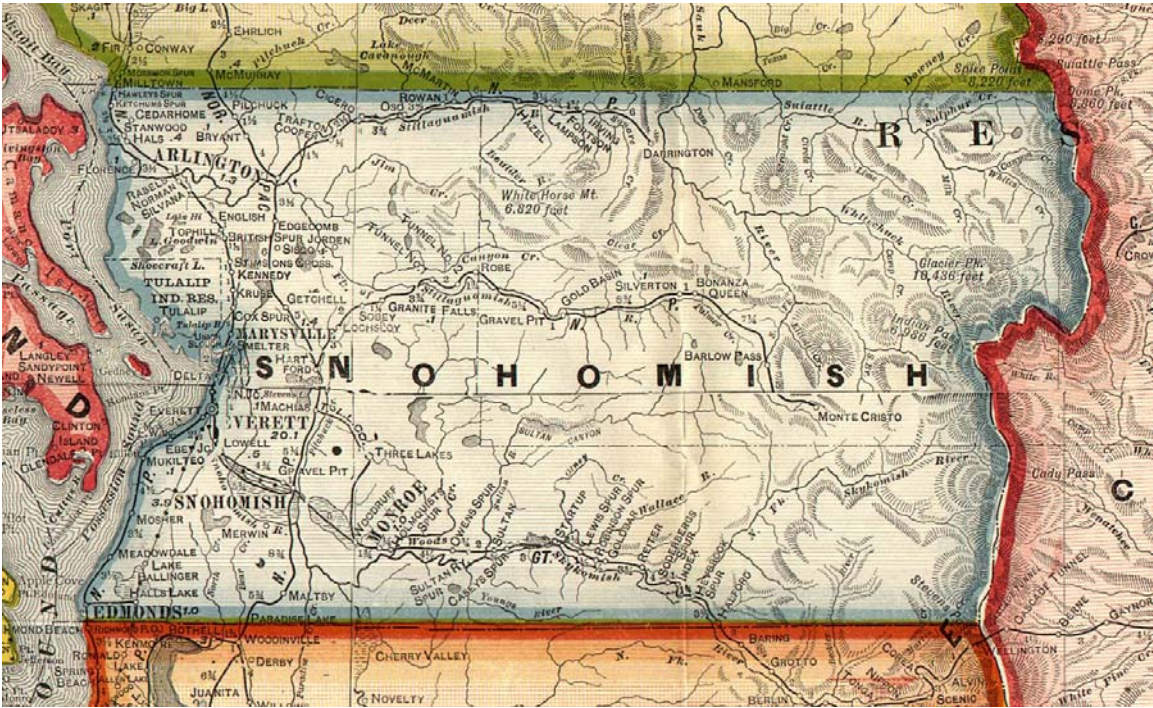


# CORNERS SHAPING SNOHOMISH COUNTY HISTORY

December 17, 2013

## Snohomish County Office of Economic Development





## Introduction

In May 2013 the Economic Development Division of Snohomish County advertised for a consultant to gather and research materials for the development of an interpretive exhibit to depict the history of select historic “corners” that are significant to the County. In doing so, the Snohomish County Art and Historic Preservation Commission sought to commemorate the notable corners through the assemblage and documentation of the family histories and/or historic events that have occurred at or near each site. The result of this research, undertaken between September and November 2013 is presented here. Through the collection of documents, photographs, site visits, and oral histories we were able to assemble additional information to expand on the work previously started by David Dilgard, History Specialist at the Everett Public Library, and other local historians who were interested in the origins of street, neighborhood, and corner names throughout the County. This document contains descriptions of persons and events that shaped 22 of the County’s corners; it has been divided into three distinct themes, with two uncategorized locations. The corners discussed and illustrated in this document include the following:

### Theme 1—Pioneer Stories, 1880s to 1960s

Cavalero’s Corner, Lake Stevens  
Holmes’ Corner, Edmonds  
Nelson’s Corner, Mukilteo  
Rees’ Corner, Snohomish

Larimer’s Corner, Everett  
Eisen’s Corner, Lynnwood  
Perrinville Corner, Edmonds

### Theme 2 –Life along the Bothell-Everett Highway, 1880s to 1950s

Murphy’s Corner, Mill Creek  
Osborn’s Corner, Mill Creek  
Wintermute’s Corner, Mill Creek  
Kennard’s Corner, Bothell

Thrasher’s Corner, Bothell  
Turner’s Corner, Woodinville  
Steven’s Corner, Maltby

### Theme 3—Road Tripping through Snohomish County, 1920s-1960s

Keeler’s Korner, Lynnwood  
Rex’s Corner, Arlington  
Casino Corner, Everett

Brandstrom’s Corner, Stanwood  
Heichel’s Corner, Stanwood  
Sandy Beach Corner, Lake Stevens

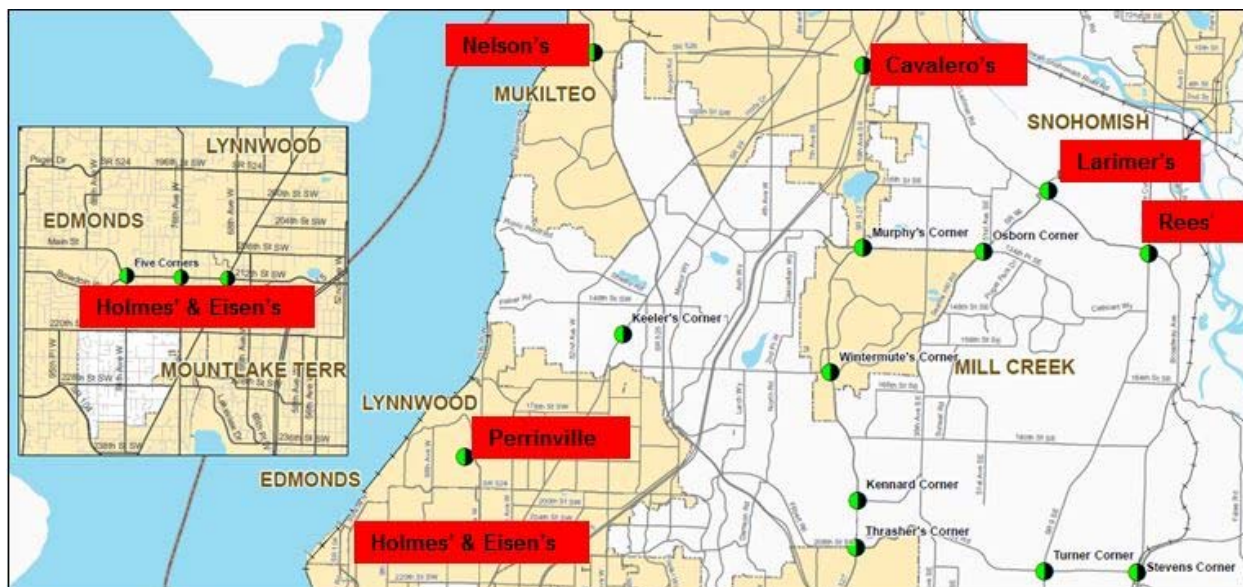
### No Theme

Speakers Corner, Everett  
Jamison Corner, Snohomish

We anticipate that this documentation will fuel continued dialogue concerning the corners that shaped Snohomish County and will be used to develop brochures, promotional material, and/or website content to identify and promote the County’s history. Additional corners should be researched to complete the story of how the County came to be what it is today.

The research, site visits, interviews and content for this document was provided primarily by historian Lauren Perez Hoogkamer with input from Rhoda Lawrence of BOLA Architecture + Planning, and Wendy Becker of the Snohomish County Office of Economic Development.

Theme 1—Pioneer Stories, 1880s to 1960s



Cavalero’s Corner - Intersection of Highways 2 and 204, Lake Stevens

Cavalero’s (note spelling change) Corner is named for Dominick Cavelero who was born in Italy on March 8, 1852. The son of Peter Cavelero, Dominick was known as a “large-hearted, whole-souled gentleman.”<sup>1</sup>

Dominick married the Italian Kate Nuchitti in 1877. They had nine children: John, Emma, Frank, Fred; Charles, who was killed during WWI; Edward, William, James, and Lena. The Caveleros immigrated to San Francisco in 1883; they then traveled to Montana before settling in Snohomish County in 1884.<sup>2</sup> Dominick worked in the “lumber woods” until he was able to open his own shingle mill. A successful businessman, Dominick then tried his hand at farming and began buying up land in Everett. He moved to Everett in 1911 and built a large home in which to retire. He owned a total of 2,150 acres at the intersection of Highways 2 and 204, which, reportedly, was the east end of the county’s first macadam road. Four hundred acres of his land were actively farmed and the rest was used for pasture and timber. Dominick was a devout republican and member of the Ericks.<sup>3</sup>



*Dominick Cavelero (History of Snohomish County V2)*

Dominick and Kate’s son, John Cavelero, was a successful farmer of property near Everett. He and his family are credited as “progressive agriculturists” who contributed to the development of Snohomish County. John was born in Italy on April 27, 1877; he was six years old when his family came to the US. John

<sup>1</sup> Whitfield, William, ed. *History of Snohomish County, Washington*. V2 Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1926. pp. 670-671

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

went to public school in Snohomish County and helped his father with the family businesses. In 1904, he married the future Kate Cavelero, who was also from Italy. They had five children: Dominick, George, Irene, Mildred, and John. In 1919, he bought his own 12 acres, where he built an eight-room house. John was also a republican, who was interested in public affairs but not politics.<sup>4</sup>



*Cavelero's Corner (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

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<sup>4</sup> Whitfield, William, ed. *History of Snohomish County, Washington*. V2 Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1926. pg. 625

Holmes' Corner - Intersection of 212<sup>th</sup> Street SW and 76<sup>th</sup> Avenue W, Edmonds (site of the Edmonds-Woodway High School)

Holmes' Corner, officially renamed in 2008, was the home of Samuel Holmes, who is remembered as one of the most prominent pioneers in Snohomish County. Holmes was born in Illinois on June 25, 1853. His father was a well-known lawyer in Illinois. His mother, Sarah, was born in North Carolina in 1830. One of four children, Samuel attended Law's Veterinary College and started his own practice after graduating at age 17. Holmes then moved to Iowa, when he was 23, and by 1877 he was also working as a part time butcher—an unsuccessful business venture. Samuel married Anna E. Towne in 1885. Anna's mother Eliza Towne was born in Ireland; she was a practicing doctor for many years. Anna attended Tabor College, in Iowa, and was a successful music teacher. Samuel and Anna had four children—Mae Pearl Sweet, Guy, Anna, and Fred.<sup>5</sup> However, Samuel was rumored to be a philanderer who may have fathered other children.

While still in Iowa, Samuel tried his hand at a few more businesses, eventually becoming successful when his health declined in 1886.<sup>6</sup> He then moved to the West Coast where he traveled through Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle, before settling in Edmonds. Once there, he and his wife stayed with George Brackett, the founder of Edmonds, until they were able to build their own cabin. The Holmes family then moved to their own homestead where they were awakened by a cougar on the first night. Slowly, they cleared the first 18 acres of their land and began to raise cattle. They later built a new, larger house approximately a quarter mile away from their first cabin. Samuel was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, Number 405, and he was an active Democrat.<sup>7</sup>



*Holmes Corner (Snohomish County Assessor, 1998)*

In 1918, it was reported that the highly respected Samuel Holmes had attempted to kill Mrs. Sevilla Salyer, a new resident who had just purchased the entire Holmes homestead. After the attack, Samuel committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. On the Monday of the incident, Salyer went to the office of Dr.

<sup>5</sup> Shiach, William Sidney, ed. *Illustrated History of Skagit & Snohomish Counties*. Chicago: Interstate Publishing Company, 1906. pp. 953-54

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

O.W. Schmidt with a gunshot wound to her head and other evidence of having been in a struggle. She told the doctor that Holmes had threatened to commit suicide, although she didn't know if he had followed through. Evidence suggests that Holmes was mentally ill. There were reports that Holmes had previously threatened to "get" prosecuting attorney Black for a grudge related to another issue. Witness testimony said Holmes planned to buy a revolver and "clean out" his enemies. Salyer testified that she had employed the 65-year-old Holmes as a hired man. She had no altercations with him until he threatened to kill her and others.



*Holmes Corner (Hoogkamer, 2013)*



*21031 W. 76<sup>th</sup> Ave., Edmonds (Hoogkamer, 2013)*



*George and Etta Brackett in front of their home, circa early 1900s  
(HistoryLink via the Edmonds-South Snohomish County Historical Society)*

When Holmes attacked, she ran into her kitchen and locked the door. Holmes then crashed through a plate glass window in the front room, jumped through the broken glass and broke a second pane to Salyer's bedroom where she was hiding. When Salyer ran to hide in the closet, Holmes shot through the closet door. He then stuck the revolver through the hole in the closet door and Salyer grabbed hold of it and broke off the stock. Holmes dragged Salyer through her bedroom, but she was able to grab her own revolver from where it was kept by her bed. Unfortunately, her gun did not fire and she and Holmes continued to struggle. The attack ended when neighbors appeared on the scene causing Holmes to flee into the house. He fired two shots

from within the house and was later found dead. Sheriff McCullough was the first to find the man lying on a lounge with the weapon still in his hand. A coroner's jury declared his death a suicide.<sup>8</sup>

Throughout history, Holmes Corner has had its fair share of intrigue. Chris Jacobs, owner of the house at 21031 7<sup>th</sup> Ave W., across the street from the Holmes homestead, said that he was told his property used to be a speakeasy in the 1920s. The current structure is a remodel of the original 1920s dwelling. Judy Tozzer, a great granddaughter of Anna and Samuel Holmes, said that the property across the street was not associated with her ancestors.



*Holmes' descendants at the renaming of the corner (The Beacon, 2008)*

(Additional research provided by Jim Underhill.)

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<sup>8</sup> *The Herald*, "Shoots Self as Bullets Aimed at Woman Fail." August 1, 1918



Nelson's Corner - Intersection of 84<sup>th</sup> Street SW and the Mukilteo Speedway, Mukilteo

In 1993, Frank Nelson, age 85, was Mukilteo's Pioneer of the Year. His parents, Oscar and Adele Nelson, brought Frank and his sister, Vera, to Mukilteo in 1909. The Nelsons were originally from Sweden; they lived in Illinois when they first came to the US but were drawn to the West Coast. They moved to Ballard before buying Ferdinand Fogleberg's cabin in Mukilteo.<sup>9</sup>

They came by boat from Ballard, where Oscar worked in a mill. When they arrived, Oscar carried all their belongings on his back, up the hill at the intersection of 84<sup>th</sup> and the Mukilteo Speedway. At first the family lived in Fogleberg's leaky, two-room cabin before building a house in 1910.<sup>10</sup> The road that is 84<sup>th</sup> Street SW wasn't built until 1914.<sup>11</sup> In 1933, the Nelsons built the brick house that still stands at 4514 84<sup>th</sup> Street SW. Sam Sorenson, who constructed many of the area's homes, was the contractor. Sorenson was also a road builder and he helped Oscar blow up the stumps to clear his land.<sup>12</sup> Oscar spent 13 years taming the 15 acres that would become the Nelson farm. At the same time, he worked 10 hours a day at the Mukilteo shingle mill, for 10 cents an hour to help pay their mortgage of \$5 a month. The children, Frank and his sister also worked on the land. The area became known as Nelson's Corner when Oscar's brothers bought the neighboring land, giving the Nelson family a total of 35 acres. The family grew and sold strawberries for 40 years. The property was also known for the dahlias that Adele grew.<sup>13</sup>



*Oscar and Adele Nelson*

The Nelson Hill House originally stood at the corner of 84<sup>th</sup> Street W. and 44<sup>th</sup> Avenue W. until 1993 when it was moved to 8216 45<sup>th</sup> Place W. and restored by Vic and Jeanie Alinen. This 1926 Dutch Colonial was added to the Mukilteo Register of Historic Places in 1995; it is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was the home of Frank's uncle, John Nelson, who lived with his brother, Oscar, when he first arrived in Mukilteo. His daughter, Violet (real name Verona), was born in 1915 in a house on Third Street. It took John from the fall of 1926 to the summer of 1927 to finish his house. He was no stranger to hard

<sup>9</sup> McConnell, Opal "Scenes from the Past." *Rosehill News*, December 1988

<sup>10</sup> Archipley, Paul, "Nelson Relishes a Full Life." *Mukilteo Beacon*, September 1, 1993

<sup>11</sup> *Mukilteo Vintage Home Tour and Tea*, Mukilteo Historical Society. September 13, 2003

<sup>12</sup> Brown, Bruce, "How Things used to be." Mukilteo Historical Society, 1990s

<sup>13</sup> Archipley, Paul, "Nelson Relishes a Full Life." *Mukilteo Beacon*, September 1, 1993

work—he once broke all his ribs and his collarbone when he fell 40 feet under a log boom. Another time he broke his hip after his crew dropped a load of lumber on him.<sup>14</sup>



*Nelson Hill House, unknown date (Mukilteo Beacon, 1993)*

The Nelson cousins had a difficult time in Mukilteo as other children teased them for speaking Swedish. Even so, Violet met her future husband, Vern Burkebile, while she was still in high school. They planned to elope while she was studying to be a civil engineer at the University of Washington. On the way to Mount Vernon to get married, their car flipped over and Vern was severely injured. After that, they waited another four years before actually getting married. Violet told the *Mukilteo Beacon* that she waited so that people would know that the pregnancy rumors were false. The Nelsons also remember that moonshiners were still prevalent during this time.<sup>15</sup>



*Frank Nelson's House (Hoogkamer, 2013)*



*Nelson Hill House, (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

At 19, Frank joined the Navy; during WWI he served in the Pacific. After the war, Frank worked at the Sound View Pulp mill (now the Scott Paper Company) until his retirement. He cared for his mother, father, and sister until their deaths and continued to work the family farm. Frank never married; he passed away on August 24, 1997, after suffering from several strokes.<sup>16</sup> Frank requested that there be no funeral.<sup>17</sup> In his will,

<sup>14</sup> Archipley, Paul, "Pioneer Family Mixed Hard Work, Play in Early Days." *Mukilteo Beacon*, July 14, 1993

<sup>15</sup> Ibid

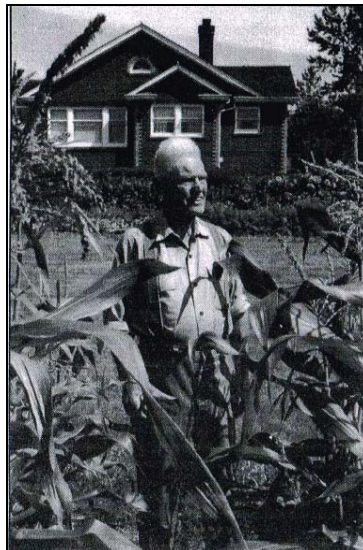
<sup>16</sup> Archipley, Paul, "Nelson Relishes a Full Life." *Mukilteo Beacon*, September 1, 1993

<sup>17</sup> *The Herald*, "Frank Oscar Nelson." August 26, 1997

Frank gave the Mukilteo Presbyterian Church the first option to buy five acres of the family land. The church has since relocated to the property that Frank's house occupies.<sup>18</sup>



*Nelson Display at the Mukilteo Historical Society*



*Frank Nelson (Mukilteo Beacon, 1993)*

Between 1907 and 2004, the church's congregation met at the building on Third Street (shown in the photographed model by Lorna Hall). The original building was planned by George Losvar, although it was built by members of the congregation.<sup>19</sup> The Hill House is currently (2013) for sale.



*The Nelson Family—clockwise from top left: Frank Nelson, David Watson, Vern Burkebile, and Violet Nelson Burkebile, (Mukilteo Beacon, 1993)*

<sup>18</sup> Display at the Mukilteo Historical Society

<sup>19</sup> *Mukilteo Vintage Home Tour and Tea*, Mukilteo Historical Society. September 13, 2003

**Rees' Corner - Intersection of State Route 9 and Lowell Larimer Road, Snohomish**

Rees R. Rees—born in Abernodwydd, Wales, in 1863—was a pioneer farmer in Snohomish County. He came to the US in 1863 and worked as a driver of horse-drawn streetcars in Chicago. In 1889, he moved to Snohomish County and bought 40 acres, although he went back to Chicago for three years before permanently relocating to Snohomish County in 1893. He also owned a hay baler that was rented by other local farmers. Rees married Sally Bound in 1902; she died eight years later, leaving him with two children. In 1914, he married Rosa Ball, the daughter of England's Reverend T.H. Ball. Rees' children are Vila Anderson and Arthur Bud Rees, chief machinist of the US Coast Guard. Many of Rees' family members remained in Wales. Rees died on November 21, 1943.<sup>20</sup> The Rees family sold the property in 1992.<sup>21</sup>



*Former Rees Property-9010 Lowell-Larimer Road, built 1991/remodeled 1992. (Snohomish County Assessor, 1992)*



*Properties around Ree's Corner (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

<sup>20</sup> *The Daily Herald*, "Rees R. Rees Dies Sunday Afternoon," November 22, 1943

<sup>21</sup> "Parcel 28052500302600," Snohomish County Assessor.

Larimer's Corner - Intersection of Lowell-Larimer Road and Seattle Hill Road, Everett

Larimer's Corner is named for William Wilson Larimer. He was born in Indiana in 1839 and later moved to Iowa. In 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army's Company I, of the First Nebraska Infantry, and fought in the Civil War with Ulysses S. Grant in battles along the Mississippi. William then returned to his farm in Iowa, until moving to Seattle in 1872. He worked as a carpenter for two years before homesteading in Snohomish County.



*Area around Larimer's Corner (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

His wife, Amanda "Minnie" (Merwin) Larimer, was born in Ohio. She was educated and taught at schools in Ohio and Iowa. Amanda married William in 1867. Their only surviving child was Floyd M. Larimer, who was born on June 1, 1880. Floyd's sister, Mary Maude, died in 1889 at age four.<sup>22</sup> Floyd was educated in Snohomish County and worked on the family farm with his father, who died in 1902. He became well-known as a successful farmer. In 1903, he married Pauline Bound. Pauline was the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Bound, who came from Wales in 1883. Floyd and Pauline had one son, William J., who was born on April 3, 1904.<sup>23</sup> Floyd owned 75 acres and the Anderson Plat book of 1910 shows that his mother, Amanda Larimer, had 120 acres in her name.

Floyd and Amanda's son, William (Bill) J. Larimer, was married to Mona E. Bowman for 72 years, 29 of which they spent on the Larimer family farm. Mona was born on September 18, 1907 in New York, but moved to Snohomish when she was two years old. Her parents were Julia and Edgar Bowman. In 1926, the year after she graduated from Snohomish High School, Mona married her high school sweetheart, Bill Larimer. In 1956, they left Larimer's Corner to live in Everett. Mona was known for her cooking, canning, and baking. She and Bill had two daughters: Shirley and Mary Jane. Bill died in 1998; Mona died on August 17, 2007.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>22</sup> "Kerr/Stainbrook Family-Mary Maude Larimer," *Ancestry.com*. May 29, 2013 <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=stainbrook&id=I39517>

<sup>23</sup>Shiach, William Sidney, ed. *Illustrated History of Skagit & Snohomish Counties*. Chicago: Interstate Publishing Company, 1909. pp. 868-871

<sup>24</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. August 22-31, 2007



*Mona E. Larimer (The Herald, 2007)*

Today, Lowell-Larimer road, the area around Larimer's Corner, is populated with many historic barns reminiscent of the successful farming community that once characterized the area.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Riddle, Margaret, "Snohomish County's Centennial Farms and Heritage Barns: A Slideshow." *HistoryLink*, December 1, 2011

Eisen's Corner - 6824 212<sup>th</sup> Street SW, Lynnwood

Originally, the Eisen brothers, Carl and Frank, came to Snohomish Country with their mother, who was running a resort on Hall's Lake during the 1920s.<sup>26</sup> Carl Eisen wanted to become a firefighter ever since he witnessed the 1915 fire that nearly burned all of South County due to a lack of firefighters and firefighting resources.<sup>27</sup> In 1929, Eisen and Clarence Crary started the area's first volunteer fire department, which operated out of Eisen's service garage at SW 212<sup>th</sup> Street and Highway 99. The fire department had 25 volunteers, no uniforms, and no equipment. Dressed in old clothes, they used pickup trucks loaded with buckets and barrels to fight fires. In 1932, the department restored a 1925 REO Speedwagon fire truck that was purchased from the Edmonds Fire Department for \$300. Eisen's wife, Adele, operated the station's hand-cranked siren and speaker from her back porch while she manned the gas pumps at their garage and service station. Whenever there was a fire, residents would call Eisen's garage and he would drive the truck to the site.



*Eisen's volunteer squad in the 1930s (The Enterprise Weekender)*

As volunteers heard the siren they would bring extra buckets to refill the truck.<sup>28</sup> Eisen told the *Enterprise Weekender* that people would joke that the fire truck was so slow they could pass it with a bicycle.<sup>29</sup> In 1945, the station became Snohomish County's Fire District 1 and Crary became the first fire chief.<sup>30</sup> A major goal on the way to becoming a legitimate fire district was raising the \$50 to \$75 it cost to install a fire hydrant. However, even the fire hydrant didn't solve the problems caused by lack of infrastructure. Eisen's team lost a furniture manufacturing plant to a fire when a water pipe broke as they were connecting their hoses—the underground pipe had been attached by plastic.<sup>31</sup> Eisen was assistant chief until 1955 when he took over; that was also the year it became a paid position. Up until the late 1950s, the fire department was still staffed by volunteers; there were no fire regulations and very few fire hydrants. However, the Firemen's Ball was the peak of the social season.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>26</sup> *The Everett Herald*, "Fire, Dozer Erase Landmark—Another South County Link With Past Goes." October 9, 1963

<sup>27</sup> Gardiner, Judy, "Old Time Fireman Remembers When." *The Enterprise Weekender*, June 24, 1978

<sup>28</sup> Snohomish County Fire District, "History." 2005

<sup>29</sup> Gardiner, Judy, "Old Time Fireman Remembers When." *The Enterprise Weekender*, June 24, 1978

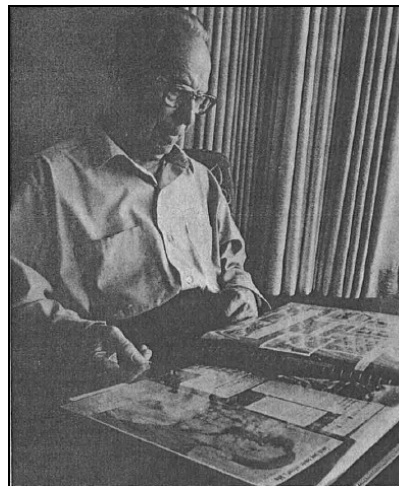
<sup>30</sup> Snohomish County Fire District, "History." 2005

<sup>31</sup> Gardiner, Judy

<sup>32</sup> Ibid



*C. Eisen at the Firehouse (SCFD1, circa 1950s)*



*C. Eisen (The Enterprise Weekender, 1978)*

In 1957, a formal fire station (6824 212<sup>th</sup> St. SW) was built, at the same location as Eisen’s garage, with money raised by the Seattle Heights Civic Club. The original garage was demolished in 1963. The *Herald* reported that Carl Eisen watched sadly as bulldozers demolished the original building he and his brother, Frank, built in 1925. As fire chief, Eisen was there to ensure that fire safety regulations were being followed. It took the brothers two years to build the garage as they had to work in their free time and when money was available. Eisen told the *Herald* that they used horses to level the hill that used to stand on the land, a process which took over a year. In 1952, Eisen sold his share of the building to his brother and his share of the business to Robert Olson. Under Frank Eisen and Robert Olson, the business was moved to a larger building. The Eisen’s garage was the first building at that intersection, back when Highway 99 was barely used. Carl Eisen also built a house, which has since been demolished, near the garage. The house was sold with the building. Eisen told the *Herald* that he wished he could save the old buildings.<sup>33</sup>



*6824 212<sup>th</sup> St. SW (Hoogkamer, 2013)*



*C. Eisen on the right (SCFD1, 1961)*

<sup>33</sup> *The Everett Herald*, “Fire, Dozer Erase Landmark—Another South County Link With Past Goes.” October 9, 1963





*Eisen and Inspector Clarence Crary  
(The Everett Daily Herald, 1956)*

Eisen remained chief until 1968, when he retired, amidst controversy, and became chief mechanic. When Eisen resigned, fire secretary Bob Davidson turned in his resignation to protest the commissioners who called for Eisen's removal.<sup>34</sup> It was reported that the commission was responding to complaints from some of the volunteer firefighters.<sup>35</sup>

Carl Eisen was born on October 11, 1901, in Minnesota. He died on January 31, 1993. The Eisens had three children: Gary, Ken, and Patty.<sup>36</sup> Eisen was known by the community as "Mr. Fireman."<sup>37</sup>

<sup>34</sup> *The Enterprise*, "Chief Eisen Steps Down." June 5, 1968

<sup>35</sup> *The Everett Herald*, "Fire Chief Asked to Resign Post." April 10, 1968

<sup>36</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. February 2, 1993

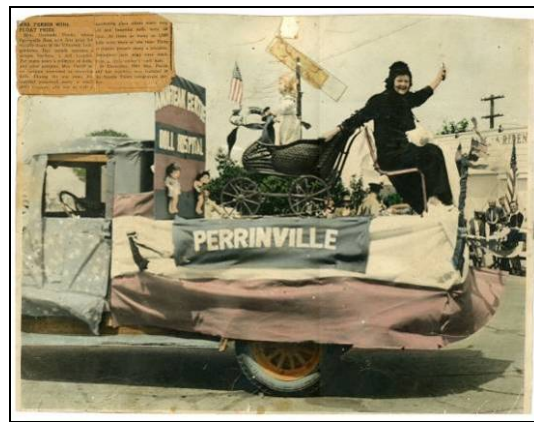
<sup>37</sup> Haley, Jim, "Fire Fighting Pioneered by Chief 31 Years Ago." *The Everett Herald*, April 10, 1968

Perrinville Corner - Intersection of Olympic View Drive and W 76<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Edmonds

Located at the intersection of Olympic View Drive and W 76<sup>th</sup> Avenue is the unusual Perrinville Corner, named for founders Gertrude and Carl Perrin. Gertie, the second of ten children, was born in Missouri to William and Mary Osborn.<sup>38</sup> When she was eight years old, the family moved to California because her father loved to travel. From Redwood, California, she saw the smoke and felt the shaking as the 1906 earthquake devastated San Francisco. In 1910, when she was 16, Gertie had a short-lived marriage to a man named Warren. The next year, Gertie—no longer married—moved with her family to Edmonds, Washington. In 1913, the 20-year-old Gertie married Andrew A. Henson, but after 12 years this marriage also ended in divorce. In 1930, she met Carl Perrin who had just moved to Edmonds. Carl was originally from Arkansas, but had been living in Idaho and Eastern Washington.<sup>39</sup>



*Perrinville, (Seattle P-I, circa 1987)*



*Perrin Wins Float Prize, (Unknown source and date)*



*Gertrude Perrin, (Seattle P-I, 1956)*



*Gertrude Perrin (Michael O'Leary, 1981?)*

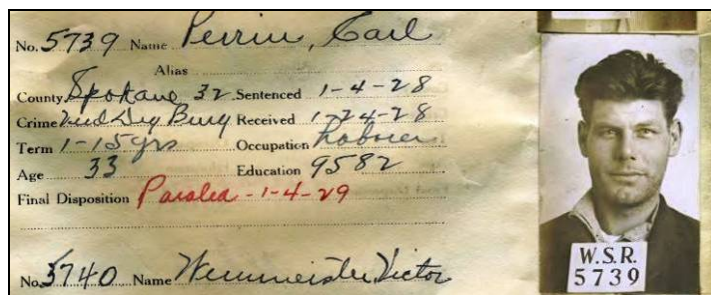
<sup>38</sup> Gaeng, Betty Lou, "Jennie Gertrude "Gertie" Perrin. *The Women's Legacy Project of Snohomish County*, 2010

<sup>39</sup> Ibid

Carl Perrin said he had been a police officer in Spokane for five years before becoming manager of the restaurant where he met Gertie, while she was waitressing.<sup>40</sup> However, the Washington State Reformatory has a record—which matches Carl’s age and place of birth—for a Carl Perrin who was arrested in Spokane for second degree burglary in 1928 and released in 1929 after serving one year of a 1-15 year sentence.<sup>41</sup> According to the *Spokesman-Review*, Carl was a police officer between 1920 and 1923, when he was forced to resign due to “alleged neglect of duty.” In January of 1928, Perrin was arrested for stealing \$520 from the Briggs cigar store, in Spokane, after gaining information about the shop by saying he was a newly hired policeman. Perrin fought the police officer who caught him in the act. He later told the judge that he stole the money because his wife was “ill and destitute” and he was only a laborer with a fourth grade education. He claimed to have been under the influence of alcohol during the crime.<sup>42</sup> It is not known whether Gertie knew of Carl’s past, but they married on April 2, 1931. Their son, Carl O. ‘Skip’ Perrin, Jr., was born on June 18, 1932.<sup>43</sup>



Carl Perrin (Helen Reynolds, 1945)



Carl Perrin (Washington State Reformatory, 1928)

Throughout her life, Gertie managed at least five restaurants in Edmonds and owned several antique shops, including a doll shop called “Gertie’s Doll Hospital,” which was lost in a 1945 fire. It was the first antique shop in Edmonds.<sup>44</sup> In 1938, Carl became tired of city life and wanted to move back to the country. The adventurous Gertie is credited with telling him, “If I’m going out in the sticks, I’m going to start me a town.” Carl didn’t think she would really do it.<sup>45</sup> The Perrins paid \$15,000 for 10.5 acres at three corners of the area that would become Perrinville;<sup>46</sup> they later acquired a total of 35 acres. Starting with a log cabin, they built a town, building by building, around themselves. In 1939, Gertie paid 10 cents to the Everett courthouse to have the name Perrinville made official. The Perrins also built the first grocery store and gas station and paid for the sewer, phone, and water lines to be installed. During this time, Carl owned the Perrinville Roofing Company.<sup>47</sup> In 1945, he was the first roofer to advertise in the Edmonds directory.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Ibid

<sup>41</sup> Corrections Department, Reformatory, Admissions Registers, 1908-1923, Office of the Secretary of State, Washington State Archives, Digital Archives, <http://digitalarchives.wa.gov>

<sup>42</sup> “Nabs Ex-Sleuth in Robbery Act,” *Spokesman-Review*. Thursday, January 5, 1928. pg. 6

<sup>43</sup> Gaeng, Betty Lou, “Jennie Gertrude “Gertie” Perrin. *The Women’s Legacy Project of Snohomish Country*, 2010

<sup>44</sup> Ibid

<sup>45</sup> “Where in the World is Perrinville: Interview with Edith Faste.” November 5, 2007

<sup>46</sup> Ibid

<sup>47</sup> Gaeng, Betty Lou, “Jennie Gertrude “Gertie” Perrin. *The Women’s Legacy Project of Snohomish Country*, 2010

Mrs. Perrin was also known as Ann-Teak Gertie because of the antique shop she opened in Perrinville.<sup>49</sup> In 1956, she told the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* that she still had a thimble she found when she was a child because she loved old things. By the 1950s, she had already been in the antique business for at least 25 years. Her first shop, “Gertie’s What Not Shop,” began when two women asked to buy a glass slipper-shaped perfume bottle and a cornucopia vase she had decorating her window. She then traded old fruit jars for other items to increase her inventory.<sup>50</sup>

Carl died on June 9, 1965, but Gertie continued to build Perrinville. She welcomed a car wash manned by “scantly-clad young women.”<sup>51</sup> In 1977, furniture dealer Chic Kravagna designed and built the shopping center (seen here) to look like an historic town.<sup>52</sup> In 1990, Perrinville opened its own post office, although the “town” is technically part of Edmonds and Lynwood. Gertie eventually sold all of her property, except the house and shop where she lived until her death on October 4, 1991—she was 98 years old. She ran her antique shop until 1990. Gertie and Carl’s son died in 2010.<sup>53</sup>



*Perrinville Corner (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

In 2007, Perrinville resident and stained glass artist Edith Faste described the town as a home for the creative and unusual.<sup>54</sup> She recalled a Mrs. Campbell, known as the “Goat Lady” because of the animals she kept. Campbell didn’t own a form of transportation so she would stand in the middle of the street to stop traffic until someone offered her a ride. Another notable resident was Mr. Prill, who ran for President of the United States as part of the Greenback Party. Upon losing the election, he opened the “Save-You-Time” grocery store. In another incident when a bear broke into the local Marlin Candy Company to eat candy apples, it was caught and skinned by the owners—the Ted Olson family. Many of Perrinville’s residents were well known artists or art collectors, such as Mr. Girkey whose collection of Eskimo art is now housed in the Burke Museum.<sup>55</sup>

In 2010, Jeannie Gertrude ‘Gertie’ Perrin was profiled by the Snohomish County Women’s Legacy Project.

<sup>48</sup> Gertie, Perrin, Notes. 1988

<sup>49</sup> Lynch, Frank, “The Antique Shop on Snake Trail Road.” *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, March 7, 1956

<sup>50</sup> Ibid

<sup>51</sup> Gaeng, Betty Lou, “Jennie Gertrude ‘Gertie’ Perrin. *The Women’s Legacy Project of Snohomish Country*, 2010

<sup>52</sup> Nelson, Robert T., “Perrinville Huh?” *The Seattle Times*, November 19, 1987

<sup>53</sup> Gaeng, Betty Lou, “Jennie Gertrude ‘Gertie’ Perrin. *The Women’s Legacy Project of Snohomish Country*, 2010

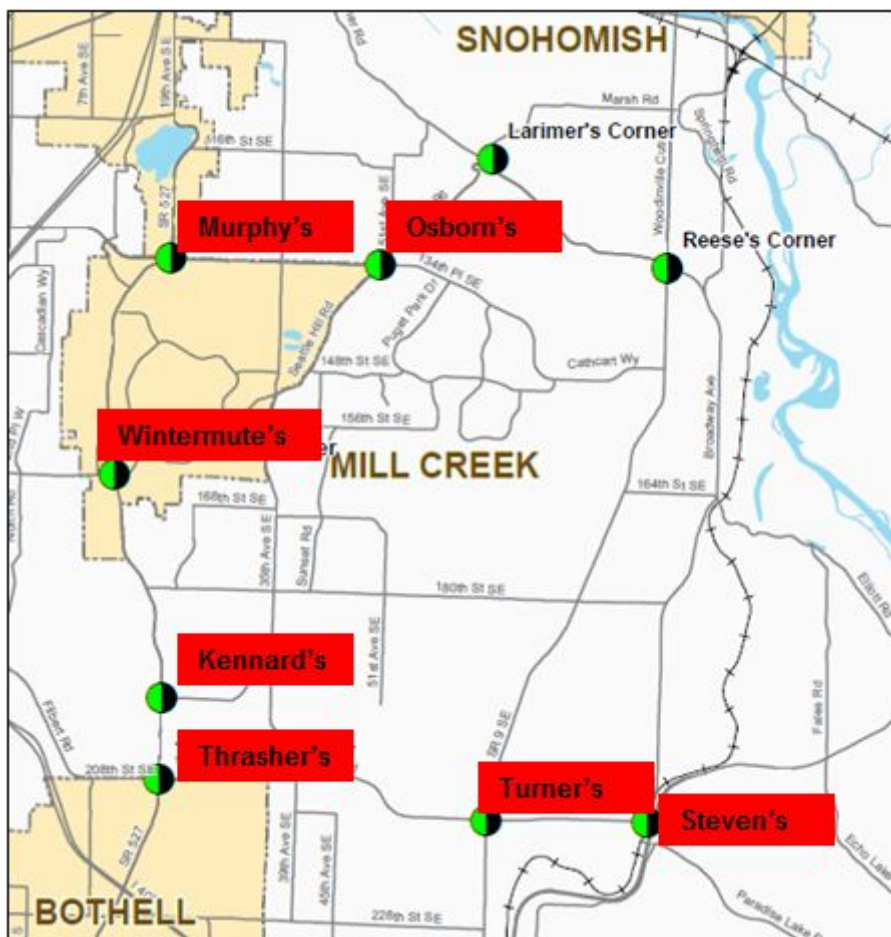
<sup>54</sup> “Where in the World is Perrinville: Interview with Edith Faste.” November 5, 2007

<sup>55</sup> Ibid

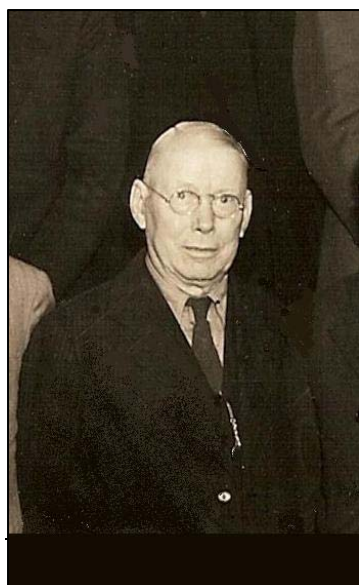


*Gertie's former house and store (Hoogkamer, 2013) Former car wash (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

Theme 2 –Life along the Bothell-Everett Highway, 1880s to 1950s (North to South)



Murphy's Corner - Intersection of 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE and 132<sup>nd</sup> Street SE, Mill Creek



Robert A. Murphy, the son of Allen and Harriet (McClay), was born in 1864, in Ottawa, Canada.<sup>56</sup> Allen and Harriet were both from Northern Ireland.<sup>57</sup> Allen Murphy was a lumberman and a farmer; he died in 1893.<sup>58</sup> Robert Murphy worked with his father until he ran away from home at the age of 17. He secured a job at the Russell House, of Ottawa, as a bellboy. After three years, he moved from hotel to hotel until he arrived in Spokane. In 1902, he moved to Seattle and then to Alaska where he worked in another hotel for two years. Upon his return to Seattle, he found a job at

*of Snohomish County, Washington.* V2 Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing

*of Snohomish County, Washington.* V2 Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing

Robert A. Murphy (NW Room,  
1939)

the Sergian Hotel. By 1915, he had purchased the 44 acres which would become known as Murphy's Corner. Murphy lived in a log cabin for a year while he built his own hotel. The building had a large ballroom and the latest guest facilities. Murphy's wife, Mary (Mamie) A. Lauer, managed the hotel meals. The establishment was well known for its chicken dinners and "home cooking." Mamie married Robert Murphy in 1910; she was from Los Angeles, California. Their resort was one of the most popular in the region.<sup>59</sup>

Robert Murphy had four brothers—T.H., Easton, Cecil, and Arnold—and two sisters, one of which was Mable Beyeres. Robert died on June 19, 1942.<sup>60</sup>

Archie Arnold, age 95, grew up on a 20-acre farm on 132<sup>nd</sup> Street SE, near Murphy's Corner.<sup>61</sup> He remembers both the Murphys and the Osborns of Osborn Corner. Arnold describes Robert Murphy as man who always wore a suit and seemed wealthy. Likewise, Mrs. Murphy was "sharp," well educated, and well dressed. The Murphy hotel was known as the "roadhouse" and it had a gas station. The Murphys planned to open a golf course, but this plan never came to fruition. According to Arnold, there were approximately 13 residences between Murphy's Corner and Osborn's Corner during the 1920s and 30s. The Arnold family paid for the rights to pick and sell blackberries from the 100 acres that the Osborn's owned. Archie and his siblings sold the berries for \$1 a gallon and earned enough for their school supplies, clothes, and entertainment.<sup>62</sup>

Archie's parents Marguerite Elise (Arsenault) Arnold and Emanuel Arnold were French, but came to Snohomish County via Canada. Archie has since travelled to France several times to see his mother's birthplace. In 1928, the Arnold's home in Arlington was destroyed by fire. They then moved to a farm between Murphy Corner and Osborn Corner. It was difficult transitioning from the town of Arlington to a rural farm. They had no power or water lines and they lived in a house that was too small for the Arnolds and their five children: Rose, Felix, Archie, Ernie, and Rena. Marguerite and Emanuel had to clear the land, dig their own well, and build a bigger house. At first, the children attended the Thomas Lake School. It was a one room school for eight grades that were all taught by Mrs. Hover; Mr. Hover drove the school bus. The Arnold children later attended the Silver Lake School.<sup>63</sup>

Arnold remembers that both women and children worked hard to survive the difficult depression era. As a boy, Archie picked berries for his family and delivered the *Seattle Star* newspaper. The local grocery store and gas station, owned by the Oberlanders, let people buy food on credit and women worked together to provide lunch for the school children. Mrs. Oberlander also bought 10 acres from the Arnold family for her brother who was very old. During this time, people created their own entertainment. The Femestra family sang and played the violin and banjo for neighborhood dances. Archie recalls that no one had any modern appliances—neighbors cleared their land with teams of horses.

Archie also did gardening for Mrs. Oberlander. While he worked, Mrs. Oberlander and Mrs. Murphy gave him plenty of life advice, such as encouraging him to go to law school. As a teen, Archie didn't take their advice. He entered the Civilian Conservation Corps, but his captain and lieutenant, against CCC rules, enrolled him in high school and encouraged him to graduate. The captain and lieutenant even attended his

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<sup>59</sup> Whitfield, William, ed. *History of Snohomish County, Washington*. V2 Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1926. pg. 752

<sup>60</sup> "Robert A. Murphy." *The Everett Daily Herald*, June 20, 1942. pg. 11

<sup>61</sup> Hoogkamer, Lauren Perez, *Interview with Archie Arnold*. October 30, 2013

<sup>62</sup> Ibid

<sup>63</sup> Ibid

graduation ceremony. Upon enrolling in business college, Archie realized “he had to get serious about life.” He was drafted into the military at Fort Lewis but was discharged after an hour because of knee injuries from playing baseball. In 1945, Archie decided to become a mechanical engineer. He has since designed many hot water and heating systems. One of his projects was the Red Hook Brewery in New Hampshire. Additionally, he also worked on several retirement homes. Archie married the daughter of one of his childhood neighbors, the Welch family. Although they are now divorced they still visit with each other.<sup>64</sup>

(Additional research provided by David Dilgard and Archie Arnold, who is writing his family’s history.)

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<sup>64</sup> Hoogkamer, Lauren Perez, *Interview with Archie Arnold*. October 30, 2013



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**Osborn's Corner - Intersection of 132<sup>nd</sup> Street and Seattle Hill Road, Mill Creek**

Israel Day Osborn (sometimes spelled Osborne) was one of Snohomish County's pioneer farmers. He was born in 1853, in New Jersey, to Elias and Eliza (Pearson) Osborn. Israel's father was a wagon maker and a farmer. Israel attended schools in New Jersey and Indiana. In 1884, he moved to Kansas; in 1890 he moved to Snohomish County where he spent a year cutting cordwood for the electric company near Red Crossing. In 1891, he bought 160 acres of woods, which would become Osborn's Corner. Osborn lived in a shack while he cleared the land and sold some of the timber to a manufacturing firm in the county. At this time, he also worked at the Lowell paper mill. In 1884, he married Adeline Dunkelberger, who was from Indiana. She was the daughter of Joel and Harriet Amanda (Slight) Dunkelberger. Adeline's father died serving in the Union Army during the Civil War. Adeline and Israel had six children: Edmund, Grace May, Rose Belle, Russell George, Ada Viola, and Harriet. Israel also worked on the donation road as a road boss. He died on March 1, 1926, after being sick for three weeks.<sup>65</sup> Adeline died in February of 1977.<sup>66</sup>

One of the Osborns' daughters, Grace May, married Arthur Larson of Startup. Grace and Arthur's daughter, Adaline, married Clarence Ziebell and had two sons. Adaline and Clarence owned and operated Ziebell's Grocery on Highway 2. Grace died in 1982 and her daughter, Adaline, died in 1991.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> Whitfield, William, ed. *History of Snohomish County, Washington*. V2 Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1926. pp. 547-48

<sup>66</sup> "Social Security Death Index, Washington, Adeline Osborne," *Washington State Archives*. <http://digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/4E8D39792AE2109381CD9DB33EFD4CC7>

<sup>67</sup> "Osborn, Russell 1854-1926-Message Boards," *Ancestry.com*. April 2001-March 31, 2013

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**Wintermute's Corner - Intersection of 164<sup>th</sup> Street and Bothell Everett Highway, Mill Creek**

The “corners” along the Bothell-Everett Highway (State Route 527) represent the last days of wagon use and the beginning of car travel between Seattle and Everett. These corners were named for the prominent families that lived around on what became State Route 527. In 1885, Seattle Hill Road was an unpaved trail that led to what became the Bothell-Everett Highway. The highway development followed the area’s economic development as it evolved from logging towns to urban centers.<sup>68</sup>

In the 1930s, a Dr. Garhart purchased 800 acres that would become the majority of Mill Creek. In 1935, the many families that lived on the land built a dam and reservoir at the intersection of 164<sup>th</sup> Street and the Bothell Everett Highway. At that time, the corner became officially known as Wintermute’s Corner.<sup>69</sup> The city of Mill Creek grew out of the core at Wintermute’s Corner.<sup>70</sup> The corner was home to a truck farm that grew produce that was sold at the Wintermute grocery and gas station across the street.<sup>71</sup>

The Wintermute name may refer to the descendants of Jacob Mains Wintermute and his wife Susan Sophia Quick. Census and Wintermute family records indicate that Jacob and Susan’s eleven children (Alexander, Austin, Elias, Elizabeth, George Elmer, James Ackerson, Joseph, Levi, Luella, Mary Almeda, and Sara Jane) and their families moved from New Jersey to Nebraska to, in and around, Snohomish County during the late 1800s.<sup>72</sup>

Many North American Wintermutes trace their heritage back to Johannes Windemuth and his wife, Beate Ludolsin, who lived in Allendorf, Hessen, Germany, during the mid-1600s. The Windemuths had one child, Johann Christoph Windemuth, who married Maria Margarethe Kleppinger. Johann and Maria had three children—Anna Elisabeth, Georg Philip, and Johann Georg, who immigrated to North America in the 1730s.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> Brooks, Diane, “Loggers to Latte Stands: Route Spans History.” *The Seattle Times*, May 24, 2006

<sup>69</sup> Levitsis, Tony, “Mill Creek History.” *Help-U-Sell Puget Sound*, 2007

<sup>70</sup> “Visitor Information about Hotels, Motels, Inns, and B&B’s in Mill Creek, WA,” *Northwestplaces.com*, 2001-2008

<sup>71</sup> Brooks, Diane, “Loggers to Latte Stands: Route Spans History.” *The Seattle Times*, May 24, 2006

<sup>72</sup> “Jacob Mains Wintermute,” *Windemuth Family Organization*. January 7, 2013

<sup>73</sup> *The Windemuth Family Heritage*. windemuth.org, 2013

**Kennard's Corner - Intersection of Bothell Everett Highway and 196<sup>th</sup> Street SE, Bothell**

Alfred Kennard cleared the land, at what is known as Kennard's Corner, to establish a large dairy farm. Kennard was born in England on October 22, 1873. His father, Richard Kennard, died in England and his mother, Mary, brought her eight children to the US, when Alfred was 19. After living in Oregon for a few years, Mary returned to England with two of her children. Instead, Alfred worked in Pennsylvania for a year before moving to Portland. He arrived in Bothell by 1910 when he bought the land that became his namesake. He cleared the land and built one of the best farms of the time according to William Whitfield's *History of Snohomish County, Washington*. Kennard married Myrtle J. Knowles and they had seven children—Frederick, Robert, John, Edward, Ruth, Richard, and Jane. Kennard was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.<sup>74</sup>



19570 Bothell-Everett Highway, built 1966 (Snohomish County Assessor)

In 1929, Alfred's son, Frederick Kennard, leased the garage and service station at the northwest corner of Bothell Everett Highway and 196<sup>th</sup> Street. That was when the area became known as Kennard's Corner. Fred and his wife, Bunny, operated the business until 1945. Fred died in 1954 in a fishing accident and Bunny died in 1976. His father, Alfred, died in 1947; Myrtle followed in 1974.<sup>75</sup>

<sup>74</sup> Whitfield, William, ed. *History of Snohomish County, Washington*. V2 Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1926. pg. 452

<sup>75</sup> Kennard, Eleanor Campbell, "Kennard's Corner." *Slough of Memories*, Northshore History Boosters, Fred Klein, 1992. pp. 16-17

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**Thrasher's Corner - Intersection of Bothell Everett Highway and 208<sup>th</sup> Street SE, Bothell**

In 1928, Freda and Lyman Thrasher moved their three sons—William, Harold, and Lyman (Sonny)—to what became known as Thrasher's Corner in Bothell. The Thrashers opened a gas station, garage, grocery, and towing company on their property at the southwest corner of the Bothell Everett Highway and 208<sup>th</sup> Street SE.<sup>76</sup> It is said that Thrasher's Corner was so rural—it had dirt and plank roads—that it didn't feel like part of Bothell. The area didn't urbanize until the first stoplight was installed in 1980.<sup>77</sup>

In 1930, Freda and Lyman had their daughter, Ilean; by 1937 they had purchased the property across the street and relocated their businesses. While the three Thrasher sons were serving in WWII, another daughter, Sue Ellen, was born. In the 1940s, the family built a large brick house behind their store. They lived there for about 10 years before selling all their property and moving to Mountlake Terrace. Lyman died in 1965, followed by Freda in 1982. Their children and grandchildren live in Washington and California.<sup>78</sup>

Jane Poage, who lived at Thrasher's Corner from 1928 until 1952, remembers Freda Thrasher as a "glamorous" woman who always wore bright red lipstick and was never seen at her store. At first, the Thrasher family living quarters were behind a curtained doorway in the grocery. But the Thrashers' brick house, which was demolished in the 1980s, was upscale for its time. As a child, Jane bought penny candy from the Thrashers' store with money she earned "candling eggs"—holding a light bulb up to a fresh chicken egg in order to make sure there is no chick in it. Jane was paid 5 cents an hour. The Thrashers, along with Jane's father, Victor Boyd, and other residents created their own water system by digging trenches and installing pipes from a spring by Canyon Creek to their homes. In the 1970s, Jane's son, Stuart, found a pipe that still ran from the creek to the corner.<sup>79</sup>

Jane Poage is the daughter of Camilla Boyd who lived at Thrasher's corner from 1927 to 1994. Jane was born in 1928.<sup>80</sup> Jane's great-uncle, Joseph Wilson, came to the US from Scotland in around 1899. Soon after, he bought 120 acres, which he cleared himself, to start a dairy farm at Thrasher's Corner. There is still evidence of narrow-gauge train tracks that ran up the hill to North Creek, where there was a flume for carrying logs from Snohomish County to a shingle mill in Bothell.<sup>81</sup>

In 1920, Joseph Wilson brought his nephew, Victor Boyd, from Scotland to help him on the farm. Victor had been injured by mustard gas in WWI. Camilla was from Texas, but her parents sent her to live with a cousin—Dorothy Hale of Wintermute's Corner—while she attended the University of Washington. Victor and Camilla met each other at a dance at the grange on the Bothell-Everett Highway—all community, church, and school events were held at the grange. Jane recalls waiting in her "formals" for the buses of soldiers from Fort Lewis to arrive at the dances.<sup>82</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> Kennard, Eleanor Campbell, "Kennard's Corner." *Slough of Memories*, Northshore History Boosters, Fred Klein, 1992. pp. 16-17

<sup>77</sup> Ibid

<sup>78</sup> Kennard, Eleanor Campbell, "Kennard's Corner." *Slough of Memories*, Northshore History Boosters, Fred Klein, 1992. pp. 16-17

<sup>79</sup> Poage, Karin Bagnall, *Interview with Jane Boyd Poage and Douglas Poage*. January 8, 2012

<sup>80</sup> Ibid

<sup>81</sup> Ibid

<sup>82</sup> Ibid

As a child, Jane attended the 101 School, which had two classrooms and outdoor bathrooms. Jane remembers crying on her first day of school because the flap on the back of her underwear came loose and was hanging below her dress. Jane’s mother, Camilla, hoped to teach at the schoolhouse, but they wouldn’t hire women. During WWII, Freda Thrasher and most of the other local women worked at the Seattle shipyards. Camilla was one of the few who didn’t work outside the home and Jane remembers that her mother was one of the only women who didn’t have a fur coat. Instead, the Boyds worked the family farm and sold rabbit pelts to Sears. At this time, there were only two gas stations in the area, Thrasher’s and Kennard’s—gas cost about 10 cents a gallon. Jane remembers Fred and Bunny Kennard, but the Boyd family purchased most of their gas from the grange. The grange was cheaper and it would deliver the gas. However, the Boyds did store their meat in the Kennards’ freezer.<sup>83</sup>

In the 1950s, the Boyd family sold the farm, although they kept part of their land. Tired of cows, Camilla finally got a teaching job with the Edmonds school district.<sup>84</sup>

In the 1930s, Camilla and her husband, Victor, built the one-and-a-half story, “vernacular craftsman/ bungalow” that still exists at 2310 Maltby Road. The home was built from material salvaged from Green’s Funeral Home, which was originally located on Main Street in Bothell.<sup>85</sup> The Boyd family paid 10 cents for the salvage rights and sold whatever they didn’t use on their own home. Originally, the house had no indoor bathrooms, but one was added because Camilla’s mother was “appalled” at the oversight and sent them the money to install one. In 1975, Karin and Stuart (Jane’s son) Poage purchased and updated the home. The house still bears a sign that says “Camilland,” which is the name that Victor Boyd gave it.<sup>86</sup> Karin and Stuart’s son, Winslow C. Poage, resides in the A-frame, next door, at 2308 Maltby Road, which Jane and her husband, Douglas, built in 1963. Winslow’s children are the sixth generation to live on the Boyd family land at Thrasher’s Corner. Back in the 1960s, when Jane and Doug tried to get a loan to build the A-frame, banks didn’t want to finance it because they didn’t think A-frames would be popular or have any resale value.



2310 Maltby Rd. (Karin Poage, 2013)

The Poage’s describe the building as the house of their dreams; it cost \$25,000 to build. Karin’s brother, Bill Bagnall, lives at 2316 Maltby Road in a house that was built by Victor and Camilla, in 1953, with money that Camilla inherited from her family’s oil interests. The original Boyd farmhouse was located at the northeast corner of Thrasher’s Corner; it no longer exists.<sup>87</sup>

(Additional research provided by Karin Bagnall Poage.)

<sup>83</sup> Ibid

<sup>84</sup> Ibid

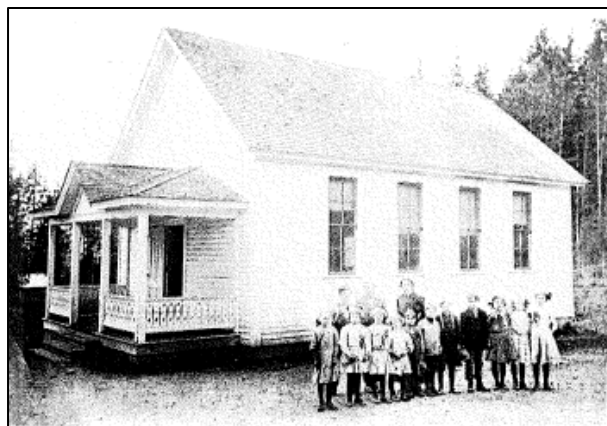
<sup>85</sup> Poage, Karin Bagnall, *Interview with Jane Boyd Poage and Douglas Poage*. January 8, 2012

<sup>86</sup> Poage, Karin, Email to Lauren Perez Hoogkamer. September 25, 2013

<sup>87</sup> Poage, Karin Bagnall, *Interview with Jane Boyd Poage and Douglas Poage*. January 8, 2012

### Turner's Corner - Intersection of Maltby Road and State Route 9, Woodinville

Just a few minutes away from Thrasher's Corner, Turner's Corner, located at the intersection of Maltby Road and State Route 9, was the home of the Turner family who owned the surrounding 160 acres.<sup>88</sup> Edgar Turner was born on December 31, 1862, in Gallia County, Ohio. In 1885, he and his sister, Mary, took a train to Seattle. He taught at schools wherever he could before settling at Turner's Corner in 1888.<sup>89</sup> Once in Bothell, Edgar became the first teacher at the North Creek School (circa 1902; National Register 1995), which is now located in Centennial Park near Thrasher's Corner.<sup>90</sup>



*North Creek School, early 1900s (Bothell Register of Historic Landmarks)*



*North Creek School (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

<sup>88</sup> Farnum, Carolyn, "Edgar Charles Turner." *Findarave.com*, March 5, 2001

<sup>89</sup> Ibid

<sup>90</sup> Parkhurst, Patricia, "North Creek School." City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks, 2008

Turner's home was on the southwest corner of Maltby Road and State Route 9.<sup>91</sup> At first, he had to swim the river to reach his property.<sup>92</sup> Between 1886 and 1888, Edgar and Mary's parents, Jonathan Collins Turner and Penina Davis (Craig) Turner, and the rest of the family—James, Belle, Frank, Homer, and Alice—moved to the homestead.<sup>93</sup> Frank and James were farmers. Belle, Alice, and Homer were all teachers, but Homer was also a lawyer and longshoreman. Only James, Edgar, and Homer married and had children; the other siblings remained single.<sup>94</sup>



Edgar Turner, 1905 (Elva Whiting)

On July 25, 1900, Edgar married Elva Nettleton. Elva was born February 5, 1863, in Delaware County, Ohio. Her parents were Colonel Stiles Rust Nettleton and Alameda Orline (Mills) Nettleton. The Nettleton family moved from Ohio to Seattle, via Minnesota, in 1890.<sup>95</sup> The Nettletons were a prominent family; Stiles and Alameda moved their seven children to Seattle in 1889 and eventually settled in Kirkland. Stiles was a Major in the Civil War, he also worked for the federal and Washington State governments, as well as the *Minneapolis Tribune*. The Nettletons' four daughters became teachers. Their son, Clark M. Nettleton, was also the secretary to Leigh S.J. Hunt, the founder of Kirkland and former owner of the *Post-Intelligencer*.

Eventually, Clark owned the *Post-Intelligencer* as well as a 1914 mansion on State Street in Kirkland.<sup>96</sup>



Homer Turner and Wife  
(*Citizens Newspaper*, 1984)

Elva died of peritonitis in 1913.<sup>97</sup> After she died, Edgar raised their four children—Clark, Mary, George, and Craig Mills—alone. Edgar Turner died in 1929 of "acute indigestion."<sup>98</sup> On the day of his death—May 6, 1929—Elva's sister Rie (Marie) wrote in her diary "Ed died this morning at 3 at Seattle General."<sup>99</sup>

<sup>91</sup> Whiting, Elva, Email to Lauren Perez Hoogkamer. October 10- 15, 2013

<sup>92</sup> Farnum, Carolyn, "Edgar Charles Turner. *Findagrave.com*, March 5, 2001

<sup>93</sup> Miller, Chris, "A Look at the Naming of Northshore." *Citizens Newspaper*, April 24, 1984

<sup>94</sup> Whiting, Elva, Email to Lauren Perez Hoogkamer. October 10- 15, 2013

<sup>95</sup> Farnum, Carolyn, "Elva N Nettleton Turner." *Findagrave.com*, March 5, 2001

<sup>96</sup> Hawkinson, Loita, "Col. Stiles & Almeda Nettleton." *Blackberry Preserves: The Journal of the Kirkland Heritage Society*, 20:5, Sept/Oct 2013. pp. 4-5

<sup>97</sup> Farnum, Carolyn, "Elva N Nettleton Turner." *Findagrave.com*, March 5, 2001

<sup>98</sup> Farnum, Carolyn, "Edgar Charles Turner. *Findagrave.com*, March 5, 2001

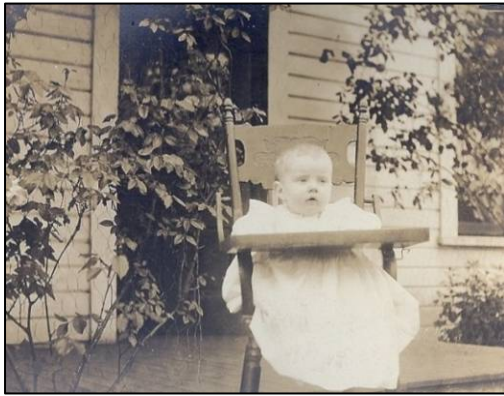
<sup>99</sup> Nettleton, Maria, Diary Entry. May 6, 1929



*Clark Turner, 1905 (Elva Whiting)*



*Clark, Jonathan, Mary, Penina Turner, 1905  
(Elva Whiting)*



*George Turner, 1905 (Elva Whiting)*



*Penina Craig Turner, 1905 (Elva Whiting)*

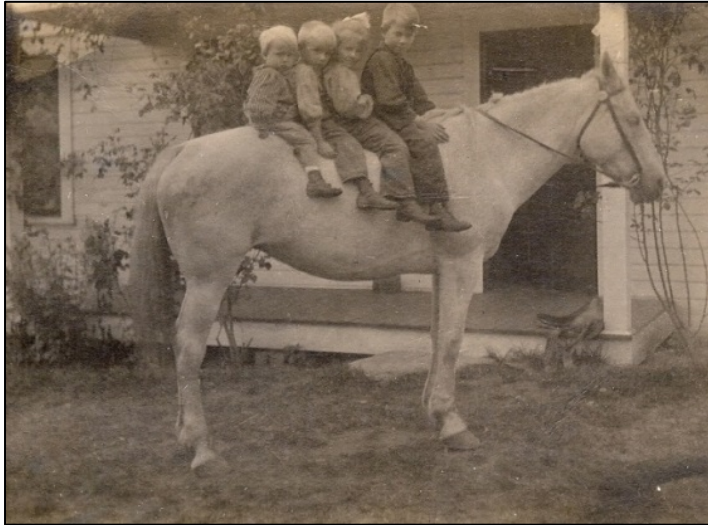


*Mary Turner, 1905 (Elva Whiting)*



*Edgar, Elva, Mary, Craig, George, and Clark Turner in Kirkland;  
circa 1908 (Elva Whiting)*





*Craig, George, Mary, and Clark Turner on Old Min, circa 1910 (Elva Whiting)*



*George, Clark, Mary, and Craig Turner, circa 1912 (Elva Whiting)*



*Dick Sween and the Turner Chicken Coops, 1939 (Elva Whiting)*



*Mary Turner, 1917 and 1927 (Elva Whiting)*

*Mary Turner and Severin Sween's  
Wedding, 1929 (Elva Whiting)*



*Mary Sween, Elva, Everett, and Ethel Whiting; Severin Sween,  
1957 (Elva Whiting)*



*Mary Sween, 1957 (Elva Whiting)*



*(Blackberry Preserves: The Journal of the Kirkland Heritage Society, 2013)*

Elva and Edgar’s daughter, Mary Turner Sween documented some of her family’s history. According to her notes, Edgar and Frank Turner slept in an empty stump when they first arrived at what became Turner’s Corner. They later built a cabin that was only accessible by a narrow trail and would often take the Sammamish River to Woodinville. However, if the boat was on the opposite shore, they would have to strip down and swim to get it. When Edgar wasn’t teaching, he was clearing his land with a team of oxen or helping to build the railroad. For fun, he and his brothers attended the local square dances that often lasted all night. Edgar met Elva through his sister Alice, who was friends with Elva’s sister, Mabel.<sup>100</sup>

By 1900, Edgar built the first Turner house. His garden was famous; he even sent his mother back to Ohio for daffodil bulbs. Elva’s sister, Marie, received some of his primroses.<sup>101</sup> In 1921, the house was destroyed in a fire. The family wasn’t home, but neighbors were able to save the furnishings on the first floor. It is believed that the fire was started by a hot flatiron that was left in one of the beds on the second floor.<sup>102</sup> The new house was built by 1925.<sup>103</sup>

When Edgar died, he left his 160 acres to be divided between his four children. Mary inherited the 40 acres with the family home, while George and Craig each received 20 acres along Snohomish Road and 20 acres along the back of the property. Clark also received 40 acres. Edgar’s parents and his siblings, Frank and Alice,

<sup>100</sup> Sween, Mary Turner, Notes. No date

<sup>101</sup> Sween, Mary Turner, Notes. No date

<sup>102</sup> “Fire at Snohomish Destroys Landmark,” *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. December 24, 1921

<sup>103</sup> Whiting, Elva, Email to Lauren Perez Hoogkamer. October 10- 15, 2013

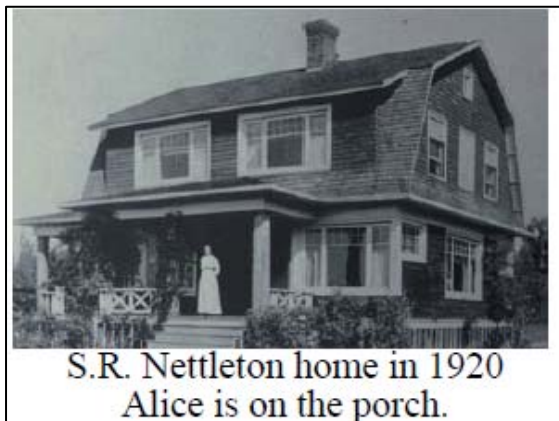
had their own property northwest of Turner’s Corner. Mary (Edgar’s sister, not daughter) sold her share in 1895.<sup>104</sup>



*First Turner Home, 1905 (Elva Whiting)*



*New Turner Home, 1925 (Elva Whiting)*



On July 29, 1929, Mary Turner (daughter) married Severin Anfeldt Sween. They had two children; one of their daughters is named Elva. Mary died in 1970.<sup>105</sup> Severin was born in Minnesota, in 1901, to Carl Sween and Jettie Bergetta Haga Sween. He died in 1981.<sup>106</sup> Severin’s sister, Alix, was married to Clark Turner.<sup>107</sup>

**Cow Poem by Clark Turner, 1905**

Oh step back, quickly  
My cow’s going to kick.  
When you come to the farm  
You’ll surely do harm,  
If you don’t know how  
To keep away from the cow

**Poem by Mary Turner, 1905**

I was awful naughty,  
stayin’.  
Out in the garden  
playin’  
After Mother called  
me in  
I’ll be punished now;  
Sittin’ in the  
corner now  
Guess I won’t be  
bad again.

(Additional research provided by Elva Whiting, who is writing her family’s history.)

<sup>104</sup> Sween, Mary Turner, Notes. No date

<sup>105</sup> “Mary Turner Sween”, *findagrave.com*. May 13, 2013

<sup>106</sup> “Severin Anfeldt Sween,” *Findagrave.com*. May 13, 2013

<sup>107</sup> “Carl Joseph Sween,” *Findagrave.com*. May 13, 2013

**Steven's Corner, Maltby**

Maltby locals confirmed that George W. Stevens owned a hotel and property near the intersection of Maltby Road and Bostian. Although the Stevens property no longer exists, the historic town of Maltby still boasts a cluster of buildings dating back to the early 1900s through the 1930s. The Stevens family is believed to have moved to the area in 1889 (not verified).



*Maltby (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

## Theme 3—Road Tripping through Snohomish County, 1920s-1960s

Keeler's Korner-16401 Highway 99, Lynwood

Before Keeler's Korner was built, the section of Highway 99 between 170<sup>th</sup> and 148<sup>th</sup> Streets SW, was known as Gunnysack Hill. Richard Telford told reporters that he and his sister, Dolores, were responsible for placing kerosene lanterns on the wooden bridges over the new section of Highway 99. He also remembers workers spreading out gunnysacks, covered with dirt, over the fresh concrete while it set. However, the name "gunnysack" refers to the sacks that Ole Bloss, who owned a farm called Gunnysack Ranch at the bottom of the hill, sold to drivers to wrap around their tires in snow so that their cars wouldn't skid. Kids would also sled from the top of the hill down to the highway, while their friends looked out for cars. The hill was so steep it once caused an ice cream truck's doors to fly open, giving children the opportunity to catch the ice cream as it fell out the back.<sup>108</sup>

<sup>108</sup> Little, Marie, "Old-Timers Witness Change Along Highway 99." *Third Age News*, December 1996



*Keeler's Korner (NW Room, 1927)*



*Keeler's Korner (Hoogkamer, 2013)*



*Keeler's Korner (Norm Nesting, Courtesy Lynwood: The Land, The People, The City via HistoryLink.com, 1960)*

Afraid of the crime that a new highway might bring, law enforcement was increased in the area. Bootleggers were arrested at the Jungle Temple No. 2 and Doc Hamilton's Barbecue Ranch. The Willows roadhouse, on the east side of what became the Keeler property, was also rumored to sell alcohol from jugs kept under the office desk.<sup>109</sup>

Built in 1927 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, the Keeler's Korner service station was built by Carl Keeler the same year that Highway 99 (from Seattle to Everett) opened. Keeler wanted to take advantage of the heavy traffic, including those traveling north to Canada.

Keeler's Korner is a rare extant example of an early gas station and "America's automobile culture." It was a popular stop for tourists, offering services ranging from lodging in the cabins at the south of the main building to automobile repair, hardware products, and groceries. The station was also a bus stop. As Keeler's grew in popularity, it became an anchor for the area's recreational activities, as it was an important stop on the route to Martha's Lake, Silver Lake, and other summer resorts.<sup>110</sup>

<sup>109</sup> Ibid

<sup>110</sup> Lambert, Brent, "Keeler's Korner." National Register of Historic Places, 1982

After the Keelers' business closed in the 1960s, Jerry Chinn rented the building in 1970 and purchased it in 1976. He restored the structure and its original Keeler's Korner sign, installed the old gas pumps, and opened a "petroliana"—gasoline and auto paraphernalia-themed antique store. Chinn also chose the Mobil motif; other collectibles were donated. Chinn, who is an art director for commercials, has even featured Keeler's Korner in photo shoots, ads, gas station books, and paintings. Chinn sold the building in 2002.<sup>111</sup> To this day, Keeler's Korner is an icon of Snohomish County's history and the intersection is still referred to by that name.

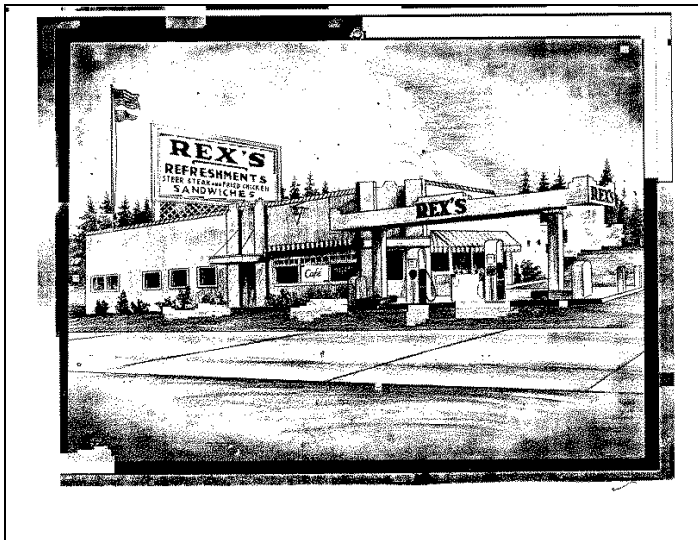
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<sup>111</sup> Stockton, Paysha, "Lynnwood Landmarked Gas Station Up for Sale." *The Seattle Times*, June 5, 2002



Rex's Corner - Intersection of Smokey Point Boulevard (Old Highway 99) and Edgcomb Road (172<sup>nd</sup> Street NE), Arlington

In the 1930s, Rex's Corner (also known as Smokey Point) had only one restaurant, a small tavern, and a gas station. Mr. Rex loved sports, especially baseball, so he allowed locals to convert the 10-acre field behind his restaurant into a baseball field. Many local "sand lot" teams—which called themselves semi-professional—played regularly scheduled games there. Each player was responsible for providing his own equipment and transportation, although they did occasionally pool their money for balls and bats.<sup>112</sup> When Mr. Rex sold the property, in 1946, the new owners, Eric and Pearl Shurstad, renamed the restaurant the Smokey Point Café. The café was renowned for its outdoor barbecue dinners and the smoke the open barbecue generated—thus the area became known as Smokey Point.<sup>113</sup> Smokey Point Café was named after one of the Shurstads' favorite restaurants in their hometown of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Eric and Pearl closed the eatery in 1958, the same day that Interstate 5 opened. The property remained vacant until it was demolished.<sup>114</sup> In 2012, the Arlington-Smokey Point Chamber of Commerce began holding an annual barbecue cook-off as a fundraiser inspired by the corner's history.<sup>115</sup>



*Rex's Corner (unknown date and source)*

<sup>112</sup> Barnier, Chuck, "How Smokey Point got its Name." *The Arlington Times*, June 2, 2004

<sup>113</sup> *The Arlington Times*, "Arlington-Smokey Point Chamber Presents Barbeque Cook-Off." July 25, 2012

<sup>114</sup> "Smokey Point History and Shopping," Arlington-Smokey Point Chamber of Commerce OnCell Tour. [http://myoncell.mobi/tours.php?acct\\_num=13606673323](http://myoncell.mobi/tours.php?acct_num=13606673323)

<sup>115</sup> *The Arlington Times*, "Arlington-Smokey Point Chamber Presents Barbeque Cook-Off." July 25, 2012

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**Casino Corner- Intersection of Casino Road and Highway 99, Everett**

The Casino Tavern, established in the 1940s, was located on the northeast corner of this intersection—8231 and 8331 Highway 99 South (not verified). The Casino Tavern was run by Glenn Furnas (1911-1977), his wife—Edna Cecilia Schwarzmiller Furnas (1911-2003)—and their good friend, John W. McCarthy (1915-2001). Edna and Glenn married in 1931 and owned and operated several Everett businesses, including: Pecks Drive Grocery, Blue Diamond, Roxy's and Casino Tavern, Bowen-Ingram Lumber and Hardware, Lynnwood Lanes, and Roll-Away Skating. Edna managed Lynwood Lanes until 1995; she entered the Women's State Bowling tournament for 25 consecutive years.<sup>116</sup>



*Edna Furnas (The Herald, circa 2003)*

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<sup>116</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. August, 30, 2003

**Brandstrom's Corner-Intersection of 300<sup>th</sup> Street NW & Old Highway 99, Stanwood**

Thought to be the former Stave's Tire Shop at Davis and Stave's Corner (now Brandstrom Corner), this structure (seen here) was built in 1934 and has continued to be a service station.<sup>117</sup> The corner is reportedly named for the Brandstrom brothers—Kenneth, Francis, Ansel, and Ray—who ran the service station and store from 1945 to 1981. In 1945, Kenneth, Francis, and Francis' wife (Katherine E. [Denis] Brandstrom), purchased the property. They operated the Brandstrom's Corner Service until 1981, when they sold it.<sup>118</sup>



*Brandstrom's Corner (Snohomish County Assessor, 1973 and 1996)*



*3005 300<sup>th</sup> Street NW (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

The oldest brother, Kenneth Brandstrom was born June 14<sup>th</sup>, 1907, and died February 6, 1983 (no record found). His brother, Ansel Clifford Brandstrom, died on March 12, 2012, at the age of 91. Ansel graduated from Mount Vernon High School in 1939 and joined the Army Air Corps after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

<sup>117</sup> "Parcel 3204100040004000," Snohomish County Assessor

<sup>118</sup> "Katherine E. Brandstrom," *The Herald*. December, 28, 2003

He served as a B-26 pilot in the 386<sup>th</sup> Bomb Group, which was active in Normandy on D-Day. He later served in the Air Force Reserve until 1954. Ansel married Betty Ewing, whom he met on a blind date. They were married two weeks later. Ansel also served as a rural mail carrier for 27 years.<sup>119</sup>

Kenneth and Ansel's brother, Ray R. Brandstrom Sr., was born in the family's farmhouse in Skagit County's Harmony district. He graduated from Mount Vernon High School in 1941. Like his brother, Ray also served as a B-17 pilot in the armed forces—he was stationed in Thurleigh, England. Ray was married to Vernita Hatvedt. After returning from the war, he served as the first fire chief for the consolidated cities of East and West Stanwood, as well as a volunteer firefighter for 25 years. Additionally, Ray worked for the US Postal Service, first as a mailman and then as post master, for 30 years. He was instrumental in the decision to create the current post office in Stanwood and he served on the Stanwood Planning Commission. Ray died on November 22, 2011.<sup>120</sup>

Sister, Mildred M. (Brandstrom) Bunney was born on February 2, 1915. She graduated from Mount Vernon High School in 1933. She was married to Robert T. Bunney for 64 years. She passed away on December 9, 2008, in Mount Vernon.<sup>121</sup>

The Brandstroms were the children of Oscar and Beda Brandstrom, who emigrated from Sweden.<sup>122</sup>

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<sup>119</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. March 14, 2012

<sup>120</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. November 26-27, 2011

<sup>121</sup> *Skagit Valley Herald*, Obituaries. January 13, 2009

<sup>122</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. March 14, 2012

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**Heichel's Corner- Intersection of old Highway 99 and the Stanwood-Bryant Road, Stanwood**

Heichel's Corner is the namesake of the Heichel Brothers (Byron, John, and Joseph) who had several businesses headquartered at the intersection of Highway 99 and Stanwood-Bryant Road.<sup>123</sup> After the three brothers completed their military service in WWII, they created the Heichel Brothers Land Company, Inc., which included a gas station, café, and real estate office. Most of these businesses operated from Heichel's Corner, although they also had real estate offices in Marysville and Arlington.<sup>124</sup>



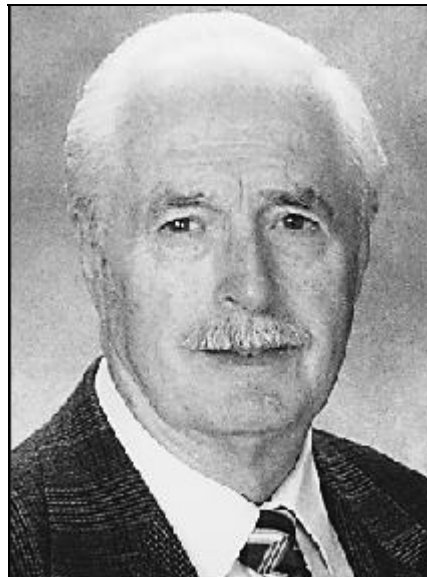
*Byron Luther Heichel (The Herald, 2013)*



*Julie Grace Heichel (The Herald, 2013)*



*Joseph Arthur Heichel (The Herald, 2005)*



*John Rodney Heichel N.D. (The Herald, 2006)*

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<sup>123</sup> Schmidt, Carol, "News Files." *Stanwood Camano News*, December 4, 2012

<sup>124</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. May 11-12, 2006



Shirley "Virginia" Josephine Heichel (*The Herald*, 2011)

In 1955, there was no main road leading into Stanwood and East Stanwood. Tired of the narrow, zigzagging Bryant Road, the residents of Stanwood, East Stanwood, and Camano formed a committee to lobby, at the state and federal levels, for a new highway. However, it wasn't until 1957 that the state budget allowed for a new route that stretched from Heichel's Corner, a popular stop for travelers, to the Mark Clark Bridge that used to connect Stanwood and Camano. The project had many setbacks, including budget cutbacks and the collapse of an overpass, but it was finally completed in 1969.<sup>125</sup>

Byron Luther Heichel, was born March 17, 1916; he passed away April 2, 2013.<sup>126</sup> Byron's parents were Byron and Susan Heichel, they had seven children.<sup>127</sup> Byron Luther served as an Air Force pilot in WWII when he was shot down and captured by the Japanese. He was a POW for two and a half years before being honorably discharged as a Major. Byron married Julie Grace in approximately 1942; they had four children—Susan, Nadine, Lynda, and Byron Jr.<sup>128</sup> Julie was born November 1, 1920; she died less than a month after her husband on April 28, 2013. Julie lived a wealthy life in Quezaltenango, Guatemala, before moving to Stanwood where she built a one-room house at what is known as Heichel's Corner. Julie taught English at University of Oregon and owned a health food store in Arlington.<sup>129</sup>

Joseph Arthur Heichel was the sixth of the Heichel's seven children. He was born June 22, 1920 and died March 28, 2005. His family moved to Washington State when he was 17. Joseph graduated from Mt. Vernon High School. He then attended Skagit Valley College and worked for Boeing. During WWII he followed his two brothers in joining the Army Air Force. A Staff Sergeant, he flew onboard a B-17 that was shot down over Nazi Germany on December 31, 1944. Seriously wounded, he became a German POW. Luckily, he survived and married Lois Jean Culp in 1949. Together, they lived at Heichel's Corner and had four children:

<sup>125</sup> Essex, Alice, *The Stanwood Story*. V3, Stanwood/Camano News, 1998. pg. 46

<sup>126</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. April 4, 2013

<sup>127</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. September 16-19, 2006

<sup>128</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. April 4, 2013

<sup>129</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. May 1, 2013

Jerry, Dan, Barbara, and JoAnn.<sup>130</sup> Jerry and his son Robert continued the family tradition of business ownership and started Heichel Construction, a company that built many custom homes in the Northwest.<sup>131</sup>

John Rodney Heichel was the youngest Heichel brother. He died at age 83 on May 8, 2006. He attended Mt. Vernon High School and the University of Washington. He, too, joined the Army Air Force during WWII and served as a first lieutenant, third photo recon, and a B-29 pilot. After his military service, John married Shirley “Virginia” J. Miner. The couple met at a dance and three weeks later they borrowed Byron’s car to elope in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho on February 10, 1947. They made a tradition of returning to Coeur d’Alene for their anniversary each year. John also graduated from the National College of Naturopathic Medicine in Seattle. He had had four children: John, Shirley, Laura, and Robert.<sup>132</sup>

John’s wife, Shirley “Virginia” Josephine passed away at age 84, on July 4, 2011. Born in Oregon, Shirley spent most of her life in Washington State. During WWII she worked for Boeing while she attended Everett Business College. She was a waitress, cook, and pastry chef for Heichel’s Café at Heichel’s Corner, which was famous for its pies. She also assisted her husband, John, with his practice.<sup>133</sup>

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<sup>130</sup> *The Arlington Times*, Obituaries. April 6, 2005

<sup>131</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. September 16-19, 2006

<sup>132</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. May 11-12, 2006

<sup>133</sup> *The Herald*, Obituaries. July 7-9, 2011

**Sandy Beach Corner - Intersection of Vernon Road, Lundeen Park Way, Callow Road, and Lake View Drive, Lake Stevens**

Between 1943 and the mid-1950s, the Schmidt family owned and operated the Sandy Beach Grocery at Sandy Beach Corner.<sup>134</sup> Before WWII, the Schmidt family lived on Long Island, New York. Heinrich ‘Henry’ Schmidt worked as a cruise conductor for the Cunard Line. Born in the US but raised in Germany, Henry spoke six languages, but the family only spoke German at home. Henry’s grandfather, also named Heinrich, and his father, Friedrich, were gold miners. According to family lore, Heinrich hid his gold by sewing it into the lining of his coat, creating an armor that protected him from being shot as he traveled. When US-German relations began to break down, US Customs requested that the Schmidt family change their name to Smith. Instead, the Schmidts chose to become stateless by denouncing German Emperor Wilhelm II.<sup>135</sup>



*10425 Vernon Road (Hoogkamer, 2013)*



*Sandy Beach Grocery (Linda Lucas, 1950s)*

While living in New York, Henry befriended the young Edward R. Murrow.<sup>136</sup> According to Henry’s daughter, Anna Schmidt Lucas, “[Henry] absolutely talked [Murrow] into being a broadcast journalist.” When WWII began, the Cunard ships were shut down and repurposed as hospitals. Out of work, Henry took a Greyhound bus to Stanwood to work for his brother’s laundromat. After six months, Henry called for his wife, Sophie, to bring his father and their two children, Anna and Fred. Sophie, who only spoke German, packed the car and drove the whole family to Washington. The whole budget for the 10-day trip was \$100; the family spent nights in living rooms all across the country. Many of the Schmidts’ belongings were shipped, but they lost almost everything when the train carrying their possessions caught fire. When the family arrived in Everett, people were shocked that a woman had driven all the way from New York.<sup>137</sup>

<sup>134</sup> Hoogkamer, Lauren Perez, *Interview with Anna Schmidt Lucas and Linda Lucas*. October 20, 2013

<sup>135</sup> Ibid

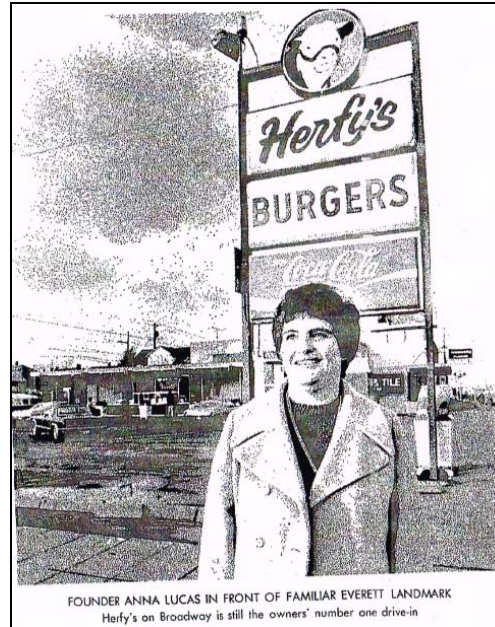
<sup>136</sup> Ibid

<sup>137</sup> Ibid





*Herfy's #1 on Broadway, Everett (Linda Lucas)*



*Anna Lucas (The Everett Herald, 1975)*

Henry and Sophie had a third child, William, soon after moving to Washington. At this time, Henry was working at an Everett shipyard, but he would later be employed as a bookkeeper at the Scott Paper Company. In 1943, the Schmidts purchased and remodeled the Sandy Beach Grocery and gas station, built in 1922. While adults worked on renovating the store, Anna had to skip the fifth grade in order to care for her siblings.<sup>138</sup>

The gas station had two pumps, which the Schmidts had to renovate. Inside the store were shelves with toiletries and several varieties of soda. The store also had a meat counter with groceries and a backroom for storage. According to Anna, the family's living quarters, in the same building as the store, were very small. The kitchen only had a small wood stove, a table, and a few old cabinets. The living room also had a small stove. The entire family slept in one long bedroom. Along one of the walls was a rack for keeping all of their clothes.<sup>139</sup>

Business boomed because the store was close to the popular Lundeen Park. Anna remembers pumping gas, changing oil, wiping windows, and checking tire pressure for customers. However, Anna, still in elementary school, also worked outside of the home and store to earn extra money to replace the piano she had to leave behind in New York. Her first job was sweeping her uncle's laundromat for 30 cents, but she became displeased with that work when her uncle reduced her pay to 25 cents on occasion. Her next job was selling cigarettes, milkshakes, and newspapers at a convenience store. A self-described "slickeroo," Anna was able to sell an unpopular brand of cigarettes by telling an unsuspecting customer that they were a hot item that would soon sell out. Additionally, she worked at the movie theater selling tickets and popcorn. Anna was paid in

<sup>138</sup> Ibid

<sup>139</sup> Ibid

silver dollars and soon raised \$300 for a new piano, which people would come to the Sandy Beach store to hear her play. “I did pretty well for being a third grader,” said Anna of her early working days.<sup>140</sup>

Anna often did heavy work at home, such as helping her brother jack up their house, since Henry wasn’t good with tools. However, Anna describes her mother as a “strong, strong woman” who was like a son to her own father. One day, Anna heard a policeman warn the family that a thief was on the loose. A few days later, she witnessed a man come into their store and demand that Sophie give him their money. Anna said her “heart stopped,” but her mother just said, “You want my money, I give you my money.” Sophie then bent down, pulled out a cleaver and nearly cut the man’s head off—she had stored the cleaver there for just that purpose. The man never tried to rob them again.<sup>141</sup>

The Schmidt family eventually purchased a bigger house across the street from the grocery, which they owned until about 1955. After high school, Anna attended the University of Washington where she majored in education and double minored in music and German. While she was teaching at Everett High School, Coach Jim Ennis, a local legend, recruited her brother, William, to play for him. In order to transfer schools, William had to move in with Anna. In Ennis’ 42 years as a coach or athletic director he mentored the University of Miami’s Coach Dennis Erickson and Washington State’s Mike Price, as well as other noteworthy players and coaches.<sup>142</sup>

Henry Schmidt always told his children not to get a job where they had to “punch a clock.” Taking that advice to heart, William became a chiropractor and, in 1963, Anna purchased “Beefy’s” from Leon Gardner and transformed it into the Herfy’s fast food franchise. At its peak, Herfy’s had more than 10 locations in Washington and Alaska. Gardner retained the rights to the name and logo, which he sold to the Campbell Soup Company for \$2.8 million.<sup>143</sup> While running the company, Anna raised four children but she never liked “diapers or house work or any of that stuff.”<sup>144</sup> However, she said she had to balance being both a business owner and a mother because that was what was expected. She turned her restaurants into drive-throughs so that she wouldn’t have to leave her kids in the car while she checked on her staff.<sup>145</sup> Her brother, Fred, was the company’s general manager.<sup>146</sup> The Herfy burger sold for 19 cents, which was a suspiciously low price. Anna told *The Everett Herald* that, at first, customers thought it was horse meat, but the price was part of her plan to encourage high volume sales.<sup>147</sup> Anna owned and operated the franchise until 2000, when she sold it to the Campbell Soup Company.<sup>148</sup> The family retains the rights to the Herfy name in Snohomish County.<sup>149</sup> Loyal customers still remember the Herfy’s brand.

Anna married William Lucas Sr., they have four children: Linda, William, Mary, and Michael. Linda is the former president of the Snohomish County Museum and Historical Society; William is an

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<sup>140</sup> Ibid

<sup>141</sup> Ibid

<sup>142</sup> Christilaw, Steve, “Legendary Everett Coach Dies—Ennis Inspired Many, Friends Say.” *Seattle Times*, August 10, 1990

<sup>143</sup> Erickson, Nancy, “From Burgers, Shakes, Sweet Smell of Success.” *The Everett Herald*, March 15, 1975. pg. 1C

<sup>144</sup> Hoogkamer, Lauren Perez, *Interview with Anna Schmidt Lucas and Linda Lucas*. October 20, 2013

<sup>145</sup> Ibid

<sup>146</sup> Erickson, Nancy, “From Burgers, Shakes, Sweet Smell of Success.” *The Everett Herald*, March 15, 1975. pg. 1C

<sup>147</sup> Benbow, Mike, “Teen Hangout Hang it Up.” *The Everett Herald*, unknown date

<sup>148</sup> Hoogkamer, Lauren Perez, *Interview with Anna Schmidt Lucas and Linda Lucas*. October 20, 2013

<sup>149</sup> Benbow, Mike, “Teen Hangout Hang it Up.” *The Everett Herald*, unknown date

entrepreneur/inventor; and Michael owns the famous Seattle restaurants Slim's Last Chance and the Pig Iron Bar-B-Q.

No Category



Speakers Corner - Intersection of Hewitt and Wetmore Avenues, Everett

Hewitt Avenue was named for Henry Hewitt, Jr., a wealthy lumberman and real estate investor from Tacoma.<sup>150</sup> Along with fellow investors Charles Colby and John D. Rockefeller, Hewitt started the Everett Land Company in 1890. Within the year, the site boomed with the addition of a nail factory, barge works, a paper mill, and a smelter. The new town was called “Everett” after Colby’s son and nicknamed the City of Smokestacks. The Everett Land Company continued to invest in the new city until it became a bustling economic center with 5,600 residents. When the depression of 1893 occurred, Hewitt was ousted from the Everett Land Company and Colby took over. After the depression ended in 1899, the company that made Everett an industrial center changed its name to the Everett Improvement Company.<sup>151</sup>



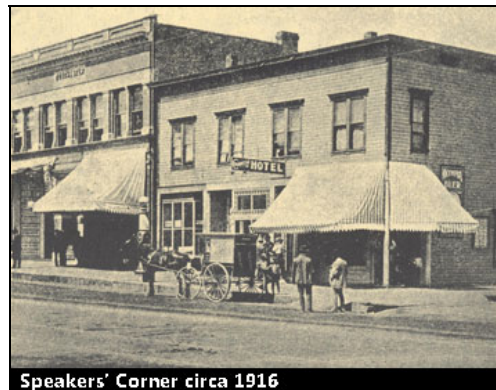
2908 Hewitt Avenue (Hoogkamer, 2013)



Hewitt and Wetmore Avenues (NW Room, circa 1900)

<sup>150</sup> “Hewitt Avenue Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2011

<sup>151</sup> Ibid



*Hewitt and Wetmore (NW Room, circa 1920) (Everett Cyber Tour of Historic Places)*



*Jamison Lumber & Shingle Co (NW Room, circa 1915)*

*IWW Meeting (NW Room, circa 1916)*

Speakers Corner—on the NW corner of Wetmore Avenue and Hewitt Avenue—is a contributing site in the Hewitt Avenue Historic District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2011.<sup>152</sup> The corner was a popular place for public speakers, especially disgruntled workers representing Everett’s large working class. However, public speaking at this location was outlawed when the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW or Wobblies) chose Speakers Corner from which to protest against the low wages and dangerous working conditions at local mills and factories. A woman was even pulled off a soapbox for reciting the Declaration of Independence.<sup>153</sup>

In August of 1916, a fight broke out against striking workers at the Jamison shingle mill.<sup>154</sup> Police violently beat IWW speakers and prohibited them from coming back to Everett. On October 30, 1916, 41 IWW members were once again beaten for violating this ban by trying to protest at Speakers Corner.<sup>155</sup> One hundred and fifty policemen forced the Wobblies to run a gauntlet in which many were impaled on cattle guards.<sup>156</sup> This sparked the event known as the Everett Massacre.<sup>157</sup> On November 5, 1916, 300 IWW

<sup>152</sup> Ibid

<sup>153</sup> “Bloody Sunday: The Everett Massacre,” Everett Museum. November 4, 2011 <http://everett-museum.org/tag/everett-massacre/>

<sup>154</sup> “Hewitt Avenue Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places, 2011

<sup>155</sup> Ibid

<sup>156</sup> “Bloody Sunday: The Everett Massacre,” Everett Museum. November 4, 2011 <http://everett-museum.org/tag/everett-massacre/>

members traveled to Everett to support the Jamison shingle mill workers; they were met by police who opened fire on them. Five workers and two policemen were killed, while 30 more were wounded—the bloodiest labor dispute in the Pacific Northwest.<sup>158</sup> Unknown numbers were lost in the bay and the National Guard was deployed to extinguish the outbreak; 74 Wobblies were arrested and only one was released. The highly publicized event became a turning point in America’s labor policies.<sup>159</sup>

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<sup>157</sup> “Hewitt Avenue Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places, 2011

<sup>158</sup> Ibid

<sup>159</sup> “Bloody Sunday: The Everett Massacre,” Everett Museum. November 4, 2011 <http://everett-museum.org/tag/everett-massacre/>

**Jamison Corner-Three Lakes Community Church, 6506 163<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE, Snohomish**

The Three Lake Community Church began as the Three Lakes Union Sunday School on Panther Lake Road in 1922. However, the name Jamison Corner refers to David W. Jamison (1869-1942) and his wife, Mary A. Jamison, who donated the 100-by-200-foot plot for the current location in 1939. Harold Longstreth was the pastor when the church moved; the interior of the church wasn't completed for several years. The building was built with labor and materials donated by the congregation. Mr. Purvis made the shingles; meanwhile, the church women hosted bake sales and traded handmade quilts and rugs for money, nails, and windows. Mary Jamison was among the original signers of the church's bylaws.<sup>160</sup>



*Three Lakes Community Church (Hoogkamer, 2013)*

(Additional research provided by Pastor Carl and Shirley Ulsky.)

<sup>160</sup> Wacksmith, John, "A Brief History of Three Lakes Community Church." Circa 1997