

# EASTSIDE Historic COLORING BOOK



Peter Kirk



William Meydenbauer



Luke McRedmond

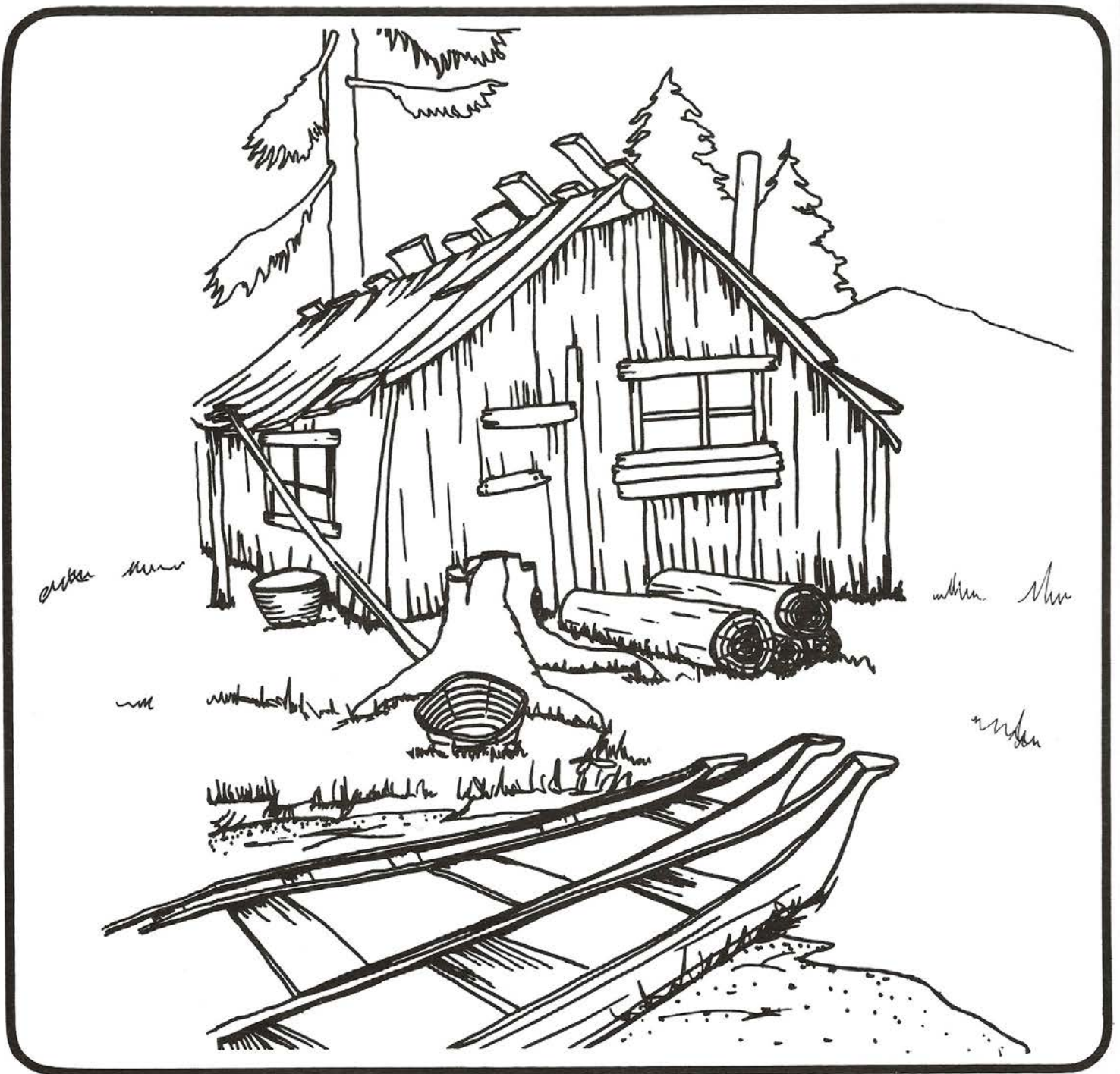




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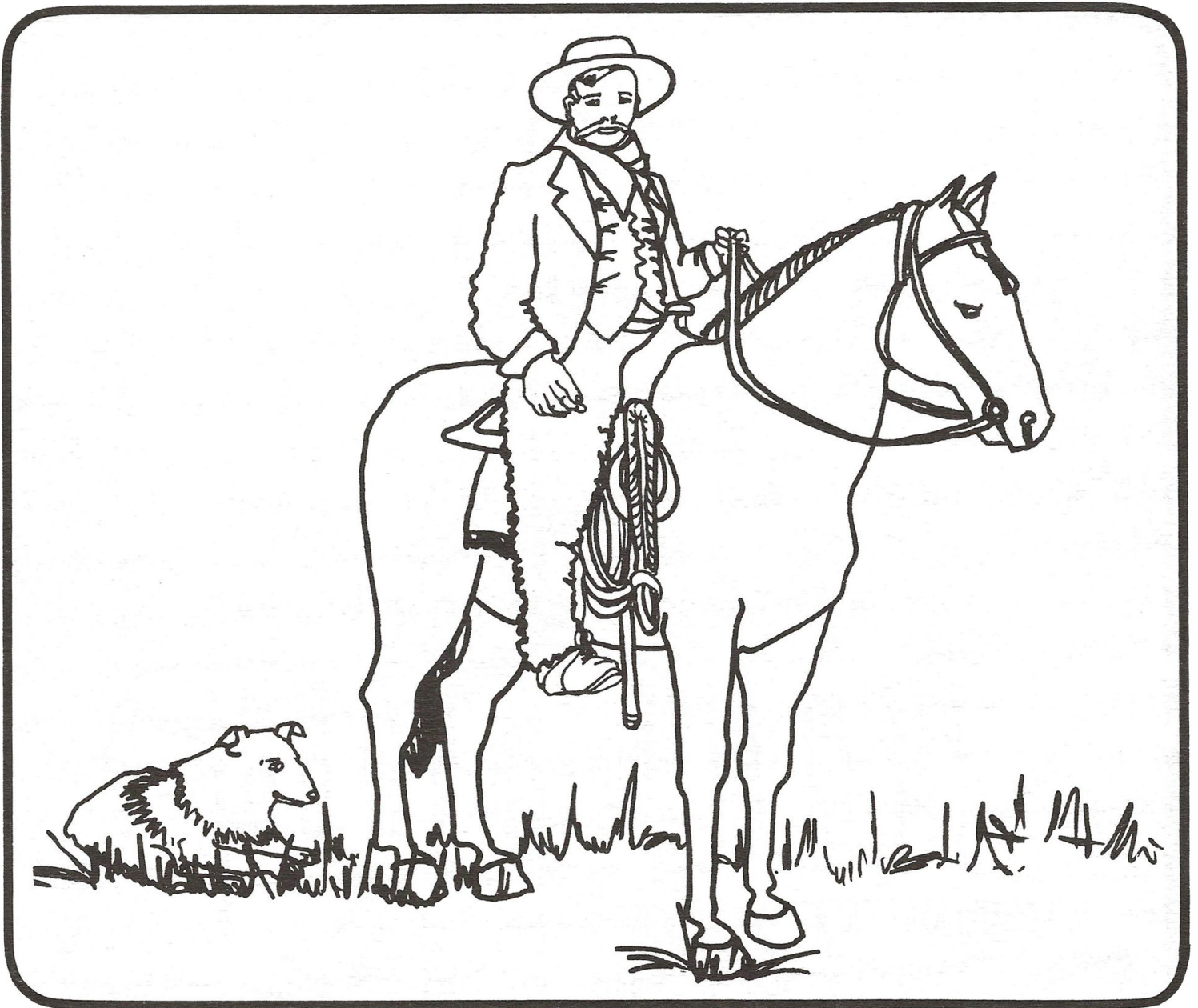
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### INDIAN HOME

When the early settlers came to the Eastside, many Indians were living here who hunted and fished for their food. They used hand dug out canoes to travel on the lakes and slough. As the historic site in Marymoor Park shows, Indians fished along the slough as early as 6,000 years ago. About 1,000 stone tools were found at the one digging site. There was an abundance of fish, game and wild berries for food and raw materials for baskets, mats, dyes, medicine, canoes and houses. Even in the 1920s Indians were living on the east side of Lake Sammamish.



### ADILE LAMPAERT AND HIS DOG JACK

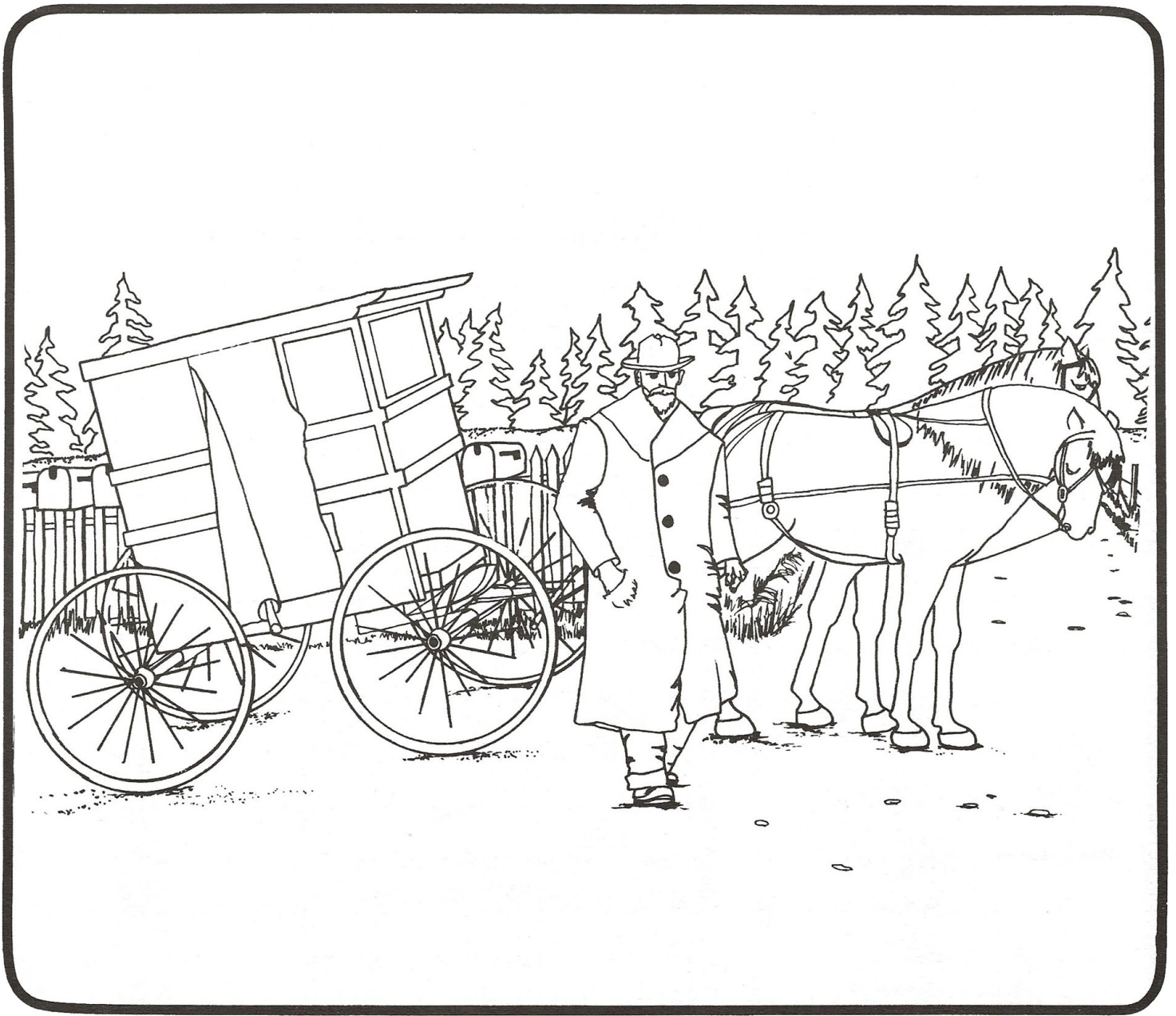
Having bought 60 acres in Redmond in 1918, Mr. Lampaert opened a meat market on the main street near where Brad Best's Realty is now located. The family lived upstairs from the market.

Mr. Lampaert raised many kinds of livestock on his farm and he also made frequent trips by horseback over the hill to the Snoqualmie Valley in order to purchase cattle. His faithful dog, Jack, also accompanied him on these trips. If he were delayed and had to stay away overnight he would attach a note to Jack's collar and Jack would return to Redmond alone to deliver the message of his master's delay to the family. Needless to say Jack was a dog much appreciated by the family.



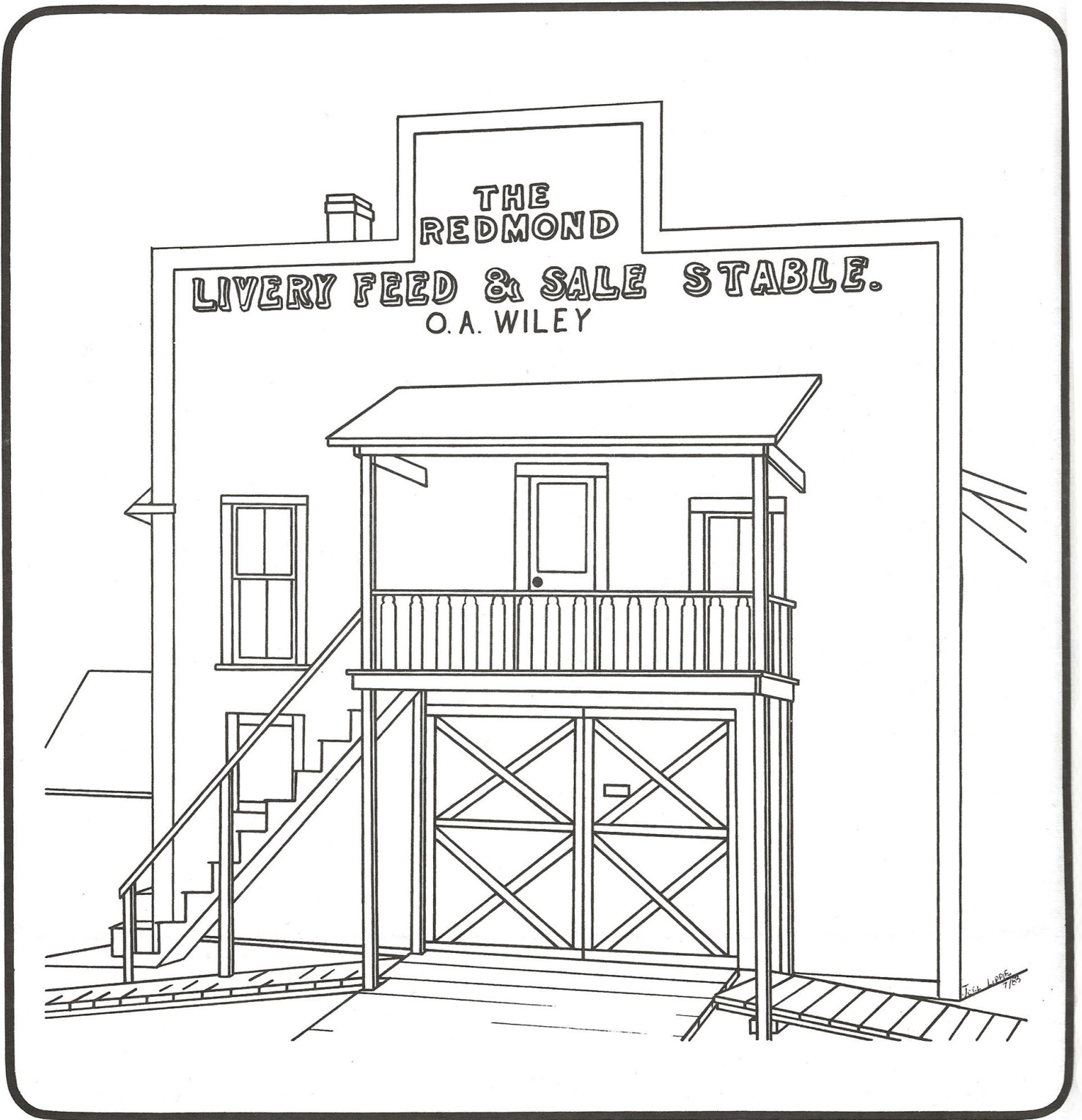
### **BELLEVUE SCHOOL**

In 1892 this second school building was built on this site at a cost of \$1500.00. It was located on the south east corner of Main Street and 100th, just up the hill from the boat landing on Meydenbauer Bay. It was the first permanent building constructed after the formation of School District 49. It was a handsome school with a fenced yard. About fifty students were in school at that time in Bellevue, many coming from the surrounding countryside. There were few roads in early Bellevue and students walked several miles along muddy paths to reach the school. In 1914 the first school bus was used for transportation of pupils. It was a Studebaker.



### POSTAL DELIVERY WAGON

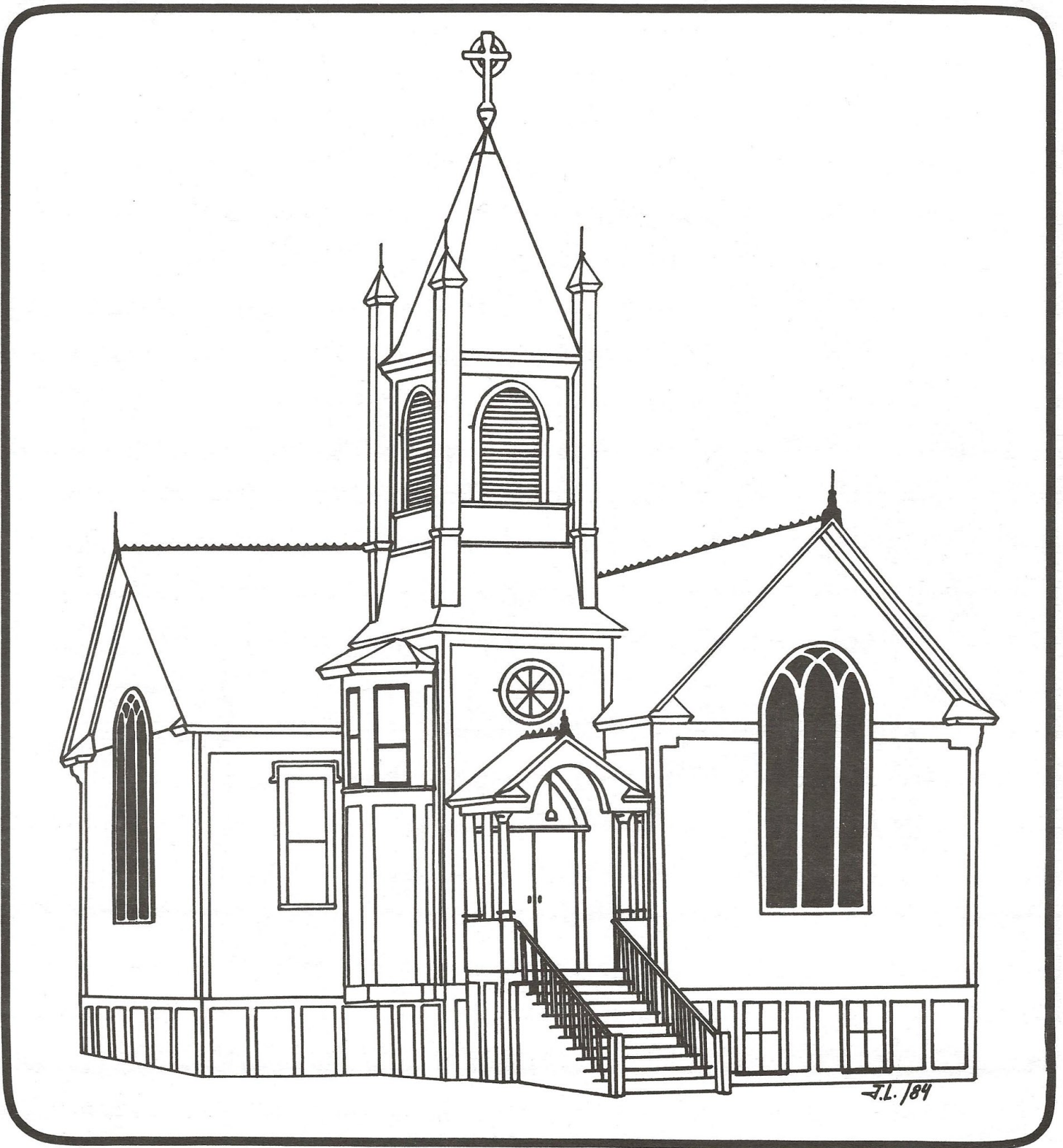
Mail was delivered by horse and wagon to homes out of town before the auto was used. The mailman placed letters, newspapers and parcels in mail boxes by the side of the road along the mail route. Mail was addressed with the name, R.F.D. (Rural Free Delivery) and the box number. This was the only address many homes had. Roads were usually named after the earliest property owner along the road. Many family supplies were ordered from mail order catalogues such as Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward so families were very dependent on the mailman.



### WILEY'S FEED AND LIVERY, 1907

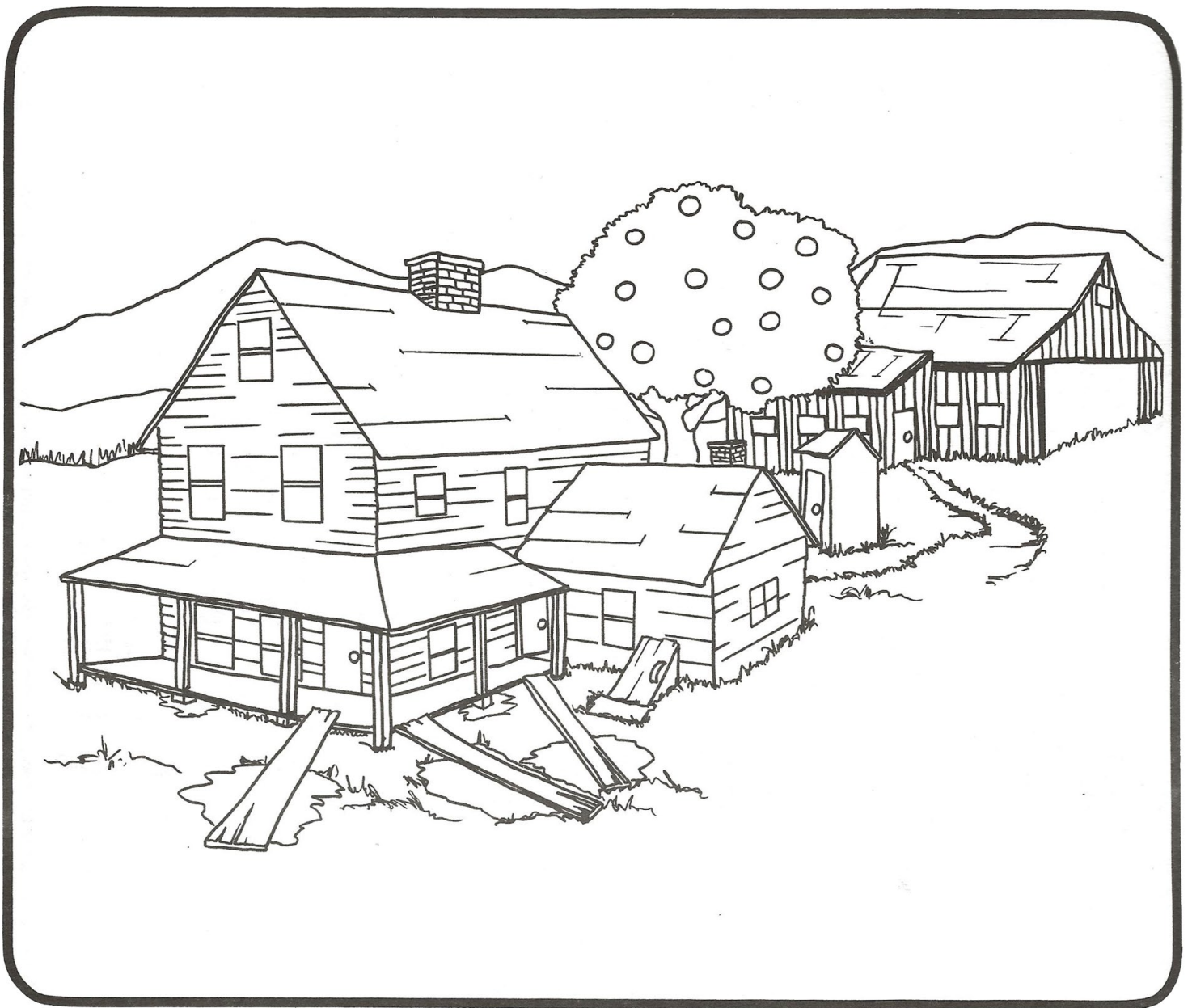
Early visitors to Redmond were able to rent a horse and buggy at Orson A. Wiley's Feed & Livery for visiting outlying areas for business or pleasure. A sack of feed was put in the back for the horse. The livery was located on Cleveland Street, just west of Leary Way and near the stage office.





### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church, one of four churches on the same hill in Kirkland, was located near the old Central School which is now the location of the City Hall. It was built in 1900. About 1920 the church joined the nearby Congregational Church and the building was used for Sunday school classes.



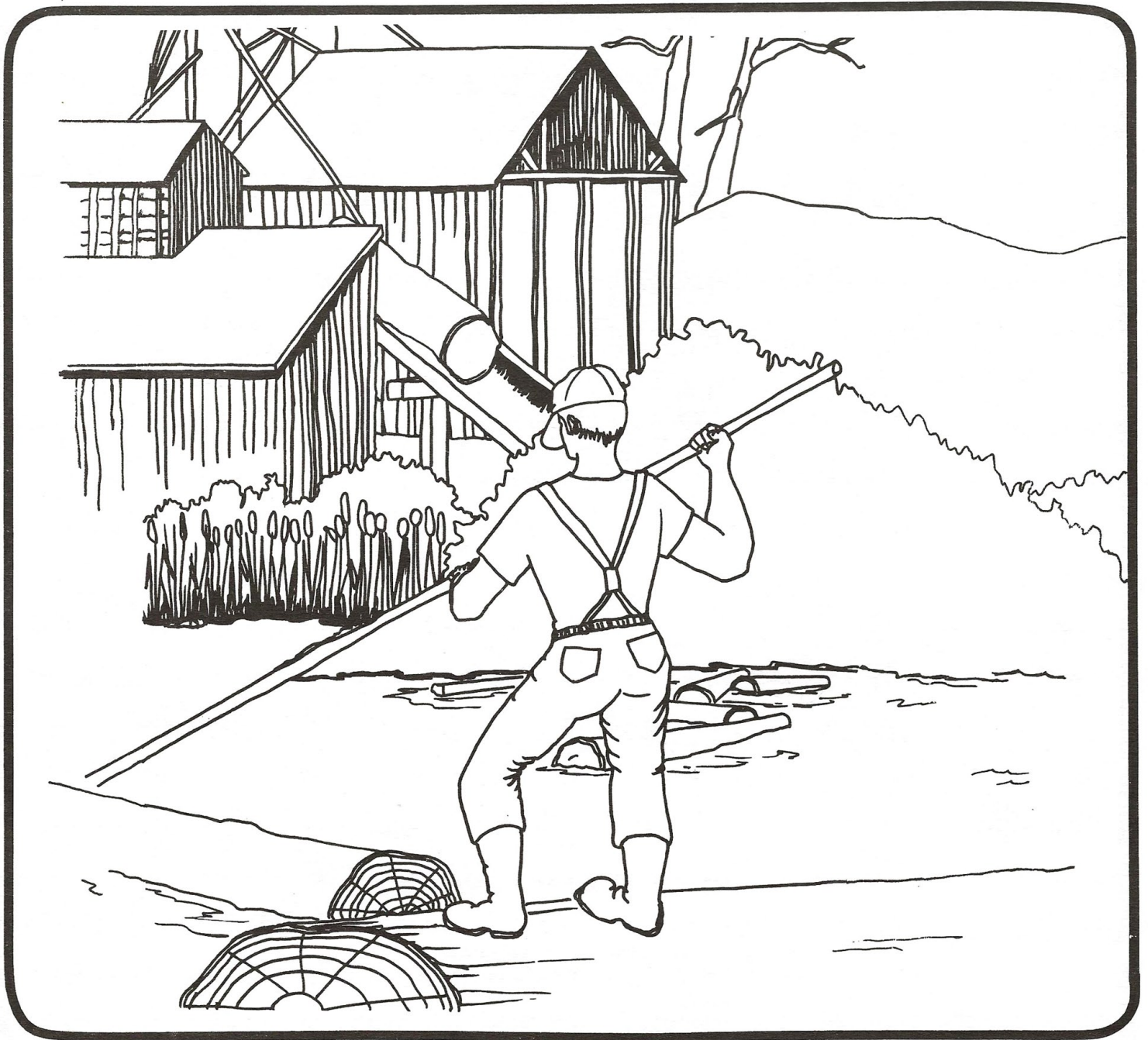
## FARM HOUSE

The early farm house often had three rooms downstairs and three bedrooms upstairs. Downstairs was the kitchen, which was large with a wood burning stove, at the back or side of the house. It had a large pantry for storing food. The parlor was at the front of the house for entertaining and a dining room which was sometimes used as a downstairs bedroom. The front porch was used for sitting on Sundays and holidays while the back porch was strictly a work area. The laundry was done here on a bench near the water pump and wash tubs were hung beside the back door when not in use. The washed clothes were hung on a line outdoors in a sunny location. A cellar for storing root vegetables and canned goods was dug under part of the house and was entered by a cellar door from outside the house. An outhouse stood some distance from the house with the barn beyond.



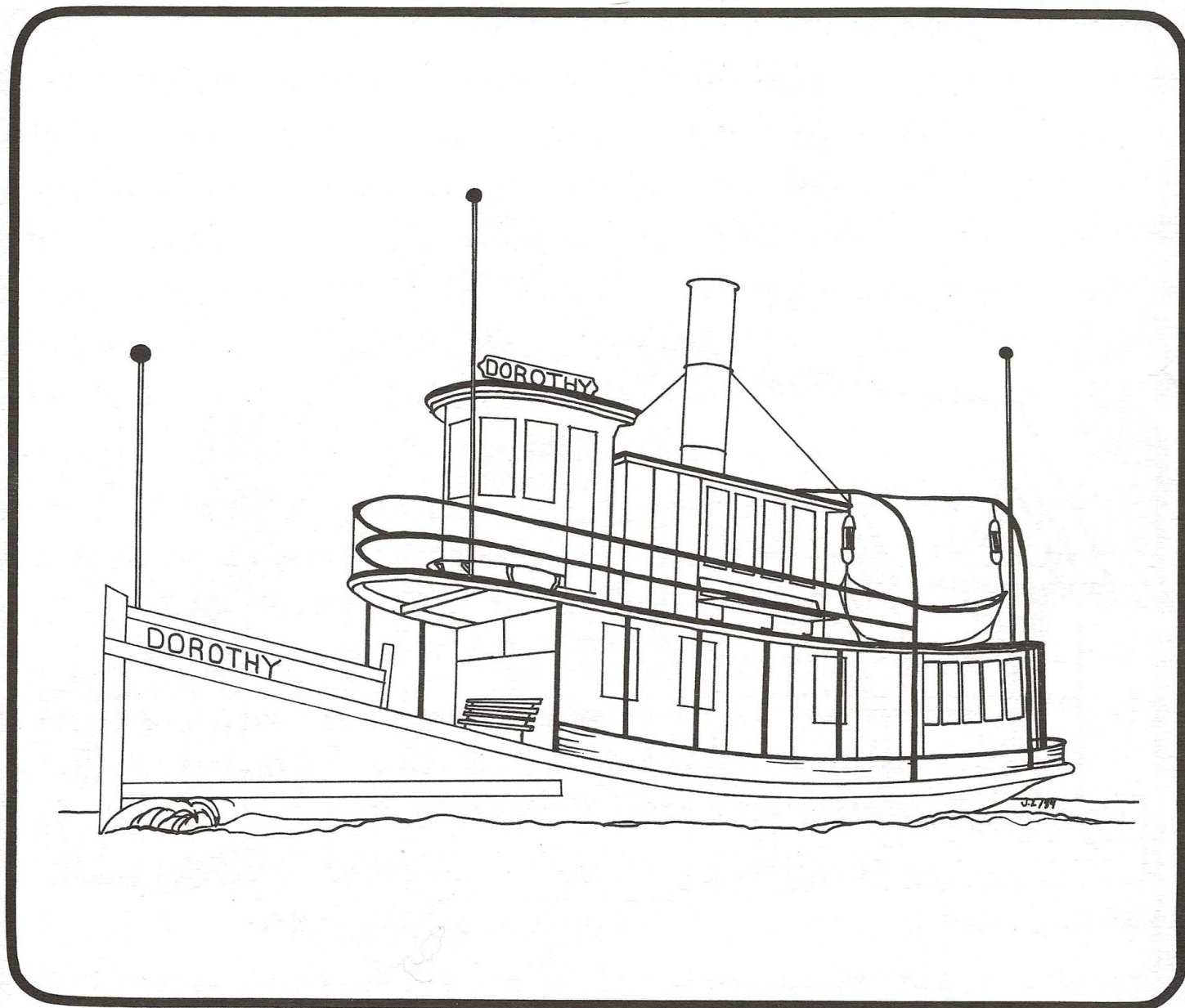
### HOTEL REDMOND

The Hotel Redmond was built in 1900 as a home and hotel by Judge William White who was the son-in-law of Luke McRedmond for whom Redmond was named. Because it could take more than a day's journey to come to the Eastside and back from Seattle before the automobile, there were hotels in many communities. Some early settlers opened their homes to visitors, providing lodging and hot meals. People who had come to the area for hunting and fishing often stayed at the hotel, as well as travelers passing through Redmond. At one time, President Taft was a guest.



### SHINGLE MILL

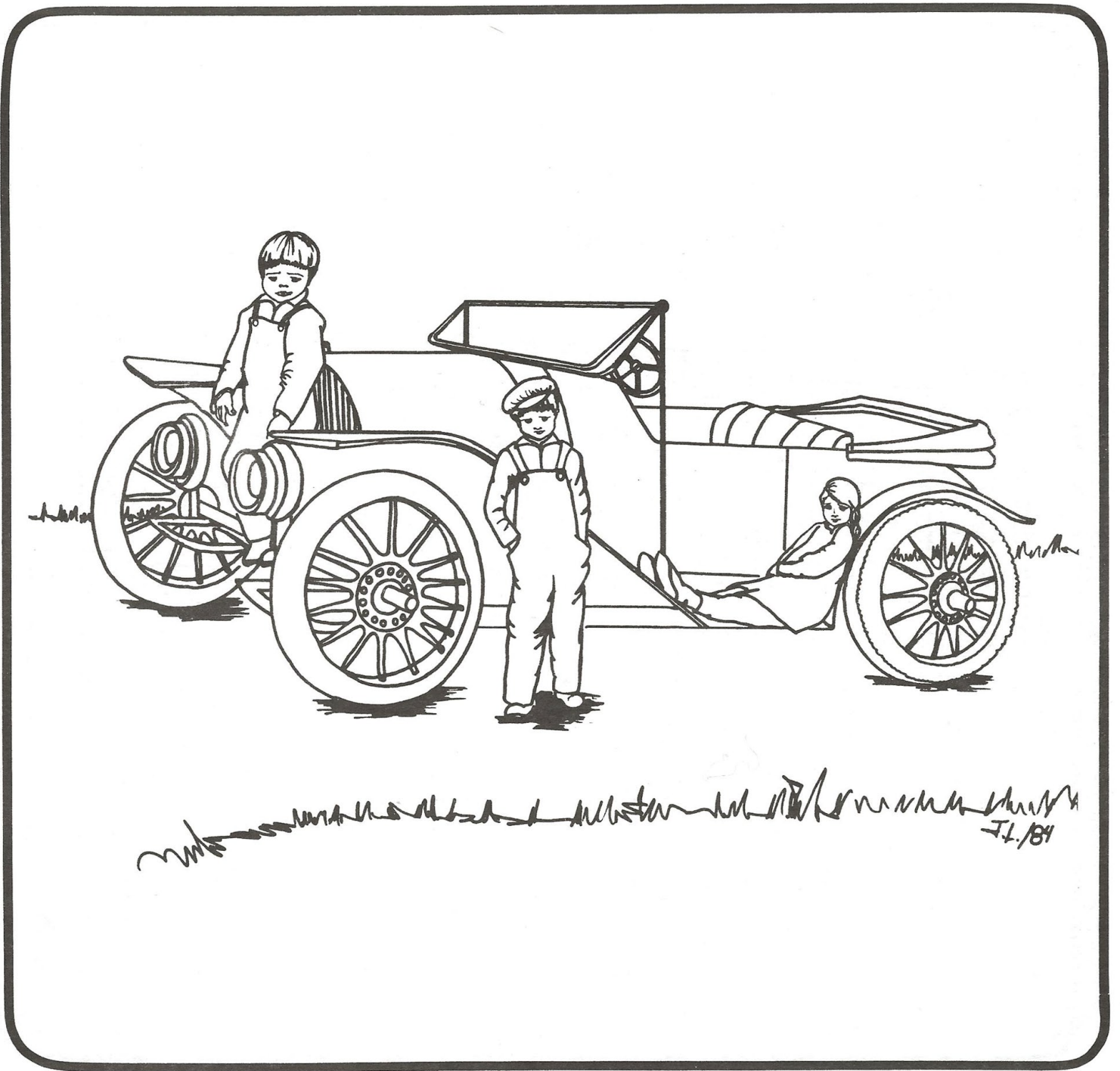
Since logging was one of the leading industries in early times on the Eastside, there were many mills along the east shore of Lake Washington and on Lake Sammamish. Teams of oxen or horses dragged the huge logs from stands of virgin timber on skid roads down to the lake shore and were floated in booms pulled by a tug boat to the mills. Lake Sammamish had four lumber mills. A shingle mill was built at Weber's Point by Joseph Weber in the early 1900s and closed during the Depression. Here cedar shingles were cut for roofs of buildings. Before homes were built on the Point, workers lived in a bunkhouse or came by boat from around the lake. There was also a cookhouse and store.



### **STEAMER DOROTHY**

She was one of the many passenger steam ferries built by John L. Anderson for transport between Leschi Park, Madison and Laurelhurst and Eastside ports. She was 72' long and 15' wide and could carry 100 passengers. Water travel was very popular in early days on the Eastside because there were very few roads and many supplies to be brought from Seattle. The ferries had regular schedules and stopped at appointed docks along the lakes and river. The ferry's whistle was relied on to tell the time, for getting to appointments or to school on time.

Ferry service to the eastside continued until the 1940s when the Lake Washington Floating Bridge opened. Between 1890 and 1940 about 85 different ferries operated on the Lake serving the Eastside.



### FIRST AUTO IN MONOHON

First graders had just been let out of school in the mill town of Monohon in 1911 when a man from Issaquah stopped his car at the hotel and asked the children if they would sit on the car while he took their picture. The little girl sitting on the fender said she wasn't in school yet, being only five years old, but the man said that was alright and to sit there anyway. This was the first automobile seen by many of the people of Monohon. At this time Monohon was at the end of the road from Issaquah and had many homes, a store and a hotel besides a large lumber mill.



### **KELLER FAMILY, REDMOND PIONEERS**

Helen Woodin was seventeen when she married Joseph Keller in 1880 and moved to the 160 acre homestead east of Redmond. They were surrounded by quite friendly Indians with whom they conversed in dialect. They had ten children who all worked on the farm. Six of them became teachers. Only horses were used to help clear the land and put up buildings. Their log house stood until 1912 when it burned and was replaced. The cedar log and shake barn was in constant use for eighty years.



### PETER KIRK BUILDING

This turreted, two—story, stained-glass—windowed brick building is one of the oldest buildings on the Eastside. It was built by a company of Seattle men known as the Kirkland Land and Investment Company in 1891. It orginially housed a large mercantile and drug store on the first floor and the builders' offices on the second. This was one of several brick buildings built on the first site planned for the town of Kirkland.