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Contact:

Special Collections, University of Delaware Library
181 South College Avenue
Newark, DE 19717-5267
302.831.2229 / 302.831.1046 (fax)
http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec
askspecref@winsor.lib.udel.edu

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Interview with Mr. William Solomon Groundlend, who immigrated to the United States from Scotland in 1929, July 1969, by Myron L. Lazarus.

[Approximately 1/3 of the tape is blank. The interview is picked up in progress as follows.]

Q  Now, we just finished with your lab . . . and talked about your father. Basically, why did you come to this country? You seem to have come from a good, solid middle-class family in Scotland, and [inaudible] . . .

A  That's right. Well, the reason I came here, reason one was that my brother had already settled here.

Q  Why would he come?

A  Well, because his wife . . . his wife's family had come here and they'd been here quite a good number of years. But I think one of the men, the husband of one of the . . . the late husband of one of the wives, of one of my brother's wife's sisters . . . my brother's wife's sister lived here and he was from Austria. At that time, or before that time, I imagine, it was easy enough to get in, before World War I. And then prior to that, well I had to get into a . . . get a quota number, because the quota from England and Scotland and Ireland was very small. So it took a long while. There was lots of people who wanted to come over here. So the more people that wanted to come over, the longer time it takes because of the quota number. And it took me about two years. I put in for a quota and the second year . . . in two years time . . . two years altogether. So I knew if I didn't accept this quota number, I'd have to wait another two years. Then I was in a . . . I was in a drugstore, I was an assistant in a drugstore, I'd been in a few big drugstores . . .

Q  You were a pharmacist?

A  Well, I was a pharmacist's assistant. I never did finish college for pharmacy. But I did everything that was necessary in a pharmacy. I didn't make any [inaudible] . . . I'll assure you that. Over there a pharmacist doesn't make any sundaes up or soft drinks or cola. You make pills and you make capsules and you make up powders and you make up bottles of medicine, and that's the kind of apprenticeship . . . I served a three-year apprenticeship . . . And I did get a . . . then I had to go in the army. They took us up in 1915, I think, I had three years apprenticeship and then I had to go in the army. So then the reason I came over here was that things were bad over there at that time . . . 1929, things were awful bad. And a person lost a job, or if he didn't lose a job and business got bad, you just saw the . . . you saw the writing on the wall, something must be done about it. So that's when I decided, and when I got a [inaudible, sounds like "tat"] from my brother, he said that things were very good out here, [inaudible].

Q  Even in '29?
In '29 . . . yeah, it was good up 'til the stock market broke. I worked in a drugstore and a guy came in there, he was from Detroit. And you could see that he was all groomed like the Americans dressed at that time, loud with long coats way down to their ankle, you know, and he had a little bit of a draw, I think, I think I noticed he was American. So I said, "I hope to be going over to America early next year." That was . . . he was in in '28. So he says, "Well," he says, "I'll tell you," he says, "I don't want to put you off," he says, "but I think there's going to be a bad turnover there," he says, "there's gonna be a stock crash." Before the stock crash even happened, he told me.

Q How about that. I wonder if he sold short?

A I don't know what happened. But anyhow, if a lot of people knew what he knew, they'd have probably got rid of their stock. So I said, "Well, I'll tell you, I don't mind going over there and if things get bad, I could always go back to Scotland." But I didn't want to go back to Scotland because the conditions were really bad over there. Unemployed, and it was terrible. So that was two reasons that I came over here. One was my brother was here, and the other reason was that conditions in Glasgow, Scotland, like any other city in Scotland, was bad. And I didn't have any business of my own, I had to work for somebody, and that made me . . .

Q You said you were in the army in Scotland. How long were you in the army?

A I was in the army about two years. I was in . . .

Q What was the date of that, do you remember?

A That was 1918, plus . . . '18 something, and then the Armistice was in August and I was kept in the army 'til some time in early '29. And from there I came home and I went to London, stayed in London for a few years, worked in pharmacies there. And then I met my brother in London. When I was there, my brother came to London. He had been in the army, too, and he had been shell-shocked during the war in France. And he made application to the Errol Haig Fund, H-a-i-g, like this Haig Westgate, Haig and Haig, you know. Errol Haig was a general, big British general, and he had created a fund, or a fund was created in his memory and they called it the Errol Haig Fund. And that fund was available to any ex-soldier who was in need of funds to do . . . travel. Well, my brother was able to get doctors to agree that a change of climate and country would help my brother, he was in a very badly shell-shocked condition. So he was able to get over a lot of the shell shock, and then he came to London and he came to London to get the boat to go from London to South Africa. He had already engaged possession in a large pharmacy in South Africa, in Cape Town . . . in Johannesburg, South Africa. So I met him there and the next day he was leaving. So my brother went to South Africa and stayed there two years. Then when he came back from South Africa, he didn't care for it anymore, although my father was still there. He didn't like the situation out there and his health didn't seem to be very good there. He had contracted pyorrhea
and a few other things. Finally he came back to Scotland and he opened up a business in Scotland. He didn't go back into the pharmacy business, I guess they needed too much money, but he could pick up little jobs here and there for pharmaceutical work. So he finally . . . well he decided to come over here because his wife's relatives and family were all over here.

Q Um hmm. So you didn't have any financial trouble in getting to this country.

A No, I had worked up to that time and saved a little money. It didn't cost too much to get over here. The only thing is, when you come over to somebody, it's much better, because if you need any financial assistance, no matter, even in a small way, you could always depend on somebody. And I didn't need any financial assistance when I came over. So.

Q When you came to the United States, where did you land, were you at Ellis Island?

A We landed in New York.

Q Ellis Island.

A Landed in New York, I think it was . . .

B [Unidentified female] They all land in New York, don't they?

Q Oh, no, some of them land in Philadelphia.

A In Philadelphia, yeah.

B Oh, do they now?

A Then, then.

B Oh, I didn't know that.

A Yeah. Well, these Philadelphia boats must have taken weeks and weeks to come. They could come on a freighter. But any other big boats all came into New York. They wouldn't come up to Philadelphia because the boats were too large for Philadelphia. And most of the people . . . of course Philadelphia had a very big Jewish population, too. Not as much as New York. But the boat I came with was called the Caladonia. It was a 26,000-ton boat.

Q Um hmm. This was a Scottish boat?

A It was built in Scotland. Yeah, it was a Scottish boat, and it was quite comfortable. I didn't have to . . . no food was provided on the boat and all these people that came as immigrants with their families, they had to bring their own food with them.

B Oh, they came steerage way back in the 1800's.
C [Unidentified male] Way down in a hole, no bed or nothin'.

B Well, that's how they came [inaudible] . . .

A They really struggled to get in here.

Q Now how old were you when you came across?

A 29.

Q2 [Unidentified female interviewer] You came into New York, and then what did you do?

A Well, my brother came to the boat to meet me and we stayed . . .

B Came to Wilmington, didn't you?

A We stayed maybe a few hours there then we came . . . although I could have stayed in New York. Some other friends of my family, not Jewish people, either, they lived in Corona, Long Island. And they came to meet me at the boat, and they wanted to . . . me to stay there in New York. They thought I had a lot of ability that would be helpful for me, during my lifetime, if I stayed in New York. And these people that were friends of mine were very good friends of my uncle's, and he did a lot of nice things for 'em. There were two sisters in New York, and they had a sister who died, and left three children. And my uncle was a salesman representative for the Bovril, B-o-v-r-i-l, it's a beef tea extract and he started from selling telephones, he started [inaudible] telephone, he kept the telephone company to go with Bovril Company and he had introduced this Bovril to the storekeepers and everything like that. And so he'd have to travel to a certain place, maybe by boat, to some of his customers. And it happened that one particular little town that he had to visit, he would go by train, that's right, he went by train. And this three orphaned children lived in this little town and they wrote him and told him . . . 'cause they left their home town in Curt [sp], Scotland, and they came over to Corona, Long Island. And they kept corresponding with my uncle and they told him where the one boy and two girls were and he befriended them. He would make it a point--they lived in an orphanage, a Catholic orphanage—and he would go up there as often as he had the trip to make, he'd stay there for less than a day, half a day, he only had I think two customers there, he would send a post card to the matron of this orphanage, or the sister, the chief sister, to tell 'em he'll be there at a certain date and a certain time and "Please have the children ready for me to greet them." And he brought them candy and stuff like that. And those people couldn't . . . they couldn't just give up the idea that my uncle could do a thing like that and he is Jewish and they're [sounds like "going"] and religion didn't mean anything. He wanted to do a nice thing. So that's why they wanted me to stay in New York. They wanted to do the same for me that my uncle was doing for their little children. And they finally . . . one daughter died. I think they said that she must have gotten a good beating from somebody in the orphanage. And the boy, the boy grew up and he came over to this country and didn't like
it. Although he had everything available for him, the sister, the two sisters kept him. And the sister, the oldest sister, she became a nurse. And we've had her here, too. She was the nicest person to talk to. I think she's living in Florida now. And the people from Corona left and went to St. Petersburg, Florida. I haven't heard from them for quite a while . . .

B Ch, yes, she passed away, 'cause last we heard she was sick.
A The oldest one.
B Well, Theresa died in New York, she was found dead in her bed.
A Ch, who told you . . .
B Lena died in Florida.
A Who told you that?
B Well, we never heard from 'em . . . the last we heard she was very sick of a [inaudible] . . .
A Yeah. Well, they're getting up in years and they've had a very rough time, very . . . she was married to a man in New York and through up Long Island. He was connected with the railroad, with the railroad boats. The [inaudible] got together in Long Island. And he had a very nice living and she lived very well. And this other sister that came over lived with her. Then she died in New York and then the husband and the wife went to Florida and I haven't heard any more about that. We've sent them cards every year and we did get a card back from them occasionally, but then since then I haven't heard any more.

Q So you went there, huh? That's where you almost went, to New York.
A That's where . . . I almost lived in New York. I did a little entertaining on the boat coming over. I always had a good singing voice. As a matter of fact, when I was in the army, when we would go on marching tours, I was always the first four in the front, you know, because [inaudible] with a good, strong voice, they could sing and everybody would take it up from there. And . . . but I . . .
Q You were saying on the boat you were entertaining.
A Oh, yes. Well, I did . . . coming over on the boat, I got together with someone . . . you had to provide your own . . . at that time you had to provide your own entertainment. You know, maybe they had an orchestra, dance orchestra, about three or four players. But you had to gather up your own entertainment. So I was gathered up to entertain a little bit. And I sang one song for them and made up, with the aid of some of the crew's wearing apparel, and some guy stopped me and he says, "You've been over in the States before, haven't you?" I said no. He said, "Brother," he says, "don't you go any further than New York," he says. So I lost out.
Q Did you have any training in voice?
A No, not any . . . I had more training here, in this country, that I had over there. I sang in the synagogue choir over there for a few . . . couple of years . . .
Q In Scotland.
A Yes. And then I gave it up 'til I went in the army.
Q Um hmm. You were never a hussen [sp] in Scotland.
A No. Well, I was a boy [inaudible] in the shuls. I remember [inaudible] . . . I guess young boys take up to be a hussen also, but I never . . . I didn't want to go that far. I wasn't so deeply interested. I was deeply interested in singing and I had an uncle who lost . . . who was drowned in World War I. He wasn't any good for the army for a long time, so the British had to finally begin taking crook . . . not crooks, but cripples. Well, he wasn't a cripple, but I think he had a lung condition or something. And they finally accepted him in the navy, in the medical part of the navy. And he was an artist, he could draw anything, just out of his own mind. And he went into photo enlarging, you know the photo enlarging business, they take a little picture that size, maybe a gang of 20 in a picture, and this guy was killed during the war, so that's all they had was a picture like that, so people would take a picture of a little guy, little thing like that, and then blow it up. They'd blow that picture up large enough for an 18x20 picture. Then my uncle would take that picture and touch it up, make it lifelike, and none of the features on anything he did were different from the actual picture. He was so wonderful at doing that. And he could play the piano upside down, he could sing, and he could dance, and that's where I got a lot of my background. I used to sing when I went to school, aliyah school, during the . . . during some ceremonies. . . . they would open up the doors, you know, and everybody . . . we didn't have a . . . we had a big hall, but we never seemed to use it. We used to have individual treats before you left for the summer holidays. And my brother and I sang a duet and a few things like that. And all through we had . . . because my uncle's background of being an entertainer himself helped a lot in my musical career. So well, it's not a career, let's say my musical effort. So when I came over here with DuPont, we had a lot of employees, a lot of them sang in different choirs, and so I sang . . . when I got married in 1933 [inaudible] . . . I was married on January 28, 1933.
B You taking all this down?
Q Oh, yes.
Q2 The tape recorder is going.
Q Did you meet your wife in Wilmington?
A Absolutely.
Q2 What did you do when you first came to Wilmington then?
A I went right to work for the DuPont Company.
Q2 What did you do for DuPont?
A I was in the laboratory. I was a laboratory assistant there. And in these days you didn't have to be a college man, but if you learned the technique and you got that technique from Ph.D.'s who came from universities and colleges, and that was all that was necessary, for you to learn the technique and ... and many a time ... many techniques were obtained through learning from somebody else who had came from college and his technique was what he wanted you to do and he taught you a certain thing and that's how you did it.
Q Um hmm. Did you continue as a lab worker?
A All the time. Right through 'til my last ...
Q How many years did you work for DuPont?
A 36 years. 36 and over. 36 and seven months.
Q There was no difficulty in getting the job.
A No, because at that time my brother was working for DuPont.
Q He was doing the same thing? The same kind of thing?
A In the lab, yes, in the lab. But at that time, I don't know whether you want to put it in there or not, but ...
Q You said was it easy for me to get a job. Well, it was easy for me to get a job, as soon as the opening was available, because they were beginning to enlarge. At that time, they were widening their scope of business.
Q Becoming a bigger company.
A Yes. And I know at that time ...
Q Now, this was between '29 and '30?
A '29 and '30. At that time there was only one Jew who was employed there, and he was an English Jew from London. He was a physicist. And he was the only Jew that I knew of worked in the chemical department. So what I gather, that either they didn't want them in that department, because I know they had 'em in other departments, [inaudible] federal station. The federal station was only two departments. They had one ... three departments. They had engineering, and that chemical, and they had the ammonia department, the old ammonia department
which is now called the polychemicals department. But then ... but the polychemicals had a few Jewish people there. How about Barnard Marks, do you think he was born in this country?

B Oh, no, he was born in this country.

A Anyway, Dr. Barnard Marks that worked on it ... .

B They started to take Jews in after World War II. [Inaudible] never employed the girls.

A And after the war ... and girls, the building wouldn't employ girls. Jewish girls couldn't get in there, unless they were able to disguise their name or something or other, and a few people did get in, but under assumed names. So I had no ... I believe there was ... the station director at that time didn't care to hire Jewish chemists and that's the whole story. But as soon as he left, as soon as he was retired, they started comin'. That found out that Jewish chemists were as good as any other chemist, maybe better. But now today there's a lot of them, a lot of Jewish chemists in the experimental station. So and I stayed here ... I made ... when I reached the United States in '29, I made my home with an older brother, that's the one that came to receive me at the boat, and soon became employed with the DuPont Company, very soon, I think in a matter of weeks. I had to acclimate myself first with the weather and then to the coinage, to the money and how to get back and forth.

Q Was the weather that different in Delaware?

A Oh, yes. But it didn't bother me in the least. I came there and the first summer I got, I enjoyed it very, very much. And I've never turned back anything ... as far as the weather is concerned, I like the weather very much. And I didn't feel too badly, very few of people can't stand it. So they might move to another part of the state where the weather is ... you see, the weather here gets either very cold or very hot. If you can put up with these two times of the year, and hit something in the middle, but you never seem to. Then I said I became a part of the DuPont Company at the experimental station, Wilmington, Delaware, with whom I served for 36 years. I was married ... [inaudible] ... after that.

Q Well . . .

A I mean do you want [inaudible, both talking at once] . . .

Q What was her family name?

A Well, I was married on January 28, 1933 and my wife had a family in Wilmington and . . .

B I was born in Wilmington.

A She was born . . . her name's Wolfman, W-o-l-f-m-a-n. And she had a late brother who had a haberdashery store not far from Wilmington Dry
Goods on Market Street, next to the Artisan’s Bank.

Q Wolfman? Um hmm.

A He had a small haberdashery store and he sold pretty good merchandise and they made a good living. And he was married too. So I have no children and I say I enjoyed reasonable health during my working days with DuPont.

Q Tell us about your other activities, your singing activities and association with...

A C.K., I’m coming to that. I’m a member of the Beth Shalom congregation. I’m a member of the Beth Shalom over 36 years. I’ve served on the Board of Directors about 20 years, during which time I was appointed financial secretary. You went to Hadda [sp] there too. If I could only get that beard off of you, I bet I could visualize your appearance. I used to know all the kids... and all the kids liked me there. And I liked children, very very much. I enjoy the kids, but [inaudible]... I also sang with the congregation choir over 25 years. I had two hobbies during my time with DuPont, singing and playing, coaching and managing a soccer team of DuPont employees.

Q This soccer, by the way, you learned that in Scotland?

A Oh, yes. Yes, that’s the national game.

Q Did you learn that in the school?

A Yeah, you learned it in school and outside the school, all over.

Q You played soccer [inaudible]...

A Yeah, played it [inaudible]... I wouldn’t say I played it very much after high school. I gave it up then. But I had it all in me, I had so much of it since a child, that you really learn, and of course a lot of them do go from high school, they go to little junior clubs, but Jewish people didn’t seem to take it up very much because most of the games were played on [inaudible]. And being Orthodox, although I wasn’t strictly Orthodox, but my parents and my grandparents were, and I couldn’t do any that would go against the grain, you know, and therefore I didn’t take it up any further. Another thing that probably was against me was my height. I never was any more than five feet, two and a half. And usually soccer players, today they’re five feet nine, ten, six feet, over that. But I didn’t care for it as a career because it... I was afraid to get hurt, you know, and it involved a lot of expense to somebody, if I couldn’t afford it... oh, the hospitals over there were free. If you got hurt, you went to the hospital, you didn’t have to pay anything. It was all furnished free. So I said [inaudible]...

Q You say you coached soccer at...

A Yes. I had two hobbies, one, during my time with DuPont I was running a soccer team of DuPont employees. My first... I’ll come a little
later to the other, I can piece it whichever way you like. My first return visit to Scotland was made with my wife in 1934 where we stayed nearly three months. And I got a leave of absence from the DuPont Company. And our second trip was made in 1960, which lasted five and a half weeks. Things were altogether from ’34 to 1960. The city had changed and my grandmother had died and just my uncle and my brother was left there. And I said, ’til I retired in March 1, 1965, I was employed continuously as a laboratory assistant and took a big part in a number of DuPont research projects which are known worldwide. Such as nylon, Teflon, neoprene, I worked on all them, on all these things and did various testings for the various things and helped in research. And Teflon was the . . . Teflon was actually the last thing I worked on, before it was even put on the market. It was almost on the market during the war and the . . . I think it was . . . a material like Teflon was necessary, they needed something like that, first of all for its lubrication ability and they could do lots of things, make tubing out of Teflon and Teflon would stand up to terrific heat that ordinary rubber tubing couldn't stand up to. And now they're making Teflon-covered vessels that . . . saucepans and stuff. Well, that was made first over in France. They got the idea first. While they were making the pan, they could impregnate Teflon in the pan. And here of course they don't do that. Here they just coat it, they coat the pan. And occasionally . . . or more or less the Teflon loses its properties. After a while it burns, it burns the . . . they burn off. It can heat it so much and so often that it finally . . . and now you can buy material to coat the pan with this Teflon.

Q New Teflon.
A Yeah. You coat it, you coat the pan with Teflon and so it renews the properties.

Q You . . . at the temple, you say you were at Adas Kodesch?
A No, Beth Shalom. Beth Shalom, I've been there ever since we were married.

Q And what was your job there? What did you do?
A I was financial secretary for 15 years during the time I was a member of the Board of Directors. And financial secretary was the duties of a man to see that all the bills were sent out and all the money is collected from the people who owe money for dues or donations or school fees. And that's about all . . .

Q I thought you were also a hossen [sp] at . . .
A Well, I did a lot of cantorial work there. I didn't . . . I didn't go in very deeply for it. I sang mostly with the choir and I did a lot of solo work. And I sang . . . I had Ir. Rabinowitz, the coach of the Beth Shalom choir, who is now deceased, he wrote a special Kiddish [sp] for me. I have that Kiddish with me. It's mine, although Cante Salza [sp] sings it almost every Friday night. It was written especially for me, 'cause I got . . . it says so on the music. So he wrote . . .
Q: Was it published?

A: I don't think so. No, it was never published. But I enjoyed singing it. I used to get up on the pulpit... I think that was the first time anybody ever came out of the pulpit to sing it. And I sang... I enjoyed singing with the choir. I don't know whether you know Sarah Goldstein?

Q: Yes, I do.

A: She lives on Washington Street, she teaches school. I sang under her direction and Emil Cohen, if you don't remember him, Cohen, he also sang in the choir. And Hymen Chavenson, that's Max Chavin's nephew, his name is Chavenson.

B: That's the right name, Chavenson.

A: Chavenson is the right name. So he has a wallpaper company, Hyde Wallpaper Company on King Street. So we sang and Paul Karlik [sp] sang... he was the baritone and I was the bass. They didn't need a tenor because he... I sang all the time before they got together, so I was still a singer. So when they formed the choir, I took up the bass part. Prior to that, I sang with the Y.M.H.A. chorus. And this was also directed by Mr. Rabinowitz and incidentally, he was the director of the Beth Shalom in Philadelphia. He directed their choir in Philadelphia and wrote all the compositions for it, whether he stole 'em or whether... he arranged 'em, anyhow, we'll say that. But he coached this Beth Shalom choir and we enjoyed singing very, very... and I sang... I was in the Y.M.H.A. choir and they were short of male voices. They had plenty of tenors. I was singing tenor then. So he said, "Mr. Groundlend," he said, "I need another bass over there." He had two. He says, "I know you have a wide range of tone," he says, "I think you could fit into the baritone part..." you need that help, I'll be glad." So I went over to the bass and that's where I started in bass.

Q: From tenor to bass?

A: Yes. I have a very wide range. So that's when I sang bass in the synagogue choir because they needed the bass. And I sang up there until they decided to dispense with the choir, they didn't need the choir anymore. It was costing them money and some people didn't see eye to eye with Miss Goldstein, and some of the higher-ups, you know, and of course they decided... I got the letter dismissing me from my service and it mentioned the good work I did for the synagogue and I thought I got a nasty... a jolt. I got a real jolt there. So I sent then a letter of resignation and got a letter back from Irving Morris to say that he and the board couldn't think of Mr. Groundlend, Bill Groundlend, they called me, giving up the synagogue after doing so much good work. "Cause in my day it was tough sledding to get money out of people and to do the work that I had to do, and I did it, all here, except on Sundays I'd go over to the synagogue and help 'em out there a little bit. So I finally agreed to continue my membership. I'm still a member...
of the synagogue, although as you say ... I don't want to put it in here ... this is probably ... you'd better shut it off. [Tape is stopped.]

I'll continue with that ... my second hobby, soccer, has also enabled me to keep in fairly good physical shape and my first paid assignment was with Friends School.

Q Friends?

A Friends. As assistant soccer coach.

Q Well, how long ago was that?

A 1965. With whom I served for two seasons. I'm now soccer coach at Sanford Prep School, Hockessin, and this year is my third season. I enjoy both of my hobbies very much and I hope to continue for a few more years. I've also found time . . .

Q You no longer coach at Friends?

A Oh, no. They didn't need me in the third year. But Hockessin contacted me, they'd heard I was being released. They got a . . . I'll tell you how these private schools do. They get ahold of a teacher that has soccer experience, they don't have to hire me. But I'm available at any minute, see what I mean? They can't get a guy like me. I'm not saying I'm brilliant or anything, but there's nobody available like me. And they can't get a University of Delaware graduate or college boy who's maybe still going to college to come out there for a few hours [inaudible]. . . .

Q Besides, they don't play any soccer in Delaware, do they?

A Oh, yeah.

Q Do they, play soccer?

A Yeah, they've got a wonderful team down there.

B Oh, they have beautiful grounds out there at Sanford.

A Yeah, they got a girl going to the University of Delaware is a hockey coach [inaudible]. . . .

Q Um hmm. What was the season like at Sanford? What did . . .

A Hell, the first season I did exceptionally well because it was hard to get memorized the names of the boys, especially I had six boys on the team from Thailand and their names are so much . . . you can't even spell 'em. If I told you the names, you wouldn't be able to spell 'em. And I gradually got to . . . they got a nickname. They gave 'em a nickname, because it's hard to know . . . to mention their names . . . they gave 'em a nickname so I'd know who was Joe, what, and . . . well, anyhow, the names were so difficult that I finally was able to take
not of who was what. And my first season with Friends we won ... we had a very good result. That's at Friends. Not Sanford, I'll talk about Sanford later. But at Friends even then it was hard to know who was who and the boys' names. There was no foreign names like that. But the second season we had very good results. And the coach there, the head coach, he was a graduate from West Chester Teachers College, I think he played for them, too. So they had a new biology teacher and he had some soccer experience, so they saved the money that they gave me, although I never asked for the money. Because it's more of a hobby to me. And if they're willing to give me enough reasonable amount to help me ... to promote my job. So I was there for two seasons and then the third season they didn't need me and the Hockessin director called me and wanted to know if I was available. I said, "Well, I don't know, I'll have to find out from Friends whether they need me this season." So when I found out that they didn't need me, I called 'em back and said, "If you need me, I'm yours." And the first game I played for them, I think it was three weeks after I went to Sanford. And the names of the boys, the American names were all right, but these other guys. Well, we won four games in a row. And it was remarkable, I got a ... I have a write-up in the local press, too, about it. I've got that copy, I could show you that. My picture in the paper too! So and then we lost a couple and tied ... made a very good record. They say it was the best record they'd had in many a year, although the soccer is not very good there, it's quite recent. Well, the second year, they took two of my best boys for ... to play football, American football, and I was disappointed because if I was gonna be back at Sanford, that year, I would have liked to have these two boys with me. And they were really two boys I could depend on. They knew how to play and they ... so I didn't do as well the second year. I think we played 12 games and won four and tied two and lost six, I think that was my record. So anyhow, they liked me so well that I'm back again at Sanford, and this time ... well, last year ... the first year I think about 60 showed up. And I was able to get some good boys out of it, some boys that could help, and get a few substitutes ... more substitutes than I had before. But I didn't get ... I was lacking in one position, in the goallending, the goalliekeeper, that was my bad spot there, I couldn't get anybody that had the right technique to keep goal. And so this year I'll be back, I hope they won't take any of the other boys that were good. Well, two of my boys retired, resigned ... not resigned, but they graduated. One graduated the first year, he went to Delaware. I don't think he was accepted so ... one of the Thailand boys ... one of the Thai boys ... Yorchi, I-o-n-o-o-i-n-d-a, that was his first name. His second name I can't remember right now. So he wasn't gonna be accepted because he was late in registering after he came back ... he went to Thailand, he went back home, and he came back, and I think he was late in registering and they wouldn't take him 'til the next semester. This year, this last season, I lost the best man I had, seven-four, and he's also going to Delaware. And those two boys will probably make the University of Delaware team in no time. They're really wonderful boys. So with a few more boys registering there, sometimes you pick up a boy from another college who transfers, you know, he wants to come to Delaware and that's how they ... Now, I enjoy
both of my hobbies very much and I hope to continue for years. I have also found time to sing with the Barbershop Singers in Wilmington and I joined this group in 1939 and I've been singing with them ever since. And now I'm the second-oldest chapter member, and maybe I'm the second-oldest person. I mean, I'm longer in the chapter, but another one... the man ahead of me, has been longer in the chapter by a few months, and I'm the next. And before I close, I'm glad to state how much I enjoy living in the United States. I have been a naturalized American citizen since 1935. My home is paid for and we live fairly well considering difficult conditions. I might also add that I'm a non-smoker of probably about 25 years. I used to smoke one time, but doing singing and playing soccer, smoking is the worst thing you can do. It hinders your breathing and you smoke, it affects your throat. It did that to me. So I cut out smoking just like that, and I can take a cigarette anytime and smoke it, and still I don't want it. But I don't feel like I did want it, either. So I don't... I hardly ever put a cigarette in my mouth. So my home is paid for and we live pretty... considering difficult conditions. I might also add that I'm a non-smoker for over 25 years, but I do enjoy all kinds of beverages in a moderate amount.

Q Well, thank you very much, Mr. Groundlend.

B Did you mention Harrison Street [inaudible]?

A The second page. I'm now partially employed as a tenor soloist with the Harrison Street Methodist Church of Wilmington, Delaware, with whom I have been connected since March, 1965. As soon as I got out, somebody knew that I was available. And my second hobby, soccer, has also enabled me to keep a fairly good physical shape... and all the rest of this.

[End of Interview]