Redmond: I think so. And maybe Gay Street, we had Moses Cain on Gay Street and downtown Lexington Street.

Caldwell: Do you remember in what election was the first time that you voted?
Redmond: I’ve been voting so long I don’t remember. [pause] I don’t remember.

Caldwell: OK. Are you affiliated with one of the major political parties? did you vote with a party platform?


Caldwell: Is that right? OK.

Redmond: and that wasn’t because I really wanted to run. It was because I was persuaded to. We had two political parties and they were fighting each other, somebody decided that if they put me on the party, I could stop the two from fighting. They wouldn’t fight if I was on the party so I came on. They wanted me on the party. and it did bring the party together. I can’t positive say that it was my influence, but that’s what they thought and they paid all the dues, everything I needed, I didn’t even campaign and came so close to winning. They got angry with me for not campaigning. I just put my name out there because they asked me. They put my name on the ticket, they said “Redmond, put your name on the ticket. It will stop some of the fighting going on between the two parties and they won’t fight.” They took me downtown, signed the papers and that’s what happened.

Caldwell: And that was when?
Redmond: In ’72.

Caldwell: What district?

Redmond: Second.

Caldwell: Second District. Ok. Was that Democratic, Republican or Independent?

Redmond: Democratic. Paul Cochran was the person that interviewed me at the time.

Caldwell: Paul Cochran?

Redmond: Paul Cochran.

Caldwell: Do you ever remember your parents voting?

Redmond: No, because I did not know my father, my father and mother separated when I was too young to remember. My mother lived in Michigan, I didn’t know her until I was married. So, and my grandmother didn’t vote in South Carolina. So, I don’t know of my parents voted.

Caldwell: Ok, I’m going to continue to talk about them for a while. Your mother’s name was?

Redmond: Julia Morris.
Caldwell: And your father’s name was?

Redmond: David Morris

Caldwell: And respectively they came from?

Redmond: He came from Georgia and she came from South Carolina.

Caldwell: Your mother’s education was?

Redmond: I don’t know. My grandmother was twelve years years old when Sherman went through South Carolina and she was uneducated until after I was married she went to school to learn to read and write.

Caldwell: Growing up in South Carolina as a young person, what did you do for entertainment?

Redmond: For entertainment, what did we do? We went fishing, we played baseball, we went to ball games.

Caldwell: Ball games?

Redmond: We went to baseball games and football games. Harbiston had a football team. We went to church and to church activities and that was the extent of our Social life.

Caldwell: Did the family own a radio?
Redmond: Nope. No telephone, no radio. We had a guitar. That wasn’t uncommon at that particular time period.

Caldwell: When you first came to Baltimore, did you have a phone?

Redmond: We didn’t have a phone when we first came to Baltimore. There weren’t an phones in the houses. We had a radio. No television. The first television we had I think was around 1944.

Caldwell: When you went out for entertainment in East Baltimore, where did you go?

Redmond: We went to parks, beaches we went to Carr’s Beach, Ft. Smallwood in the summertime. And we went to local parks. We went to parks sometimes I think that was the extent of our entertainment.

Caldwell: [Pause] Mrs. Redmond, what kind of traveling have you done?

Redmond: Very little traveling, very little. I’ve been down to see Martin Luther King’s grave in Atlanta. And that’s it. My traveling was back to South Carolina whenever I could afford it. Other than that I used to go to Nixon’s Farm.

Caldwell: That’s out in Howard County.

Redmond: I’ve been out there several times.

Caldwell: That used to be called Glenwood Country Club.
Redmond: and I’ve been too. . .I done a very little of that kind of socializing. My entertainment consisted of going to church [unintelligible]. Maybe one or two night clubs in my entire life. [unintelligible].

Caldwell: There used to be night clubs on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Redmond: I used to go to the Royal Theater, but that side of life didn’t interest me.

Caldwell: Where was the Royal Theater?

Redmond: Somewhere on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Caldwell: OK.

Redmond: They used to bring shows in there. . .Cab Callaway sometimes. I used to go there. Other than that, I had a family and I spent most of my life reading. . .intermingled with the children.

Caldwell: OK, let’s switch years and talk about this reading. Before I ask you about that, did you attend college?

Redmond: No.

Caldwell: Did you want to attend college?

Redmond: Yes, that’s why I came to Baltimore, so that we could get a job here and work and go to school.
Caldwell: If you could put yourself in that mind set back then today, what did you want to do? When you went to school, what was your ultimate goal?

Redmond: When I went to school, I was a mathematics major and I was a straight A mathematics student, And I had a mathematics scholarship to Barber-Scotia. I didn’t go because my grandmother was too old to work. I didn’t know my mother. I didn’t have any support, so I called myself marching out on my own, so I could go to work and go to school. That was a mistake.

Caldwell: What was the name of the school?

Redmond: Barber-Scotia in North Carolina, Johnson C. Smith was a boy’s school. I had a scholarship, a mathematical scholarship.

Caldwell: And so you came here...

Redmond: Thinking that I was going to get a job, go to work because that’s what my husband told me. We’d go to Baltimore, because he came out of the same school I did. He was a year ahead of me, I could have graduated with his class. The teacher offered me an opportunity to graduate with his class, but I knew I couldn’t go to college, so I chose not to come out.

Caldwell: How did you and your husband decide to come to Baltimore. . .did someone say good things about Baltimore?
Redmond: My husband’s aunt lived here, but I don’t know what went on between the two of them that brought him here but he came here when he came he told me that we could come to Baltimore and he could get a job in Baltimore and we could work our way through college here. So, I came here thinking...to me it was like unknown territory. I came here looking for that job so that we would get the opportunity to go to school but it never happened.

Caldwell: What school, if any had you heard that you could have gone to?

Redmond: He didn’t tell me, he told me we could come here and work and go to school.

Caldwell: Ok. it seems logical to go to some of this reading that you’ve spoken about. What kinds of things have you read that stick out?

Redmond: I have...personally...I used to read all kinds of things, but since I’ve gotten older. I became more interested in religious history. So, I’ve read all kinds of religious history. I’ve been a student of religious history for a long time and I think I was exposed to most.