ELEANOR BURKE HARRELL: [Appears to be identifying photos]

That’s Woods. I don’t know who that little guy is. This is my sister, Mary. And this is a Pedegana. And another Berntsen.

And one of the Pedro girls. And that’s probably John Pedro. There’s another Pedro girl.

There’s Mabel Woods. She used to live next door to me.

I know that girl but I can’t think of her name. There’s Johnny Pedro, there.

FEMALE INTERVIEWER: Are you in this picture?

EBH: There’s Vera Anderson.

WOMAN 2: Are you in it?

EBH: No, I can’t … I already named these. That was Vera Anderson. This is a Johnson boy.

Oh, there’s so many. I know these people but I can’t think of their names right now.

WOMAN 2: Are you on here?

EBH: I haven’t seen me. I don’t know how come I’m not here.

WOMAN 2: What was this organization? Does it say on this strip here?

EBH: Oh, this is the whole United States. Each child was representing a different state. It says “Oregon,” see? My sister. Right, that’s my sister there. But her hair is covering the … see, each one has a different …
WOMAN 2: Now, the lady in front. Is she a teacher?

EBH: No, she was a lady that was very active in it. It's Young Temperance Union.

[They are most likely looking at photo 75.48.5, aka 2007.31.10]

WOMAN 2: Young Christian Temperance Union? Could it be Christian Temperance Union?

EBH: No, it looks like a “U.” Temperance ... it’s UTL.

MAN: Did you say what her name was?

EBH: Mrs. Woods.

WOMAN 2: Maybe it's Young Temperance League?

EBH: I’m trying to see. Looks like my dad printed that.

WOMAN 2: Uh-huh.

[Tape recorder turned off]

WOMAN 2: You’re on.

WOMAN: [away from the microphone, hard to hear] I need to know, first of all, were you born in Issaquah?

EBH: Right, 1907. March 18, 1907. I was going to give you when my dad came to [inaudible].

WOMAN: Okay.

EBH: He was born [in Pennsylvania] in 1861 and he came west in 1886. And he started his business in Issaquah in 1889 on Front Street. The original store that you have the pictures of.
WOMAN 1: Okay.

EBH: And then he went back [to Pennsylvania] in 1890 and was married to my mother and they came west.

And you were talking about the big depot down there. I don’t believe it was the original one, but that’s where the train used to come in. But my mother couldn’t imagine why there was such a big crowd. But everybody came to the depot to meet them.

And so, from then on, whenever the train came in, everyone would run over the train track. [chuckles]

WOMAN 1: What year was that?

EBH: That was in 1891. They were married in 1890 and then they came on home.

WOMAN 1: And the depot, I think, was built in [18]89. So it was still new.

EBH: Yeah. It was that same depot that was built? I didn’t know.

WOMAN 1: Yes, the very same.

EBH: I didn’t know whether it was the original depot or not.

WOMAN 1: It’s being restored to its original.

EBH: And that depot takes a lot of memories for me because we had lots of parties up there when the O’Connor girls lived up there. There were three of them.

And when the mother and dad would go on a trip somewhere, we all, a gang of us from high school, would gather there and we’d have a big dinner party, and we had a lot of fun.

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I still keep in touch with one of the girls. She’s back in Pennsylvania.

WOMAN 1: What was her name?

EBH: Arleen O’Connor.

WOMAN 1: Where did your father come from?

EBH: My father came from Pennsylvania. They both were from Pennsylvania, from Shenandoah.

WOMAN 1: That’s where I’m from. I shouldn’t talk about me, but that was my dad’s parents.

That’s neat. And then they came out here, huh?

EBH: They came here and then they both each made three trips back there to see [the family]. They were the only one of them clan that ever came out west. Everybody is still back there in the east throughout Philadelphia and New Jersey and all the area back there.

WOMAN 1: That’s your mother and father?

EBH: My mother and father both, yes. Then, of course, they had four children. They had one child that passed away; and then they had my sister; and my brother, John, who passed away when he was about 16; and then me. I was born in 1907. And I’m still around. [chuckles]

WOMAN 1: Where was the family home at?

EBH: On Front Street. There are pictures here on Front Street. We had the store first, and then the family home and then a rental home. And across the street, my dad’s warehouse is still standing there and there’s a service station. It’s still there on Front Street.

Then next to us were Kinnune’s, the shoe store.

WOMAN 1: We had a picture of that.
EBH: You had a picture of that, right.

WOMAN 1: Where did you go to school?

EBH: I went to school, it was a grade and high school. I have pictures of that at home.

WOMAN 1: Okay, I’ll bet that’s in here, too. Let’s see. Schools …

[Tape recorder turned off]

EBH: 1898. Well, I don’t remember that one, but ours is a brick one.

WOMAN 1: Okay.

EBH: Guess you don’t have one.

WOMAN 1: No.

[Tape recorder turned off]

EBH: I left Issaquah in 1926. I was married in [19]29. But Issaquah, it’s been 65 years since I’ve lived here, so that’s a lot of changes.

WOMAN 1: Oh, yeah.

EBH: The city itself looks exactly the same when you come up Front Street. But it’s so built up around here, I just don’t know my way around anymore.

WOMAN 1: That is true, yes.

EBH: But it’s very wonderful. Beautiful place to live.

[Tape recorder turned off]

WOMAN 1: Bessie Wilson Craine. She’s older than you are.
EBH: I knew a schoolteacher, one that said she was Cooper's granddaughter.¹

WOMAN 1: No, this lady, Bessie Wilson, was related to the Tibbetts and the Goodes. She was a cousin.

EBH: I know all the Goode family.

WOMAN 1: Well, she came from Missouri.

[Tape recorder turned off]

EBH: You know, when you're fixing [inaudible] the one family that lived there, I don't know whether there was another family there or not.

WOMAN 1: I just heard of one family.

EBH: Yeah, that was the O'Connors.

WOMAN 1: Was the train still running when they lived there?

EBH: Oh, yes. He was a depot agent.

WOMAN 1: Oh, that's right. Okay. That's why they lived there.

EBH: That's why they lived there.

WOMAN 1: I understand he lived on the south side of the depot; that their quarters were on the south side.

EBH: In the back part, uh-huh. They had nice quarters there.

WOMAN 1: Good. Did you work in the store?

¹ Woman 1 is confusing two different Wilson families. Minnie Wilson Schomber was Isaac Cooper's granddaughter-by-marriage, but she was not related to Bessie Wilson Craine, and neither was Isaac Cooper.
EBH: Yes, I worked in the store occasionally. My dad, whenever he wanted to get away, put one of us in the store. [chuckles]

WOMAN 1: But you were only 19 when you left here.

EBH: I was only 19, but I was in the store with my dad an awful lot of the time. In fact, in those days, there were Indians that came. We had an old rocking chair in the store and whenever I’d see these old squaws coming, I would run and get papers and put over the chairs. Then as soon as they left, I’d gather them up.

My dad used to think that was real cute. He liked having me around. I was kind of a spoiled brat. [laughing]

WOMAN 1: Were the Indians not very clean?

EBH: No. [inaudible] washes [inaudible]. They were here in the days when they had even lynchings in that old park that’s on the way to Cemetery Hill.

WOMAN 1: Yes.

EBH: They had [inaudible] people and hung them from the trees and all sorts of things.

WOMAN 1: Were they Indians or were they just anyone who happened to break the law?

EBH: Oh, I guess it was anyone. It’s only stories that I know, you know, from hearsay.²

WOMAN 1: You were in town then when they had that big Ku Klux Klan rally?

EBH: Yes.

² There has been only one documented hanging in Issaquah.

7

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WOMAN 1: That was when? In [19]24, wasn’t it?

EBH: It must have been. They had lit fiery crosses. And I don’t know, my mother was kind of a politician. [chuckles] She had some … I can’t remember who it was, but somebody’s banner strung across from the store – “Vote for So-and-So” – and they jerked that down.

It was a quite exciting time for people.

WOMAN 1: Did you go to it?

EBH: No, I just remember seeing [it]. And, of course, I had friends who their brothers belonged to it, but we were still friends. [chuckles] But this is the way it was in those times.

WOMAN 1: They had many thousands of people here for that thing.

EBH: Yes.

WOMAN 1: It was astounding.

EBH: It was down there at Pickering farm, wasn’t it – somewhere down there – that they had the big rally down there?

WOMAN 1: I think it was off of Newport Way back of Safeway where it was, over this way kind of.

EBH: Oh.

WOMAN 2: Well, that was part of Pickering farm then.

WOMAN 1: Oh, I guess you’re right.

EBH: Yes, all of that area, that was Pickering farm, you know. All the things down in the valley practically belonged to the Pickerings.
We used to have our Camp Fire Girls up at Reada’s house on the hill there. That was a beautiful new home. And we had a lot of our ceremonial meetings, when they weren’t at my home, they were up there at her house up on the hill.

WOMAN 1: Now, what was this organization?

EBH: This was the Camp Fire Girls. We were one of the first groups that ever went to Camp Sealth, under Ruth Brown.

WOMAN 2: What was that lady’s name, the Camp Fire leader?

EBH: Oh, Mrs. Clark, Professor Clark. Mrs. Professor Clark. He was the superintendent of schools. She was our guardian.

And Mrs. Brown, she was the national head. Ruth Brown was the starter of Camp Sealth. We were the first group that ever went. I just saw those things of the Pratt girls over there, and all the ones from Seattle mixed together at Camp Sealth.

In fact, my neighbor’s little girl is going there right now, and it tickled me because it’s been so many, many years since I was there. It’s still going on strong.

WOMAN 1: Great. And did they have a national meeting here, did you say? The Camp Fire Girls?

EBH: No, no. We had our regular meetings. We dressed in our Indian costumes and we had beaded headbands and regular robes, and we got beads for different things. Honors.

WOMAN 2: Yeah. We’ve got a costume upstairs of Camp Fire Girls.

EBH: Yes. I don’t have any of mine.

[Tape recorder turned off]

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3 Reada Pickering Lewis

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EBH: I was trying to think. Billy Evans was the electrician there, in charge of the electrical in the day. He lived just around the corner from the depot. I don’t know if the house is still there.

WOMAN 2: Huh. Because we have her Camp Fire uniform upstairs.

EBH: Hers?

WOMAN 2: Yeah.

EBH: Good for her.

WOMAN 1: Bunnie Evans …?

WOMAN 2: Yeah, the daughter.

WOMAN 1: And then you were in the same Camp Fire Girls as Bunnie Evans?

EBH: Well, no. I don’t remember whether the children were much younger than me or not, it’s been so long ago.

WOMAN 1: Well, you’re remembering an awful lot.

EBH: Yeah. [laughing]

[Tape recorder turned off]

WOMAN 1: Are you the only one in your family who is living?

EBH: Yeah, I’m the last of the Mohicans. [laughing] Somebody said, “Well, I didn’t know you were Indian.” [laughing]

WOMAN 1: Well, you have the Indian costume to prove it, right? That’s interesting that the Camp Fire Girls wore Indian costumes.
EBH: We had beautiful, long ones with fringe on the bottom, and then we decorated them, and your headband was woven. It was just really … it kept really … I don’t know whether the girls do that now or not.

WOMAN 1: They do. The Girl Scouts definitely do, but your being so close to the Indians here in those days … were the costumes in the same design as the Snoqualmie Indians have now? You know, they have the robe with the red and black?

EBH: No, no. These, as I remember – you have that costume here, I hardly remember it – they were beige and they sometimes had little leather trim. And then our beads were most of our decoration, and our headbands.

WOMAN 1: They were more like the Plains Indians probably.

EBH: Well, we didn’t have any history or anything of the Indians, as far as I can remember. We had a book like this, a Camp Fire Girls book. I don’t know, I may have one at home, but I just haven’t come across it. I’ve got so many things.

WOMAN 1: Do you remember Gibson’s pharmacy?

EBH: Dr. Gibson? This is John Gibson. He was mayor. You’ve got that on there?

WOMAN 1: Yeah.

EBH: He was mayor. That’s John Gibson. He had the pharmacy. His brother was a doctor. Like I said, the Dr. Gibsons, Fanny Gibson and my mother were in politics together. She was the town clerk and my mother was the treasurer.

But we always said that Dr. Gibson brought the children into the world and then my dad fed them afterwards, because he was such a charitable person. They’d have great, big bills and he’d just mark them off.

WOMAN 1: How long was your mother treasurer?
EBH: Many, many years. I don’t know the dates. Well, there weren’t any dates on all those clippings because they cut them out of the paper.

She was treasurer for many years, and then after she died, my sister and I were trying to run the store, and so they voted her in as treasurer. Gave her a small amount, you know.

WOMAN 1: Do you remember where this pharmacy was on Front Street? Was that on Front Street?

EBH: It was on Front Street, yes. But I don’t remember.

WOMAN 1: Okay. Then there was where Dr. Gibson lived, right down the street.

EBH: Right down the street. Yeah, that’s his original home.

WOMAN 1: Dr. Gibson’s?

EBH: That was Dr. Gibson’s. He had a daughter, Olive, and Elry, and Olive passed away just a – I corresponded with her for years and years.

She lived in San Francisco with her son [Gibson Bayh]. He was an interior decorator at Gump’s. Very, very famous interior decorator. I mean interior designs, not decorator.

[Tape recorder turned off]

[When taping resumes, it is difficult to hear Eleanor Herrell because people are in the background talking]

EBH: This is an alley back of the bank. I could name all the names on the whole Front Street there, if I can remember. They’re all pretty much the same, you know, on Front Street.

[Tape recorder turned off]
WOMAN 1: … the boys would be sitting there and the girls would walk by.

EBH: This was a long time before that. [laughing]

WOMAN 1: Well, didn’t they hitch horses out there also?

EBH: Yeah, I think so.

WOMAN 1: Isn’t that the one near the gasoline station now that’s been torn down?

EBH: I think so.

WOMAN 1: And they called it Cooper’s Roost, according to our –

EBH: Yeah, that’s where the thing came from, that saying, Cooper’s Roost.

WOMAN 1: [To someone who just entered the room] Come in. We’re having a meeting here but that’s perfectly all right. Just look around.

[Tape recorder turned off]

WOMAN 1: Do you remember the Becker place?

EBH: I remember the Beckers. But, you see, that wasn’t the way I remembered it.

WOMAN 1: Yeah. They were having a picnic, this is.

WOMAN 2: This was quite a few years ago, though.


WOMAN 1: Well, are the women still wearing long dresses? So it must have been before the First World War.

EBH: Yeah.
WOMAN 1: And you were still here then.

EBH: No.

WOMAN 1: If you left in [19]24 …

EBH: Oh, yeah, I was here, yes. But I was just a child when – yeah, because I had pictures of her.

WOMAN 1: You were just 10.

EBH: Uh-huh.

WOMAN 1: Do you remember, did a lot of people you know have to go? Were the young men drafted?

EBH: Oh, yes. My sister lost her boyfriend she was engaged to. He went back to Gettysburg.

WOMAN 1: What was his name?

EBH: Leo McWiggin. They came out from Denver. They used to live here, right on the creek there in Issaquah. She lost him in 1919.

WOMAN 1: Hmm. That was interesting. Was he in Europe?

EBH: No, he got as far as Pennsylvania. He wouldn’t get across.

WOMAN 1: So then he was killed in Pennsylvania?

EBH: He died in Pennsylvania.

WOMAN 1: That’s too bad. Well, we have a book that one of the schoolteachers wrote. And we had the graduating class from Issaquah High School in 1911, which consisted of three women.

EBH: Oh, yeah. Mabel Ek was one of them, I suppose.
WOMAN 1: Mabel Ek was one. I've forgotten the other two.

EBH: Minnie Wilson.

WOMAN 1: Minnie Wilson Schomber.

EBH: Schomber, yes.

WOMAN 1: And she was the step-granddaughter of Cooper.⁴

EBH: Yeah.

WOMAN 1: And then the young men apparently, according to this author, dropped out of high school so they could work in the mines.

EBH: Uh-huh.

WOMAN 1: And there weren’t any young men in that graduating class that year.

EBH: Oh, there weren’t?

WOMAN 1: No. When you lived in this town – I lived in a town back east [where] the coal mines were on the outside of the town. And the coal mines all had very small, little, very simple homes where the coal miners lived. They were in town and their backyards consisted of coal coming down over the hill. How was it here in those days?

EBH: Oh, no. It was nice here. Up on old Mine Hill, up beyond the cemetery, they had a regular area. Nice homes. And Vivian Morgan, her dad was superintendent of the mines, I remember, when I was in high school, and she lived up there. It was lovely up there on the hill. Very nice quarters.

⁴ Minnie Wilson Schomber was the step-granddaughter of Isaac Cooper, although she did not graduate in 1911. She graduated in 1914, the sole member of that graduating class.
WOMAN 1: Was there a lot of coal around, the big stacks of coal?

EBH: All of that area of those homes up on the hill and by the graveyard are all under mines. One of these days, they’re just liable to fold.

WOMAN 1: Oh, I think so, yes. But down here in town, you weren’t aware that they were mining coal?

EBH: No, they were up there away. It was separate. It was up on the hill.

And then Mr. Harris – Frances Harris was a chum of mine and her dad had a mine that was down on the old highway between Issaquah and Renton. The old highway. He had a coal mine there.

WOMAN 1: Yes, I understand. I guess Issaquah is having to comply with some of the new laws, and they just had some new maps drawn up and they said that all of these hills – I live up on Squak Mountain. I know there are coal mines up there.

EBH: Yeah. It’s the whole area, Cougar Mountain, all of that. Tiger Mountain.

WOMAN 1: That’s right.

EBH: They’re all coal. And then Cooper’s ranch, which my mother’s friend, Mrs. McEachern owned, and she had mineral rights on all of those. There’s a lot of mineral-type things in these hills around here if people just knew.

WOMAN 1: Yes, well, I understand at one time, when the coal mines weren’t very profitable, they started to dig clay on the other side of Squak Mountain toward Renton. Do you remember that?

EBH: No.

WOMAN 1: It might have been after you left.
EBH: Yes, a lot of these things have been after I left. See, I’ve been away from here for –

WOMAN 1: When the coal mines went down, it was like after [19]24, I believe, when you left.

EBH: Yes. I can remember going through the strikes and that sort of thing through school, you know, the mining strikes. They’d have a strike. I remember those childhood things. Of course, I wasn’t connected because my dad was in business, but we were sympathetic towards the children with miner parents.

WOMAN 1: But those miners came into town and purchased anything from the stores in town.

EBH: Right. Well, they were right in town, only they were up on a hill, so separate.

WOMAN 1: Some of them lived down here, though, didn’t they?

EBH: No, but you couldn’t get housing here at that time. There weren’t any houses to rent like there are now where you can go rent a house. You either had your home or were out in the street practically. People had to have their own home.

WOMAN 1: So the mine companies built those houses up on Mine Hall?

EBH: Uh-huh. They built the houses for the miners. And I don’t know what they did, if they rented them or what they did.

[Tape recorder turned off]

WOMAN 1: … Pacific Hotel? Maybe that was before you were here, too. We don’t know anything about it, we just have a picture.

EBH: No. I don’t remember this.
WOMAN 1: Okay. There was a Davis Hotel over by the depot, wasn’t there? The Davis Hotel?

EBH: Maybe it was Wilson’s. The Wilsons had a hotel there, and then Mrs. Marion bought it. It’s still standing there when you come up to Issaquah from the graveyard, you turn up that street. I don’t know what the streets are anymore. It’s a block on the other side of this street.

WOMAN 1: Hmm. Down near Front Street?

EBH: Right.

WOMAN 1: Would that be the Drylies?

EBH: No, the Drylies were on Front Street. Do you have anything on the Drylies? They were really good friends of ours.

WOMAN 1: Well, we have some things that came from their house that they donated to the museum.

EBH: Yeah, the Drylies were real, real old-timers. I worked for Tom in his Honeysuckle when I was going to high school.

WOMAN 1: What’s Honeysuckle?

EBH: Honeysuckle was a little confectionary store. And I used to work on Sundays. And he used to like to get the news of all the things that the kids did [chuckles] over the weekend. We used to have a lot of fun.

WOMAN 1: Did you make sodas?

EBH: Yes, they had sandwiches and sodas and all that stuff. Candy. It was a nice little place.

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5 Arabella Francis Wilson’s parents, Thomas Francis and Mary Cartwright Francis, owned the Bellevue Hotel on the SE corner of Front and Sunset. Mary Marion purchased the Grand Central Hotel, which was across the street and down the block.
WOMAN 2: I remember seeing pictures of that.

EBH: Yeah, I have a picture of that, too, with Ferol Tibbetts and Mrs. Drylie and me out in front.

WOMAN 1: Now, would that be Ida’s grandmother?

WOMAN 2: It’s her cousin.

WOMAN 1: Cousin.

EBH: Cousin.

WOMAN 2: She lives over in eastern Washington.

EBH: Ferol does. I’d just love to see her. She lived just up the street from me.

WOMAN 1: Oh, really?

EBH: She’s at Palouse. Wheat farmer, I think.

WOMAN 1: Yes.

EBH: She’s still alive, isn’t she?

WOMAN 2: Yes. Her husband died about a year ago, but she’s still there.

WOMAN 1: And Ida’s daughter and son-in-law visit her quite a bit.

EBH: How nice.

WOMAN 2: Well, Ida probably has probably visited her, too.

WOMAN 1: Yes.
EBH: Bea Goode and my sister kept in touch in Seattle for many, many years. Gertrude and Bea.

WOMAN 1: Those names are familiar.

EBH: I said Goode’s Corner is no longer there since the new highway, you know, you can’t find Goode’s Corner, and that used to be we’d go down as far as Goode’s Corner.

WOMAN 1: Yeah. It’s still there. Ida’s family home is there, and then she has a smaller house.

EBH: Does she live here?

WOMAN 1: Yeah.

WOMAN 2: In a house she built herself.

EBH: Now, I don’t know who Ida is.

WOMAN 1: She was one of the younger sisters. Bea was considerably older.

EBH: Bea is the oldest one and then Gertrude.

WOMAN 1: Well, they’re both older than Ida.

EBH: Oh, Ida was the young one?

WOMAN 1: Yeah.

EBH: That’s why I said I don’t remember her.

WOMAN 1: She was born – well, she graduated from high school in [19]31.

EBH: So she’s quite a bit younger. See, I graduated in [19]25. So that’s the reason I didn’t know who she was.
WOMAN 2: Ida’s mother decided to go to school over at Pullman and she went with her to school. Ida’s dad went over to see her and that’s how Ida got started. Her mother had to come back. [laughing]

EBH: She never finished [inaudible] historical. But she got into the historical business?

WOMAN 1: Yes. I think Ida did a lot helping to pull it together and hold it together until it could become organized.

EBH: I think you’ve done fairly well. Real nice.

WOMAN 2: Thank you.

WOMAN 1: We’re trying. [chuckles]

WOMAN 2: It’s fascinating finding stories. So many stories in this town.

EBH: I wish I had been a little more organized and kept things and kept them in order, but I’m not the type.

WOMAN 1: Well, I guess that’s why we have museums because people tend to throw those things out. And we tend to lose contact with everyone else.

[Tape recorder turned off]

WOMAN 1: This is your mother?

WOMAN 3: Our mother, yeah. She was Isaac Cooper’s granddaughter.

EBH: Your grandmother had the rights, something about the water rights.

WOMAN 3: I know, but we could never find anything more out about it.

EBH: The water department.
WOMAN 3: Yes, she had something to do with the water department.

EBH: She had that whole ranch up there by the graveyard that went clear over to the old highway over in Renton, going to Renton. That was all that acreage. That was the Cooper’s ranch.

WOMAN 3: Oh, really?

EBH: Uh-huh.

MAN: There was 60 acres, something like that?

EBH: Yeah, it was a huge place.

WOMAN 1: Now, was this on Squak Mountain?

MAN: That’s the property we own the mineral rights on now.

EBH: That’s what I said. She owned all of the mineral rights, and there’s not only coal. She said clay, and there’s numbers of different kinds of mineral rights.

WOMAN 3: Which I don’t know, because our uncle has all the paperwork on it and we’ve never checked into it.

MAN: No, we’ve been letting him pay it.

WOMAN 3: Yeah, if he’s been paying it. I hope he has. I mean, because there are taxes on it.

WOMAN 1: Is there 60 acres?

WOMAN 3: Well, I think there’s more than that.

MAN: Sixty acres jumps to mind, but I could be wrong.

WOMAN 3: I can’t remember all the details but it seems like that was the amount of property that there were mineral rights on.
MAN: Yeah, I was thinking northwest of the cemetery there.

WOMAN 3: I don't know.

WOMAN 1: I don't know exactly where it is. Northwest of the cemetery? Where is it again?

EBH: Right up, you know, where you go up Cemetery Hill. It started there, all of that area, and then it went way over into where I told you Mr. Harris’s mine [was]. He had a coal mine. This is only a childhood memory where I’m hearing conversation. I can’t say anything about that. But that’s the way it was.

WOMAN 1: Now, what other minerals besides coal?

WOMAN 3: I don’t know. I don’t have any idea. All we know is mineral rights and coal.

EBH: Well, mineral rights takes in coal and it takes in numbers of different things if you have mineral rights on any property. If a person drills for oil –

WOMAN 3: I can remember when she finally sold the property.

EBH: But don’t you reserve mineral rights?

WOMAN 3: But she kept the mineral rights.

WOMAN 1: Yes. And then you have to be able to get to those minerals by owning a site someplace else and going beneath the surface to get to it.

WOMAN 3: There’s homes on it.

WOMAN 1: There are, yes. Now, see, we have a home up there but we certainly don’t own the mineral rights.
WOMAN 3: But then, see, with those homes there, there’s no chance of ever getting to the minerals, I would imagine. That’s kind of a stupid thing.

[Tape recorder turned off]

WOMAN 1: Where is that?

WOMAN 2: On the Sunset Highway along the curves.

WOMAN 1: Oh, all right. On the other side of Squak Mountain.

WOMAN 2: Harris’s mine, as I understand it.

EBH: Harris’s mine, yeah. The Harrises, Kinnunes... This is my dad’s store next and there’s the Kinnune’s, and there’s their house. And then [inaudible] property is up in here.

WOMAN 1: Okay.

WOMAN 2: That was a picture of Front Street looking north.

WOMAN 1: Oh, no. I don’t think that house is there anymore, is it?

EBH: No. Neither is that. This is an apartment all along here.

WOMAN 1: Uh-huh. You must remember when Front Street was paved.

EBH: Do I ever. [laughter] That was [inaudible] downfall. You want me to go into that? That’s a gruesome story as far as I’m concerned.

WOMAN 1: Tell us about it!

WOMAN 2: It sounds interesting.

EBH: It’s not interesting, it’s very tragic as far as I’m concerned, because we owned property on both sides of the street. The businesspeople here forced them to put the paving through. If they had waited a year or so or a
few years, they would have paved the side streets and all we would have had to pay was the middle.

Well, we owned property on both sides of the street, so you see what it did. It broke my dad. Actually. It was very tragic. I don’t even like to talk about it. Because he died of a stroke, he was so low about all his property.

[Telephone rings and woman answers “Issaquah Historical Society”]

WOMAN 1: And that was about 1914?

EBH: No, no, no. No, that wasn’t 1914, that was … well, he died in 1923 so it was just previous to that. He died in 1923.

WOMAN 2: Front Street was paved just prior to 1923 then.

EBH: It was the talk. I don’t remember now whether it was paved then. That’s the part that I just … I don’t care too much about even talking about it.

WOMAN 1: When the children come through the museum – and we have lots of children come through the museum from the school – I take them to the jail, and that jail was built in 1914. Was there electricity in Issaquah in 1914? Was there running water? Were there sewers?

EBH: I don’t know about the sewers, what kind of sewers we had. But we were the only – I can’t remember. I remember we had an outhouse, but we didn’t use it. We had the first bathroom here in Issaquah. And I don’t remember anything about ever having a bath in one of those round tubs. I always wanted to do that.

We had running water when I was very young, because I used to go to my neighbor’s and watch the kids get bathed in one of those washtubs and wish I could … [laughing]

WOMAN 1: How about electricity?
EBH: Well, I don’t recall not having electricity. I don’t remember.

WOMAN 1: As long as you can remember, then?

EBH: As long as I can remember.

WOMAN 1: I’ve forgotten the exact date that [inaudible] went in or the power plant went in up at Snoqualmie, but I thought the town had electricity quite early.

EBH: We had it.

WOMAN 1: And so some people had running water and others did not.

EBH: And some had outhouses for quite a long time. We had an old outhouse at the back of the yard. I can remember that. I don’t remember that I ever used it but I remember it being back there.

[Tape recorder turned off]

EBH: We had bathing suits and that sort of thing. They just slay them, you know. They think that’s the funniest thing.

WOMAN 1: When did you have your first short dress? Did you wear long dresses as a girl?

EBH: No, not that I remember.

WOMAN 1: But the mothers did?

EBH: My mother wore long skirts, I think. A lot of skirts and blouses.

WOMAN 1: Until … well, I have a picture of my mother, it had to have been like about 1915, and she was wearing a long dress. And I think
Suffrage went into effect like in … well, when did we get the vote? In 1920. So I think they were wearing long skirts up until that time.6

EBH: I think I can remember my mother wearing a blouse and along skirt. But I didn’t wear the long dresses.

WOMAN 1: The girls wore shorter ones.

[Tape recorder turned off]

WOMAN 3: Cooper McEachern.

WOMAN 1: That’s right. And your friend’s name was McEachren.

WOMAN 3: Yeah.

EBH: She was a Cooper.

WOMAN 3: Yeah, our grandmother was a Cooper.

WOMAN 1: She was the only child.

WOMAN 3: Uh-huh. Yeah, in the Bible, it shows two. There was one born before her that died in about two or three months or something like that. It was in the Bible. But she was their only living child.

WOMAN 1: All right. I think we will have to

END

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6 Women in Washington state were granted suffrage in 1910. Editor does not know of any correlation between hem length and women’s right to vote.