

This is an interview with Eva Jannusch on July 30, 1975 in Kellogg, Idaho. The interviewer is Dale Anderson.

EJ: I've never talked into anything like this.

DA: You don't have to do anything, you just sit there and relax and talk. First of all we have all this personal data so your name is Eva Jannusch.

EJ: You want my maiden name, too?

DA: Yes

EJ: Eva Hinman

DA: Any nicknames?

EJ: No unless it's Eve.

DA: The date of your birth?

EJ: March 28, 1899

DA: The place of birth?

EJ: Brookfield, Wisconsin.

DA: Your home address?

EJ: 615B S. Division St., Box 781

DA: The locale of your first residence in Idaho?

EJ: Moscow, Idaho

DA: Where did you live right before you came here?

EJ: La Junta, Colorado.

DA: The approximate year of your arrival in Idaho?

EJ: 1907

DA: Mode of travel?

EJ: By train

DA: Who did you come here with?

EJ: My father, mother, sister and brother

DA: Your mother's maiden name?

EJ: Clara Fruitilla Rice

DA: The date of her birth?

EJ: 1862

DA: Her occupation and jobs?

EJ: Housewife; She did teach school, she taught music right at home.

DA: The place of her birth?

EJ: Roscoe, Illinois; almost to where the city of Redwing is, across the Mississippi River is where Redwing is.

DA: The date of her death?

EJ: 1934

DA: The year she was married?

EJ: 1886

DA: You have a good memory, most people usually have to sit and think about the dates. Your father's name?

EJ: Maurice Hinman

DA: The date of his birth?

EJ: 1854

DA: The place of his birth?

EJ: Greenbush, Wisconsin

DA: The date of his death?

EJ: 1936; I can't remember exactly, in October.

DA: The occupation and jobs?

EJ: He was a teacher in grade school as you might say.

DA: Did he have any other jobs or was he always a teacher?

EJ: He taught school, he farmed, he was a bookkeeper and he studied to be a doctor but he didn't like it.

DA: But mainly he was a teacher.

EJ: He was a teacher for twenty years.

DA: Sisters and brothers?

EJ: Celia

DA: Did she marry?

EJ: Yes

DA: What is her married name?

EJ: Major

DA: Your brother's name?

EJ: Zenas Rice Hinman

DA: Your husband's name?

EJ: Theodore

DA: The date of his birth?

EJ: 1887

DA: The place of his birth?

EJ: Clintonville, Wisconsin.

DA: How did you find him out here or how did he find you?

EJ: He left Wis. when he was 19 years old and went to San Francisco the year after the earthquake. His mother was born in San Francisco. He was with some aunts and uncles there, they went to Bellingham to work in the woods and came to Spokane to work on a dairy and later came to Avon, Idaho where I lived and I was introduced to him in 1921.

DA: How long did you know him before you got married?

EJ: Six months.

DA: That was really short. What is the date and place that you got married?

EJ: We were married in Moscow, Idaho on March 31, 1921.

DA: You just missed your birthday. Is he still living?

EJ: He died six years ago.

DA: That was 1969.

His occupation and jobs?

EJ: Various, he could do almost anything as far as manual work was concerned.

DA: Why don't you give me just a few of the things that he did.

EJ: Lumbering, farming, carpentering and he worked at the Bunker Hill Smelter for six years.

DA: Sounds like a talented person.

EJ: He had no schooling; third grade but he could read and do mathematics and

JANNUSCH/ANDERSON

and scales. He should've gone to college, he had the brain for it but he had to work.

DA: Did you have any children?

EJ: One girl.

DA: Her name?

EJ: Joyce Hoffman

DA: The date and place of her birth?

EJ: Avon, Idaho, June 16, 1922.

DA: Her occupation?

EJ: Bookkeeper, stenographer. She works for Browne, Peacock and Caine, lawyers here and she was secretary for the Sidney Mining Company.

DA: Where is Avon?

EJ: About 25 miles from Moscow; do you know where Deary and Boville are?

Well it's about two miles from Deary on the railroad.

DA: Your education?

EJ: High school

DA: And that was Moscow?

EJ: No at home; we had a college graduate that taught and there were five pupils in school so I said I had a governess.

DA: That's really neat. Did you ever take any further courses?

EJ: No

DA: Your skills?

EJ: Nothing

DA: What did you do here?

EJ: I ran an insurance company. I started work for an insurance co.; I finally bought it out and I ran the stock brokerage for them and for myself for about twenty-five years.

DA: What is your specific job here?

EJ: I don't know, I'm past 65 you see, so I just help.

DA: And you say you don't have any skills, I think you do.

DA: Interests, hobbies and talents?

EJ: I think everything; I enjoy everything. I read, play piano a little, I embroidery, I crochet and I work with the senior citizens.

DA: What type of work do you do with the senior citizens?

EJ: Anything that they need the time I'm there.

DA: How large a group is it?

EJ: I think there must be 50 members here. They run a store, they take in goods and they sell them to help out people.

DA: We went to a Senior Citizens group in St. Maries and we really had a good time.

EJ: I think you would here, too.

DA: Clubs, groups and societies?

EJ: Rebbekkah, Pythian Sisters, Nomads, that's a group where they put the ancestors. United Church, Eagles, the REAC of the Eagle Lodge, that's the retired people. I guess that's it. I did belong to the insurance group, belonged to the EPW.

DA: Anything else?

EJ: Nothing.

DA: Awards, honors and ribbons?

EJ: None; just this paper. I'll let you read this.

DA: Can I read this when we get back?

Why do they say Janis?

EJ: The gentleman asked Mr. Morris and he said Mrs. Janis. He never asked the spelling. I wasn't here.

DA: Did you ever enter anything into a county fair?

EJ: All I ever did was take dressmaking under the county agent.

DA: Do you still sew a lot?

EJ: No, my mother was a dressmaker but I took county extension work in sewing.

DA: Why don't you just start by telling me about your life like moving from Wisconsin.

EJ: When we left Wisconsin, I was four years old. I had my fifth birthday on our way to Colo. In Colo. we lived on a ten acre farm. My father raised watermelons and sugar beets. It wasn't profitable so he left in one year after, less than that, and moved to Moscow, Idaho where he intended to have a little farm and do bookkeeping. I was kicked by a horse then and my back was injured, I was very nervous. He bought a farm away from Moscow, way out in the sticks, where it would be quiet. My brother and sister were home at that time but they were so much older than I and they soon married and left. I didn't go to school until I was twelve years old when I had recuperated that. I graduated from high school when I was 18.

DA: Had you been in school before?

EJ: I went four months in Moscow before I got sick.

DA: Was it like you had to start with the first grade when you were twelve?

ej; Oh no, my father had taught me.

DA: Oh it's just that you didn't have any solid education until you were twelve?

EJ: Yeah; maybe better than many people had.

DA: I can imagine since he was a teacher himself.

EJ: I helped my father and mother on the farm, I never had to work very hard I helped picking up potatoes and they needed me to load up hay and drive the horses but I did housework to help my mother and I was going to start college in Moscow but my mother took sick so I stayed at home until I was married. That's all I did, just a lot of fun connected with it, I got friends.

DA: Do you have friends that are still in Moscow now?

EJ: I have one that lives in Moscow or near Moscow, her daughter. Then I have a friend Laura Johnson who lives in Moscow, who lived near us.

EJ: My father bought school land when he moved here, it had a lot of timber on it and he liked the location. Somebody had taken as the plain as the school land so it had a log house on it and that was where I was raised, in Avon. It was on top of the hill, we called it Hill Ranch. We had neighbors that come from Iowa in the 1880's. They were farmers and their daughters were teachers. One taught in Palouse for a year and then she taught there. When I started school she was my first teacher. When they came to that location, they had no money, took up a claim and they picked up timothy hay on the road to Palouse to get seed for their first seeding on their farm and then saved that for next year and finally had their wheat fields and that was in the 1890's.

DA: Were you born at home?

EJ: I was born at home.

DA: Did you have a midwife then?

EJ: A doctor and my grandmother and my aunt and my cousins. They were all much older than I.

DA: Did they live at home with you?

EJ: No, they came there to be there with mother; they lived at Sand City, Ill. It isn't anything now but it used to be a place where they made wonderful candy and lace curtains and all sorts of lace work in 1910 and '20's.

DA: How did you get into being a stockbroker in the insurance business?

EJ: Well my daughter went to high school here, she took typing, she had a typewriter at home so my father thought I should learn to type. So I learned to type^{by} myself. So they needed someone, the girl was leaving so my daughter was in town and they asked me if I wanted to do it and I knew nothing about insurance but I thought I might try it.

DA: you must of caught on quickly, they were pleased with what you did.

EJ: I studied it.

DA: Did they make an effort to teach you or did they have some books there for you to study?

EJ: Oh yes there were all these books I had to take an examination with the agent. The special agents were real good to me.

(This is; she's introducing her employer and Dale Anderson is explaining what the project is).

They came here from the Dakotas during the depression time in 1924, I think it was. She ran a boarding house here in Kellogg and had 60 or 70 boarders and he but his mother was a hard worker and she put four children through college. His grandson is a doctor in Avery and he's a real estate consultant and a mining engineer. She was another old timer, she's 92 years old, his mother, she lives in Coeur d'Alene.

DA: What did you and your brothers and sisters do for recreation when you were growing up?

EJ: My brother and sister, they were gone soon after we came to Idaho. My sister was 19, my brother was 16 when they came out here and she worked mostly housework and she married and my brother worked in a bus depot in Spokane when he was 19 and then he married. Then he carried mail for years so then he could not ride anymore so then he went to work in a warehouse, kept the books for the warehouse.

DA: After you recuperated from your fall, what did you do just for recreation?

EJ: Whatever there was to do, rode horseback a little, worked a little at home, visited, did fancy work, played croquet, baseball.

DA: What did you do while you were recuperating?

EJ: Nothing; I wasn't allowed to jump or run.

DA: Did you do handwork or read?

EJ: I read, I read all the time.

DA: What types of books did you read?

EJ: History, I loved history, maybe that's why I remember things now. I liked old time English history and history books.

DA: What type of books do you like to read now?

EJ: History, something that happened years ago, maybe centuries.

DA: Do you take magazines?

EJ: Very few. I take Reader's Digest I have all their books. Some of them I don't like, some of them I do. I studied insurance and I studied brokerage and that's what I do now and worked with the business and professional end of it, different projects that they had.

DA: What type of projects did they do?

EJ: Mostly I liked Health and Safety. They were trying to help the environment but I don't know as I helped very much. They've had several projects through the years and I was a state officer with Health and Safety with the PBW in the 50's-60's.

DA: What did you and your husband do while you were courting?

EJ: I don't know, went to church on Sunday, went to dances on Saturday night. We visited, played cards, played croquet, baseball. He like to wrestle and we went to watch those. So that was it, not very exciting.

DA: Did you do the same types of recreation right after you got married?

EJ: We moved into a logging camp down near Princeton when we first married. First down at Avon and then down at Princeton. We lived in a shack and I kept house and that was all, visited with the other ladies in the camp. Then I moved to Spokane and I worked in the hospital there. He still worked in camp but that was when our daughter came along and we wanted her to go to school. So she started school in Spokane.

DA: When you had your child what medical services were available?

EJ: Just a doctor.

DA: And she was born at home?

EJ: She was born at home at my mother's place. We had a doctor and a midwife.

but my father was the one who gave the anesthetic.

DA: So your father was still around then?

EJ: Yes he was studying to be a doctor, he knew what he was doing. He couldn't trust anyone else.

DA: Did he do the same thing for your sister?

EJ: No my sister wasn't at home. Her children were all born; one was born in Spokane, the rest in San Francisco.

DA: Where did you learn about childbirth and childraising?

EJ: I don't know, I just learned it.

DA: What are some of the advantages of living in a rural area?

EJ: There are many advantages and many disadvantages. First you don't have as many people around to visit with and not as many playmates as you grow up but I believe you are closer to the playmates you have because you have so few.

DA: What are the disadvantages?

EJ: Hard work.

DA: Do you think that's really a disadvantage?

EJ: I think that a farm person has to work hard, they have their chores that they have to do and it's hard sometimes. Where as the children in town they have chores to do but it's nothing they have to do.

They have people that live in town now, maybe in those days, too, there were children to play with. I know that because I lived in Moscow and I had many friends when I was going to school. Nothing to do, only play.

In the country when someone came to visit, you really enjoyed it because they didn't come too often.

DA: When did you first come to Kellogg?

EJ: In 1934. My husband had been here in 1912, he worked here on a dairy and we were asked to come back and work. He worked on a dairy for some of the party he worked for in 1912.

DA: Did you want to come back or did he really want to come back, how did he feel about it?

EJ: Hard times, you took your work where you could get it and I didn't want to come here at all. They said a mining town was the toughest place in the world to raise a child but we raised our daughter from that time on. We found out it was just a nice a place. You could do just as you could anywhere.

DA: How would you compare Kellogg to Moscow?

EJ: Just the same.

DA: Have you noticed any big changes recently?

EJ: There have been a lot of changes here. It isn't at all like it was in 1934. Many people came in from; the personality of the people living here changed. But it changed in Moscow, too, and every place. It's a lot different than it was.

DA: How would you describe its changes?

EJ: Some were for the good and some not for the good of the area.

DA: Why? would you just expand on that a little bit more?

EJ: Well I was raised to be very concise and maybe prudish and no one is that way anymore. It is good for people. Some parts of it are good and some aren't.

DA: Before you got married did you always think of yourself being a married woman? Did you want to get married?

EJ: I never even thought of it. I was just so happy that I had gotten well and that I was able to go and have a good time. All I thought of was I wanted to go to school but I couldn't.

DA: Did your parents want you to go on to school?

EJ: If they could've afforded it.

DA: What about your brother and sister?

EJ: They never wanted to.

DA: Did your parents want them to?

EJ: I don't know if they cared or not. I think they would of liked to see them of gone on but in those days you didn't have to have a college education.

DA: Did you expect for your daughter to go on to school?

EJ: Oh yes but we didn't send her, only to high school, we didn't have the money, it was depression days.

DA: What are some of the other affects the depression had on your life?

EJ: We just come to Kellogg, otherwise we probably would've been in a farming country.

DA: Do you think it affected your life as much as it affected other people's lives?

EJ: I don't know, I know if we would've stayed down around Moscow, our daughter would've gone to college because we would've lived nearer. She graduated from high school at 15 and she was to young to send away so she didn't go to college. She took a business course in bookkeeping.

DA: How long was it before she got married?

EJ: She was married when she was 26.

DA: So she worked quite awhile before she got married.

EJ: From 15 to 26.

DA: That's quite awhile.

EJ: She went to work for a lawyer the day after she got out of high school and she worked at the courthouse and worked for the mining company. She liked to work for lawyers. She worked for a doctor for while.

DA: What were some of your expectaions of marriage?

EJ: I just don't know. I expected to get married and have several children and probably live on a farm.

DA: Why did you only have one child?

EJ: I don't know; I only had one and that was it. Maybe because when she was a year old my husband was operated on for cancer.

DA: But you really did want more?

EJ: Yes, we should've had a boy and a girl at least. We almost adopted a boy who was a year younger than our daughter but we didn't.

DA: How has the role of children changed since you had children?

EJ: Everybody is more lenient with their children, the parents are more lenient with their children. They don't watch them as close as I was watched or as I watch my daughter. I was very particular who she played with and who her friends were, she was particular; I never had to worry about her. If I told her to do something, I knew it was done. Now the parents say to do something and they don't do it. They don't make the children mind. That would help the school teacher very much if the parents expected a little obedience.

DA: When you had your daughter, what did you do for recreation and what do you do now for recreation?

EJ: We just played with her when she wasn't in school. We tried to get her to play baseball and she didn't like it. Tried to get to her to swim and do athletic things but she didn't care for that. She liked books and she liked music. I wanted her to be a violinist and so did my husband and she took lessons one year from a teacher during the depression times. She was only nine years old. There she goes down the street now in the yellow blouse, her hair is white and mine would be too only I lost all my hair so I wear a wig.

DA: What do you do for recreation now?

EJ: I go to clubs, meetings, church, crochet, embroider, visit with the neighbors from work, housework, I keep busy all the time.

DA: Does church play a major part in your life?

EJ: Not a major part, not anymore, it did when I was young.

DA: What types of activity did you do with the church?

EJ: We lived in the country, I went to church every Sunday, I went to Sunday

school every Sunday. My father was superintendent of the Sunday School. My mother was organist. And I was there, taught Sunday school class.

DA: When did you start working?

EJ: 1942

DA: Was there any particular reason?

EJ: My sister was very hard up and I wanted to help her, I didn't want my husband to have to so I went to work so I could help her, that was the reason I went to work.

DA: What other things did you do that helped support your family?

EJ: I remember back in 1911, it was the 3rd of July they had a hill stomp at Avon and we were getting ready for the 4th of July, had everything cooked to go over on Bear Creek. (lots of background noise and can't hear the conversation).

DA: How big were the hailstones?

EJ: They were the biggest I ever saw. The crops were all down. I tried to find some pictures of the timber on our place but I couldn't find any.

DA: Did you have a small garden?

EJ: Yes we did.

DA: Do you have a garden now?

EJ: No I live on a side of a hill.

DA: Did you cann and freeze things?

EJ: Oh yes, all the time. There were no freezers in those days when I was young, no electricity but we canned our meat and canned our vegetables. We had a root cellar to keep them in and we got along real nicely. We had a quart of vegetables a day.

DA: Do you still cann?

EJ: I do when I can get the food, but it's pretty expensive.

DA: Is it cheaper or just about the same to go and buy it at the store?

DA: When you were married, what were some of the most common things your husband asked you about?

EJ: I don't know if he asked me about anything. If I was going to Vermont on a farm or if I was going to Wyoming on a Maple Farm where they used to make maple sugar.

DA: Whenever you were going to move, did he always ask you how you felt about it?

EJ: Yes, we always talked everything over.

DA: Did your daughter have much part in the decisions?

EJ: Yes that's what kept us in Kellogg.

DA: I mean did she actually have a voice or was it just consideration of her?

EJ: No she wanted to stay in Kellogg when she got through high school. We were going to the coast over to.....

DA: Did you enjoy moving about like you did or would you of rather stayed in one place?

EJ: I liked to move about; not stay put too much but I've been here a long time.

DA: What are the advantages of moving about?

EJ: Meeting more people, learning different ways of doing things, different ways of living. My father moved about just from town to town. A teacher moves more.

DA: What would you say are the disadvantages?

EJ: Leaving your friends behind and having to leave part of your life behind.

DA: Did you ever consider working while your daughter was growing up?

EJ: I did when she was in the sixth grade, we moved to Spokane and I worked in the hospital then. Not because I had to but because ~~of an illness~~ ^{I was lonesome.} My husband was away in the woods so the hospital was just a block from our house, St. Luke's.

DA: She was about 12 or 13 at the time?

EJ: No she was six, she started school in Spokane.

DA: What do you think about women working when their children are young?

EJ: Well I went to work after she went to school in the morning and I was home before she got home at night.

DA: Were you tired when you got home?

EJ: No, I could do anything she wanted me to. When I worked here, my daughter was with me.

DA: What do you think of mothers who work before their children start school?

EJ: I don't believe in that. They should be with their children at least until they are at least through the eighth grade. They can work when they have to.

DA: How much of the role did your husband do in raising your daughter? Did he spend a lot of time with her when he was home from work?

EJ: Yes, he would come home and take her anywhere she wanted to go when she was little. Only she never wanted to go anywhere. She'd always say, I have a book I want, or "I'd rather play cards" or something like that.

DA: Do you have any grandchildren?

EJ: No, no grandchildren.

DA: How do you feel about that?

EJ: I would've rather her have children. I told her we were going to adopt a grandchild. I think they would really like to have children, but they didn't have any and they live on a farm where it would be wonderful to have a child.

DA: Do you get together with your daughter very much?

EJ: We have lunch together every day.

DA: That's really nice.

EJ: I'm out there, once in two months stay over the weekend with them. Her husband always said he didn't want children. Little brats, they never behave. All the little kids liked him and now I think he would like children.

DA: Your son-in-law, is he good around children?

EJ: Yes, but the way they treat their dog is probably the way they would've treated their child, it would've been spoiled.

DA: Some people have dogs like that and we do to and they are essentially children.

DA: Did World War I or World War II affect your life very much?

EJ: No it didn't affect us to much. My husband worked at the dairy during World War II.

DA: Your husband was twelve years older than you are?

EJ: Yes

DA: Was that unusual for someone to marry someone that much older?

EJ: Yes and when I was going with him one of my cousins said, "what are you marrying such a kid for?" I said, he's 12 years older than I am." He was real young for his age. He looked young and he acted it. He was more like a kid when we were married. One of my special agents came in when he was here one day and he said, "oh your son is here" And Ted never got over that. You can see how young he looked.

DA: I've interviewed two women and one woman, her husband was 17 years older and one woman, her husband was 20 years older. Then I have a friend and she is engaged to a man who is probably 14 years older and you know people make negative comments about it; I didn't ask them if people made any negative comments about it.

EJ: Everybody would think he was younger than I was. I was really sedate, he was full of fun, he never worried. He said, we're going to live happy and have fun.

DA: Is there any part of your life that you think is the best part?

EJ: As our daughter was growing up was the best part and my husband would take her to dances. When she was going with the boy she married, he was in the service and he asked her not to go out with anyone else until

he came home so my husband and I took her to a dance; it was New Year's I guess, this boy came in and my husband was dancing with Joyce and as he danced around, this boy looked ugly and Joyce stopped and said, Dale I want you to meet my father" and his face was just brightened. He thought Joyce was after some young man. He

DA: He must of been remarkable.

EJ: He was.

DA: Did you wanted her to get married?

EJ: Yes, we wanted grandchildren.

DA: Were you ever anxious about her getting married?

EJ: No, she had lots of boyfriends after she got to be 20. She wouldn't go out when she was 16 or 17. She'd go with us but that was all except when she would go to school. The boys would want to date her but she just looked at them.'

DA: Did your life change much after she left home?

EJ: No, not to much, we went just the same as always. She and her husband went with us or we went with them. We went camping and her husband with fishing and hunting with him.

DA: Do you like to hunt and fish?

EJ: He did, but I don't.

DA: Do you fish?

EJ: No my daughter does.

DA: Do you like to go camping?

EJ: No, not very well.

DA: What are the changes such as the conveniences that you have appreciated the most?

EJ: I suppose having electricity and a bathroom in the house and deep freeze.

DA: They all say, "the good old days" but they were hard days. We had to enjoy them, that was your enjoyment, to work and go to club meetings. My father

got the telephones in on our ranch, there were lots of ranchers around and my mother started a club when we moved to Avon. They were busy all the time.

DA: Is there any other stories that you remember from growing up or big events that happened in the area?

EJ: Not too many, it was a quiet neighborhood. I remember when I was young, a man by the name of Cougar Jack came to our house and stayed overnight and told so many stories about cougars attacking him that I couldn't sleep. It scared me to death. One cougar did attack a girl going to school on horseback. This Laura Johnson that lives in Moscow, he jumped on her horse, but she came running to our house and she wasn't hurt.

DA: Did you enjoy seeing a lot of wildlife there?

EJ: I was a good hunter. I hunted birds, pheasants, squirrels. That was a lot of my recreation.

DA: Was there a lot of wild animals around your place?

EJ: There were lots of and pheasants.

DA: What about large animals?

EJ: There weren't many deer, we'd see them once in awhile.

DA: What about Elk?

EJ:

DA: I've never seen a moose.

EJ: Oh yes we did see one down in smeltonville. Everyone drove out to see it.

DA: You mentioned going to Yellowstone, did you take family vacations where you just kind of left for a week or two weeks?

EJ: No we went, we spent one summer in Wisconsin. We left here the 10th of May and stayed in Yellowstone for a month and then went down to Wisconsin.

DA: Were there many people in Yellowstone then?

EJ: Not too many. It was too early in the season, we had to stay there a month so we could go over the pass. And they wanted my husband to stay as a

ranger.

DA: Have you been to yellowstone since then?

EJ: Once

DA: Has it changed much?

EJ: \ Very much.

DA: Which is better?

EJ: It's much better now, or maybe it's crowded. Of course at that time there weren't many people in the park and lots of fishing and my husband enjoyed that but I don't like fish so we had to go out and look for ham for me to eat.

DA: Is there anything that concerns you politically, environmentally or anything like that?

EJ: The environment is bad, it concerns me. People not taking care of garbage. If everyone would pick up the paper they have or the cigarettes they have instead of throwing them on the streets or anything, it would be so much better. You go to a park and here there are cigarettes are laying all over and the park cleaners have a hard time. All you need is a little sack and put it in the garbage. It's bad, the people aren't trained right, that's it.

DA: Is there a Recycling Center in Kellogg or in Wallace?

EJ: Only for bottles and tin cans.

DA: Is there anything else you can think about?

EJ: I've had a very uneventful life, just quiet.

DA: I don't know, you've moved around a lot. Aside from Wisconsin and Yellowstone, have you travelled a lot?

EJ: Calif. many times, drove through Canada, around the coast. Every weekend we went somewhere. I don't like long trips, I like to come back the same day or stay one night.

DA: Do you like to go on vacations to see people or would you rather go to see

places?

EJ: I like to go see places; I like scenery but I like people to. I usually go to visit people and we go to see scenery and what the country is like.

DA: I know you've got all these interesting things to tell me.

EJ: I don't have much interesting things, I never did have. But I've enjoyed myself, been contended, I guess that's it. I would've of liked to have more schooling.

DA: Did you ever think about after you got married about going to school?

EJ: Yes, we lived in Spokane and Joyce was six years old and I was going to start college but my husband wanted me to come back to camp.

DA: How would you compare life in Spokane with the smaller areas?

EJ: The same. You have a few friends, you have more friends in the rural areas than you do in the city. You can live in the city for six months and not know your next door neighbor. But in the country someone moves in, you get acquainted right now.

DA: How do you get acquainted, do you go to meetings and things or join groups or do they just come over and meet you?

EJ: You go to meetings here but when we were in the country and somebody in the area moved in, you went to see them, the neighbors went to see them and try to make them happy. In the city, they move in and out beside you. You don't meet many friends.

DA: What was the shortest length of time that you lived anywhere?

EJ: In Spokane, we moved there in September and left in April.

DA: Your husband was away from you all that time?

EJ: Yes, he was working down in Princeton.

DA: What did you think about the separation?

EJ: I didn't like it; he was going to get a job in Spokane but the woods were paying much better.

DA: My father was in the service and my mother and I, when I was at the Univ.,

I always wanted to ask her how she felt during the separation.

EJ: I imagine it was pretty hard on her.

DA: What did you do to take up the time that you weren't spending with your husband?

EJ: I kept the house clean and the neighbor got the houses from me. I had gone with her during the war and I went down to Moscow to visit and when I went to Spokane this lady came to see me and when I mentioned my name she said, "didn't you go with a boy by the name of Harold Lucas." I said, "yes he was always talking about you" So I had a friend and we visited all the time and I'd go downtown with her during the daytime before I started to work. But we moved there just as Joyce started school. And she worked for the hospital, that's how I got a job right away but she was older than I.

DA: Where did Joyce go to school after you left Spokane?

EJ: To Avon. *until* she was in the sixth grade.

DA: How do you think education has changed since you were growing up?

EJ: Very, very much. I wouldn't know how to go to school now, I wouldn't know what to do. You have a teacher for each subject and in those days one teacher taught everything and we had nothing but bookwork with pencil and paper. Now you have you lab work and really experiment with things, *cooking*.

DA: Do you think you would like to go to school as it is now?

EJ: Yes I would.

DA: Which do you think you would like better; the way you were taught or the way people are taught now?

EJ: I think it's much better now. You have a more liberal education.

DA: Do you remember when the schools started being consolidated? How did you feel about that?

EJ: Well living in Kellogg, I didn't think much about it. My husband was going to work up in Fernwood and my daughter would've had to ridden a bus to

St. Maries.

DA: Does he not like government projects?

EJ: He does not like government projects at all, he hates taxes and taxes.

DA: How do you feel about it?

EJ: Well I don't know people have to be taken care of. In the olden days if you had someone in your locale that was hard up, all the neighbors would give this and that to help them along. If a man was able to work and didn't work, they soon got him to working and they made him work. Now you can't do that.

DA: Is there anything about modern life that you don't like now?

EJ: Nothing like modern conveniences that I don't like

DA: What is there about modern society that you don't like?

EJ: I think the parents should have a little closer watch on their children when they are out to play. Instead of saying, go on off to play but don't bother me and "fight your own battles" "don't tattle on the other children" Parents should be told sometimes things that happen and then they should tell their child that they shouldn't do these things and then see that they don't do it. Instead of, "the other child is fault" Find out deeper who is at fault. I rent houses, I have children in my yard all the time and other children. I, myself would be out there if they weren't playing with these other children because the environment isn't right. You can't trust your children without explaining a few things to them. There are certain things they should tell their parents about. But the things that go on that the little child knows isn't right he should tell his parents.

DA: Do you prefer your way of life now as opposed to when you were growing up?

EJ: It's just the times, you go along with them. If things had been they way they are now when I grew up when I was younger I wouldn't of played with any of them. My daughter said, "well mother you were strict in one way,

you were sure I had the right kind of friends."

(End of interview on tape 19 side 1)