

Frank Rudd: Mr. Goodspeed, are you native to Cape Cod?

Cecil Goodspeed: Yes.

FR: What year were you born?

CG: 1896 July 28.

FR: In what village were you born?

CG: Barnstable.

FR: Barnstable Village. Do you recall any of your great-grandparents, grandparents, maternal or paternal?

CG: No, only by records.

FR: What profession did they follow? What type of work were they involved in?

CG: Well, my grandfather on my father's side died at sea.

FR: Died at sea. What was the cause of his death?

CG: I guess shipwreck, as far as I know. Anyway, the vessel just didn't come back. What happened, no one knows.

FR: No record of it at all.

CG: He just didn't come home from the ship.

FR: Was that on your father's side?

CG: On my father's side.

FR: How about your mother's side? What was that they have?

CG: I know nothing about my mother.

FR: You do not? Getting back to the days here, back in the early 1900s, what would be a typical day for you for example? As far back as you can remember, your father or the children would get up together and have breakfast or what?

CG: My father died when I was about five years old. So, I remember him only very, very faintly. At that time, I came back to Osterville and lived with my aunt. They had no children.

FR: What was her name?

CG: I don't remember.

FR: Well, your experience in going to school, what would you normally have for breakfast, for example?

CG: What I was given, I guess. [laughter]

CG: Well, of course, my aunt and uncle, being my aunt in particular, liking to cook and feeling that food was important, I suppose I had cereal, probably cooked cereal. Whenever I could wrangle it, I'd have a little cake, something of that nature.

FR: Then you would proceed to go to school, I assume?

CG: Yes.

FR: What was the school like?

CG: A three-grade school with about nine grades. Three-room school, not three grades. There were three grades in each room. Probably somewhere twenty-five to thirty in each room.

FR: A total of seventy-five students approximately. They were grades one through nine.

CG: One through nine.

FR: Did you have a lunch break?

CG: Yes. We'd go home for lunch because Barnstable isn't any larger now than it was then. But the people living here were more grouped in the center than perhaps the rest of them now.

FR: How did they get to school? No other transportation?

CG: Bicycles, maybe, when we had them.

FR: Did you have an afternoon session?

CG: Yes. We went from either 8:30 or 9:00 until 4:00.

FR: Then you would go home after that?

CG: Yes, with the possible penalty. Because we had chores to do. At that age, you had something to do at home. Unlike today, they don't.

FR: What kind of chores would you have?

CG: Getting wood and kindling for the next day, and maybe some work around the house,

sometimes raking the yard or raking leaves, or running errands and so on.

FR: How was your home heated?

CG: Firewood stove, later on coal stove. After a while, as I got to the place that I was earning some money, I persuaded my uncle that died when I was in my teens. So, I persuaded my aunt to let me put in central heating, electric lights, and so forth.

FR: What year was that, Mr. Goodspeed?

CG: 1915, [19]16, in that general area.

FR: What type of plumbing did you have?

CG: Old house, until I put in the plumbing in the bathroom in about the summer of 1914 to –

Ellen Goodspeed: [19]23.

FR: About 1923 you had indoor plumbing.

CG: Yeah, probably before that because we had it before I knew my wife.

FR: Tell me, Mr. Goodspeed, in those days, where did you buy your clothes?

CG: Well, again, the time element is a little hard to pinpoint. In the early days, the store would have a dry goods department where you could buy trousers, pants, shirts, and coats. If you wanted ready-made clothes, (that's everything they had?).

FR: That was the nearest place to buy ready-made clothes. Did you have salesmen come through the area?

CG: Not of that type of thing. More particularly, we did have people starting in with a thread of small things that they could carry on their back on, let's say, a bicycle. Later on, we did have the horse-drawn vehicles that had, again, work clothes, pants, shirts, and clothes, suits, and that type of thing.

FR: Speaking of stores, how many stores did you have in the village back in those days?

CG: Well, there were three grocery stores and maybe one or two small stores that were sort of flourished by one person. But really, I guess three.

FR: Do you recall the names of the individuals that owned them?

CG: Well, the main store, the largest and perhaps the best was by (Crocker?). The second one was operated at that time by a family by the name of (Fuller?). The other, a third one, perhaps I shouldn't classify them by one, two, three, but (Horace Parker?) also had a small store. So, they

were all not entirely competitive. Two of them, Crocker and Parker, would send out people to call on to different families. I'd say Monday and Thursday. They called us and deliver.

FR: How would they deliver?

CG: Bicycle. Subsequently, they got affluent and had motor vehicles when they were available.

FR: Tell me, where would you buy your pharmaceuticals?

CG: Well, if and when you did, there would be probably some drug or some – not necessarily drugs, but some of the more ordinary ones, let's say, Crocker's up ahead.

FR: That would be a patent medicine?

CG: Yes. I don't recall any drugstore until much later. Did you know?

EG: In Hyannis.

CG: In Hyannis?

EG: Yes.

CG: It's not a hospital.

FR: Did you have a doctor in town?

CG: Yes, we did. We had a very good doctor, family doctor. He did everything from delivering babies to pulling teeth.

FR: Is that so?

CG: Well, he was as much of a dentist as we had.

FR: There were no dentists in the area?

CG: No dentists.

FR: Where would you go to have a –

CG: Hyannis.

FR: There would be a dentist in Hyannis. What if you needed hospital care?

CG: Well, hospital care was non-existent on the Cape until about 1929, in the late twenties. The staff of the Cape Cod Hospital with (Dr. Gleason?). She's a trained nurse. So, she knows more about those than I do.

EG: [inaudible]

CG: I can remember Dr. Gleason turning his then pretty good-sized dwelling over.

EG: Yes, he did. It cost him [inaudible].

CG: But that was in the –

FR: About 1918.

CG: I was going to say about that time.

EG: Well, definitely [inaudible].

FR: Prior to that, where would you have to go to receive hospital care?

CG: Boston if really needed, by train.

FR: They had train service then. What type of industries did you have in the village? How did you earn a living?

CG: Well, I suppose, the largest industry as such was, even in those days, some of the tourist trade.

FR: Tourism.

CG: Carpentry, plumbing.

FR: Home building?

CG: Home building, yes. The only real industry I guess is set local was Crosby's, Crosby Yacht. Building boats, that sort of thing, which was largely a family operation, although it did employ some of the local good carpenters. But beyond that, the seasons of the year will fall, particularly, oystering, planting and harvesting the oysters, hogs, which was limited.

FR: How would they plant and harvest the oysters?

CG: Well, the oyster seed was brought in by boat, small. I don't know how many tons at a time. But it came in from Gloucester, Rockport, and Cape Ann. They'd be planted by shovel.

FR: By hand?

CG: By hand, yes.

FR: How long did it take them to be harvested?

CG: Well, they plant in – I'm aging now, May perhaps, May or June, or maybe April and May, and harvest in late October, and harvested probably by Christmas or the first of the year.

FR: Did the men work for about six months on this project during the year? From May through October?

CG: No. It was largely late September until sometime in January. A boat would come in and plant them in a matter of hours or an afternoon, and that was that.

FR: How would they harvest the oysters?

CG: By dredge.

FR: By dredge?

CG: Well, a small boat with a dredge. Similar to the so-called scallop dredges of today, only a little larger than the ordinary dory type of boat.

FR: How long would the boat be, would you say?

CG: I would guess thirty to forty feet. A shallow draft through it.

FR: Was it? There were probably three industries that you have mentioned that would be – four, I guess, that would be vacationers, homebuilding, oystering?

CG: Well, when you say industry to me, that raises a picture of something a whole lot larger than oystering. I would drop it back to allied trades, where the tourists and all the oystering were still packed for a long time.

FR: What would you say each of these different phases of work paid for? What can a man earn on an hourly basis?

CG: Well, going back to 1912 or [19]13, probably good carpenters were getting \$2 half an hour, \$2 a quarter an hour.

FR: In what year?

CG: Before 1915.

FR: Is that so?

Male Speaker: Is it hours?

CG: Didn't move up until, I'd say, the late 1920s, [19]27, [19]28, [19]29.

FR: Stagnant then for a number of years. What would a boat builder –

CG: When I say an hour, I don't really mean that. Even in 1926, [19]27, [19]28, they were getting 7.50, \$8 a day.

FR: A day?

CG: So, I was talking about it per day not per hour.

FR: You were talking per day. What would the experienced boat builders at Crosby's Boatyard receive?

CG: They would be getting the same, most likely less. Because the reputation of the Crosby's is always they are pretty much a closed shop. The tip that they'll give you is not enough that they had to pay you.

FR: Was it pretty steady year-round?

CG: Yes.

FR: What about home building? Was that great?

CG: Yes. Because you get your building pretty much through the year, during late spring and summer, when the families were here, and that's good. Many of the best that happened at that point would become captains of sailing crafts and work for the families.

FR: Is that so?

CG: Yes, most of them, I would say. They did not have a problem looking for a job.

FR: So, they would fill in the skippering boat. Were they in races or...

CG: Well, yes. But the different families would have the so-called one-design that the Crosby's built.

FR: What was that?

CG: That was a 22 waterline sailboat.

FR: What is it called?

CG: One-design.

FR: What is it called? Does it have a name?

CG: Yes, one-design.

FR: One-design.

CG: The Junior and the Senior. The Junior would be something smaller and built to sail in the inland water rather than outside. They would sail together. They'd have weekly races in Nantucket. Then they'd have the skipper's race in the Hawes. They'd sail to western Nantucket with prizes for the skippers. Other than that, they were all paid with different boat renters.

MS: Is this a different boat than the *Wianno Senior and Junior* or is this the same design?

CG: That's the same thing. Well, if you want to book the *Wianno* in, it's the one-design, the sailboat. But you call *Wianno* one-design, the Senior and the Junior.

FR: Does that have a gaff rig?

CG: I don't know enough about sailing to say yes or no. I think not. I think it's simply that you can sail.

FR: Tell me, Mr. Goodspeed, what did you do for entertainment back in those days?

CG: Well, occasionally, if you got money enough, you could hire a car or hire a horsing team, a bunch of people to Hyannis and see movies.

FR: Did not have any movies locally?

CG: Not as such. At certain points, you would have a traveling group would come in and put on silent movies once a week. That was that. Because it was silent in Hyannis too, so you know how that goes.

FR: What else would you do? Any sporting activity?

CG: Well, you'd create your own. You'd meet at different people's houses, and you'd play ball, or you'd talk to somebody. You'd make your own. Occasionally, you'll have a dance, something of that nature. But I wasn't particularly interested in dancing, so I won't comment. [laughter]

FR: In those days, did they have any golf courses?

CG: No. Well, yes, we did. We had the Seapuit Golf Course, which I didn't think of the other day.

FR: Where is that, sir?

CG: That is now part of the (Davis Holes?) in the northern part of Osterville. They bought the Seapuit Golf Course, which on those days consisted of family lodge homes, at that point, perhaps twenty or thirty rooms. That's an inn and a nine-hole golf course, which was, I've been told, one of the first or second in the United States. It goes back, I guess, well, probably 1860.

FR: Was that located along the ocean?

CG: No. Although it did have some holes bordering the water. But the water was largely Mills River and North Bay. I made money enough in the summer to buy what clothes I needed. We got paid 20 cents for nine holes. If you went two rounds, you got 35 cents.

FR: [laughter] Did a number of the local Barnstable young fellows caddy there?

CG: Yes.

FR: Was it a social gathering place, too?

CG: No. It's purely golf. Although people would come down from Boston and stay at the inn and have their meals. There were a number of rooms, or they'd come down weekends by train, come over here by a horse-drawn bus.

FR: From where?

CG: From Boston and maybe farther away. But mostly, from the Boston area.

FR: Were there other inns in the village at that time?

CG: Yes, across the house. It would be opposite Eel River Road. When you came out of Eel River Road and did not turn onto the left pavement, directly across, now there are four or five houses there.

FR: They overlooked the water.

CG: That was the site of the old boatyard and operated by one of the Crosby family that decided that they didn't enjoy (both the building and sanding and so forth?).

FR: Did they hire local people?

CG: Yes. East Bay Lodge in the east section of Osterville is also around that area.

FR: Is that the original structure that is there today?

CG: Pretty much.

FR: That is interesting.

CG: It's been renovated several times, but pretty much the same.

FR: This village has a history, it seems, of many wealthy people in the area. Did many of the native Cape Codders gain much wealth with the sale of the lands in the area?

CG: What's your definition of much wealth?

FR: Pretty much what you see back in those days.

CG: Well, let me comment because I'm familiar with real estate from pretty early days. In the days that you're talking about, land was available and waterfront land for under \$50 an acre.

FR: \$50 an acre? How long ago was that, Mr. Goodspeed?

CG: Well, in 1908, I know of two people that owned land that they were willing to sell. Offered it at \$50 an acre, but accept \$35 an acre, and didn't get any taken. So, they looked for offers and made no sales.

FR: That is almost unbelievable, is it not?

CG: Well, I know. I've followed that through and seen so many places. So, you say that they get wealth. Well, \$50 an acre –

FR: I suppose it was relative.

CG: – is quite a lot of money. It did something anyway.

FR: What does a waterfront acre go now?

CG: It's available up to possibly 200,000.

FR: Are there any available?

CG: Most of it's gone on now. The sales within the last several years have gone from 95 to 135, \$140,000 an acre.

FR: That would be oceanfront property.

CG: (If anything, that's now water?), seems to have the same price tag on it.

FR: Speaking of social life back in those days, how would a young fellow court his potential wife, in the early 1900s?

CG: In the early days, you'd be interested in the girls that were in your own neighborhood because you didn't move around enough in a very wide area. Because in my own case, we came out of high school. The high school itself at that time was, what, below a hundred, hundred and ten?

EG: I believe [inaudible].

CG: Well, give or take. Just small.

FR: Seeing Mrs. Goodspeed is here, she can verify everything.

CG: Yes, that's right. Well, I suggest you bring the chair over closer so you could hear her.

FR: [laughter]

CG: Because she keeps on checking me out on some generalizations that she may disagree with.

FR: We hope to get her insight at another point if we can. I think her family goes right back to the Mayflower, I understand.

CG: Yes. She goes way back.

FR: Your parents go back pretty nearly to the ...

CG: Well, I was just looking because I knew you might ask. I didn't know the other day. But I was just checking what could it be that I go back to as near as we can tell. It's pretty well documented. Came to the colonies in 1641.

FR: 1641?

CG: (Sick with diseases?).

EG: [inaudible] [laughter]

FR: She precedes that. [laughter] Well, she has got you there. Your lineage is longer than what yours is.

CG: She ties into the Mayflower while Roger came over after the Mayflower. The next wave, I suppose, one, two, or three years later.

FR: Where did they settle?

CG: In the Plymouth, I guess. Because most of this part of the country came down from the Plymouth from the 1700s.

FR: How did they acquire their land?

CG: Well, that's a long history and you can pick that up a lot easier by looking in the town records. I do have copies, but there were people that were living here prior to the so-called influx of Plymouth. You had to do a lot of digging. So, I might just briefly give you what they did. They started living here and they were pretty much a community arrangement. They fairly soon got into the situation where, "I don't want you to own what I think I want." So, they all got together and formed a group, out of which came a certain number of officials. They divided the

land up into three categories, farmland, pastureland, and the woodland. They portioned the land that each one thought they owned as part of the whole into the three categories. They allocated shares of each. So, that each has proper shares depending on the agreed upon area of the property that we thought we owned. Out of that, came appointing a surveyor, somebody that had some background to put on the ground and to record on paper what we agreed to say what's yours and mine.

FR: They were put inbounds.

CG: Yes. Probably some mistakes. Most in the old days would be mounds of stones and the blaze tree or a ridge, depending on what someone was trying to do.

FR: What happened when the tree disappeared, or the stones disappeared?

CG: Well, then we come back to those things happen, but the people in those days knew the stones would stay there. For instance, I know Ellen's father, after we were married, he owned quite a lot of property, farmland, and woodland in the so-called backbone of the Cape. He had a number of woodlands. He was getting alone late in life. It seemed wise to have somebody else know on the ground where the woodlands were. Because he could go to them, and he could cut this tree or that. He could do it. It was his, and it wouldn't be gone. But the next fall, along the line, it wouldn't. So, I went out with him several times in those days when the automobiles were available. We'd go out into the wilderness, in the old wood groves, and he would say, "Just stop right here." He'd stop in the middle of the road, look around and say, "I should be able to work with you right here." Well, you'll be climbing it and you'll realize that the size of the trees is such that the road had disappeared. The trees had grown up, but the picture you see here, as well as this here, will show you where the road had been. Many say, "Well, I'm right. We walk in there about a hundred feet, and we'll find the polished stones." So, what'd I do? I can't do it today, though.

FR: That was all documented at the registry, I assume.

CG: Yes. Subsequently, his acres in there were some two hundred or so of them. It was all part of the so-called conservation area now of the town of Massachusetts. Part of that eleven hundred acres were there, planted them together.

FR: He had quite a large landhold.

CG: Note that the land was part wood and pastureland and farmland.

FR: Did they do much trading of land?

CG: Yes. Now, again, they had a committee set up. So, you had three shares of woodland that you wanted to trade with me with my three shares and six shares of pastureland. We'd get together and set a price that we might swap either or you might give me a horse or a cow in exchange to make the trade a little more palatable.

FR: So, you had a barter system going?

CG: Yes.

MS: What years were these when they were still bartering? They didn't do that when you were a boy, did they?

CG: Hold on. No. The town was bombed in 1637, [19]38, [19]39. So, it would be prior to and subsequent to that day.

MS: Was it purely cash basis when you bought some land as a young man?

CG: When I did, yes. It was a whole different ballgame. I'm thinking back on this. I'm thinking back to before 1700.

FR: While we are on the subject, I wonder if you could give us a background of your business experience after school. Did you graduate from high school?

CG: I graduated in high school and did all sorts of things, whatever was available. I'm fairly fortunate in my history of not loafing. I went to work as an apprentice plumber. I worked on an ice team. I worked on the highways for a few dollars a day. I got a job as an apprentice plumber. I got \$12 a week.

FR: How many hours a week did you work?

CG: Well, six days a week, nine hours a day.

FR: You work?

CG: I did work, and you want respect. Well, \$12 a week was – it seems funny, but it's quite a lot of money. I get raised to \$15 a week. I quit working on as a farmer's helper in the fall because –

FR: What year would that be, Mr. Goodspeed?

CG: Until 1918 and [19]19. Because I didn't like the idea of working in the wintertime with the plumbing trade. Because in those days, plumbing had a lot to do with outside water tank, elevated tank, and so on. I know one day we took a tank down in the snowstorm, and it was fairly cold. I had an opportunity to go to work for the then largest building contractor, indoor job.

FR: What was the name of that firm?

CG: (Daniel Brothers?).

FR: Daniel Brothers.

CG: Daniel Brothers, by the way, go back into the early 1880s, 1885, and 1990s. (Charles Daniel?) brought down from Boston by one of the Boston families, the (William Webb Harrison?) family from there. Because they had property in Indiana. He was a good builder, good carpenter. So, they brought him and his family down. His family was quite large, and his two sons, Charles and Robert, continued. The Daniel Brothers continued until about ten or twelve years ago, maybe longer now. (Arnie?) and the team is continuing the same old thing.

FR: Is that so?

CG: It was, anyway.

FR: Where did they build most of their homes?

CG: In the Wianno section, Wianno, Osterville, of course, close to harbors.

FR: Did the Daniel Brothers still have possessions in the town now?

CG: Probably the other families, the later generations living in Osterville. One of the granddaughters, now her husband is chief of police.

FR: What is his name?

CG: Nightingale. We spoke about (Rachel Campana?). That was Robert Daniel's daughter. (Gail Nightingale?) is the daughter of Rachel.

FR: Getting back to your business background, you worked for the Daniel Brothers for a number of years, did you?

CG: Yes. I worked there in the office as a bookkeeper and office manager for a couple of years after service, from 1916 to 1922. Then I went into business by myself with insurance and real estate. I've been doing that more or less ever since, until the last several years, I guess five years ago when I retired.

FR: Where were you located doing business when you started the real estate business?

CG: In Osterville, in the center of the village.

FR: That is where the (Daniels Block?) is today?

CG: It started there, yes. But I moved down here about twenty-one, two, [twenty] three years ago.

FR: Do you recall the start of some of the technology that the country has enjoyed? Do you recall when the telephones were first installed?

CG: You know that better than I do.

EG: [inaudible].

CG: The guy was in Hyannis.

FR: The guy was in Hyannis?

EG: Right.

CG: Yeah.

FR: But he started a local telephone company.

EG: That was [inaudible].

CG: It was [inaudible].

EG: (That was somewhere?) 1908 to 1910.

FR: 1908 to 1910?

EG: Yes.

FR: I did not realize it was that. That was before the Dell Telephone came in.

EG: They came in very shortly after that, about two months after that.

FR: What happened to the local telephone company?

EG: I think they bought him out. I didn't know how they bought him out. (He had a small family in the house. (He was in a van, and he was so mad. The telephone company came in, and they said, "They needed you." He said, "Well, he needs you ?)." I just knew [inaudible].

FR: When they put in the phone then what arrangements had to be made? What was the deposit or...

EG: [inaudible].

FR: Did they offer stock when they came in? Did the Dell Telephone offer stock?

CG: I never knew anything at all about the telephone, the electric lights, the tape, and vignette. The tape and vignette in the early days, they were very struggling financially. Until the public got angry, and the commissioners stopped it or the commissioners of the public utility. If you wanted your house hooked up, they would require you to post a bond of a hundred or two hundred or whatever they thought they could get from you. It was more or less a game of poker.

If they thought that they could get the five hundred, they'd make you pay more. You might get it back eventually. I guess, you would get it back. But you'd only get it back if they remain solvent.

FR: So, they were using your money. Did they pay interest on that money?

CG: Yes and no.

FR: Yes and no. Depending upon whether the company made profit or not.

CG: That's right. Depending on their finances and how insistent you were. But that went on for a number of years, I know, because I was involved in a number of situations in sales and so on. The owners would come in from different parts of the country and be amazed at being held up. The electric company was in control. Some of the people were big enough to work behind the scenes in the off-Cape area. All of a sudden it stopped.

FR: So, this was a local Cape and Vineyard company. Do you recall the trains and the service down here from outside the area? When did that come about?

CG: She knows about that better than I do. Because she lives locally, I wasn't.

EG: Just as long as I can remember. [inaudible].

CG: I think back in the 1915 or [16]16.

EG: Yes.

FR: That year.

EG: That is correct. Pretty close to that.

FR: Where would he travel from? From Hyannis?

EG: West Boston.

FR: West Boston.

CG: She lived in there.

EG: [inaudible], you know.

FR: Service was very good?

EG: [inaudible]. (More than now?). She drove to high school in Hyannis by train. We drove by horse-drawn bus and later on by motor vehicle.

FR: Speaking of the motor vehicle, do you recall it when it first came in?

CG: Well, I would be too inaccurate if I said around the 1908.

FR: 1908.

CG: I didn't know if it's 1905 or [19]06, but I think around 1908 and very few of that. The old buckboard and the Stanley Steamer or the old Ceylon and Columbia, and that sort of thing.

FR: That was before Mr. Ford's time.

CG: Yes. So, I didn't feel the pressure and stuff.

FR: That is very unusual.

CG: I didn't make much money, but I didn't go without either.

FR: What about other people in the village? Were they hurt badly?

CG: Some were. Some found it difficult and, of course, many amendments that those days – of course, that was roughly in 1932, when it hit here.

FR: That was three years after the crash?

CG: Yes. We didn't get to feel it badly, (so we hustled in that?). Then there was a period of time that it was probably rough, and it started picking up the changes and they surged.

FR: How do you account for it not hitting here as rapidly as the rest of the town?

CG: Well, I don't know, except that I think the Wianno section, the property owners there were fairly scanty and by and large only a few of them were badly hurt. So, they maintained their property. Most of us that were working in that section had – well, they cut back, but had enough to start growing up.

FR: Was there much farmland in those days, much work with the soil?

CG: Very little farmland on the entire Cape as such. More so particularly in the (Sierra Nea?), more particularly in the lower Cape area. There isn't much farmland in the town of Osterville anyway.

FR: Tell me what recourse would the people that did not have (to leave. Where they go to?) get food and clothing? How would they survive?

CG: Well, they could get some assistance from the town. But they were more frugal in those days than the families are today. With a few exceptions, they would have a certain amount of resources to fall back on. The families would get up and they got more credit than they did then.

FR: So, they would be extended credit?

CG: I know the local stores would carry some of the families six, eight, ten, and twelve months and rarely lose. It might come hard, it might come slow, but the bad debts as such were not known in the early days.

FR: So, there is a lot of stability to the Cape people in the village in those days. I would assume they were hard working.

CG: For instance, some of the carpenters that were not employed, might go in the wood and cut wood and make \$24 (a card?), something like that. Well, today, it's selling if you get it anywhere from \$70 to \$100 a card.

FR: So true.

CG: In those days, it was, one guy would pick up \$4 a card, the man would cut it to two, and run up the woods with it, too. (Ginny Lovell?) is a very small stature man that lives in the town of Osterville, which is roughly three and a half or four miles from here. Ginny worked with Daniel Brothers as a yard man, picking up around the shop and doing various things. Most of the time, he'd come over with somebody that had a car. But in the early part of it, he walked until somebody from my group was also working in the same area.

FR: How far was that?

CG: Three and a half to four miles. One morning he came over and Charles Daniel's brother, they lived down at the end of the Bay Street.

FR: It is down near the water.

CG: Some of the Daniel family still live there. He came down and knocked on the door probably 7:00. Normally, they get to work at 7:00, 7:15. So, he knocked on the door and he told Mr. Daniel he was sorry. He wouldn't be able to come to work that day because he had to sell a deal.

FR: [laughter]

CG: He turned around and walked back the night that he was. You wonder when you finish rubbing on him, you want to tell him everybody can't do this.

FR: [laughter] Do you recall back in Prohibition? Anything?

CG: Well, most of the story is just that there was a lot of activity in this area. The fellows that were interested in boats, and many of them had boats at that time, had grappled me and we'd go out. They quickly learned that these folks that were coming in with a load of liquor, they had pre-arranged locations. They had several spots. The boats would come in at night, they'd dump

whatever they had, two, three hundred cases, a thousand cases. The next day or soon, somebody else would come along to pick them up.

FR: They would dump them in the water, not put them on shore?

CG: No. They'd be bagged. Well, in some cases, they show up for the course of the year. The officers were still looking around. If anybody came tied up to a pier, they had more chance of getting caught. So, they did that at times, and unloaded on trucks. The trucks had to find some place to get rid of it, to throw it. I know of one instance of \$800, a lot of these basement were used for storage for forty-eight hours.

FR: Forty-eight hours?

CG: So, the others could come and pick it up. But they had to get it off the street before daybreak.

FR: Would they come in during the night? Then there are others that would come in and just dump the alcohol in the ocean?

CG: They found that it was too dangerous because every once in a while they'd move the whole boatload. Not only the boatload, but they'd move the boat as well.

FR: That was because of the local entrepreneurs.

CG: That's right.

FR: That must have been interesting. What did they receive for a case of liquor in those days?

CG: I guess it's dependent on who had it and when. [laughter]

CG: And what it was. You wouldn't want to buy it anyway after you tasted it. Because some of it was good, some of it was not so good.

FR: Did they have brand names?

CG: Well, I don't know.

FR: Did they sell it to local people who might have a fee – selling a little bit on the side?

CG: Well, I guess most of it would go to hotels or to restaurants or things of that nature. Because even though it might not be going on expensive, there'd still be a lot of money. Because after all, if I came ashore with the five or six hundred that – and they were all in the bag too. I want cash (on the ground?). I wasn't going to trust you to pay me tomorrow or the next week. Not much of many people here that had kind of cash. You had to be in the business, or you had to be having a nice spot for some protection. Otherwise, he'd be throwing money away.

[end of transcript]