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Okay, Mrs. Mullen first just to start it off when did you become aware that the depression was an unusual period of time, there was something different?

Well as far as I was concerned myself just the papers, the things that we read in the papers and my mother would be talking about or people who would visit would talk about like the people jumping out of windows and that sort of thing which meant that money meant a lot of them. Really the things that should have meant something to them, life itself wasn't meaning that much to them. It was money really. They'd lost the money and of course they – that must been the most important thing in their life or they wouldn't have taken it. And so that was one of the things. Even though we were very small, of course, I was 15 years old I think. In 1929 I think it started. But of course when you're 15 there are so many other things on your mind besides the depression unless it affects you really personally. And when it began, of course it hadn't really affected us yet, but that's the first I remember.

Is there – did it affect your family afterwards?

Yes, gradually it did because my father became unemployed. And even though we owned all of this ground right around here in this block, it meant that we ate vegetables and things which kept us alive, but there was milk and meats and things of that sort that we – and sugar and things of that sort that after he lost his job why we just couldn't afford. And so we had to learn to do without those things and how I love vegetables and fruits that we grew. And of course after that we really what it was to do without because he was unemployed for three long years. And we just had from time to time he'd pick up a few dollars with the WPA and that was really even the carpenter by trade and that was really all we had to live on was just our vegetables and things. But we were so much better off than some many other people who lived in the city and didn't have a garden. And so we thanked the Lord for what we did have here.

When was your father – when was the period of unemployment began?

The period of unemployment must have begun around 1930. Of course there were still jobs that he worked on that were to be finished. And then they built the school, this school over here and he did find some
employment there but it was so brief that we didn't know from one week to the next whether we are months to the next where we would really lose our home because they were paying for our home. And of course when that's three quarters paid for, you hate to lose it at that black date. And so it was quite a job trying to find enough work in order keep our home.

Interviewer: Were people friends and other families in similar situations?

Mrs. Mullen: Yes, in fact, I remember my mother saying, there was one neighbor of ours right in back of us quite almost everyone New Port Gap Pike a few blocks away who her husband had left her and she didn't have a husband to work. And my mother used to say when she was in her period of thought, she'd go and visit this person who was much worst off than she. And so she drew so much confidence at that time from her because she felt that she shouldn't complain when she was so much better off than she was.

Interviewer: Were people, did you find the people were more helpful to each other?

Mrs. Mullen: I really do, yes, because there were periods of time where we really didn't even have a potato to eat. And she had a little store and I recall if she had the potatoes there, she would sell them to my mother. And we were glad to have a boiled potato.

[0:04:57]

Interviewer: By she you mean this…?

Mrs. Mullen: This friend, yes, had a little store which she sold just in order to keep her family going. That was her only means of support because she was a rather stout person who she had four or five girls and couldn't work. So that was her means of livelihood, this little store. So we were very good friends at that time I recall. And later while it started to build up, a few more people started to come around and build houses closer by.

Interviewer: When you father – he was unemployed for about three years?

Mrs. Mullen: Three years that I remember almost solid, just a few dollars, just enough to keep our home from being lost really.

Interviewer: And then he picked up steady, again picking up work.
Mrs. Mullen: Well after that, yes, he got a job at Henderson Machine Shop. And then he had a fairly steady job. And then when they were slack a few times while he worked for one of the DuPonts out here next to the school as a florist because he – that was his hobby. We had noodles and noodles of beautiful flowers. And my mother on Saturdays would go – and Fridays and Saturdays would take the produce into the market and sell it on the market. And that was part of our livelihood. That was the way we had few dollars too, have clothing and shoes when we went to school, but in the summer time during the depression we didn't wear shoes because we couldn't afford to buy them. So that was the way it was.

Interviewer: You would go into school I guess it might be cold a time of...

Mrs. Mullen: Well now I'm saying we, my brothers and sisters. I was 15 when I – when this really was going on, but my brothers and sisters were not and I worked for a wealthy person in [inaudible] Park, the Boyer's and I made $5 a week. That's what I make. Can you imagine that? My children don't believe that. They think that I'm just telling them a big story, but that's the truth. And that afforded my transportation and a pair of stockings to wear. And I had to save up in order to buy a dress or anything of that sort at that time.

Interviewer: And you worked after you finished school?

Mrs. Mullen: Yes, but I had to quick school when I was 15, well eighth grade that's as far. Then we went to high school from there.

Interviewer: And was it because of the depression?

Mrs. Mullen: That I could not go to school, we had no way, no money in order to – for transportation because it was transportation everyday to school and we had to go by bus. And of course, you had to have clothing to wear. You just had to have something to wear. And so when I found a job when I was finished school, I found a job just for the summer, but I found out that I couldn't support myself to go back and forth to school with that job. So of course, I just kept on working. And I never did go back to school. It was my dream to be an interior decorator, but I didn't realize it.

Interviewer: Did you father – did your parents ever told you about what's going on the least at all?

Mrs. Mullen: Well there were a few times when they felt that they might have to, but I don't recall there ever doing it because we did have the garden and the vegetables and things of that sort which you feel it's adequate. From time
to time a few dollars might be there for the other necessities, but as to have them as a general rule, we didn't – we just didn't have them.

Interviewer: Quite a number of people that I've spoken to told me that, their parents who they open up and so as would not go on [inaudible] [0:09:33] because they felt they had a certain pride in the least. They said, if they couldn't do it themselves then you know.

Mrs. Mullen: Well that part of it but I wouldn't know what was in my mother and daddy's mind. But I do feel that maybe they might have some pride. I don't know whether that would be the main reason.

[0:10:01]

But maybe with those people they didn't have what we had the garden and things of that sort. We did have a means my mother canned the food and we had through most of the winter the vegetables and things of that sort. It was meats and butter and eggs and in fact we had a few chickens also. And then from time to time my dad had a pig. And so that was means of some meat. So I don't feel that we were maybe – some people today would feel though it was either destitute, but as long as we had some of the necessities and we're able in some way to keep our home, I think mom and daddy felt like the relief wasn't yet necessary.

Interviewer: Did you have a radio in your home?

Mrs. Mullen: No, do you know what we had?

Interviewer: No.

Mrs. Mullen: We had a neighbor across the street that way down there he put a wire from his house to our house and put a speaker to in our house. And when he had music, we had music. Isn't that something?

Interviewer: Yeah.

Mrs. Mullen: I've never heard it done before, but at least he was that kind of person that he thought of us too.

Interviewer: Do you remember the things you heard all these years?

Mrs. Mullen: Now, I hope that I'm right. I believe it was Amos Mandy and there's one other one and he'd sing and I can't – something about it in a closet.
Interviewer: [inaudible] [0:11:51].

Mrs. Mullen: [inaudible] [0:11:52] those were the things that I remember.

Interviewer: Did you ever think – well let me ask you this, as the '30s went on do things improve do you think?

Mrs. Mullen: Well now, we're talking about before I was married, now that was '29 and '30. And '32 I started to go with the boys because I was 18. And then when I was 20, I was married. And I recall my husband making $12 a week when we were first married. And between he and I we bought our furniture enough, the necessities for our small apartment. And we had to pay for that, pay our rent and buy our food and everything, clothing and everything on $12 a week. So that was when I was 20 and that would have been in 1933.

Interviewer: And then you were setting up your own house.

Mrs. Mullen: And then we started setting up our own house, oh yes.

Interviewer: Someone said to me that it took a lot of courage to get married during the depression.

Mrs. Mullen: It did, it really did yeah because well today, the girls just – of course I suppose there are some girls but I know my girls we had to have big weddings and we'd spend less than a $1,000 and more for a wedding. But that my goodness, I was scrubbing floors in my mother's home at four o'clock and I was married at seven so you know how it was. But today, I wouldn't see my daughter doing that but it was – because it was a necessity. It wasn't that my mother would have it that way or want anything of that sort. It was in case of a necessity. That's just the way the times were and we accepted it.

Interviewer: Did you have any misgivings about?

Mrs. Mullen: No. Today I feel that if other children had the same thing to go through that they wouldn't be like they are today because I feel that God gives us these things to grow on. And I think again of the depression to turn some people about from what they were and to teach others how to live. And I feel that he has taught me through it having to do without and having to not to want things that really life itself is worth more than money and things.
Interviewer: When did you and your husband start to let's say get out of the depression?

Mrs. Mullen: Well I'll tell you we have had it hard all our lives, I feel. But of course my husband in, let me see, the real date now.

[0:15:00]

It would be 10, 11, 12 – I guess it would have been about '42 that we – that he took a job. Wait a minute let me see what is this 71, it would have been '41 because he's been with Christ La Corporation [inaudible] [0:15:21] for 20 years is ready to retire. So it's been 20 years which would have made it about 1941 that we could feel that he had a steady job and we knew we were getting a pay check every week. So it's been about 20 years that we felt that we could eat and we were paying for our home.

Interviewer: You mean 30 years?

Mrs. Mullen: Twenty.

Interviewer: Twenty would '51.

Mrs. Mullen: Pardon me?

Interviewer: Twenty would be 1951.

Mrs. Mullen: Oh, '51?

Interviewer: Yeah.

Mrs. Mullen: Oh you're right, '51, 71, yes '51, 1951 that's right 1951 that we felt that we were beginning to have the necessities of life, a decent car to travel back and forth to work because he used to have to go with someone else and then the children to school and things of that sort.

Interviewer: Did you ever get to the movies and all of that?

Mrs. Mullen: During the '30s, yes because the boys – back with our recreation, the boys used to take us to the movies. Of course I only had what, a couple of years and that's where the boys took us to the movies and to the marathon, the dancing marathon.

Interviewer: Oh, did you get into that, did you dance?

Mrs. Mullen: No, no, I was just an onlooker.
Interviewer: What were they like?

Mrs. Mullen: Well they were kind of fun in a way for us. I don't know how much fun they were for the dancers, but we used to root for them if they started to go to sleep and fall down and that sort of thing. And it was rather fun.

Interviewer: How long [inaudible] [0:17:16] that you saw the...

Mrs. Mullen: The duration of the one couple?

Interviewer: Yeah.

Mrs. Mullen: That I can't really remember, I really can't remember that far.

Interviewer: There was to the movies they shoot horses down?

Mrs. Mullen: No.

Interviewer: It was about that fast?

Mrs. Mullen: Was it?

Interviewer: Yeah.

Mrs. Mullen: Oh maybe I should have gone.

Interviewer: Yeah, it would be around, how about that [inaudible] [0:17:39].

Mrs. Mullen: We used to go to the show pot, have you had anyone mention show pot?

Interviewer: No.

Mrs. Mullen: Well it was – have you ever been to Hershey?

Interviewer: Pennsylvania, no.

Mrs. Mullen: They have slides and well, what do I want to call it, merry go round and all that sort of thing, something like the circus.

Interviewer: Like a carnival?

Mrs. Mullen: Yes, only it was a stationary thing. It was there all the time.
Interviewer: An amusement park.

Mrs. Mullen: Yes, that was what it was really. And that's where they had the marathon and that's where we went to you know.

Interviewer: I imagine they were kind of...

Mrs. Mullen: Well they work to us. Of course today I wouldn't, but to younger people like it would be exciting and it was to us at that time.

Interviewer: You recalled any of the movies that you went to?

Mrs. Mullen: No, not really. Movies never really stuck with me. I wasn't too fund of movies even though we went it was just for amusement. It wasn't to for any other reason. I can't remember the movies.

Interviewer: You were just about – did you vote in the presidential election of 1932?

Mrs. Mullen: Roosevelt?

Interviewer: Uh-hmm.

Mrs. Mullen: Yes.

Interviewer: The way I usually ask this question is that let's say, well there was a book that I was looking – that I was reading and the first chapter is called The Gloomy Depression of Herbert Hover. And the second chapter is called the Accelerating Depression of Franklin Roosevelt. And was there a change when Roosevelt came in from where they've been before, maybe just psychological change?

Mrs. Mullen: Well I think it was for the reason that it seemed like work was beginning to come back to people. That I remember my father getting more work and my husband getting job that would pay more money. He became a milk man.

[0:20:00]

And of course he didn't make too much money at that because the people then paying they came out of his pay. And then after he was a milk man, he worked for a general chemical up on a barge and that was a little more steady and we were a little sure of money at that time. But until he got the job at Christler we were never really on a basis where we could then be sure of anything.
Interviewer: But then there was this change that helped make you vote.

Mrs. Mullen: I felt, yes, yes.

Interviewer: Did you vote for Roosevelt?

Mrs. Mullen: Yes, I did vote for him and to this day, I think he was a wonderful person. He would seem very deep and very strong in my way of thinking, someone you could depend upon.

Interviewer: And how did you feel about Herbert Hoover?

Mrs. Mullen: Well Herbert Hoover, I just don’t remember too much about him. He didn’t stick in my mind for any reason at all. I just don’t remember too much about him.

Interviewer: Did your parents feel the same way you do about Roosevelt?

Mrs. Mullen: I don’t recall too much of what they said about it really.

Interviewer: Did you by any chance love it? Did you get already of an, you know…

Mrs. Mullen: Well I’ll tell you, my husband we started to get together when I was 18 and that would have been, let’s see, that would have in 1931. And in 1931 I had birthday in March and he gave me a radio. And so that was our first radio in our home.

Interviewer: Did you listen to [inaudible] [0:22:02]?

Mrs. Mullen: Yes. Of course we both worked and when we had the time, we listened to it.

Interviewer: Do you remember from that period what you’ve listened to?

Mrs. Mullen: Well funny that I – of course Amos Mandy and Ferber Miggy and Molly [0:22:22] [Phonetics] and those things were still on. They ran for years. Of course I just can’t remember too many of those things.

Interviewer: Did you by any chance...

Mrs. Mullen: If they were brought to mind, I could say yes or no.

Interviewer: Yeah, I could leave you right now.
Mrs. Mullen: I know.

Interviewer: But one thing in particular did you ever – did you by any chance listen to the Orsen Well?

Mrs. Mullen: Oh yes and I recall – now I don't know what year that was, but that terrible thing that he had on the world was coming to an end, oh I remember that imperfectly and how everyone was frightened.

Interviewer: Did you hear that?

Mrs. Mullen: Yes, yeah, we heard it.

Interviewer: Did you hear it from the beginning? A lot of people didn't remember.

Mrs. Mullen: Well I can't recall exactly what it was, but I recall being frightened about it. But the contents of it I don't really remember too much about it what it was.

Interviewer: Yeah, quite a number of people also were scared by it.

Mrs. Mullen: But it did teach us all a lesson didn't it? Well it taught us to always really be sure of what the thing is before we get frightened. We really thought it was a thing that was real on there. And then of course say in the end after we found out that it wasn't real well I think it taught us a lesson to always be sure before we get too upset about things. I know I would kind of think twice again before because people were really frightened. I don't mean just a little bit, but I mean people were really frightened about that. I think it was a whole new thing that he was developing that we hadn't been used to.

Interviewer: He did it as real.

Mrs. Mullen: Yes, it was so real.

Interviewer: Did you by any chance listen to Roosevelt fire site chats at all?

Mrs. Mullen: From time to time yes.

Interviewer: How did that, did they make you feel about the depression?

Mrs. Mullen: He was very, very assuring. When he'd finish speaking you always felt better about things, true.
Interviewer: That was the way people was talking about. Would you at all – of course the depression, we came out – the country came out of the depression with the war in the war industry.

Mrs. Mullen: Sure.

Interviewer: It started in about 1939. Were you or people you know following the situation in Europe or Asia with the rise of Hitler and Soviet Union?

Mrs. Mullen: Well the techniques of it, I couldn't say. Of course we know it was a terrible thing and that he wasn't the right of a person to be leading a country, Hitler. But any of the other things, I mean I couldn't say much about only that I did follow it, but you were so engrossed in the things at home that you – and of course I mean it's just like today, you just read and know bits and pieces of things. Of course today we get news much easier than we did at that time. But things were so bad here, trying to keep food for the children and a house over their head. And of course at that time I wasn't living with my parents and we didn't have the ground to rely on.

So my husband and I had to see to it that we had everything. And as I say we were so busy doing those things taking care of children, we had two at that time during the war why you couldn't get in too deeply with what was going on.

Interviewer: When you left – did you know that, let me see, sort of like soup kitchen?

Mrs. Mullen: Yes, they had it in Wilmington. I remember hearing it on radio and I hadn't seen one, but they did have pictures in the paper that people they had soup kitchen and sandwiches or whatever would be – would be afforded for people who were hungry, yeah. I heard of that.

Interviewer: Some people who lived near railroads so I don't know the situation would everyone be visited by hobos traveling around?

Mrs. Mullen: Yes. And I recall, this was before I was married and it would have been in – oh no, I guess I was married, it would have been in '33, '34, there were a number I worked for the Warner's who have the concrete mix. I was an upstairs girl there and a waitress for the dining room. And I recall the colored cook one night refusing one who came to the door because she was busy. And Mr. Warner, Ervin Warner, he came out and he asked her, "Who that was," because he'd heard. And she said, "Well it was a bum
wanting something to eat." She said, "But I had no time." And he said, "Well you do have time." And he went and called him back. And she had to fix him something to eat. He said, "Never turn anyone away from our door who asks our food." So that I recall, that was a personal experience.

Interviewer: That's the cooperation and then also [inaudible] [0:28:27] people with stranger.

Mrs. Mullen: Well I remember my mother feeding some who would go by also. I don't know where they came from or anything of that sort. But they would come and knock on the door and she would give them a sandwich or something whatever she would have. Yes, I remember that.

Interviewer: When you look back on the depression, how do you feel about it? You mentioned it before.

Mrs. Mullen: How do I feel about it? Well I really feel that anything that happened to us is God speaking to us in a way, whatever He has in it for a person. It may mean a lot of things to a lot of people. It may not mean the same thing to everyone. But I really feel that God did it or allowed it to be done in other words, he allowed it to be done to teach us something. And out of it I really feel that we worked hard. I don't mean everyone, I'd say about some people get something different out of one thing. But I do – as far as we were concerned I really feel that we learned to be happy with less. Today people have to have so much and they're striving toward a couple of jobs for money and where is it all going to get them? That's my feeling.

[0:29:55]

Wisdom I feel and knowledge and life itself and its meaning is worth more than money. Of course money is a necessity. We all know that to a certain extent, but I feel that it's running away with a certain number of people in the world.

Interviewer: A lot of people feel that because of their experiences of the depression because of the ease the want that they have that they need the security, they feel the importance of security.

Mrs. Mullen: That's probably some people's reaction of what happened, but somehow other I don't think those people are Godly people and I think they're Christian because in it I feel that a Christian has a sense of security in Christ. And I don't think that money and those things are ever going to bring us security. So that's the way I feel about that. Even though it is a
necessity, money is a necessity I'm sure to a certain extent, but I think
that's as far as it goes. We should rely on the Lord to supply us.

Interviewer: Do you think that the country that we might ever have to go through
another depression like that, that it is a possibility?

Mrs. Mullen: Well sometimes – of course I wonder if there aren't a certain category of
people that aren't in that right now you see?

Interviewer: Okay.

Mrs. Mullen: It may not affect – not that we have a lot, but we have the necessity at
the moment and I think each family goes through a certain amount of
that in their life which a lot of the young people today don't want to start
out that way. You see they think they should have everything all at one.
They should have, when they finish school, they should have a job, they
should have a home, they should have a car and right away start to have
children. That isn't the way I feel life is. We gradually grow into these
things because we reap what we sow in other words. We don't get those
things, we didn't. We didn't get them all. My parents didn't get them all.
And I don't know of many people that do get all of those things unless
you're very rich. So I feel it's a gradual thing and we should appreciate
each stage of our life.

Interviewer: In a way it leads into the next question, it's sort of not a factual question,
it's your opinion. If there would be another depression on the scale of the
depression in the '30s, how would you do the young people today, the
people born since the depression, how would they react to such a hard
time?

Mrs. Mullen: Well I don't feel we can take the young people as a whole. I think there
are young people today that are in the same category that I was in when I
was going through the depression with my family. There are some right
now that are in that category. But if it were of a family like – of course
I've taught my children what it was like and told them what it was like
and I hope that they would be able to accept because they know what we
went through and they know that if we did it, they could do it. But there
are some children and they've probably never been told about that that
are – would be in their own environment that maybe they couldn't take
it, maybe it would be the same way. Maybe they would feel the same
way as they did back in the '30s, making '29 or whenever it started.

Interviewer: A lot of people feel that just generally looking at the young people today
that they would panic in such a time.
Mrs. Mullen: I do think. As I say, from people who have more than we have, I don't consider myself having anything. We have the necessities, but I mean people that are better off. We have to struggle in other words to send our son to college if we didn't have the money just to do it.

[0:30:01]

And my husband had to be sure that it was in the bank and my son worked every summer in order to have the money. But I mean people that really can send their children to school without any, if they were to – I don't think – as you say, I would think those people would panic. I don't think they could take it. But I think people, the lower class of people probably would – it's been almost that way with them all along. So I think they would be able to be the ones that would accept it and try to make the best of it.

Interviewer: How did the depression affect your brothers and sisters as you were going through school?

Mrs. Mullen: Well even my last couple of years of school which would have 14 and 15, I remember having to stay home in the morning to sew up a dress in order to have a dress to wear to school. And my brothers and sisters were in a similar condition. We were the happiest people in the world if we had a pair of shoes to wear. And I see children today in the same condition, people live right down the hall. So there are people today in that same condition. And I understand them. I understand them and their flight. And we are lucky to have clothing to wear and they are necessities. We didn't have a bathroom in other words and we didn't have gas. We did have electric I think in around about 1928 something like that we had electricity and then maybe 1930 we had a telephone. But that was because my father needed the telephone for values and things that he sold from here in order to make a few dollars.

Interviewer: Did you have – did they finally paid off the mortgage?

Mrs. Mullen: Yes, but it was only – it was only, I would say maybe a few years before my father's death, they finally paid the mortgage off. And they gave each of we children a portion of the ground in order to build a home and that's what we're living on right now, as part of the ground.

Interviewer: Was there – were you – was the family affected at all by the sort of the more – totally more on mortgage payments?
Mrs. Mullen: Well we knew it was going on because mother and daddy were very worried. And the mortgage man would come out to speak with them. And also my father had an old car in order to — yeah, it was always working on it to keep it running to go back and forth to work and in order to get mother into the market to sale her wears. And so it was hard to when he would be paying for it, hard to keep that too. They used to come to, "Well if you don't get that payment in, we'll have to take it next week."

Interviewer: Were they very tough those men?

Mrs. Mullen: Well fairly, but today I think well, it must have been the times because I don't know, imagine today, they just come and reposes it if you didn't pay it. And they may let you have another week or whatever if you promise to have the money. So I feel that they were fairly lenient knowing that you had struggled all this time and that it was really the depression that was the real reason for it. I think that people were fairly lenient.

Interviewer: That's the impression they get.

Mrs. Mullen: Yes.

Interviewer: Do you still regret the fact, a little bit that you weren't able to go into [inaudible] [0:39:01] related?

Mrs. Mullen: No. Well that, I do in a way, but I understand that it was a necessity and I accept it. And I feel that God has really given me a lot to sustain.

Interviewer: Are there any of the things that you remember that had happened I didn't asked you about? I imagined was your first child born during the depression?

Mrs. Mullen: No. It wasn't — we weren't able to have children right away. And so for five years from time to time I went to a doctor and then five years later which would have been, let's see, about '38 I guess.

[0:40:00]

My doctor, I guess it was in '37, my doctor told me if I would go away for a vacation and come back. She was quite sure I would become pregnant. So I did. But in the meantime I never stopped praying for the Lord to give me children. And he in a dream let me know that I was going to have three children and that's just what I've had three children. They were
three little angels in the sky. And the form was there of which I would say it was God. But then since I've studied, God has never been seen by anyone. So at least He gave me the vision that He was telling me I was going to have three children. And so from then on, well I did. I had three children. I had one 1938 and one in 1940 and Claudia was seven years later which would have been '48, 1948.

Interviewer: I imagine that if you have to be very – it is required a great deal the courage to get married during that time, is it required even more courage to have a child at that time?

Mrs. Mullen: Well it seemed like you knew this was your life and if you waited for things to be like you were able to do things in other words. Like if you had a certain amount of money, some people have to have a lot of money before they get married. Some people have to have a lot of money before they have a baby. Some people have to have a home before they have a baby. I don't feel like God expects us to do that. We do things that are normal. That is part of man and woman's being is having children. So we never really thought about, I suppose an inward feeling that God would supply those things that were need for when He gave us the children. So I feel that way today too.

Interviewer: I wonder if any people thought that way if in spite of the struggle they know.

Mrs. Mullen: Well I wouldn't know other people's minds. But I'm quite sure there were a lot of people that had children easier than I had them. And that couldn't afford them if you call it afford, but I know that we work very hard to take care of them after we got them. We tried to work together in every way to care for them.

Interviewer: Yeah. I was just thinking of this man who did say that it required a lot of courage and he got married and what the courage it required. He had to get married and some many other people same too.

Mrs. Mullen: Well maybe we had the courage but we didn't recognize it, would you say that? Maybe sure, surely.

Interviewer: Yeah. Is there anything else that you want?

Mrs. Mullen: No. I think the things that I remember, I recall once being helped by – I was second in line in school at a bowing club. And the first girl who was chosen to go to the eastern state expedition in Massachusetts, she wasn't physically able and so I was second in line and I was given the chance to
go. And my parents were so poor that they couldn't afford. They just
couldn't think of sending me. We had our transportation and our logging
there was supplied freely. But then we had to have clothes to go with,
nothing special, but I mean enough to cloth you. And of course a little
spending money and of course my mother and father just didn't know
where they were ever going to get it if I wanted to go. And of course I
wanted to go real bad because I've earned it. And so my uncle was on the
police force and he had no children. And so my mother went and
explained the situation to him. And so he loaned her an amount of
money of which I don't know. And that one was when I was 14 years old.
And so when she went to pay it back and she finally gathered us together
and after my trip was over, why he told her to keep it. So we thought that
was a real nice gesture on his part. That was one thing that I appreciated
in life.

[0:45:02]

Interviewer: Sure.

Mrs. Mullen: And then my father was dahlia specialist. He grew large size dahlias if you
knew what dahlias are. He grew other flowers, but that was his hobby
and he grew these huge flowers. And then the DuPont was very fond of
them. And they were very kind too, several of them. This is W.K. and this
is William Irene, I remember their names. And they use to come here to
visit my father's garden and buy the flowers from him. And every now
and then why my mother would find 10 or $20 tucked in their little
snickers that were all four holes and they were the nice things too that
we remember that people did for us and shared times and
understanding. And I remember when we had clothes that mother always
send us to Sunday school not that they had to be fairly or beautiful but
that way we were fully clothed and able to go.

Interviewer: Did you go into [inaudible] [0:46:18]?

Mrs. Mullen: Well during a period of about eight or nine years they just didn't have the
clothes to go really. And when she did have a dress that she could go with
us, she went. But my father didn't attend too often only on special
occasions. And when he died, he had accepted the Lord by a friend of
ours who visited. And we – as our bible class teacher tells us right now
and has explained us that he – to us that he has missed a lot of blessings
in his life because had he accepted the Lord before that, that the Lord
would have been blessing him in many ways. But we don't know what's in
another person's heart. So even though he hadn't accepted the Lord
outwardly, our minister said the things that he did showed that he must
have accepted Him inwardly because there was nobody who could have grown flowers and we know the Lord goes with him in it all like he did. Also food for people to eat, so.

[0:47:40] End of Audio